Climate Change, Peace and Stability in Bangladesh: A Case Study of Climate-Displaced Communities in Coastal Regions

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Abstract

This research aims to understand how climate-affected communities in Bangladesh influence peace and stability, with a specific focus on the country's coastal regions. This area is mainly affected by climate change. Rising sea levels, along with an uptick in the country's almost annual natural disasters, are shifting the population. This research examines how climate change is disturbing the lives of the people in Bangladesh's coastal regions, also threatening peace and stability. Climate change is an ongoing problem that prevents sustainability over time and occurs with such frequency as natural disasters that it can exacerbate efforts of peace and stability across Bangladesh, should displaced populations arise from climate-induced factors. The qualitative evaluation of climate-displaced persons and community leaders from the coastal regions of Bangladesh demonstrates that after displacement, people are extremely vulnerable, evident by increased intracommunity conflict, violence, marginalization, competition for scant resources and pressure to avoid raising community issues. This will facilitate sustainable peace and stability in vulnerable regions.

Key Words: Climate Change, Climate Displaced, Coastal Regions, Climate Resilience, Peace and Stability.

Introduction

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges of the 21st century, with a huge impact on human security and stability. Stability and peace are very important in the world for the ultimate security of human beings. Climate change acts as a risk multiplier because it creates more problems for sustainable human life. In Bangladesh, a country very vulnerable to climate impacts, coastal communities are facing an existential threat from rising sea level, salinity and extreme weather events. This research looks into how climate-induced displacement affects peace and stability in these areas and why we need a comprehensive strategy to mitigate conflict and build resilience. This study looks at how displacement brought on by climate change impacts peace and stability in these areas, as well as how different actors, the government, NGOs and international bodies, react to these problems. By focusing on the lived experiences of climate-displaced communities, this study contributes to the broader discussion on climate change, human security and the need for linked responses in strengthening resilience. Climate change is a big threat to peace and stability, especially in vulnerable areas like coastal Bangladesh, where climate-induced displacement is becoming a big issue. The long-term changes in temperature and weather patterns driven by human

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activities are exacerbating existing vulnerabilities related to resource scarcity, displacement and economic insecurity, and potentially intensifying social tensions and conflict risk. This case study will look into the complex relationship between climate change, displacement and stability in Bangladesh's coastal communities and the challenges faced by climate displaced population and the effective adaptation strategies employed by different actors and governance responses to mitigate future risks and build resilience and also promote peaceful coexistence in the face of environmental adversity.

Problem Statement

Bangladesh is experiencing more frequent and intense climate-related events. These events have led to much greater displacement of communities in coastal areas, which are among the most vulnerable to, and least able to adapt to, climate change. Coastal area displacement has the following consequences: It has exacerbated pre-existing socio-economic vulnerabilities. It has had negative effects on social cohesion. It is seriously threatening an already-frayed short-term and long-term public safety net. This research seeks to understand the implications of climate displacement on peace and stability, addressing the gap in the literature regarding the interplay between environmental change and conflict dynamics in the context of Bangladesh.

Significance of Study

This study carries significant weight for different reasons. Primarily, it chronicles the impacts of climate displacement on community decimation for Bangladesh, which is among the most severely impacted countries due to climate change. By focusing on coastal regions of Bangladesh, this research sheds light on vulnerable populations whose experiences are often underrepresented in academic and policy discussions. Additionally, it contributes to the existing literature on the linkage of climate change with security by elucidating the connection between environmental changes with social phenomena such as peace, stability, and conflict. Finally, this research will help in crafting policies on the integrated approach needed for responsive climate change mitigation and conflict alleviation, designed to construct stabilizing resilience in vulnerable regions. Also promoting and supporting long-term human security and community well-being.

Literature Review

Climate Change refers to the long-term change in temperature and weather patterns, primarily due to human activities like the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation and industrial activities that release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. This leads to rising global temperatures, more frequent extreme weather events, rising sea levels and disruption of ecosystems (UNDP, 2023) (Programme, 2023). *Peace* is the condition of not being violently at war or domestically at war, either internally or with any other state or non-state actor. It also signifies a tranquil condition and one not interrupted or stirred. *Stability*, on the other hand, is a condition that is regular, predictable and long-lasting within a system, social, political or environmental. It's reducing disturbance so that the system can withstand change or stress without collapsing into chaos or inefficiency. Stability is the preservation of order even in the presence of continuous challenges. Climate change is a "risk multiplier" that aggravates vulnerabilities like resource scarcity, displacement and unemployment insecurity, which can intensify social tensions and the risk of conflict. On the other hand, peace and stability structures increasingly incorporate climate adaptation strategies to mitigate these threats and encourage collaborative solutions (UNDP, 2023) (Affairs). Climate change is a destabilizing factor that must be taken into account when acting to build resilience, and promoting conflict-sensitive climate action can help provide for stability (What is Climate Diplomacy?).

The leading reasons for population *displacement* in Bangladesh's coastal areas due to climate change are the enhanced frequency and severity of natural disasters like cyclones, floods and

riverbank erosion, all of which are driven by climate change. Research suggests that around 6.14 million individuals become displaced annually only as a result of floods, of which Gaibandha and Bhola districts are most susceptible (Md Moniruzzaman Muzib, 2024). Besides, coastal erosion impacts close to 74.73% of the population and salinity intrusion critically devastates cropland, leading to unemployment and starvation, hence compelling people to migrate (Sarker, 2023). Economic issues such as poverty and the need to have better jobs compel people to migrate, most likely to cities in search of work (Nasima Akhter, 2016) (Saputra, 2021). Consequently, both socio-economic hardship and environmental degradation are significant drivers of the displacement trends among these coastal communities. Economic hardships, including unemployment and lack of food, are also significant, with 65% of the migrants citing a lack of jobs as a key reason for displacement (Nasima Akhter, 2016). Moreover, salinity intrusion and environmental degradation have rendered farming land less fertile, and communities have been forced to look for other livelihoods, which in most cases means temporary or permanent migration to the urban environment (Ahad, 2015) (Saputra, 2021).

Coastal societies in Bangladesh are being faced with *severe challenges* brought about by climate change, including sea-level rise, riverbank erosion and saltwater intrusion. These are forcing people out of their homesteads and livelihood sources, opening the floodgates of internal migration as they move from coastal to urban regions. The movement is putting a strain on resources and could fuel social tensions. The impact of climate change on insecurity and conflict in Bangladesh is becoming increasingly threatening, as climate change might create conditions that enhance the risk of insecurity and conflict. The intensification and frequency of climate events, such as tropical cyclones and storm surges in the Bay of Bengal, are significantly impacting coastal communities. For instance, a single May 2023 cyclone caused 1.3 million displacements in the Cox's Bazar district. The greatest concern to us is the risk to the coastal economy, which relies on fishing, either in the artisanal or the commercial sector, or both, as well as on tourism. The coastal economies are likely to take the steepest hit. In a 2018 report to the UN, the Bangladesh government pegged the figure at a potential 6.5 per cent drop in GDP, and the poorer coastal provinces are most likely to suffer economic and social dislocation (Charting a course toward sustainable marine fisheries in Bangladesh, 2024) (Gazi, 2025).

Bangladesh coastal communities displaced by climate change are adapting to their *new surroundings* in a variety of ways. These include livelihood diversification, collective management of resources and utilizing local knowledge. However, all these communities, particularly the Munda indigenous population, are currently experiencing critical problems like salinity, poor healthcare and no funding, which are all rendering them unable to adapt (Rahman H. E., 2024) (Islam N. , 2023). In a bid to promote integration, the government has come up with initiatives such as resettling people in cluster villages, providing life skills training and aligning resettlement with local adaptation efforts (Kisinger, 2021). Unfortunately, this top-down approach is bound to be inadequate by neglecting the needs and participation of the people (Kisinger, 2021). There is a need to improve local awareness and involve people in decision-making, as seen from successful adaptation strategies in Bhola and Satkhira districts (Sultana, 2022). Support systems must guarantee greater access to financial capital, offer training programs and utilize efficient water management strategies to increase resilience against climate impacts (Alam, 2018) (Sultana, 2022)

Climate change is creating severe *threats to peace and stability* in Bangladesh, particularly in the coastal regions where the issue of climate-induced displacement is becoming more urgent. Areas like the southwestern and southeastern coast are highly susceptible to catastrophic weather events like cyclones, tidal surges and salinity intrusion, resulting in widespread displacement and livelihood loss (Rahman S. H., 2018) (Ashrafuzzaman, 2022). Community rehabilitation programs have proven to ensure permanent housing for displaced communities while still preserving local culture and social cohesion (Rahman S. H., 2018). Climate justice becomes central in this case,

bearing in mind that these regions produce minimal greenhouse gases globally but experience the greatest impact of climate change.

A climate justice capability approach, requiring the industrial world to compensate and facilitating local populations, is proposed to counteract these inequalities (Ashrafuzzaman, 2022). Adaptation strategies like the construction of embankments, cultivation of various crops and use of deep tube-wells for drinking water are critical in lessening displacement effects (Ratna, 2022). The effects of Cyclone Aila highlight the immediate socio-economic problems that face displaced individuals, including unemployment, poor housing and limited access to public services (Islam M. R., 2015). Local communities like the Munda are using adaptation strategies like rainwater harvesting and organic manure to maintain their livelihoods despite these problems (Rahman H. E., 2024). In brief, an integrated policy with community-based activities, external support and climate-resilient adaptation measures is crucial in an effort to build resilience and enhance peace and stability in Bangladesh's climate-stricken coastal belts.

In the context of supporting climate-displaced communities in Bangladesh's coastal areas, all the *stakeholders* like the government, NGOs and international organizations are equally important. The Bangladesh Government (GoB) is at the forefront, spearheading initiatives such as the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and mainstreaming climate risks into development policy to build resilience against impacts such as flooding and salinity intrusion (Mahmood, 2012) (Thomalla, 2005). Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also contribute by campaigning for community-led disaster management and climate refugee rights, demanding compensation and support from industrialized nations (Ashrafuzzaman, 2022). International institutions like the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) then step in with significant financing and technical support, promoting sustainable development and adaptation strategies (Thomalla, 2005). Climate Change Trust Fund Act 2010 established a national trust for remedying the ill effects of climate change in Bangladesh and taking up suitable steps in this subject (Climate Change Trust Fund Act, 2010 (Act No. LVII of 2010), 2010)

Bangladesh started a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023-2050 to remedy the impacts of climate change. The overall goal of this plan is to create a climate-resilient nation through enhancing resilience by adopting appropriate adaptation that strengthens communities, enables ecosystems and ensures sustainable economic growth (Bangladesh, 2023). Since 1972, the World Bank has partnered with Bangladesh in enhancing climate and coastal resilience and disaster preparedness. Today, they are undertaking a big program worth $1.9 billion aimed at developing climate resilience through various activities like multipurpose cyclone shelters, embankments, early warning systems, weather services and afforestation (Group, 2022). However, there are still issues to be tackled, such as poor information sharing between stakeholders and poor legal recognition of climate migrants. This calls for an effort to ensure effective adaptation and support to the vulnerable populations (Tushar, 2024) (Sakapaji, 2023).

Climate-related displacement long-term *effects on stability and peace* in Bangladesh's coastal regions are multidimensional and highly dependent on socioeconomic exposure as well as governance. With natural disasters like cyclones and floods having worsened through climate change, about a million people per annum are made displaced from their ecosystems, incurring profound economic costs and enhancing the competition for resources (Kisinger, 2021). The displaced typically cannot work because they have lost their properties and lands, exacerbating unemployment and food insecurity even further. This has the potential to cause social tensions and conflict, especially in overcrowded areas like Cox's Bazar, where most Rohingya refugees stay (Neef, 2023) (Saputra, 2021). Furthermore, the top-down approach of the government's resettlement policies, as highly intended to provide help, lacks the involvement of local residents, which hinders appropriate adjustment and resilience improvement (Kisinger, 2021). The combined effect of such factors not only discourages individual livelihood but also undermines social

stability and cohesion in the risk-prone coastal community (Islam M. A., 2023) (Islam M. R., 2015).

Climate change is making an important contribution to peace and stability in Bangladesh, particularly among the population living along the coastal belts that are being displaced by climate change impacts. Sea level rise and higher instances of extreme weather are creating further climate migration, heightening competition for limited resources and threatening social instability. The Sundarbans, as nature's cyclone barrier, is under threat both due to climate change and anthropogenic activities, making these communities vulnerable. In dealing with the impacts of natural disasters, forward-looking Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is critical, and more shelters are urgently required to shelter the rising displaced people. Building climate resilience is required in order to aid these communities to withstand the challenges of the climate and eventually achieve long-term peace and stability within the region. Solving these interrelated challenges is important to ensure the fate of the Bangladeshi coastal residents.

Peace and stability are highly linked to each other, as if there is no harmony in the society, then there will be no positive peace, so the stability of the society and ultimately the country will be interrupted or disturbed. So, there is a need to focus on peace to help the society or the country, which is Bangladesh, especially in the coastal regions of the country. Provide the citizens who live near the coastal areas or in the coastal regions of the Bangladesh with the necessities of their lives so they can live peacefully or they should provide the good place and opportunities within the other areas of the country that where they can live easily and peacefully without any interruptions in their everyday lives. It means that climate change is affecting the peace of the coastal communities of Bangladesh and then the stability of the area or region, and then the state or country. That's why it is the responsibility of a state to provide a better opportunity or environment to all of its people or citizens. The government of Bangladesh and international organizations are working to address these issues, but they have to write more about it and their implementation.

Research Gap

There is no doubt that there is extensive literature on climate-triggered displacement and its socio-economic impacts; however, little to no attention has been given to the intersection of climate-triggered displacement and peacebuilding in the context of Bangladesh. Most studies focus on the environmental concerns or the economic struggles, ignoring the socio-political dynamics or the socio-political intricacies in the affected communities. This study seeks to fill this void by examining the implications of climate-triggered displacement with social fragmentation, conflict potential and community resilience.

Research Questions
1. Why are communities in coastal Bangladesh being displaced due to climate change, and how do they adapt to new environments while maintaining peace and stability?
2. How do government agencies, NGOs, and international organizations respond to the challenges faced by climate-displaced communities in the coastal regions of Bangladesh, and what are the long-term impacts of this displacement on peace and stability?

Theoretical Framework
- **Human Security**

This study is based on the Human Security framework in the context of climate change, peace and stability in Bangladesh. The concept of Human Security provides a comprehensive theoretical lens to analyze the complex interrelation or interlink between climate change, displacement, peace and stability in Bangladesh's vulnerable coastal regions. Human security places a higher priority on protecting people and communities from a wide range of sudden and chronic threats, such as social conflict, economic instability and environmental degradation, than traditional state-centric security

paradigms that place more emphasis on defence against external military threats (Nations) (Yasmeen).

Human Security and Climate Change

Climate change acts as a risk multiplier that exacerbates existing vulnerabilities in human security by undermining livelihoods, increasing resource scarcity and intensifying competition within and between communities (Human Security Requires Climate Security, 2022) (Climate Change and Security in Bangladesh: A Case Study, 2009). In Bangladesh, rising sea levels, salinity intrusion and frequent natural disasters threaten the economic, food, health and environmental security of coastal populations that is leading to displacement and heightened social tensions (Climate Change and Security in Bangladesh: A Case Study, 2009). These environmental stressors reduce the "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear", two core pillars of human security, by disrupting access to basic needs and increasing the risk of violence and marginalization of the displaced people or communities (Nations) (Climate Change and Security in Bangladesh: A Case Study, 2009).

Climate Change, Displacement and Social Instability

Displacement induced by climate change in Bangladesh's coastal areas creates new vulnerabilities that challenge peace and stability. Displaced populations often face increased marginalization, competition for scarce resources and social fragmentation that (can) escalate into intracommunity conflicts and violence within the country (Saul) (Pavel). However, climate change itself does not directly cause conflict; rather, it exacerbates pre-existing socio-economic and governance vulnerabilities that may lead to instability (Human Security Requires Climate Security, 2022). This nuanced understanding is critical for framing climate-induced displacement as a human security issue that requires integrated and conflict-sensitive responses (Germanwatch, 2025).

Combining Human Security with Climate Security and Peacebuilding

The human security framework highlights the need for climate security, which is a concept that links climate action with the protection of human well-being and national stability. The effective mitigation and adaptation strategies that aimed at strengthening human security can reduce the risk of violent conflict and promote peace (Human Security Requires Climate Security, 2022) (Moe, 2025). The United Nations and other international actors advocate for a peace continuum approach to climate security, which integrates climate adaptation and finance with prevention, peacebuilding and development efforts. This approach emphasizes the positive peace that is defined as the presence of social justice, equality, harmony and resilience rather than merely the absence of conflict (Moe, 2025). This approach is especially relevant for Bangladesh, where climate change threatens not only environmental sustainability but also social cohesion and public safety nets. Climate action can serve as a foundation for peace and stability in climate-displaced communities by prioritizing human rights, social cohesion and equitable climate policies (Germanwatch, 2025) (Moe, 2025).

Relevance to Bangladesh's Coastal Communities

Applying the human security framework to Bangladesh's coastal regions highlights the multidimensional impacts of climate change on displaced populations. These affected or displaced communities face threats to their livelihoods, health and social fabric, which in turn affect broader peace and stability in the region. Understanding these dynamics through human security allows for a holistic analysis that incorporates environmental, social, economic and political dimensions, thereby informing comprehensive strategies to build resilience and sustain peace (Climate Change and Security in Bangladesh: A Case Study, 2009) (Pavel).

Research Methodology

The effects of displacement brought on by climate change on peace and stability in the coastal regions of Bangladesh are investigated by using a qualitative methodology in this study. Data gathered from focus group discussions with community leaders and climate-displaced people, as well as semi-structured interviews, enables a thorough grasp of their shared viewpoints and daily experiences. To guarantee that the study includes pertinent and varied perspectives, purposive sampling is used to choose participants who have been directly impacted by environmental variables, including river erosion, cyclones and sea-level increase. Key patterns relating to social cohesion, conflict dynamics, resource competition and adaptive strategies inside displaced populations are subsequently sought in the qualitative data via themed analysis or thematic analysis. This method offers a great understanding of how migration affects community interactions and contributes to broader issues of peace and stability in the region.

Discussion and Analysis

Analysis of primary and secondary data is used for the qualitative results. The analysis shows that climate displacement breaks social cohesion in affected communities, leading to more tensions and competition over resources. Many displaced people felt insecure and marginalized, which can fuel existing conflicts. But the study also shows examples of community resilience where displaced people have mobilized to create support networks and advocate for their rights. This shows we need targeted interventions that address immediate humanitarian needs but also long-term stability through community empowerment and conflict resolution.

Primary Factors or Drivers of Climate-Induced Displacement in Coastal Bangladesh

Although complex and mostly related to climate-induced environmental changes, the main drivers of displacement in coastal Bangladesh are several. The main causes of migration are rising sea levels, tidal floods, riverbank erosion, salinity intrusion and strong weather events like cyclonic and storm surges (Climate Displacement in Bangladesh | The Need for Urgent Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights Solutions, 2012) (Rahman M. A., 2021) (Climate Displacement in Bangladesh, 2018). About 28% of Bangladesh's population lives in the coastal region, which experiences semi-permanent flooding from increasing tidal heights that damages dwellings, agricultural land and freshwater sources, therefore forcing communities to relocate (Climate Displacement in Bangladesh | The Need for Urgent Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights Solutions, 2012) (Climate Displacement in Bangladesh, 2018). Mass displacement has been caused by fast-onset events such as cyclones Sidr (2007) and Aila (2009), whereas slow-onset processes such as coastal erosion and salinity intrusion progressively compromise livelihoods and habitability, therefore resulting in repeated and sometimes permanent displacement (Rahman M. A., 2021). Direct forces driving displacement include loss of life, property, stored resources, and agricultural land; many displaced people migrate many times looking for security, safety and financial opportunity (Rahman M. A., 2021). High population density and widespread poverty, together with Bangladesh's particular geographical vulnerability, worsen these consequences, therefore complicating resilience-building and adaptation (Climate Displacement in Bangladesh | The Need for Urgent Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights Solutions, 2012) (Prabal Barua, 2017). These environmental and financial elements interact to generate a complicated risk environment that jeopardizes human security by compromising food security, access to secure shelter and livelihoods. Understanding these primary factors is essential for designing focused interventions that deal with both immediate disaster response and long-term adaptive techniques that depend on a grasp of these main elements. It stresses how important integrated coastal zone management, better early warning systems and infrastructure improvements like embankments

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and afforestation are in lowering migration risks (Rahman M. A., 2021). Moreover, acknowledging the variety of displacement drivers helps to shape policies that distinguish between events of fast and slow onset, therefore customizing reactions.

Adaptation Strategies and Social Stability among Climate-Displaced Communities
Often influenced by poor resources and social networks, climatically displaced communities use a range of adaptive techniques to live in new surroundings. Adaptation includes dependence on social capital, migration to metropolitan areas, job diversification and informal community support systems (Rahman M. A., 2021) (Mizanur Rahman). Many displaced people set up micro businesses, work in informal sectors or engage in small-scale trade to support themselves in new surroundings. Marginalization, loss of land rights and resource competition in host communities, however, frequently limit adaptation, which can cause social tensions and conflict (Rahman M. A., 2021). Many displaced populations seek to preserve social cohesion and peace even in the face of these obstacles through traditional conflict resolution techniques, community-based organizations, and involvement in local governing institutions. Emphasizing social cohesion and equal access to resources as bases for peace, the human security framework underlines their significance. Displaced populations' efforts to rebuild social networks and integrate economically are quite important in this regard for preserving stability (Rahman M. A., 2021). Moreover, inclusiveness in policies and access to services like education, healthcare and legal protection help these communities to be more resilient. In this context, it is imperative to foster adaptive capacities through comprehensive, multilayered interventions that empower displaced populations by ensuring legal recognition of land and housing rights, as well as facilitating access to credit and skills development opportunities. Peacebuilding projects should involve displaced populations to avoid marginalization and encourage inclusive governance. Addressing both practical requirements and social components of security, this method fits with the human security perspective (Rahman M. A., 2021) (Mizanur Rahman).

Stakeholder Responses: Government, NGOs and International Organizations
Addressing the complicated needs of climate-displaced communities calls on the important roles of different stakeholders like the government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations. The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) acknowledges the extent of the displacement crisis and has created the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). However, there is no all-encompassing national policy currently addressing climate displacement. While government initiatives concentrate on disaster risk reduction, infrastructure development (e.g., embankments) and social safety nets, rehabilitation, livelihood restoration, and long-term support for displaced people still pose difficulties (Prabal Barua, 2017). NGOs and civil society groups often fill major gaps by providing fast help, guiding community-based adaptation initiatives and championing for displaced people's rights (Rahman M. A., 2021) (Prabal Barua, 2017). Through technical knowledge, financial support and policy advocacy, international organizations help to connect climate adaptation with human security and peacebuilding in integrated approaches. Though disadvantaged by limited resources, red tape and divided approaches, coordination among these players is imperative. Lack of a single framework for climate displacement results in irregular help and exposes many displaced populations to continuous marginalization and vulnerability (Prabal Barua, 2017). In this context, measures could be taken to strengthen multistakeholder cooperation and create a thorough national policy on climate displacement. Local governments and community groups' capacity building helps to improve execution success. To guarantee long-term, rights-based aid for displaced populations, international players should match their efforts with national priorities and human security concepts (Prabal Barua, 2017).

Long-Term Impacts of Displacement on Peace and Stability of the Region
Long-term climate-induced movement has significant consequences for peace and stability in Bangladesh's coastal areas. Displacement breaks apart social cohesion, worsens poverty and intensifies land, water and job competition in both source and host communities (Climate Displacement in Bangladesh | The Need for Urgent Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights Solutions, 2012) (Rahman M. A., 2021). These tensions could result in social exclusion, internal strife and increased vulnerability to exploitation and violence. Chronic insecurity among displaced populations is caused by the fraying of public safety nets and insufficient rehabilitation programs, hence jeopardizing chances for sustainable peace (Prabal Barua, 2017). Furthermore, destabilizing communities, the long run of displacement, often including several rehousing, generates ongoing uncertainty and psychological stress. From a human security angle, the long run effects encompass political participation, health and economic security hazards in addition to physical relocation. Especially in areas already characterized by financial vulnerability, these multiple vulnerabilities risk reinforcing patterns of instability and conflict if not addressed with appropriate actions. It is important to tackle long-term effects, calls for comprehensive policies that go beyond emergency response to include sustained solutions like planned relocation, income restoration and social integration programs. Rebuilding social capital and trust calls for the inclusion of displaced populations in peacebuilding initiatives. Monitoring and evaluation systems should monitor social cohesion and conflict signs to support adaptive management (Climate Displacement in Bangladesh | The Need for Urgent Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights Solutions, 2012) (Prabal Barua, 2017).

Addressing Challenges to Enhance Peace and Stability in Displaced Communities
Encouraging peace and stability in the community's climate-displaced demands a multifaceted strategy founded on human security principles. Significant concerns include marginalization, resource scarcity, lack of legal protection, and insufficient access to services that need to be addressed (Rahman M. A., 2021) (Prabal Barua, 2017). Solving this requires a concerted effort across industries and levels. Therefore, priority should be given to the following key aspects:

- ❖ Inclusive governance: To express their needs and rights, displaced communities should have a voice in decision-making systems.
- ❖ Facilitating access to vocational training and sustainable income-generating activities falls under livelihood support.
- ❖ Legal systems: Developing policies recognizing climate displacement and ensuring protection for land and housing rights of displaced people.
- ❖ Social cohesion: Reducing tensions between transplanted and host populations through community discussion and conflict resolution systems.
- ❖ Investing in housing, education, healthcare and water and sanitation facilities made for displaced people, infrastructure and services.

International frameworks, such as the UNFCCC's Loss and Damage mechanism, stress the need for financial and technical assistance to weak nations like Bangladesh to successfully carry out these policies (Climate Displacement in Bangladesh | The Need for Urgent Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights Solutions, 2012). In this context, it is imperative to adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach that synergistically encompasses climate change adaptation, human security, and peacebuilding. Programmatic interventions must be participatory, contextually grounded, and adaptable to evolving climatic and socio-political conditions. Strengthened collaboration among governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, and international agencies is essential to mobilize financial resources and ensure strategic coherence. Such

coordinated efforts are crucial for fostering resilience and sustaining peaceful coexistence in the coastal regions of Bangladesh.

Conclusion

This research shows the deep link between climate change, displacement, peace and stability in Bangladesh and the need for integrated approaches to address the challenges faced by the vulnerable. Climate change impacts on peace and stability in Bangladesh's coastal areas are massive and complex, and affect millions directly and indirectly. As this study shows climate climate-induced displacement not only exacerbates socioeconomic vulnerabilities but also social cohesion and leads to resource competition and conflict. Adaptive strategies such as livelihood diversification, community-based conflict resolution and policy interventions play an important role in managing or reducing these tensions. The findings suggest that building community resilience and social cohesion is a key to reducing conflict potential in climate displacement. Delivering sustainable solutions and guaranteeing human security depend on the effective interaction of government, NGOs and international organizations. The research also shows how critical legal protection, inclusive governance and long-run planning are for resolving both rapid-onset disasters and slow-onset environmental changes. Future research should look into the effectiveness of specific interventions to promote stability in climate-displaced communities and role of local governance in enabling adaptive strategies and their effectiveness.

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