Climate change is now considered a “threat multiplier” causing political conflict across the world. Although there is strong evidence linking climate variables like changes in El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) patterns, temperature, and precipitation to conflict in general, there is limited research on the relationship between climate change and terrorism specifically, despite the fact that terrorism is on the rise. This research aims to determine if there is a relationship between climate variables and the rise in terrorism in the 21st century exists, using Southeast Asia as a case study. Through a negative binomial regression analysis, using the variable of anomalies in SST and terrorist incidences, this paper determines if the relationship between climate variables that are exacerbated by climate change and terrorism is statistically significant. This analysis is followed by case studies of specific nations that allow for causal connections to be drawn between climate and the rise of terrorism in Southeast Asia.