The Impact of Climate Change on Human Security: Wars and Terrorism

Abstract

The critical security studies should be not to establish "objective truth" but to enable a broader understanding of security based on respect for specific theoretical and political starting points in its conceptualization. Issues of environmental security and environmental protection are issues of overall security because they directly cause: open conflicts, have the potential to destabilize the regime, can lead to the displacement of the population, and the disintegration of the states. Regarding the geopolitical consequences of climate change, climate change consequences, such as global warming, rising sea levels, droughts, melting glaciers, and many others, significantly impact the world geopolitics. The level of conflict between states depends on how strong the ties and common interests of the entire region, states and globally. Some states depend on what the atmosphere will be like in their environment. If they are stable and economically prosperous, so will they affect neighboring countries. When climate change has reduced living resources, the economic framework played a much more critical role than religion in joining terrorist organizations. There is a need for research initiatives on how modern technologies, on the one hand, and the involvement of the younger generations and minorities on the other, can be used and increased as ways to strengthen communities' resilience to disasters and ensure an effective, comprehensive, and sustainable approach. Quality governance and leadership in the field of climate change is crucial for environmental safety.

Keywords: critical security studies, climate change, environmental security, human security, conflicts, wars, terrorism

Introduction

While political and military issues remain critical in a broader sense, the concept of peace and security extends to economic and social threats, including poverty, communicable diseases, and environmental degradation. All of these are significant factors in undermining security. At this moment, as a precondition for peace, intellectual, emotional, and spiritual well-being, and as a resource for socio-economic development and environmental protection, ecological security appears. From an environmental perspective, environmental management integration into the more comprehensive development and humanitarian framework is no longer an option but an imperative of peace and security. In modern countries, the political, security, and other interests of citizens are modeled, transformed, gained in a content day by day, following the general changes of civilization. Today, security in environmental protection and preservation is one of the most critical security factors in the modern world.

In this type of research, a more specific branch between geography and politics is geopolitics. There are different understandings of the concept of geopolitics. R. Kjellen defined geopolitics as "the theory of the state as a geographical-spatial phenomenon" (Halden, 2007: 45). It can also be understood as "a perspective based on the analysis of security policy on the territorial dimension (the position of states) and which takes into account the influence of geographical factors" (Halden, 2007: 44). The case of climate change can also be applied to this definition to affect countries' security and position through its many factors. Spykman argued that geopolitics must deal with a dynamic rather than a static situation (Halden, 2007: 46). Climate change in every respect leads to dynamic situations such as rising sea levels, melting glaciers, migration, and the disappearance of states, and therefore, their impact from a geopolitical point of view is essential. Security threats such as terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, transnational organized crime, with the consequences of globalization, global climate change, environmental destruction, uncontrolled and illegal migration, and instability caused by failed states, often require a rapid, coordinated, and comprehensive response. Also, the building of an international regime is accompanied by the evolution of international law. The emphasis is on the humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental dimensions of security, with the unquestionable importance of the principles of equality and the promotion of democracy. Various mechanisms are used, and the most demanding and most intensive are international interventions aimed at stopping conflicts. The complexity of their launch, the justification criteria, the principle of sovereignty, international stability - all these are questions that need to be answered before the international intervention.

The cessation of conflict is not enough to establish long-term stability unless post-conflict construction and sustainable development follow. It is evident in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Rwanda, Iraq, and Afghanistan.

When we talk about environmental security, the author focuses on the connection between changes in the environment, human security, violent conflicts, and the issue of terrorism itself. Discussions on environmental safety are essential for the geopolitics of climate change because climate change can lead to degradation of ecosystems and human habitats, can lead to droughts, global warming, floods, storms, can endanger agriculture, horticulture, livestock, fisheries, and even lead to violent conflicts. According to Homer-Dixon, a lead author linking environmental degradation and violent conflict, disputes over environmental degradation are likely to lead to ethnic conflicts caused by migration, to social divisions caused by environmental scarcity, and to civil conflicts caused by environmental scarcity affecting life, economic activity, elite behavior, and state responses. Homer-Dixon's research conducted by ENCOP points to the danger of major wars and other conflicts that can lead to environmental destruction and can play a crucial role in destabilized states, leading to the provision of shelter terrorists or criminal groups. It can lead to new geostrategic images in individual regions (Haldén, 2007: 48-50). In some conflict regions, there is also a connection with terrorist activities.

It is also important to note that climate change and population growth, ozone holes, and biodiversity loss fall under environmental safety (Dalby, 2007: 201). Environmental security was introduced as a term by the UN General Assembly, when, at the suggestion of Michael Gorbachev, it adopted a Resolution on International Environmental Security in 1987, as a reaction to the environmental and human tragedy and the Chernobyl disaster. Furthermore, back in the mid-1980s, the United Nations Environment Organization, UNEP, spoke of refugees due to climate change. Moreover, in 1990, the International Council on Climate Protection, ICCP, warned that migration could be the worst consequence of climate change.

Pluralism and social constructivism have opened up new perspectives in the study of security. The study of human security occupies an increasing space, and more attention is to the individual's security. The emergence of a new approach in critical security studies in the 1990s has expanded and deepened the notion of security. Security challenges are no longer considered military and non-military phenomena that existentially threaten states and other entities. Critical security studies are a clear departure from the conventional understanding of security. The

notion of human security evolved from a political and security shift in the post-Cold War period. New forms of conflict have emerged that have changed the notion of security and conventional notions of war. Human security is a broad term consisting of two categories - "freedom from scarcity" and "freedom from fear." The first term represents a broader definition and includes threats such as famine, infection, repression, and protection from a sudden disaster. The term is supported by the UNDP Development Report in 1944, by the Japanese Government and the Commission on Human Security. The second term emphasizes threats to the individual (e.g., drug trafficking, mines, ethnic conflicts, dysfunction of the state, trade-in small arms). The "freedom from fear" approach focuses on the immediate necessity and is therefore supported by the Canadian Government and the European Union (EU). As for international political relations, they are strongly influenced by climate change such as melting ice, heatstroke, floods, fires, and the like. Also, global warming today poses a threat to the stability of the international order. The author presents an example of how climate change can have on human security in the following chapters.

At the UN Conference on Climate Change in 2010, it was announced that the world's largest polluters are the United Arab Emirates, Australia, the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, and Saudi Arabia. These data were derived from a study by the consulting firm Maplecroft, which covered 183 countries, and examined carbon dioxide consumption and greenhouse gas emissions from the early 1990s until 2006. In the Maplecroft mentioned above research, it was announced that the riskiest countries are Bangladesh, India, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Pakistan. They will be exposed to the most significant consequences of climate change such as rising sea levels, food shortages, migration, availability of natural resources, and the like. Bangladesh is considered the most at risk due to extreme poverty, dependence on agricultural resources, and low government adjustment capacity, while India is in second place, which, in addition to facing high poverty and dependence on agricultural resources, will become undesirable for future investment (Zorko, Londero, 2012: 76).

Furthermore, due to water scarcity, some of the world's most important agricultural countries will be endangered, which will lead to a reduction in production. Some of these countries are northwestern India, northeastern China, northeastern Pakistan, the Central Valley in California, and the US Midwest. Lack of food, water, and energy could lead to large-scale migration, while in underdeveloped countries, it could lead to conflicts over control of natural resources. The seriousness of the situation is also shown by the fact that the US and British Department of Defense have been considering defense strategies and overcoming the

consequences of the devastating consequences of climate change since 2010 (Popović, 2014: 58).

1. Climate change, human security, and armed conflicts

Pluralism and social constructivism have opened up new perspectives in the study of security. The study of human security occupies an increasing space and more attention to the individual's security. The emergence of a new approach in critical security studies in the 1990s has expanded and deepened the notion of security. Security challenges are no longer considered military and non-military phenomena that existentially threaten states and other entities. Critical security studies are a clear departure from the conventional understanding of security. It is based on poststructuralist and constructivist theoretical concepts. This approach raised some fundamental questions about the state as a possible source of insecurity for citizens, the state's responsibility for security, and the international community's role in internal conflicts. It redefined the state's role as a reference object of security, the nature of threats and the scope of security, and epistemological shifts are also manifested in respect for ideas, values, and social norms, thus rejecting scientific object epistemological positivism. The Copenhagen School approach is defined in the book Security: A new framework for analysis (Buzan, Waever & De Wilde, 1998). There are two main elements to this school: the sectoral approach to the study of security, which Buzan set out in his book People, States, and Fear (1991), and Waever's concept of securitization. Buzan's account of the five security sectors - political, environmental, economic, social, and military - is a well-known analytical framework, while the concept of securitization treats security as a product of the speech act. It is precisely sectoral analysis, which epistemologically does not belong to critical studies' postpositivism, which makes the Copenhagen School the main departure from critical security studies.

Furthermore, environmental destruction and lack of resources can have severe consequences for human health in societies, when communities are at risk of becoming vulnerable to external and internal threats that could lead to conflict. However, the abundance of natural resources can also lead to conflicts over resource control. With global temperature rise, precipitation changes, rising sea levels, and an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, these changes are a potential threat to peace and security. The combination of environmental degradation and climate change causes death, undermining living conditions, and insecurity.

Human security, in its broadest sense, encompasses much more than the absence of violent conflict. It includes human rights, good governance, opportunities for quality education, health care, and the creation of conditions for each individual to have the opportunity and freedom of choice in realizing their potential. Every step in this direction is also a step towards poverty reduction, economic progress, and conflict prevention. The absence of any form of deprivation, the absence of Fear, and the freedom of future generations to inherit a healthy natural environment, are interrelated components of both human and national security. (Brozovic, 2011)

Environmental security includes a complex of conditions, phenomena, and actions that ensure the ecological balance on Earth at the local, regional, and global levels; exclusion of any human activity that has a detrimental effect on the environment; a situation in which there is no danger of causing damage to the natural environment and the health of the population. Environmental security has no boundaries and is a global problem, task, and obligation. An example of the extent to which climate change can have on the concept of human security can be seen in the following examples.

The first example is the floods in Pakistan that have caused 25 million people to flee the area, and such a situation has created political and security problems and threats by allowing the Taliban to consolidate power in the north of the country. Another example can be seen in the 2011 Arab Spring case, caused by fires and crop destruction in Russia. The third example is the outbreak of a nationwide revolution in North Africa and the Middle East due to its disappearance. The scale of the effects of global warming is evident in the example of the significant droughts faced by Angola and Namibia in 2013 when one of the most extensive droughts in three decades caused famine in more than 1.5 million people. Climate change can also be a danger to human lives. One such example was 1952 when thousands of people lost their lives to respiratory diseases by the "London Smog." Four years later, the Clean Air Act was passed, which, for the first time, led to positive results in reducing carbon dioxide emissions. It is a frightening fact that in the last 40 years, more than 2 million people have lost their lives due to climate change, while in Asia and the Pacific alone, the figure is 77,000 a year (Zorko, Londero, 2012: 73).

At the same time, climate change is causing state fragility, poverty, social and economic disparities, and a combination of increasing the likelihood of conflict. Conflicts and forced migrations are more likely to occur in already sensitive and fragile states (McLeman, 2017:

105). In this way, the already unstable situations will worsen even more, and with the further weakening of the state, the governments will not have the resources and opportunities to resolve them.

As the urbanization and industrialization of the population that consumes too much water and uses water to irrigate the soil for food production grows, the danger of international armed conflicts over water sources grows (Dalby, 2007: 201). In this way, an attempt will be made to obtain limited water supplies for food production, which may be located in someone else's territory, leading to conflict.

A. Giddens states that although climate change could lead to international cooperation between states, there are more substantial interests that encourage division. This division can best be explained by the example of the melting of Arctic ice. When the area was exclusively covered in ice and used for scientific research, cooperation between the states was high. However, as it became increasingly possible that new oil, gas, and mineral resources could be found in the area, cooperation ceased, and there was a division of interests and tensions among the countries that had been cooperating until then. Energy shortages are another consequence of climate change that could lead to military conflicts and jeopardize security and disrupt international cooperation. Reducing emissions could lead to a struggle among states for resources, and political leaders could use climate change to gain or retain power.

Furthermore, more powerful countries could take advantage of the situation when their neighboring countries are weakened by the effects of climate change, such as water scarcity. Some states depend on what the atmosphere will be like in their environment. If they are stable and economically prosperous, so will they affect neighboring countries. If faced with problems, these difficulties could spill over into the entire environment. Some of such countries are Brazil and Mexico, South Africa and Nigeria, Egypt, Pakistan, and South Korea, while the failures of large countries like China or India would have an even more significant impact. The United States and China pose a particular threat of armed conflict. The Western Balkans are in a decades-long economic depression, with internal conflicts affecting the coherence of organized crime, revolutions, terrorism, ethnonationalism, and violence as the least desirable factor of implosion. (Hadžić, 2020) The United States is already planning to fight for energy resources but remains concerned about how vital resources will be available after the effects of climate change, while China's economy requires raw materials and has the most crucial impact in the Middle East and Africa. The U.S. Department of Defense stressed the importance of controlling

major sea routes as 75% of the world's oil and 90% of merchandise is transported by sea. As a result of such efforts, the U.S. relocated water bases to Eastern and Central Europe, Central and Southwest Asia, and Africa. In addition to a large percentage of copper, cobalt, and uranium, these areas also have more than three-quarters of the world's oil and gas reserves (Giddens, 2009: 207).

Countries where terrorism, international crime, drugs, and money laundering are present, and if these countries are also oil producers, are at high risk of violent conflict. Twenty-three countries in the world receive high revenues from oil and gas, and none of them "is a democracy is nothing but a name" (Giddens, 2009: 217).

It is also essential to note that scientists, researching 175 countries and 234 conflicts, have concluded that since 1950, El Nino has caused every fifth war globally due to fires or droughts that cause crop failure. According to a 2009 U.N. survey, 18 of the 35 wars fought after 2000 were due to natural resources (Popović, 2014: 59). If we consider that such a scale of conflict has existed before, it is questionable how many conflicts will be caused by natural resources when in the future, climate change leads to increasingly drastic consequences caused by scarcity. Future scenarios predict that depletion of natural resources could lead to significant conflicts in areas such as China caused by environmental pressures due to accelerated industrialization and urbanization that would further increase political tensions and regional disparities (Dalby, 2007: 201). Potential tensions and conflicts between states and previous ones indicate the importance of regulating natural resources protection.

In central Nigeria, this forgotten conflict, years of fighting between livestock and farmers, has killed more than 60,000 people in the last fifteen years - almost four times more than the terrorist organization Boko Haram. So climate change is a threat, and livestock farmers in Nigeria have fewer meadows to graze. We can conclude that the effects of climate change and other social, economic, and political components contribute to the spread of violent conflicts. This topic is not new, but it is becoming more and more serious. As early as 2008, psychologist H. Welzer warned in his book "Climate Wars" of the collapse of the social order due to climate change.

A 2012 U.S. Secret Service document warned that "many countries, necessary for the U.S will be challenged by water shortages or floods in the next ten years. It will increase the risk of instability and lead to regional tensions." We can conclude the recognition of climate change's security-political dimension. Moreover, the development of civil society awareness,

particularly of the younger generation and new technologies in climate change and environmental security, is not desirable in most countries. The global environmental events should have two functions: if they are massive, they will have an impact on electoral engineering, but also from the perspective of the climate background. If everyone leaves the protest conscientiously applying some principles in everyday life, it can positively impact the climate. Greta Thunberg's protest is impressive because she adheres to her principles, so for example, she travels in environmentally-friendly transportation.

However, it is difficult to draw a direct line between climate change and violent conflict. The reasons why conflicts escalate into bloodshed are too complicated. We are closer to understanding the problem if we view climate change as an "amplifier" of threats. Rob van Ritt, who explores the connection between climate and conflict in the World Future Council (WFC), argues that "Threats that already exist - lack of resources, extreme poverty, hunger, terrorism or extreme ideologies - are further exacerbated by climate change." (WFC, 2016)

Simultaneously, the effects of climate change from drought to floods are not only felt local. Moreover, extreme weather events affect the growth of food prices globally, which increases the risk of conflict. Every time the price of food on the world market increases, there are demonstrations, unrest, and then permanent social and political instability in thirty to forty countries at the same time. D. Smith cites North Africa and the Middle East: "In Syria, Egypt, and Yemen, climate change is recognized in the mosaic of causes of conflict." Thus, Syria is an ideal example of how climate change causes conflict: the world's most considerable drought in the mid-2000s. Years forced the masses of peasants to give up farming and flee to overcrowded cities. There was a shortage of water, and food became expensive. The suffering and social chaos intensified previous tensions, which later spiraled out of control and escalated into the war we see today.

Of particular concern is how nuclear-weapon states, such as Pakistan, deal with the effects of climate change. Pakistan is mainly affected by climate change. An example of this is the floods, which are becoming more dramatic from year to year. In addition to the fact that these floods endanger people's existence, they also directly impact nuclear facilities' safety. The 2014 floods caused 2,000 landslides across southeastern Europe, spreading damage to nuclear power plants. In the last two years alone, the number of disasters has increased significantly in the Western Balkans, affecting 15 times more people and causing economic losses 30 times more than in the period from 2000 to 2013. While recovery measures, primarily funded by

international donors, have managed to restore normal living conditions, the possibility of disasters remains high in the Western Balkans region.

Furthermore, we can problematize the frequency of migrations, i.e., mass escapes from changing environments. It is obvious: the economic and thus social consequences of climate change are dramatic. "On average, all regions will lose about ten percent of economic performance, tropical countries up to twenty percent - due to global warming, declining productivity in the agricultural sector, but also due to declining labor productivity - significant figures" (Kalkul, 2016).

An actual example is the already mentioned floods in Pakistan from April 2016. If entire regions become impoverished in a globalized world, this can increase migration and cause congestion within a country's borders or increase tensions internationally. We can recall the refugee debate in Germany, wherein a relatively short period, a year, two days, a million people came to the country, which brought great fragility and instability to politics. The loud public's discourse within mass psychology is often a reflection of the discourse of the power structures, and this, of course, is aided by the detection, external and internal, of enemies. (Hadžić, 2020) That is why it is challenging to predict the reaction of society to mass migrations of people.

In the mid-1980s, the United Nations Environment Organization, UNEP, spoke of refugees due to climate change. Moreover, in 1990, the International Council on Climate Protection, IPCC, warned that migration could be the worst consequence of climate change. At the same time, we often have forgotten groups, i.e., more impoverished and marginalized social groups, to which climate change has taken away the last resources to be able to emigrate somewhere at all. Within that framework, the already mentioned Mass Floods in the Western Balkans in 2014 can serve as an example. Official figures say more than 1.6 million people have been affected in Serbia and Bosnia, just a week after the floods began. The 2014 floods resulted in the loss of 79 lives, the evacuation and displacement of close to a million people, tens of thousands of houses, livestock, agricultural land, schools, hospitals, and businesses, with significant damage in Croatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina and Serbia. At the same time, significant risk reduction requires an understanding of the vulnerabilities of communities and the economy, with a thorough understanding of which sectors and population groups are at risk. For example, farmers, migrants, and the elderly require special insurance schemes. These differences must be understood and treated appropriately in all future development plans for

the Western Balkans. Real estate is one of the consequences of climate change before we talk about "climate refugees" and others.

What can be done, especially given that - at best - decades are needed before the results start to show the climate policy results? The director of SIPRI (*Stockholm International Peace Research Institute)*, D. Smith, calls for a United Nations-led institution to address security risks and pass on the findings to various U.N. organizations: the Security Council, the Coordination Organization for Humanitarian Aid, UNOCHA or the World Food Program Division. However, the author suggests that it is indisputable that the work of these organizations in the coming years will, in one way or another, be affected by the security risks that come with climate change. change. Moreover, technological change is undoubtedly one of the keys to ensuring that climate change can be addressed without compromising economic growth. For this to be the case, it is vitally important that climate and innovation policies provide the right incentives for developing and diffusion of „climate-friendly" technologies. The role of government policies and regulations becomes critical since most environmental problems require collective action to effectively address the problems. Similarly, the nature and extent of innovations that lower the cost and/or improve the efficiency of environmental controls depends heavily on the actions of government agencies at all levels. In the absence of government mandates or incentives to mitigate the problem, there are few if any markets for new technologies whose sole purpose is to reduce emissions to the environment (air, water or land). (Rubin, 2011)

2. Climate change and terrorism

The closest interpretation of today's understanding of terrorism is that terrorism is violence aimed at inciting fear and crushing resistance to achieve a political goal first. However, the common characteristic of all definitions is that the basis of terrorism is terror, i.e., violence. The group of Al-Qaeda, ISIS, is mostly mentioned and appears as an example of such a terrorist group. (Hadžić, 2020) The author maintains that Climate change strengthens terrorism. The terrorist group Boko Haram has killed between 20,000 and 25,000 people in the last ten years.

Furthermore, this terrorist group has also done enormous material damage: the World Bank estimates the damage at nearly six billion dollars. Two million people had to flee their homes or were expelled. In Borno's Nigerian province, 30 percent of all private houses were destroyed, and thousands of public buildings.

However, Boko Haram is not the only problem for the security of the Sahel. The quarrels mentioned above between cattle breeders and farmers are becoming more frequent. The reason is partly that some are mostly Christians and other Muslims, and above all, they come from different tribes. Another reason is climate change, which causes water shortages, and people are left without the necessary means of subsistence. For example, about 30 million people depend on water from Lake Chad.

The link between climate change and conflict was also discussed at the Munich Security Conference. Conflicts do not have only one cause. We can say that climate change is one of the causes of violent conflicts. In some conflict regions, there is also a connection with terrorism. Recently, the Security Council took the position that "among other factors, climate change is negatively affecting the stability of West Africa and the Sahel." The region around Lake Chad is a textbook example of how climate change destroys people's essential living resources - preparing the ground for violent conflict. About 30 million people depend on water from Lake Chad, which stretches between Nigeria, Chad, Niger, and Cameroon. About 90 percent of the lake has dried up in the last 40 years. It is primarily caused by climate change. But not just climate change. About 90 percent of the people in the region around Lake Chad are fishermen, farmers, or pastoralists and depend on water from the lake. According to Vivekananda, climate change expert Berlin-based think tank Adelphi, climate change is not the only cause of the conflict. At the same time, the marginalization of certain groups, tribal thinking, bad policies, and lack of state services have significantly contributed to this: "When climate change has reduced living resources, the ground has been created for violence and the disintegration of the state. A group of young men appeared, who did not have the opportunity to make sure they had enough to live. When armed groups offered them a way out, they were ripe for recruitment." (Vivekananda, 2016)

A study by the NGO Mercy Corps (2016) confirms the above claims. Mercy Group spoke with 47 former Boko Haram fighters about their membership. Religion played a minor role. Economic reasons played a much more important role in joining: the desire for income, credit raising, and marriage. At the same time, if we analyze ISIL, Sputnjik published data on militants' salaries during the first years of their control over Ninava and Anbar's provinces. Local sources from Mosul then testified that the salary of foreign militants was as high as $ 1,300. At that time, they also received a house or an apartment, a car, and fuel, which was a luxury for ordinary citizens. The terrorists were also assigned a woman. As for the wages paid to local terrorists, they were half as low, about six hundred dollars. At one time, the militants

earned a lot thanks to the fact that they controlled oil sources and exported this fuel in its raw form to neighboring countries. (RTRS, 2017)

The author argues that communities and societies that are particularly sensitive and receptive to these are already weakened by conflict and bad governments. Climate change throws such societies into political instability and food shortages and causes large migration waves. Such movements further destabilize, which can lead to violent conflicts. This unbreakable chain exists in other regions, such as Mali or Sudan. Even in seemingly stable countries, such as Jordan, the effects of prolonged drought in the van, a nation with a massive influx of refugees from Syria, could upset the balance and lead to instability. (Vivekananda, 2016)

The war in Syria and climate change are also linked. A United Nations study vividly illustrates this connection: the extreme droughts of the 2000s, the 40 percent reduction in water in the Euphrates River, poor water management in Syria, and numerous failed harvests led to a mass exodus from the countryside. Consequence: mass unemployment, social inequality, poverty, and crime. When the Arab Spring arrived in Syria in 2011, the country was in an explosive state - the brutal oppression of the opposition ultimately led to an explosion of violence. As early as 2012, a joint US secret service document predicted that "there would be water shortages or floods in many countries that are important to the United States." It could increase the risk to the stability of those countries and lead to regional tensions.

However, there is a lack of international security activities and initiatives. There is no focused, operational response in the Sahel or the Middle East to help communities adapt to climate change and avoid violent conflict risks. (Smith, 2019) Finding timely answers would help communities and groups, it would also save funds, and if terrorism on the ground were at least partially suppressed, it would be much cheaper than purely military responses.

Conclusion

The critical security studies, and the role of scientists in the field, should be not to establish "objective truth" but to enable a broader understanding of security based on respect for specific theoretical and political starting points in its conceptualization. Issues of environmental security and environmental protection are issues of overall security because they directly cause: open conflicts, have the potential to destabilize the regime, can lead to the displacement of the population, and the disintegration of the state. If climate change is not

mitigated by the end of the 21st century, it will lead to unmanageable economic, social, and political conditions, and the opportunities for stable international and domestic policies will be significantly damaged. Such drastic changes will affect security dynamics that will be difficult to sustain with the current international system. Regarding the geopolitical consequences of climate change, we have shown that the consequences of climate change, such as global warming, rising sea levels, droughts, melting glaciers, and many others, significantly impact the geopolitical picture of the world. Such changes already impact armed conflicts, the disappearance of states, and mass migration. Millions of people will be looking for new areas where more favorable conditions prevail. Such migrations will require elaborate state tactics and a peaceful solution to the flow of problems. However, if such a peaceful solution is not reached, the scale of the conflicts and catastrophes that will ensue is questionable. As global warming, excessive rainfall, and severe droughts affect agriculture, food supplies will fall, increase food prices, and increase poverty. Such a situation could potentially lead to conflicts and wars and terrorism itself. At the same time, in the future, significant struggles could be waged over drinking water supplies. Those parts of the world that are already struggling with drinking water quantities are likely to experience its complete loss in a few decades. There can also be armed conflicts in countries that seek to retain resources for which there is greater demand than supply.

The level of conflict between states depends on how strong the ties and common interests of the entire region, states and globally. Some states depend on what the atmosphere will be like in their environment. If they are stable and economically prosperous, so will they affect neighboring countries. When climate change has reduced living resources, the economic framework played a much more critical role than religion in joining terrorist organizations. Thus, in addition to a country's exposure to the effects of climate change, the ability of governments to adapt and combat the harmful effects of climate change is also essential.

What needs to be understood is that time and nature are unpredictable, and as much as people thought they were acting fast, we need to act even faster because nature can overtake us. That is why we need constant readiness to solve all the problems of climate change globally. States must unite and act together because the consequences of climate change are not the responsibility of just a few states but the whole world. There is also a need to raise awareness among citizens and civil society. Knowledge about the probability of future disasters and their possible impacts needs to be developed and shared, so it is necessary to invest in developing new technologies. Besides, risk assessments involving spatial and socio-economic analyzes to

understand hazard exposure and vulnerability should be mapped, analyzed, exploited, and shared by all. Within the discourse of human security, the population should have free access to public data in order to be able to make decisions about their risks and responsibilities based on information. There is a need for research initiatives on how modern technologies, on the one hand, and the involvement of the younger generations and minorities on the other, can be used and increased as ways to strengthen communities' resilience to disasters and ensure an effective, comprehensive, and sustainable approach. The government, or the state's leadership, are not willing to invest their time, effort, and primarily money to solve a problem that is very unlikely to reach its maximum during their term. Successful transnational cooperation is of great importance for the environmental policy of the world as a whole. Quality governance and leadership in the field of climate change is crucial for environmental safety. It is a concept that contributes to acceptable governance practices in a global security environment.

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