
Climate Change And Human Security The Challenge To Local Governance Under Rapid Coastal Urbanisation

The impact of climate change on displacement and human security Climate Change and Human Security in Asia RSIS Webinar on \"Climate Change and Communities – a Human Security Perspective\" - 28 July 2021 Keynote Address: Climate Change, Water Bankruptcy and Human Security Why focus on human security when working on climate change adaptation? Book Talk: Towards an Ecosystems Approach to Climate Security Simon Dalby - Security and Environmental Change UCF On The Issues - Climate Change and Human Security A Global Security Threat: Climate Change Keynote Address: Climate Change, Water Bankruptcy and Human Security

2016 Convention: Climate Change, Human Security, and War Plenary What is Climate Change? | Start Here KEYNOTE CONVERSATION: HUMAN SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE Human Security - A New Response to Complex Threats Climate Change and Human Security in Asia Book Launch: The Ultimate Weapon Is No Weapon: Human Security and the New Rules of War and Peace RSIS Webinar on "Climate Change and Communities – a Human Security Perspective" - 28 July 2021 Security Implications of Climate Change in Africa Climate Education for Human Security | E4HS | Mar 7-9, 2023 States and Nature: The Effects of Climate Change on Security Climate-related mobility and conflict: pathways to peace and human security "Climate change's impact on state security" - Prof. Josh Busby, UT-Austin Climate, Conflict, \u0026amp; Refugees: Examining the Impact of Environmental Change on Human Security NWC INS Lecture Series -- Lecture 16 "Climate Change and National Security"

Global Environmental Change and Human Security
Human and Environmental Security
Climate and Social Stress
A Changing Environment for Human Security
Climate Change and Arctic Security
The Origins of the Syrian Conflict
Climate Change, Ethics and Human Security

Handbook on Climate Change and Human Security
Human Security and Climate Change in Southeast Asia
Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Human Security
Climate Change
Environmental Change, Adaptation, and Security
Ecological Security
African Environmental and Human Security in the 21st Century
Climate Change, Policy and Security
Environmental and Human Security in the Arctic

*Climate
Change And
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Coastal
Urbanisation*

*OMB No.
3669308497451
edited by*

MCCONNELL CAYDEN

Global Environmental

**Change and Human
Security** Routledge

This book explores how climate change and disaster risks threaten human security in Asia. Climate change and disaster risks have emerged as major human security challenges in the

twenty-first century, and are an imminent “threat multiplier” with the potential to harm the vital core of human life and curtail people’s freedom and ability to live with dignity. Climate change and disaster risks undermine the security of

individuals, communities, nations, and the world, considering the increasing trend in the frequency and magnitude of hydro-meteorological disasters and the projections on their future adverse impacts. Despite recent advances in the literature, there is still a major gap in understanding the relationship and linkages between climate change, disaster risks, and human security, particularly as gleaned from the Asian experience. Asia is the world's most vulnerable region in terms of the

quantity and magnitude of impacts from various forms of disaster. At the same time, it has developed a number of innovative responses to address those risks, offering a wealth of experience. Exploring and capitalizing on the Asian perspective, this book provides valuable resource material for students, academics, researchers, policymakers, and development practitioners working in these areas. Human and Environmental Security

Springer

In the early years of the new millennium, hurricanes lashed the Caribbean and flooded New Orleans as heat waves and floods seemed to alternate in Europe. Snows were disappearing on Mount Kilimanjaro while the ice caps on both poles retreated. The resulting disruption caused to many societies and the potential for destabilizing international migration has meant that the environment has become a political priority. The scale of

environmental change caused by globalization is now so large that security has to be understood as an ecological process. A new geopolitics is long overdue. In this book Simon Dalby provides an accessible and engaging account of the challenges we face in responding to security and environmental change. He traces the historical roots of current thinking about security and climate change to show the roots of the contemporary concern and goes on to outline modern thinking

about securitization which uses the politics of invoking threats as a central part of the analysis. He argues that to understand climate change and the dislocations of global ecology, it is necessary to look back at how ecological change is tied to the expansion of the world economic system over the last few centuries. As the global urban system changes on a local and global scale, the world's population becomes vulnerable in new ways. In a clear and

careful analysis, Dalby shows that theories of human security now require a much more nuanced geopolitical imagination if they are to grapple with these new vulnerabilities and influence how we build more resilient societies to cope with the coming disruptions. This book will appeal to level students and scholars of geography, environmental studies, security studies and international politics, as well as to anyone concerned with contemporary

globalization and its transformation of the biosphere.

Climate and Social Stress

Routledge

First Published in 2009.

Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

A Changing Environment for Human Security

Routledge

Climate change is increasingly recognised as a security issue. Yet this recognition belies contestation over what security means and whose security is viewed as threatened. Different

accounts – here defined as discourses – of security range from those focused on national sovereignty to those emphasising the vulnerability of human populations. This book examines the ethical assumptions and implications of these 'climate security' discourses, ultimately making a case for moving beyond the protection of human institutions and collectives. Drawing on insights from political ecology, feminism and critical theory, Matt McDonald suggests the

need to focus on the resilience of ecosystems themselves when approaching the climate-security relationship, orienting towards the most vulnerable across time, space and species. The book outlines the ethical assumptions and contours of ecological security before exploring how it might find purchase in contemporary political contexts. A shift in this direction could not be more urgent, given the current climate crisis. Climate Change and Arctic Security Cambridge

University Press

This book assesses the construction of security in the context of climate change, with a focus on the Arctic region. It examines and discusses changes in the security premises of the Arctic states, from traditional security to environmental and human security. In particular, the book explores how climate change impacts security discourses and premises as well as theoretically discussing the possibility for another change, from circumpolar stability into

peaceful change.

Chapters cover topics such as the ethics of climate change in the arctic, Chinas emerging power and influence on arctic climate security, the discursive transformation of the definition of security and the intersection between urban, climate and Arctic studies. The book concludes with the question of whether a paradigm shift in our understanding of traditional security is possible, and whether it is already occurring in the

Arctic. Lassi Heininen is the Editor of the Arctic Yearbook, Research Director at the Institute for Atmospheric and Earth Research at the University of Helsinki, Finland, Professor of International Relations at Northern (Arctic) Federal University, Russia, and Professor of Arctic Politics at the University of Lapland (retired). He is the author of over 300 scientific publications including The Global Arctic Handbook (2018), Future Security of the Global Arctic: State Policy,

Economic Security and Climate (2016), and Security and Sovereignty in the North Atlantic (2014). Heather Exner-Pirot is Research Associate at the Observatoire de la politique et la sécurité de l'Arctique (OPSA), Canada and the Managing Editor of the Arctic Yearbook. She has held several positions at the University of Saskatchewan, Canada, the International Centre for Northern Governance and Development, Canada and the University of the Arctic. She has

published extensively on Arctic and northern governance, human security, and Indigenous economic development. *The Origins of the Syrian Conflict* Springer Science & Business Media Experts discuss the risks global environmental change poses for the human security, including disaster and disease, violence, and increasing inequity. In recent years, scholars in international relations and other fields have begun to conceive of security more broadly, moving away from a

state-centered concept of national security toward the idea of human security, which emphasizes the individual and human well-being. Viewing global environmental change through the lens of human security connects such problems as melting ice caps and carbon emissions to poverty, vulnerability, equity, and conflict. This book examines the complex social, health, and economic consequences of environmental change across the globe. In

chapters that are both academically rigorous and policy relevant, the book discusses the connections of global environmental change to urban poverty, natural disasters (with a case study of Hurricane Katrina), violent conflict (with a study of the decade-long Nepalese civil war), population, gender, and development. The book makes clear the inadequacy of traditional understandings of security and shows how global environmental change is raising new, unavoidable questions of

human insecurity, conflict, cooperation, and sustainable development. Contributors W. Neil Adger, Jennifer Bailey, Jon Barnett, Victoria Basolo, Hans Georg Bohle, Mike Brklacich, May Chazan, Chris Cocklin, Geoffrey D. Dabelko, Indra de Soysa, Heather Goldsworthy, Betsy Hartmann, Robin M. Leichenko, Laura Little, Alexander López, Richard A. Matthew, Bryan McDonald, Eric Neumayer, Kwasi Nsiah-Gyabaah, Karen L. O'Brien, Marvin S. Soroos, Bishnu Raj Upreti

CLIMATE CHANGE, ETHICS AND HUMAN SECURITY

Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict

The main focus of the book is to analyze pros and cons of the climate change debate among scholars, policy makers and scientist, and its impact on human security in various countries.

Handbook on Climate Change and Human Security Routledge

Presenting human security perspectives on

climate change, this volume raises issues of equity, ethics and environmental justice, as well as our capacity to respond to what is increasingly considered to be the greatest societal challenge for humankind. Written by international experts, it argues that climate change must be viewed as an issue of human security, and not an environmental problem that can be managed in isolation from larger questions concerning development trajectories, and ethical obligations

towards the poor and to future generations. The concept of human security offers a new approach to the challenges of climate change, and the responses that could lead to a more equitable and sustainable future. Climate Change, Ethics and Human Security will be of interest to researchers, policy makers, and practitioners concerned with the human dimensions of climate change, as well as to upper-level students in the social sciences and

humanities interested in climate change.

HUMAN SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Springer Science & Business Media

This book examines the multiple strategies proposed by the international community for addressing global climate change (GCC) from both human and state-security perspectives. It examines what is needed from major states working within the UN framework

to engage with the multiple dimensions of a strategy that addresses GCC and its impacts, where such engagement promotes both human and state security. Two broad frameworks for approaching these issues provide the basis of discussion for the individual chapters, which discuss the strategies being undertaken by major state powers (the US, the EU, China, India, Japan, and Russia). The first framework considers the multiple strategies, mitigation, adaptation,

and capacity-building required of the international community to address the effects of GCC. The second framework considers the differentiation of GCC policies in terms of security and how the efficacy of these strategies could be impacted by whether priority is given to state security over human security concerns. This book will be of much interest to students of human security, climate change, foreign policy, and International

Relations. Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Human Security Springer Nature
The year 2007 could perhaps accurately be described as the year when climate change finally received the attention that this challenge deserves globally. Much of the information and knowledge that was created in this field during the year was the result of the findings of the Fourth - sessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental

Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which were disseminated on a large scale and reported extensively by the media. This was the result not only of a heightened interest on the part of the public on various aspects of climate change, but also because the IPCC itself proactively attempted to spread the findings of its AR4 to the public at large. The interest generated on the scientific realities of climate change was further enhanced by the award of the Nobel Peace

Prize to the IPCC and former Vice President of the US, Al Gore. By taking this decision in favour of a leader who has done a great deal to create awareness on climate change, and a body that assesses all scientific aspects of climate change and disseminates the result of its findings, the Norwegian Nobel Committee has clearly drawn the link between climate change and peace in the world.

Climate Change
Springer Science &
Business Media

Climate change can reasonably be expected to increase the frequency and intensity of a variety of potentially disruptive environmental events—slowly at first, but then more quickly. It is prudent to expect to be surprised by the way in which these events may cascade, or have far-reaching effects. During the coming decade, certain climate-related events will produce consequences that exceed the capacity of the affected societies or global systems to manage; these may have

global security implications. Although focused on events outside the United States, Climate and Social Stress: Implications for Security Analysis recommends a range of research and policy actions to create a whole-of-government approach to increasing understanding of complex and contingent connections between climate and security, and to inform choices about adapting to and reducing vulnerability to climate change. Springer Science &

Business Media Environmental and Human Security: Then and Now 1 2 ALAN D. HECHT AND P. H. LIOTTA * 1 U. S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Research and Development 2 Pell Center for International Relations and Public Policy Salve Regina University 1. Nontraditional Threats to Security The events of September 11, 2001 have sharpened the debate over the meaning of being secure. Before 9/11 there were warnings in all parts of the world that social

and environmental changes were occurring. While there was prosperity in North America and Western Europe, there was also increasing recognition that local and global effects of ecosystem degradation posed a serious threat. Trekking from Cairo to Cape Town thirty years after living in Africa as a young teacher, for example, travel writer Paul Theroux concluded that development in sub-Saharan Africa had failed to improve the quality of life for 300 million people:

“Africa is materially more decrepit than it was when I first knew it—hungrier, poorer, less educated, more pessimistic, more corrupt, and you can’t tell the politicians from the witch-doctors” (2002). While scholars and historians will debate the causes of 9/11 for some time, one message is clear: An often dizzying array of nontraditional threats and complex vulnerabilities define security today. We must understand them, and deal with them, or suffer the consequences.

Environmental security has always required attention to nontraditional threats linked closely with social and economic well-being.

Environmental Change, Adaptation, and Security
Springer Nature

The challenge presented by climate change is, by its nature, global. The populations of the Mexican Caribbean, the focus of this book, are faced by everyday decisions not unlike those in the urban North. The difference is that for the people of the Mexican

Caribbean evidence of the effects of climate change, including hurricanes, is very familiar to them. This important study documents the choices and risks of people who are powerless to change the economic development model which is itself forcing climate change. The book examines the Mexican Caribbean coast and explores the wider issues of managing climate change in vulnerable areas of the tropics. It also points to the inability to integrate development

thinking into climate change adaptation. The authors suggest that failures in local governance - the transparency of state actions and the local populations lack of effective power - represents a greater threat to adaptation than the absence of technical capacity in vulnerable areas. Using local case studies of communities, fishing villages and tourist destinations, this well-researched book will appeal to international students and academics

working on climate change and professionals in development, conservation and tourism industries.

Ecological Security

Springer Science & Business Media
The current era of human activity has seen the rise of global environmental change (GEC) and its related hazards including climate change, biodiversity loss, ozone depletion, ecosystem and land degradation. These processes are a developing threat to the human security and the

economic and islandness of small island developing states, especially due to the threat multiplier nature of climate change. In the context of the South Pacific, scholars have viewed the convergence of these GEC influenced hazards as evoking a coastal and water level effect with damaging socioeconomic and environmental consequences. Here securitization theory is applied to yield insight into the re-conceptualization of climate change as a

security threat. Utilizing securitization theory to assess climate change as a human security threat, it is demonstrated that although it currently poses a limited existential threat for small island developing states, climate change may impact the economic and political stability necessary for effective governance in small island states. Although it does not fit neatly into the description of a SIDS, Papua New Guinea, as a case study, encapsulates the convergence of climate

change mitigation and adaptation policy as a deterrent to counter and reduce human insecurity. It is home to 6-7 percent of the world's biodiversity, with over 80 percent of the populace relying on staple crops such as taro and copra for economic trade. The linchpin of PNG's strategy to counter climate change is the UN-REDD+ program which initially ensures a process of multilevel stakeholder engagement in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Success in this strategy could mean

increased human security (food and environmental security). Examination of the implementation of the program and its impact of islandness on the land tenure, ownership, and effective governance in PNG is studied.

[African Environmental and Human Security in the 21st Century](#) Springer

This book examines the multiple strategies proposed by the international community for addressing global climate change (GCC) from both human and state-security

perspectives. It examines what is needed from major states working within the UN framework to engage with the multiple dimensions of a strategy that addresses GCC and its impacts, where such engagement promotes both human and state security. Two broad frameworks for approaching these issues provide the basis of discussion for the individual chapters, which discuss the strategies being undertaken by major state powers (the US, the EU, China, India,

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interest to students of human security, climate change, foreign policy, and International Relations.

CLIMATE CHANGE, POLICY AND SECURITY

Springer

Millions of people are already affected by weather-related shocks every year in West Africa and climate change is highly likely to increase these threats. In the wake of climate change, rising temperatures, increasingly irregular rainfall and more frequent

natural hazards will endanger the ways of life of vulnerable population groups in this region and destabilize their human security. A surge in violence and conflicts could take place. One of the conflict constellations could be between farmers and herders. These groups are highly vulnerable to climate change due to their dependence on natural resources Millions of people are already affected by weather-related shocks every year in West Africa and climate

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change due to their dependence on natural resources for their subsistence. Furthermore, they are historically prone to enter into conflict over issues of access to natural resources. However, social, economic and political circumstances fundamentally influence environmental conflicts. There might thus be opportunities to face the societal challenges of climate change in a peaceful way and the political and institutional framework could play an important role in reducing

conflict and violence. In order to explore such a path, this study analyses the potential of political factors (policies and institutions) for the reduction of climate-change-induced or aggravated conflicts between farmers and herders. After a theoretical demonstration, a case study of agro-pastoral conflicts in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana is conducted. their subsistence. Furthermore, they are historically prone to enter into conflict over

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Environmental and Human Security in the Arctic Edward Elgar Publishing
Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum have made major contributions to development studies and social philosophy, yet

sustainability issues have largely remained outside their domain despite sustainability's significance and complex relation to their central value of freedom. This volume explores sustainability from a capabilities perspective, with the motif of human security, inviting a lively discussion within the human development family. After introducing the two approaches, authors conceptualize relationships between capabilities and the environment, examine the

scientific and normative validity of environmental indicators and analyse intergenerational justice. Climate change is used to exemplify that a human security approach can add an explanatory ontology to the ethical criticisms of contemporary ways of life that champion consumerism. That ontology recognizes shared life experiences, problems and life challenges - a community of fate. The volume ends with a discussion of how the approaches can inform and sometimes

critique the Sustainable Development Goals.

CLIMATE CHANGE, HUMAN SECURITY AND VIOLENT CONFLICT

National Academies Press
The chapters in this volume are edited versions of papers presented at the NATO Advanced Research Workshop on Environmental Change Adaptation and Security held in Budapest, Hungary, from October 16 - 18, 1997. As is evident in this volume, the papers ranged from descriptions

of environmental and health issues in Russia and Eastern Europe to models of sustainable land use. This diversity of perspectives on environment and security is indicative of both the breadth of this new area of research as well as the varied background of the researchers involved. The discussions at the NATO workshop were remarkably animated and exciting, not surprising given the interest in the topic. I think this vitality is reflected in the papers in this volume as well. The

main purpose of the NATO ARW is to foster research links among researchers from NATO countries and Central and Eastern European States, Russia, and the Newly Independent States. In editing this volume, a decision was made to keep to the spirit of this purpose and-if at all possible-include all papers prepared for the workshop. This required extensive editing and rewriting of some of the papers (and consequent delays in production). A determination was made

early in the process by the workshop steering committee that the value of publishing the entire collection of articles outweighed the advantages of accepting only a limited number.

CLIMATE CHANGE, POLICY AND SECURITY

John Wiley & Sons
Severe droughts, damaging floods and mass migration: Climate change is becoming a focal point for security and conflict research and a challenge for the world's governance structures.

But how severe are the security risks and conflict potentials of climate change? Could global warming trigger a sequence of events leading to economic decline, social unrest and political instability? What are the causal relationships between resource scarcity and violent conflict? This book brings together international experts to explore these questions

using in-depth case studies from around the world. Furthermore, the authors discuss strategies, institutions and cooperative approaches to stabilize the climate-society interaction.
Advancing the Science of Climate Change Edward Elgar Publishing
"The strategic U.S. military base on the Indian Ocean atoll of Diego Garcia faces

submergence by rising sea level. Himalayan glaciers are shrinking, cutting the flow of the critical rivers shared by India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and China and exacerbating military tensions. Changing rainfall patterns in Africa and the Middle East are driving drought, famine, disease, ethnic conflict, national destabilization, radicalism, and international terrorism.

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