

CLIMATE CHANGE AS A TRIGGER OF GLOBAL SECURITY ISSUES

Widya Setiabudi Sumadinata
Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Padjadjaran

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Climate Change,
Human Security,
Environment,
Global Security.

Email :

w.setiabudi@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain how climate change can affect various aspects of global security issues such as increasing global temperatures, extreme weather, and decreasing availability of clean water, which can trigger global security issues such as conflict and mass migration. In addition, this study also aims to identify climate change from the perspective of human security. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The research results show that climate change can become a global threat where shortages of water, food, and natural disasters will force the population of a nation to make every effort to fulfill their needs, including migrating. This of course can lead to conflicts such as the conflicts that occurred in Africa and South Asia. From a human security perspective, the issue of climate change also makes people feel insecure, especially in the seven areas of security, namely economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, individual security, community security, and political security. This of course will also have an impact on global security. Lastly, decisive action is needed to deal with climate change, considering the magnitude of the risks at stake, including forcing countries to obey and comply through the UN security council.

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INTRODUCTION

Environmental problems have been transformed into major problems being faced by the world. At first, environmental issues were still overlooked, but now environmental issues are no longer a marginalized issue but have become a priority issue (Elliot & Elliot, 2004). One of the major environmental problems being faced by the world is the problem of climate change. Climate change, also known as *climate change*, is a global climate phenomenon that is triggered by global warming due to an increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere (Perdinan, 2014).

Climate change with its various causes and impacts not only affects the development process, but is also related to the security sector in all countries. Climate change can increase conflict and war (Barnet & Adger, 2007). Conflicts in developing countries are initiated by competition to access natural resources in order to obtain sustainable livelihoods (Olufemi & Samson, 2012). The struggle for natural resources will become a model of war in the future and change places/points of conflict and create new war policies and strategies (Klare, 2001).

Brock (1991) argues that climate change will result in the emergence of interstate conflicts related to the availability of resources. Dupont (2008) argues that climate change will make countries more vulnerable, weaken the country's geopolitical strategy, and threaten the sustainability of a society. All of this will lead to conflict both within countries and between countries. A similar opinion was also expressed by Barnett (2003) by saying that the relationship between environmental change (including that caused by climate change) and conflict can be seen

in two dimensions , namely environmental change (damage) as a result of conflict, or environmental change resulting in conflict. in society.

Usually related to waves of population migration caused by changes in the environment at the place of origin. These migrants not only consume the same resources (water and food) as the natives, but also bring with them customs and political affiliations that may differ from those of the natives (Pguet et al, 2011). This is what then gives rise to new conflicts or also sharpens existing latent conflicts. The conflict can be local between refugee groups and local residents within a country, and will be international when the refugee group has contact with other groups outside the territory of the country (Raleigh et al, 2008). For example, in the Ganges delta between India and Bangladesh, we will experience a one meter rise in sea level. The 120 million people who live there because of farming, their basic needs of life will be threatened, and they will have to move. 120 million humans.

Climate change is having a serious impact on fresh water supplies in many parts of the world. This is due to the hotter and drier weather, as well as erratic changes in rain patterns. In some areas, the clean water crisis has even started, with millions of people without access to clean water and proper sanitation. As a result, these people are forced to travel in search of sufficient water sources for their survival. This clean water crisis is not only a humanitarian problem, but also a security and stability issue in many countries (Schwartz & Randall, 2003). The government and society must take immediate action to address this problem, and also improve access to and distribution of clean water in a fair and effective manner.

Many countries around the world are under pressure from a shortage of clean water. These countries, both those in dry areas and those in more fertile areas, find it increasingly difficult to meet the clean water needs of the population and industrial sector (Corwin, 2021). For example, in northern and southern Africa, fresh water supplies are running low and are a major cause of political and economic instability. In several Middle Eastern countries, such as Iran, Iraq and Yemen, the clean water crisis is also a cause of conflict and a serious humanitarian crisis.

Next is food. Currently there are more than 850 million people who are malnourished. Messner (2020) believes that climate change will exacerbate the current situation. Regarding him, "The condition of the soil in many countries and regions in the world, such as in South America, Asia, and Southern Europe, due to global warming, is slowly turning into a desert. There are many possibilities for the destruction of the agricultural sector, because the land is drying up. As a result, it is found that there is a reduction in food production in a world whose population will increase from seven to nine billion people in the next 30 to 40 years. The meaning is real and many people are being pressured by climate change. Therefore, climate change is a global security issue.

In fact, the world's attention to climate change had occurred when the Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 which resulted in an international environmental agreement known as the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) which contained the goal of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in atmosphere to a level capable of preventing human interference in the climate system (Afriansyah & Bilqis, 2020).

To date, 26 meetings have been held, the last being held in Glasgow, Scotland. There were various major agreements resulting from the meeting, such as the Kyoto Protocol, the Cancun Agreement, and the Paris Agreement. The latest agreement that is the basis for the policies of countries in the world today is the Paris Agreement. Through the Paris Agreement, there are several main points agreed upon by 195 countries which include efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 2 degrees Celsius or reduce it to 1.5 degrees Celsius, efforts to adapt to climate

change, and focus on funding in realizing strategies climate change prevention (Ghaniyyu & Husnita, 2021). All countries in the world are demanded to be serious and ambitious in taking steps to prevent climate change so that in a conference which is held every year, countries in the world will provide progress related to the steps they have taken in preventing climate change (Aisya, 2019).

These conditions have explained how important it is to prevent climate change so that climate change is not a simple problem, but a big and complex problem. The impacts caused by climate change are not only based on the environment, but also have multidimensional impacts on all aspects of human life. Even experts have stated that if climate change is not addressed, it has great potential to create conflicts and wars in the future. Through this article, the author will explain more deeply related to the impact of climate change in the perspective of human security and climate change and global security. Thus, the author will also explain comprehensively that climate change is no longer a threat to national security, but has transformed into a threat to international security.

METHODS

The method used in this study is an analytical research method with a qualitative approach. This method was chosen to make it easier to analyze the focus of the problem and look for relationships between aspects or variables of the research conducted. This kind of approach according to Guba and Lincoln (in Moleong, 2014) "can be said to be a study of events that occur naturally or naturally". Sugiyono (2014) also revealed that "a qualitative approach has a natural setting as a source of direct data". The data collection in this study is descriptive in nature, trying to present as much relevant data as possible regarding the research focus. Collecting data in this study is not intended to test the hypothesis. Based on the research focus, the research design used is a descriptive study design. Descriptive study research is research that seeks to reveal in detail and depth about an event. This kind of design, as proposed by Bogdan and Biklen (1982), places more emphasis on detailed and in-depth disclosure of a particular subject or event in order to gain knowledge about the subject, event or event.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Rise of the Idea of Human Security

The idea of security has developed in line with the phenomena that occur in International Relations. Traditional military politics sees the state as an object of security in the context of survival. An issue can become a threat when it threatens the sovereignty or territory of a country. This legitimizes the use of armed forces or other forces to overcome existing threats (King & Murray, 2001).

Traditionally, security refers to the security of the state's defense and territorial integrity of the state from external threats or attacks by other countries. The traditional approach to security focuses on state actors and their military capacity to protect national security (Arto et al, 2021). This is also defined in terms of geopolitics and is limited to relations between states that intersect with issues of military use and its strategy. Over time, this definition has been expanded to include intra-state conflicts as well as conflicts between states. In both situations, conflict arose not only over control of territory but also over control of government and ideas.

However, the concept of security is not confined in the traditional way. Barry Buzan in his work entitled "People, States, and Fear" argues that security is not only about the state but also

related to all human collectivity (Buzan, 1983). The security of this human collectivity is influenced by factors in five main sectors namely military, politics, economy, social society, and the environment, especially when the world constellation is increasingly developing into a complex after the second world war and the cold war has ended due to the emergence of various international actors other than the state. Regarding environmental security, in ancient times this factor was not really considered by International Relations academics as a factor that could threaten the sovereignty of an actor in International Relations. However, since 1972 through the Stockholm Conference, the world has begun to realize how important it is to talk about environmental issues. Therefore, various solutions such as the creation of UNEP, MDG, and SDG were also carried out to address various issues regarding the environment.

The concept of human security first appeared in the 1994 Human Development Report (UNDP, 1994). The report emphasizes that human security is universal and appropriate for everyday life. Threats in human security are basically general in nature and do not differentiate between countries (transboundary). Human security focuses on humans, not on the state. Human security covers seven areas of security, namely economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, individual security, community security and political security (UNDP, 1994).

As explained above, the economic sector is part of security for the life of the population. In this case, economic security can be seen from the point of view of fulfilling the basic needs of the people of a country. To fulfill this function, residents of a country also carry out various economic activities. However, these activities often have a negative impact on their environment. Human economic activity increases in line with the increase in population. Needs that seem to never be enough to encourage humans to continue exploiting the earth and increasing production activities. A liberal economy that opened trade channels across national borders helped perpetuate excessive industrial production activities. The same goes for consumption patterns. Free trade is carried out to seek maximum profit by encouraging people to become consumptive. Production activities also tend to be carried out without considering social and environmental impacts. Liberal economics fails to respond to the fact that growth in production and consumption also increases the negative impact on the environment (Tadele & Worku, 2007).

The adverse impact that occurs on the environment as a result of human economic activity is one of the challenges for the study of International Relations. It is this challenge that this field of science seeks to answer by starting to shift its object of study, from the traditional military which emphasizes the focus of its studies on the state to human security. This shift in security issues also broadens the scope of issues of concern in the study of International Relations. One of the issues that has developed in line with the complexity of the community's economic activities is the problem surrounding the environment. Therefore humans try to maintain the environment in order to maintain their survival now and in the future.

Despite being challenged by many parties, environmental topics still attract the attention of many people at the international level. The emergence of environmental issues at the global level is inseparable from the role of many parties. It is these parties who raise the theme of environmental degradation as a threat to human life. After knowing this, it is hoped that the international community can take concrete steps to overcome existing environmental problems. What they are doing is known as environmental securitization.

2. Climate Change in the Perspective of Human Security

The risks of climate change to human security are demonstrated through the interactions between livelihoods, conflict, culture and migration. Insecurity does not have a single cause but is

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an interaction of various factors. Climate change is an important factor that threatens human security, namely undermining livelihoods, increasing conflict, compromising culture and identity, and increasing migration that people prefer to avoid. All of these challenge the state's ability to provide conditions for the realization of human security.

Climate change is a very complex global issue and is of concern to all countries in the world. This is due to the impacts caused by climate change, which not only affect the environment, but also have significant implications for social, economic and political aspects throughout the world. Therefore, climate change needs to be understood in the context of human security.

Climate change can have a significant impact on human access to natural resources and can trigger a variety of social and economic problems. One of the most obvious impacts is the decrease in the availability of clean water which can affect human needs in the health and sanitation aspects. Climate change can also cause increased droughts, decreased water quality, and floods which can threaten human health and safety.

In terms of food availability, climate change can cause a decrease in agricultural and fishery productivity, which can affect the availability of food for the community. Erratic weather conditions can also cause damage to infrastructure and property, as well as increase the risk of natural disasters such as floods and landslides that can threaten human safety and life.

The impacts of climate change can also exacerbate poverty and social inequality, especially in developing countries which are more vulnerable to climate change. This is caused by economic damage and loss of resources needed to meet the basic needs of society. Rising social inequality can threaten political stability and trigger social conflict.

In addition, climate change can also increase the risk of conflict and mass migration. Climate change can exacerbate economic and social instability which can generate tensions between countries and between social groups within a country. For example, climate change could exacerbate existing conditions and deepen social disparities between richer and poorer groups in society. This can trigger conflict and violence that can harm many people.

In addition, climate change can also affect peace and security at the international level. For example, climate change can trigger conflicts between countries over rare and valuable natural resources, such as water and land. This can increase tensions and potential conflicts that can threaten world peace and security.

To address the problem of climate change from a human security perspective, collaborative efforts and strategies that focus on mitigation and adaptation efforts are needed. In this regard, countries must cooperate and develop international initiatives that are effective in tackling climate change and promoting human security around the world.

In addition, efforts are also needed to build community resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change. This can be done through various government programs and international institutions that provide assistance and support to communities in increasing their resilience and adaptation capacity to climate change.

3. Climate Change and Global Security

Climate change has a major contribution to the emergence of natural disasters in a country. Natural disasters such as floods, droughts, landslides, tornadoes, and tidal waves have a huge impact on problems in the economic sector such as poverty, political instability, and economic downturn. This is because many people depend on farming/farming and as fishermen for a living who are then affected by one of the impacts of climate change. Indirectly climate change becomes

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a threat to a country because in International Relations threats to a country are not only in the form of military threats or what are commonly called traditional threats, but threats can come from various sources such as environmental degradation, terrorism, illegal logging and human trafficking or commonly referred to as non-traditional threats (Subiyanto et al., 2018).

The effects of climate change are becoming increasingly evident and pose a significant threat to human civilization. If we do not take radical action, we will likely surpass the threshold of extreme climate change by the end of the century. Even a 2-degree Celsius temperature rise will have severe consequences, including massive population dislocations, forced migration, political instability, increased armed conflict, and the failure of political institutions. This could lead to the collapse of some countries and the disappearance of others. The threat posed by climate change is arguably one of the greatest challenges to a more important set of values, and it requires immediate and urgent action.

To address this threat, a security framework is needed that emphasizes the magnitude and urgency of the climate change threat and highlights the importance of the values at stake. With this security paradigm, advocates for specific policy goals will have a solid foundation upon which to build. However, the current security framework is limited as it only focuses on national security or other state-centered security issues. We need a security paradigm that expands our area of concern beyond these challenges to prioritize the most critical values at stake. This will provide a foundation for developing policies that can best reduce potential losses through mitigation and adaptation, and it will help facilitate the coordination needed to address collective action issues.

The threat of climate change is so significant that it requires a framework that goes beyond national security and focuses on safeguarding all of humanity. A "global security" response is necessary, given the magnitude of the threat, the values at stake, and the complexity of the issues of collective action involved. International law plays a significant role in coordinating a global response, but its primary concern is state-to-state security. But, international law may still prioritize climate change as a security concern to activate the essential legal and political powers to organize collective state action to respond to global dangers. It is not necessary for international law to frame climate change issues within the framework of state security but rather as a global security issue that requires collective action to address.

It is important to involve the United Nations Security Council in addressing climate change. Some people might argue that the Security Council's approach to security is based on a realist, state-centered perspective and that its primary policy response involves coercion and the use of force. However, although the Security Council's authority must be triggered by determining a clear threat to international peace and security, such as climate change, according to Article 39 of the UN Charter, member states are not limited to imposing sanctions or using force as a response. This has been demonstrated in several Security Council resolutions that have addressed issues such as drug trafficking and transnational terrorism.

One significant advantage of involving the United Nations Security Council in addressing climate change is that it has the power to direct coordinated action by member states, even if this means disregarding other treaty obligations. The Security Council can use a security framework to mobilize state action, but this does not mean that it must only protect objects and values important to the state. Instead, it can prioritize protecting other values and objects using appropriate methods. Other international legal institutions can also be effective in addressing climate change as a global security issue, and it is important to make this issue an urgent priority for all international legal institutions by framing it as a matter of global security.

According to Heath's typology, the approach outlined above for framing climate change as a security issue is a combination of "broadcast" and "pluralist" approaches, recognizing the concerns of the "discursive" approach that framing climate change as a security issue could result in a national security response. However, it is important to note that while climate change should not be framed solely as a matter of national security, it is still a security issue. The problem is not with framing it in security terms, but rather in failing to develop a nuanced understanding of the various types of security threats and adapting policies to address them appropriately.

CONCLUSION

The current phenomenon of climate change has made environmental issues a priority issue for the world. This is because the impacts caused by climate change are not only based on the environment, but also have a multidimensional impact on all aspects of human life. Climate change has a major contribution to the emergence of natural disasters in a country which can result in poverty, political instability, and economic decline which can trigger internal conflict in a country. Climate change has an impact on increasing competition for ownership of natural resources, population movements, and additional pressure on socio-economic systems and the environment. Therefore, the government and society need to take preventive and adaptive actions to reduce the impact of climate change. These actions include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving natural resource management, and improving infrastructure for disaster adaptation and mitigation. In a global security context, these efforts can help reduce the risks of conflict and mass migration and enhance economic and social stability. Using a broader and more inclusive security framework that prioritizes global security over traditional state-centered security threats can better address the diverse and crucial policy objectives associated with climate change. This approach involves adapting strategies to tackle the root causes and consequences of climate change using the resources and authority of powerful international institutions, despite the significant collective costs and urgent time constraints involved. The ultimate goal is to mitigate the catastrophic risks that climate change poses to human civilization.

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