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CASE STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS & MANAGEMENT

Climate Change and National Security: Geopolitical Implications of Environmental Degradation on Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

Climate change has become a substantial national security problem with considerable geopolitical ramifications for Bangladesh. Bangladesh, as a highly climate-vulnerable nation, confronts increasing sea levels, extreme weather phenomena, and resource scarcity, all of which intensify socio-economic fragility and internal instability. This paper examines the convergence of climate change, national security, and geopolitical dynamics, highlighting how environmental degradation exacerbates existing vulnerabilities and cultivates regional tensions. The study emphasises significant security problems, such as climate-induced displacement, food and water shortages, and the intensification of transboundary water conflicts with India. The arrival of displaced persons in metropolitan areas leads to overcrowding, unemployment, and social unrest, hence straining governing systems. Moreover, unresolved water-sharing accords concerning rivers like as the Teesta and Ganges exacerbate geopolitical tensions, potentially undermining regional peace. The research analyses Bangladesh's climate adaptation strategies, including the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 and the National Adaptation Plan, highlighting issues pertaining to governance, financial limitations, and regional collaboration. Research indicates that Bangladesh should include climate risks into national security frameworks, improve regional water diplomacy, and bolster resilience via sustainable urban and rural development. Moreover, obtaining international climate funds and promoting global collaboration are essential for mitigating climate-related security risks. This research highlights the pressing necessity for an integrated strategy that connects environmental sustainability with national and regional security frameworks to alleviate the extensive impacts of climate change on Bangladesh's stability and geopolitical position.

Keywords: Climate change, National security, Environmental degradation, Geopolitics, Environmental security, Bangladesh

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Climate change has become one of the most urgent global concerns of the 21st century, having extensive ramifications that go beyond environmental degradation to include economic, social, and geopolitical aspects. Bangladesh is particularly susceptible to the detrimental impacts of climate change due to its distinctive geographical position, elevated population density, and socio-economic vulnerability. Bangladesh, a low-lying deltaic nation, confronts existential risks from rising sea levels, heightened frequency of catastrophic weather events, and the deterioration of natural ecosystems. The environmental issues are altering the country's physical geography and intensifying existing vulnerabilities, hence posing substantial dangers to its national security and geopolitical stability.

The convergence of climate change and national security has received heightened scrutiny in recent years, as environmental degradation exacerbates resource scarcity, displaces populations, and intensifies socio-political tensions. The geopolitical ramifications of climate change for Bangladesh are significant. The nation's strategic position in South Asia, coupled with its economic and demographic challenges, renders it a central concern for both regional and global security issues. Environmental stressors, including riverbank erosion, saline intrusion, and the degradation of agricultural land, are currently prompting internal migration, generating areas of social instability, and exerting pressure on the nation's governmental frameworks. Additionally, transnational challenges such as water-sharing conflicts with neighbouring India and the possibility of climate-induced migration across borders further complicate the geopolitical environment.

This study aims to examine the complex relationship between climate change and national security in Bangladesh, emphasising the geopolitical consequences of environmental degradation. The study seeks to elucidate how climate change alters Bangladesh's security framework by analysing the interaction of environmental stressors, socio-economic vulnerabilities, and regional dynamics. Additionally, it was analysed the potential for conflict and collaboration in the region, as well as the role of international actors in mitigating the security concerns presented by climate change. This research highlights the pressing necessity for cohesive measures that merge environmental sustainability with national and regional security frameworks to alleviate the dangers associated with climate change in Bangladesh and beyond.

Problem of the Statement

Climate change has transcended its status as an environmental concern; it now poses a substantial threat to national security and geopolitical stability, especially for susceptible nations such as Bangladesh. The nation's distinctive physical features, comprising its low-lying deltaic terrain, elevated population density, and dependence on climate-sensitive industries like agriculture and fisheries, render it particularly vulnerable to the detrimental impacts of environmental deterioration. Elevated sea levels, heightened cyclone frequency, riverbank erosion, saline intrusion, and the degradation of arable land are currently undermining livelihoods, displacing populations, and exerting pressure on the nation's socio-economic structure. These environmental pressures are intensifying internal vulnerabilities and fostering situations that may escalate geopolitical conflicts in the region. The issue pertains to comprehending how climate-induced environmental degradation in Bangladesh is manifesting as national security problems and affecting regional geopolitical dynamics. Critical concerns encompass the likelihood of widespread climate-induced migration, both domestically and internationally, which may undermine societal frameworks and heighten tensions with neighbouring nations such as India. Moreover, resource shortage, especially regarding water-sharing conflicts in transboundary rivers, presents a considerable danger of

conflict. The interaction of environmental stress, economic instability, and political fragility complicates the security situation, prompting essential enquiries regarding the capacity of the Bangladeshi government and regional entities to tackle these interconnected concerns. Despite increasing acknowledgement of the security ramifications of climate change, there is insufficient comprehensive research examining how environmental degradation in Bangladesh is altering its national security framework and affecting regional geopolitics. This study seeks to address this deficiency by examining the subsequent fundamental enquiries: In what ways is climate change intensifying national security threats in Bangladesh? What are the geopolitical ramifications of climate-induced environmental degradation for Bangladesh and its adjacent nations? What initiatives might be used to alleviate these risks and promote regional collaboration? This project aims to enhance comprehension of the intricate relationship among climate change, national security, and geopolitical stability in one of the world's most climate-vulnerable locations.

Review of Literature

The convergence of climate change, national security, and geopolitical stability has attracted much academic focus in recent years, especially as the effects of environmental degradation become more apparent.

Climate Change and Environmental Susceptibility in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is acknowledged as one of the most climate-vulnerable nations due to its geographical position, terrain, and socio-economic factors (IPCC, 2022). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has emphasised that elevated sea levels, heightened saline intrusion, and severe weather phenomena, including cyclones and floods, jeopardise the nation's populace and ecosystems (IPCC, 2022). Research conducted by Rahman and Hickey (2019) highlights that environmental degradation in Bangladesh disproportionately impacts marginalised populations, resulting in the loss of livelihoods and compelled migration. These findings highlight the necessity of mitigating climate-induced vulnerabilities in the nation.

RESULTS

Climate Change and National Security

The notion of climate change as a threat multiplier for national security has been thoroughly examined in scholarly literature. Homer-Dixon (1999) was one of the initial proponents of the idea that environmental stress might intensify pre-existing social and political tensions, resulting in conflict and instability. Busby (2021) has recently emphasised that the effects of climate change, including resource scarcity and displacement, can weaken state capability and intensify security concerns. Islam and Shamsuddoha (2017) have recorded that climate-induced migration and resource disputes are exerting pressure on Bangladesh's governance frameworks, resulting in internal security issues.

Geopolitical Consequences of Climate Change

The geopolitical ramifications of climate change are especially evident in South Asia, where transboundary rivers, shared ecosystems, and elevated human density generate interlinked vulnerabilities. Mirza (2011)

analysed the possibility for water-sharing issues between Bangladesh and India regarding rivers such as the Ganges and Teesta to evolve into wider geopolitical problems. Detraz and Betsill (2019) examined the potential impact of climate-induced migration across borders on diplomatic relations and regional stability. These studies underscore the necessity for regional collaboration to tackle common climate challenges.

Migration Induced by Climate Change and Social Unrest

Climate-induced migration poses a significant challenge in Bangladesh, since millions face the threat of displacement due to environmental degradation (Karttunen *et al.* 2020). Black *et al.* (2011) contend that extensive migration may incite societal upheaval, especially in metropolitan regions where resources are already limited. Internal migration from coastal areas to urban centres such as Dhaka and Chittagong in Bangladesh has resulted in overpopulation, exacerbated poverty, and greater susceptibility to social instability (Ahmed, 2020). These dynamics highlight the necessity for strategies that tackle the causes and effects of climate-induced displacement.

Regional Collaboration and Conflict Mitigation

The literature underscores the significance of regional collaboration in alleviating the geopolitical concerns linked to climate change. Rahman (2019) contends that multilateral institutions, such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), may significantly facilitate cooperation on climate adaptation and catastrophe management. Political tensions and mistrust among regional actors frequently obstruct successful cooperation (Hossain, 2018). Confronting these problems necessitates a revitalised emphasis on diplomacy and confidence-enhancing initiatives. Deficiencies in the Literature

Although current studies offer significant insights into the climate-security relationship, there is a deficiency of thorough study concentrating explicitly on the geopolitical ramifications of environmental deterioration in Bangladesh. Many studies concentrate on the environmental or security aspects independently, neglecting to examine their interrelation comprehensively. This study aims to address this gap by analysing the impact of climate change on Bangladesh's national security framework and its effects on regional geopolitics. The examined literature underscores the intricate and multifarious relationship between climate change, national security, and geopolitical stability in Bangladesh.

Conceptual Frame Work

Environmental Degradation in Bangladesh: This is the fundamental reason, including variables such as alterations in weather patterns, excessive temperatures, El Niño/La Niña phenomena, and greenhouse gas emissions (CH_4 and CO_2).

Climate Change: This serves as the intermediary layer connecting environmental deterioration to national security. It encompasses effects on food security, water security, soil security, air quality, carbon-related concerns, health, economic stability, and socio-political issues.

National Security: This is the resultant layer, concentrating on how climate change intensifies threats to national security. Essential characteristics encompass water security (reservoir management, irrigation, dam infrastructure), health, economic stability, and social/political stability.

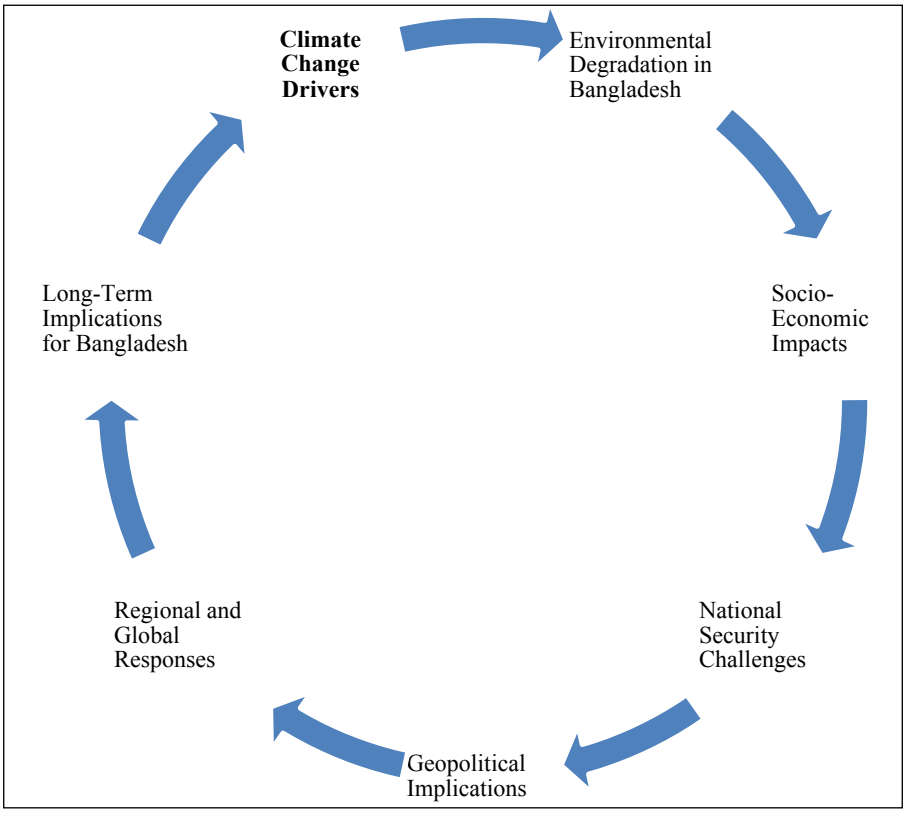


Fig. 1: Conceptual frame work (A)

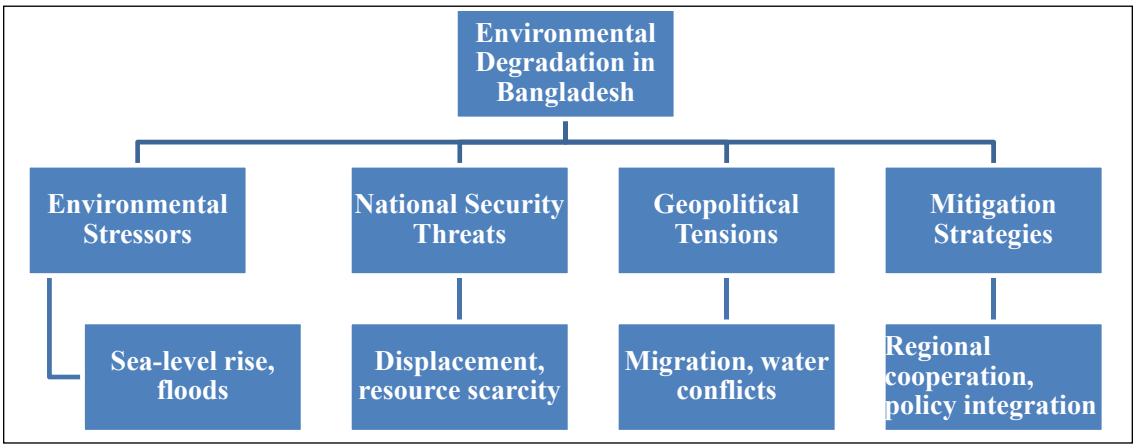


Fig. 2: Conceptual frame work (B)

Description: Climate change and environmental degradation are the primary catalysts that trigger the sequence of events.

These environmental alterations result in resource shortages and internal displacement, which are essential intermediary stages.

Resource scarcity and displacement generate social and political tensions, alongside economic instability, which directly affect national security.

The convergence of these factors leads to geopolitical tensions and alterations in regional power dynamics.

The ultimate consequence underscores the necessity for international collaboration to address the climate-security nexus.

Geopolitical Framework of National Security and Climate Change in Bangladesh: Bangladesh serves as the central focus of examination for the nation-state. The ramifications of climate change in Bangladesh are presently evident in areas including: rising sea levels, an increasing frequency of cyclones and floods, salinisation of freshwater resources, degradation of agricultural land, and resultant displacement and migration.

Concerns Regarding National Security: National security issues are evident: Food security, water security, energy security, human security (health, livelihoods), and territorial integrity (e.g., border disputes, migratory pressures)

Geopolitical factors can be identified: Regional dynamics involving India, China, and Myanmar; transboundary water issues such as those in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna basin; and international climate diplomacy, including the Paris Agreement and loss and damage funds. The involvement of major powers, such as the United States, European Union, and China, in financing climate adaption initiatives.

Socio-Economic Factors might be identified: Population density and urbanisation. Poverty and inequality; reliance on agriculture and natural resources. Infrastructure susceptibility (e.g., coastal barriers, urban drainage systems). It was shown in a socio-diagram in Fig. 3.

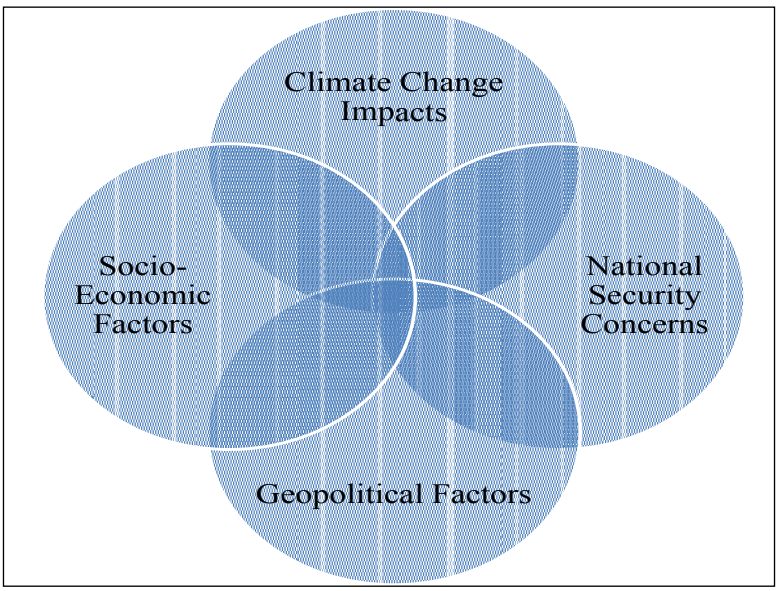


Fig. 3: Socio-diagram of the Geopolitical Framework of National Security and Climate Change in Bangladesh

Climate change intensifies resource scarcity, resulting in migration, both domestic and international. Migration pressures jeopardise national security and social harmony.

Research Questions

1. What is the impact of climate change on national security in Bangladesh?
2. What are the primary geopolitical ramifications of environmental degradation in Bangladesh?
3. How does climate-induced displacement affect Bangladesh's internal stability and regional relations?
4. What is the effectiveness of Bangladesh's current climate adaption and security strategies in alleviating climate-induced risks?
5. What is the influence of international and regional organisations on Bangladesh's climate security policies?
6. What strategies can Bangladesh adopt to mitigate the national security risks associated with climate change?

Objectives

1. To assess the impact of climate change on national security in Bangladesh by analysing environmental vulnerabilities, such as rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and resource scarcity.
2. To examine the geopolitical consequences of environmental degradation in Bangladesh, focussing on regional stability, migration, and transboundary resource conflicts.
3. To evaluate the socio-economic and political consequences of climate-induced displacement and its potential effects on internal security and international relations.
4. To examine the role of international and regional cooperation in alleviating the security threats posed by climate change in Bangladesh.
5. To propose policy recommendations for strengthening Bangladesh's resilience to climate-induced security threats through diplomatic, economic, and military strategies.

Methodology

This study adopted a qualitative research approach, concentrating on a systematic evaluation of available literature to examine the relationship between climate change, national security, and geopolitical consequences for Bangladesh. The process involved the following critical steps:

Research Design

This study constituted a qualitative, descriptive, and analytical evaluation of secondary materials, encompassing academic articles, policy reports, government documents, and publications from international organisations. A theme analysis was performed to classify findings concerning climate change, security risks, and geopolitical challenges.

Data Collection

Literature Review: A comprehensive review of peer-reviewed journal articles, government reports, policy papers, and international organization publications (e.g., UN, IPCC, World Bank) were conducted.

Relevant sources were identified using academic databases such as Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science, and ResearchGate.

Keywords used for searching include *climate change and security in Bangladesh, geopolitical impact of environmental degradation, climate-induced migration, transboundary resource conflicts, and national security threats of climate change.*

Inclusion Criteria: Sources published within the last 10–15 years, focusing on climate change impacts on Bangladesh, national security concerns, and regional geopolitical dynamics.

Exclusion Criteria: Studies that do not directly address climate change, national security, or Bangladesh's geopolitical context.

Data Analysis

Thematic Analysis: Identified and analysed key themes including climate-induced displacement, resource scarcity, geopolitical conflicts, and policy responses. A comparative analysis with other climate-vulnerable locations was conducted to comprehend broader geopolitical consequences.

Critical Assessment: Advantages, deficiencies, and constraints in current research to identify areas need additional investigation.

Limitations

This study does not incorporate primary data collection methods, such as interviews or field surveys, as it is a review paper. The study is confined to existing literature and may not reflect current policy advancements.

Ethical Considerations

This review article ensures correct citation and recognition of all sources to uphold academic integrity and prevent plagiarism.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The effects, consequences, and potential treatments for climate change and environmental degradation in Bangladesh

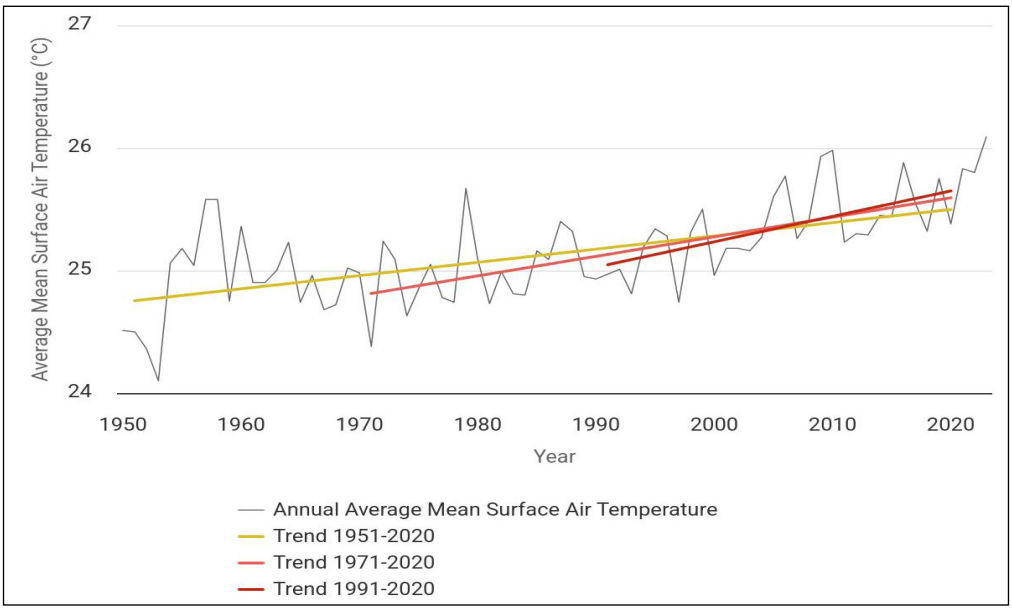
Bangladesh, a low-lying deltaic nation, is among the most susceptible countries to climate change and environmental deterioration. Its geographic position, elevated population density, and dependence on natural resources render it especially vulnerable to the detrimental impacts of these global concerns. Presented in Table 1 is a succinct summary of the effects, repercussions, and prospective therapies across several sectors.

Table 1: The effects, consequences, and potential treatments for climate change and environmental degradation in Bangladesh across several sectors:

Effect/ Impact	Consequences	Treatment
Soil/Land	• Soil erosion and degradation • Loss of arable land due to salinization • Increased desertification • Land subsidence due to groundwater extraction • Mineral imbalance (Ups and down) • Input hybrid fertilizer Contaminant soil cause contaminant product create health issues	• Afforestation and reforestation • Sustainable land management practices • Use of organic fertilizers and crop rotation • Promotion of agroforestry and conservation agriculture • Implementation of soil conservation techniques • Soil test and treatment • Use organic fertilizer
Water	• Increased salinity in freshwater sources • Depletion of groundwater resources • Flooding and water-logging • Contamination of water bodies • Dam culture	• Rainwater harvesting and storage systems • Construction of desalination plants • Improved water management and irrigation systems • Restoration of wetlands and water bodies • Promotion of water-efficient technologies • International law and pressure group.
Air	• Increased air pollution from industrial and vehicular emissions • Higher levels of particulate matter and greenhouse gases • Respiratory and cardiovascular diseases • Usage of GHG gas release product in our household purposes	• Transition to renewable energy sources • Implementation of stricter emission standards • Promotion of public transportation and electric vehicles • Afforestation and urban green spaces • Use renewable resources and established carbon plant
Health	• Increased incidence of heat-related illnesses • Spread of vector-borne diseases (e.g., malaria, dengue) • Malnutrition due to reduced agricultural productivity • Mental health issues due to displacement and loss of livelihoods	• Public health campaigns on heat stress management • Improved healthcare infrastructure and disease surveillance • Distribution of nutritional supplements • Mental health support and counseling services
Social and Political	• Increased migration and displacement due to environmental stressors • Conflicts over scarce resources (e.g., water, land) • Political instability and governance challenges	• Development of climate-resilient infrastructure • Strengthening of social safety nets and community support systems • Inclusive policy-making and stakeholder engagement • International cooperation and climate adaptation funding
Economical	• Loss of agricultural productivity and food insecurity • Damage to infrastructure from extreme weather events • Increased healthcare costs • Decline in fisheries and aquaculture	• Diversification of livelihoods and income sources • Investment in climate-resilient infrastructure • Economic incentives for green technologies and sustainable practices • Promotion of alternative livelihoods and sustainable fishing practices • Access to international climate finance and insurance mechanisms

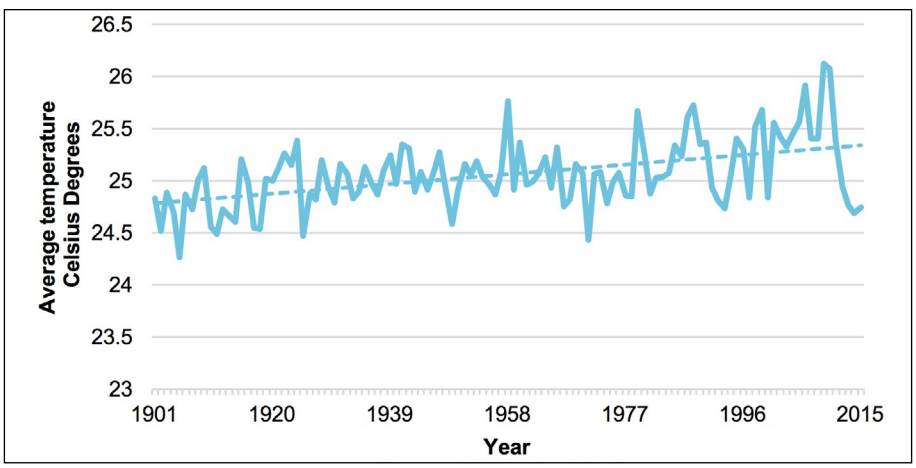
Rising Temperatures and Climate Change

Provide a comprehensive summary of the temperature trends in Bangladesh based on the available data. The World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal indicates that Bangladesh has undergone significant climatic alterations in recent decades.



Source: World Bank Data

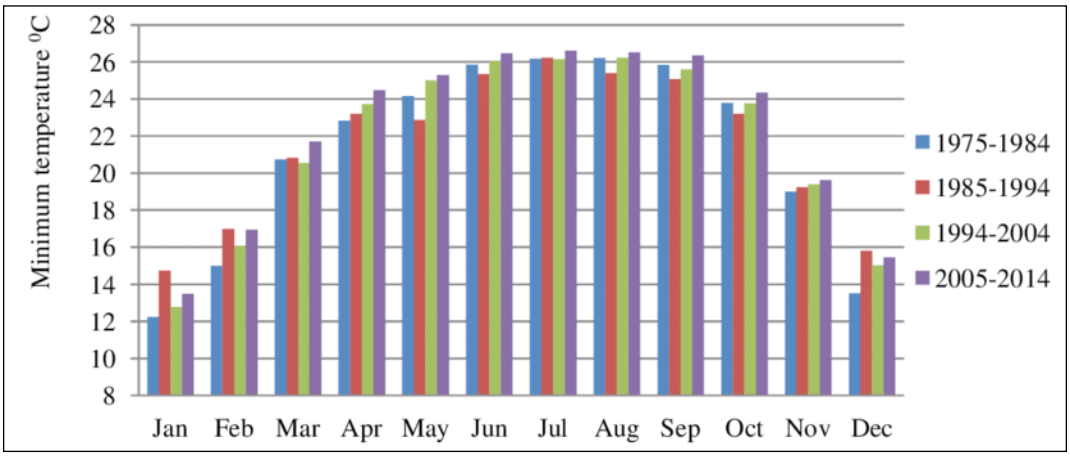
Fig. 4: Average mean surface air temperature annual trends with significance of trend per decade; 1951-2023; Bangladesh



Source: World Bank Data

Fig. 5: Average temperature in Bangladesh

The portal provides visual representations of historical climate data, encompassing temperature patterns from 1971 to 2020. climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org The Bangladesh Climate Database offers data on daily maximum and minimum temperatures, average humidity, daily precipitation, sunshine, and other pertinent characteristics from 1948 to 2014. This dataset may serve as a basis for constructing a frequency polygon diagram for the available years. data.gov.bd This paper emphasises projections but also incorporates studies of historical data that may aid in comprehending past temperature trends (pkcp.gov.bd).



Source: World Bank Data

Fig. 6

Climate Change as a National Security Threat

Sea-Level Rise and Land Loss: Studies indicate that rising sea levels could submerge up to 17% of Bangladesh's coastal land by 2050, displacing millions. This directly threatens national stability, economic security, and food production.

Extreme Weather Events: Bangladesh is experiencing more frequent and intense cyclones, floods, and droughts, leading to extensive damage to infrastructure, displacement, and economic loss. The literature highlights that the increased frequency of these disasters is straining national resources and security institutions.

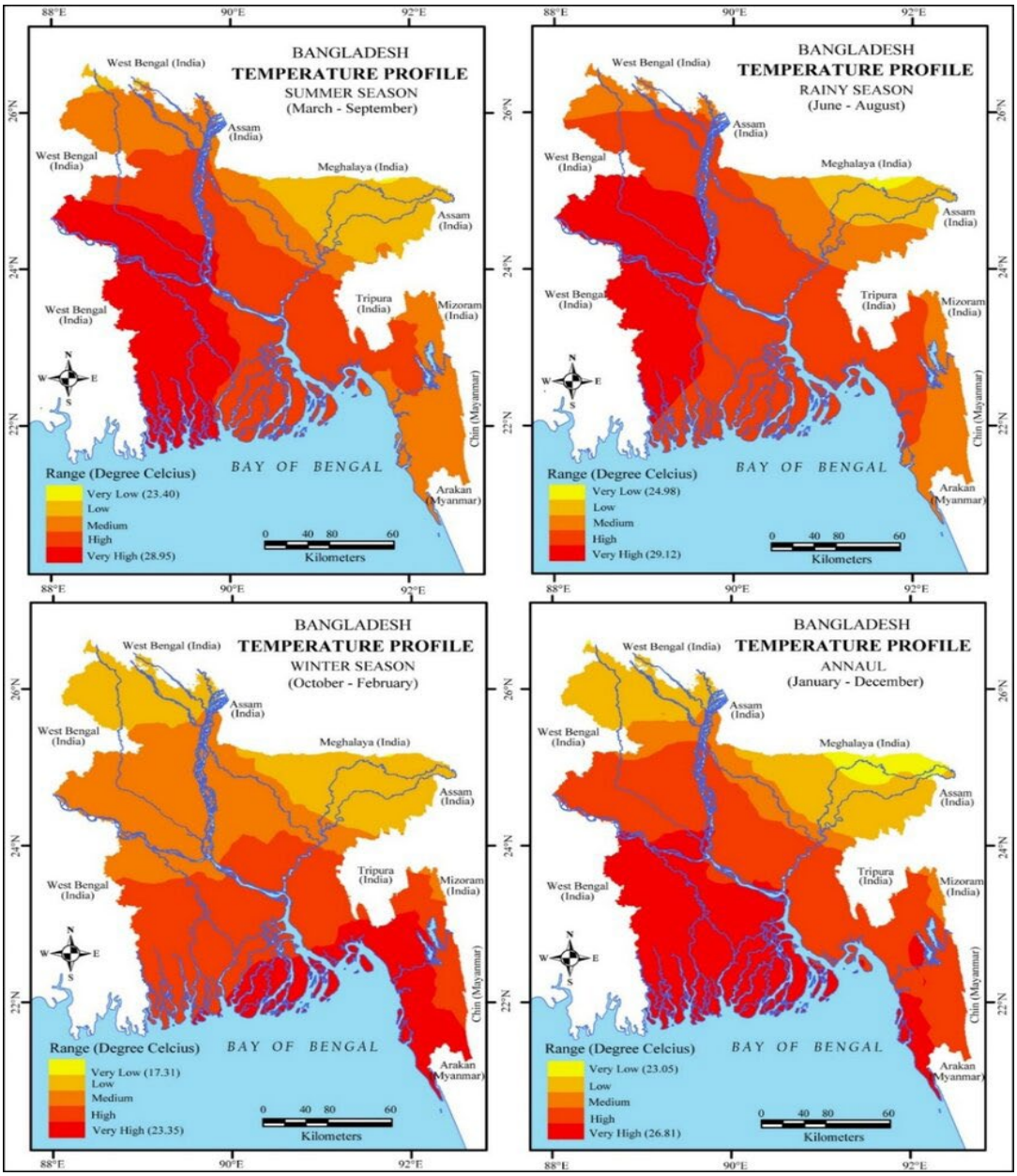
Food and Water Insecurity: Rising salinity in coastal regions and unpredictable monsoons have significantly reduced agricultural output. The availability of freshwater from transboundary rivers, especially the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Teesta, is becoming a source of geopolitical friction with India.

Sea-Level Rise and Land Loss

Research indicates that sea level rise may submerge as much as 17% of Bangladesh's coastal territory by 2050, resulting in the displacement of millions of individuals. This poses a direct threat to national stability, economic security, and food production.

Severe meteorological phenomena

Bangladesh is encountering a rise in the frequency and intensity of cyclones, floods, and droughts, leading to extensive infrastructural damage, displacement, and economic detriment. The literature indicates that the rising frequency of these disasters is exerting pressure on national resources and security systems.



Source: World Bank Data.

Fig. 7

Food and water insecurity

Elevated salinity in coastal regions and erratic monsoons have markedly diminished agricultural output.

Climate-Induced Migration and Internal Security Challenges

Mass Displacement: Climate change is forcing millions of Bangladeshis to migrate from coastal and disaster-prone regions to urban centres such as Dhaka and Chittagong. Literature indicates that these movements are intensifying strain on housing, employment, and public services, resulting in elevated crime rates and societal discord.

Urban Instability: Research demonstrates that climate migrants frequently inhabit slums, where they encounter poverty, unemployment, and exploitation. The rise of displaced persons in metropolitan regions is associated with escalating political instability and social unrest.

Geopolitical Implications of Environmental Degradation

Water Disputes with India: The water-sharing deal concerning the Teesta River with India remains unsettled. The analysis indicates that India's water management policies and dam construction initiatives are exacerbating regional tensions.

Border security issues: The surge of climate refugees has heightened border tensions with India and Myanmar. The research suggests that India has enhanced border restrictions and security measures, eliciting fears of regional instability.

Regional and Global Power Interests: Climate vulnerability has positioned Bangladesh in the geopolitical nexus of regional and global power objectives. China, India, and Western nations vie for influence over Bangladesh's climate policies via infrastructure investment, assistance, and strategic alliances.

Strategy Responses and Challenges

The government has implemented programs such as the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), emphasising resilience enhancement. The literature indicates deficiencies in implementation attributed to financial limitations, governance inefficiencies, and insufficient regional collaboration. Bangladesh engages in international climate forums (e.g., COP Climate Summits, SAARC, BIMSTEC) to promote climate financing. Nevertheless, research indicates that financial pledges from industrialised countries are inadequate to address Bangladesh's adaptation requirements. The findings indicate that Bangladesh requires cohesive national security strategies, improved regional diplomacy, and more robust climate funding channels to mitigate the hazards of climate change.

Discussions of the Study

This study's findings underscore the intricate relationship among climate change, national security, and geopolitical stability in Bangladesh. The discourse centres on the extensive ramifications of the findings, pinpointing significant obstacles and prospective remedies.

Climate Change as a Developing National Security Hazard

The research establishes that climate change has transcended being merely an environmental issue and has become a critical security problem for Bangladesh. The escalating occurrence of cyclones, floods, sea-level rise, and freshwater scarcity has engendered extensive socio-economic instability. These environmental disruptions exert pressure on national resources, reallocating financing from conventional security requirements to disaster relief and restoration efforts. Escalation of rural-to-urban migration, resulting in social discontent, unemployment, and heightened crime rates. Endanger food and water security, thereby inciting local conflicts over resources. Bangladesh need a cohesive climate-security policy to tackle these problems, ensuring national readiness via catastrophe risk mitigation, improved resource management, and adaptive government.

Migration Driven by Climate Change and Urban Instability

The research indicates that climate migration is substantially contributing to domestic instability. Displaced populations are converging on already strained urban centres such as Dhaka and Chittagong, resulting in: Escalated poverty and informal settlements in urban slums.

Increased pressure on public infrastructure, healthcare, and sanitation services.

Heightened risks of social unrest and political instability due to widening economic disparities.

This requires comprehensive urban planning and rural development strategies that offer alternate livelihoods and infrastructure in climate-impacted areas. Decentralised economic possibilities can alleviate pressures that lead to forced migration.

Geopolitical Consequences: Water Conflicts and Regional Stability

The results highlight that transboundary water conflicts with India continue to pose a significant geopolitical problem for Bangladesh. The absence of a comprehensive water-sharing deal for the Teesta River has exacerbated tensions, especially during arid seasons.

Myanmar's instability and the Rohingya refugee crisis exacerbate security challenges, since Bangladesh accommodates a substantial displaced population.

These geopolitical issues necessitate enhanced regional diplomacy and cooperation frameworks. Bangladesh ought to prioritise:

Negotiating water-sharing accords via bilateral discussions and regional organisations such as SAARC and BIMSTEC.

Enhancing climate diplomacy to promote fair transboundary resource management.

Strengthening regional security collaboration to jointly tackle migration, disaster management, and border security.

Bangladesh's Climate Adaptation Strategies: Advancements and Obstacles

The research indicates that Bangladesh has achieved notable advancements in climate adaptation through initiatives like the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Nonetheless, certain obstacles impede their efficacy:

1. Insufficient funding — Despite commitments from wealthier nations, climate money is inadequate.
2. Governance inefficiencies — Corruption and bureaucratic obstructions hinder policy execution.
3. Insufficient regional collaboration — Climate effects are inherently transboundary, necessitating a collective response from adjacent nations.

To address these difficulties, Bangladesh needs enhance governance and openness in climate adaption initiatives.

Utilise international climate financing mechanisms, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and attract private investments.

Advocate for enhanced global commitments in climate discussions to obtain financial and technological assistance.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these findings, numerous policy measures are imperative:

- ❒ Incorporating Climate Risks into National Security Strategies - The government must integrate climate concerns into national defence and security planning.
- ❒ Improving Regional Water Diplomacy - A multilateral strategy for transboundary water allocation can avert conflicts.
- ❒ Enhancing Urban and Rural Development Policies - Investment in rural resilience initiatives can alleviate migration pressures.
- ❒ Enhancing Access to International Climate Finance — Obtaining financial support for extensive adaption initiatives is essential.
- ❒ Establishing a Climate-Resilient Security Infrastructure – Enhancing catastrophe preparedness and response capacities in military and civilian sectors.

CONCLUSION

The research highlights how climate change intensifies Bangladesh's national security issues, such as relocation, resource depletion, and geopolitical conflicts with adjacent nations. Environmental deterioration jeopardises food and water security, economic stability, and social cohesion, rendering climate action an imperative priority.

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