

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICS

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Abstract: *Most politicians describe the climate change crisis as the greatest challenge in front of Governments, not only in front of Governments but also in front of human being, especially these days. This could be because, in the past decade more than 21,6 million people were initially displaced because of climate related hazards. Moreover, every year millions of people have to migrate to different parts of the world as a result of climate impact like, water stress, crop failure, sea level rise and, etc.*

Keywords: *Climate change, water stress, John Kerry, migration, sea-level rise, atmosphere,*

Introduction

Climate change has significant place not only in human's lives but also in international relations and politics. And it affects the economics of the countries and as well their position in international relations. Climate change has moved from the periphery to the center of international relations and policy. It is clear that there is a long tradition of research into specific aspects of climate change. Significant efforts have been devoted to studying the role of non-state actors in international climate negotiations, regime formation and effectiveness, and communication between climate change and violent conflict.

However, not every country cares about climate change in the world thinking that it's not their problem until it comes to their country, they prefer ignoring it without realizing if climate change happens in one country or place it will affect others too, cause it works like a chain order.

In the remainder of this article, I will highlight the most important areas of research that I believe that deserve more attention and I'll try to answer to the questions which stimulate most of you.

How climate change affects to governments? How has climate change cause migration? Ignoring the climate change, international scholars run the risk of not understanding and explaining what will be a defining aspect of global affairs in the coming decades.

Impacts of climate change to the world.

Because of climate change a lot of states face difficulties which they didn't face before. Like for instance, the disappearance of ice in Greenland will lead to a sea level rise of 6 m, and the melting of the ice of Antarctica would result in sea level rise of about 60 meters. Some islands in the South Pacific states will disappear entirely, while China, India, Bangladesh, Indonesia and other countries may need to relocate millions of people.

Scientists around the world are arguing about how international law and the concept sovereignty may develop in the Anthropocene when climate change changes territorial boundaries and when the underlying assumptions about sovereignty are based on control

over territory are being undermined by climate change. It is also, extends to maritime jurisdiction requirements. International Law Association notes, for example, that *sea-level rise* can significantly affect the spatial extent of national claims to maritime jurisdiction.

As John Kerry mentioned in his speech on October 25, 2022 that how it significant not just for humans but also for Government.

“Today, each of these twelve days before we gather together in Egypt are days to pull together the remaining threads of potential progress. It might surprise some people—(laughs)—to hear that even in this year of political tumult and testing, the global climate fight has pushed on step by step, mile by mile, not just in the weeks leading up to the COP. Even if the work was off the front pages, my friends, the reasons why that work had to proceed full speed ahead was dramatically displayed in the daily lives of people all around the world, an unprecedented year.

Here at home, we have suffered fifteen separate billion-dollar extreme weather disasters in just the first three quarters of this year. We saw the Western United States face the worst drought in 1,200 years and the images of Lake Mead at its driest since its creation before World War II, bringing home a very stark message that what was predicted is now happening at an accelerated pace. And that’s just us.”

Then he mentioned that during the summer days, the Arctic was seventy degrees above normal. The Antarctic was a hundred degrees above normal, Fahrenheit. And while three continents experienced record heat for the first time all on the same day. Europe has been hit by record heat waves. The river Rhine in Germany was in some places several inches deep so, one could walk across it, which paralyzed trade. Moreover, in France, the worst drought in history has heated river water so much that it can't be used to cool nuclear reactors, which the country relies on for 70 percent of its energy. Devastating floods in South Africa, Mozambique, and Uganda claimed hundreds of lives and tens of thousands of people.

As John Kerry said “No country was spared, no matter how large. No economy, no matter how powerful, was immune to this hottest year on *record*.” Subsequent to, 2021, when incessant rains flooded Zhengzhou and families drowned in the subway, temperatures soared this year in China, turning the Yangtze River into a muddy trickle.

Based on what scientists are informing us, because of the damage already done to the Earth and baked into the atmosphere, until we know how to remove emissions from the atmosphere and do something about them, even this past dangerous year may well turn out to be better. than nearly any year ahead of us if we don't rebuild the planet at the pace science requires and strengthen our adaptive capacity.

In addition, he lets us know that the Russian invasion to Ukraine can cause to huge climate problems that maybe, we can not deal with. “They better think again. The climate crisis doesn't wait for anyone.” he added.

MIGRATIONS.

According to UNHCR, the UN's refugee agency, an annual average of 21.5 million people have been forcibly displaced by weather-related events – such as floods, storms, wildfires and extreme temperatures – since 2008. These numbers are expected to surge in

coming decades with forecasts from international thinktank the IEP predicting that 1.2 billion people will be displaced globally by 2050 due to climate change and natural disasters.

Potentially, low-lying parts of countries such as, China, Indonesia, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Vietnam will be directly affected by sea level rise and as a result, migrant flows may destabilize these countries internally, affect their relations with neighboring states, and complicate relations among potential receiving states. And that will also, effect to economic position of country, not only migration in the China, Indonesia or in Vietnam but also migration in other countries, because of climate changes hazards they can lose their best specialists and experts of their work which will effect to development of their country which leads to losing their position in international relations and slows the progress of productive work and grow of country.

As most scientist prognosis, by 2050, more than one billion people are expected to be at risk from coastal-specific climate hazards and as a result of high coastal urbanization rates and climate change, more than 186– 245 millions of people in Africa are expected to be exposed to sea level rise by 2060. Moreover, because of global warming of 1.5–2.5°C compared to pre-industrial times, 400-430 thousand people in Small Island Developing States are projected to be exposed to permanent inundation by 2100. Many areas will become uninhabitable well before the time of permanent inundation, due to increased coastal flooding and soil salinization. Besides, in the United States, a 0.9 m sea level rise by 2100 could result in 4.2 million people at risk of flooding, rising to 13.1 million at a 1.8 m sea level rise.

CONCLUSION

In a conclusion, we can see that climate change is the most important and huge problem in front of human beings and to stop it or slow the process of it all countries should work together, cause it not only belongs to one or two countries but to each government, to each city, to each person, even, to each soul. This could be because as a result of climate change governments can face huge problems in, economic, political, and international relations or fully disappear from the face of the earth. That's why at the end of my article, I would like to ask each of you who reads this, to save our earth, our mother nature even your little actions can assist to stop the destruction of the earth.

NOTES;

- ✚ IOM UN Migration, Global data institute. ISSUE NR1, November 2022
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