

**Climate Change, Social Stress and Violent Conflict**  
**State of the Art and Research Needs**  
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*Abstract*

**Assessing the security implications of climate change:  
Country case studies of Bangladesh**

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There is an increasing realization that climate change is no longer merely an environmental problem. In recent years, it has become viewed as a core development challenge that carries potentially serious implications for international peace and security. Climate change induced mass migration is foresight to have implications on international security, on human right violation or even as development challenge, but how the micro level actors' like individual(s) and group(s) interactions lead to violent mass conflicts is not analysed yet through empirical research. In other words, the questions need to answer, why a climate refugee is a threat to peace and security? And how they are exacerbating potential political security?

Since climate change will redraw the coastlines, submerge the places where million of people grow foods, devastate available water reservoirs, expose to more occasional and fiercer storms or more severe droughts and likely force large numbers of people to move from their homelands. Climate change will undermine livelihoods of many countries, particularly the most vulnerable developing countries. It is clear that climate change holds the potential to exacerbate scare resource pool. As a consequence or strategy of adaptation many would like to start migration, according to many "with a potential to start processes like mass migration that in turn may affect the security of neighbouring regions and countries".

This paper attempts to tease out the rhetoric with clear analysis of where the areas of concern lie from a micro level analysis, and hopes to add nuance, texture and detail to the debate on the security implications of climate change. The case study will consider the migrated individual(s) and group(s) as the target group to interview from the slum areas of Dhaka city, capital of Bangladesh one of the most vulnerable country to climate change. The aim of the attitude survey is to see the role of migrated individual and group interactions leading to or resulting from violent conflicts, and their links with social network or social protection that encourage some groups to be violent, while discouraging others. In doing so, the paper will also see security threat related human migration from historical background and look forward for future potential in the era of climate change.