



Focus



☞ How is climate change contributing to local, national and international tensions

The links between ecological changes and conflict

Types of violence

Likelihood of increased violence

☞ How is climate change influencing migration patterns

Both spatial and temporal trends

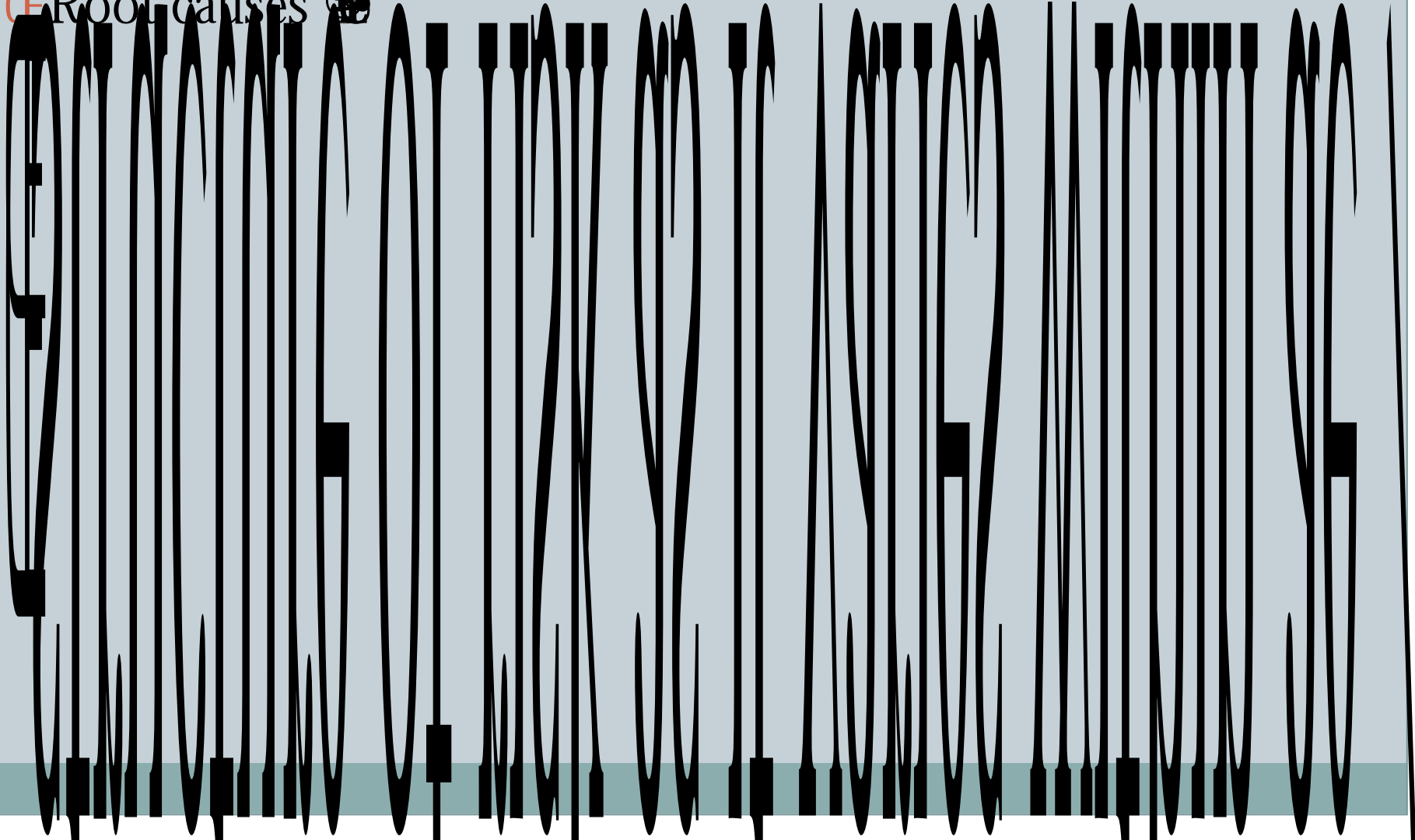
Relative weight of climate change in influencing decision to move

Role of governments in mitigating or encouraging migration

Underlying Themes



☒ Root causes 



Climate change and conflict hypotheses



⊕ **Degradation:** Areas with high land degradation are more likely to experience armed conflict the greater the population. Land degradation and population are positively correlated with conflict. The greater the land degradation, the greater the population, and the greater the population, the greater the conflict. (Lobl 2014)



Data



☒ **Global Grid analysis**

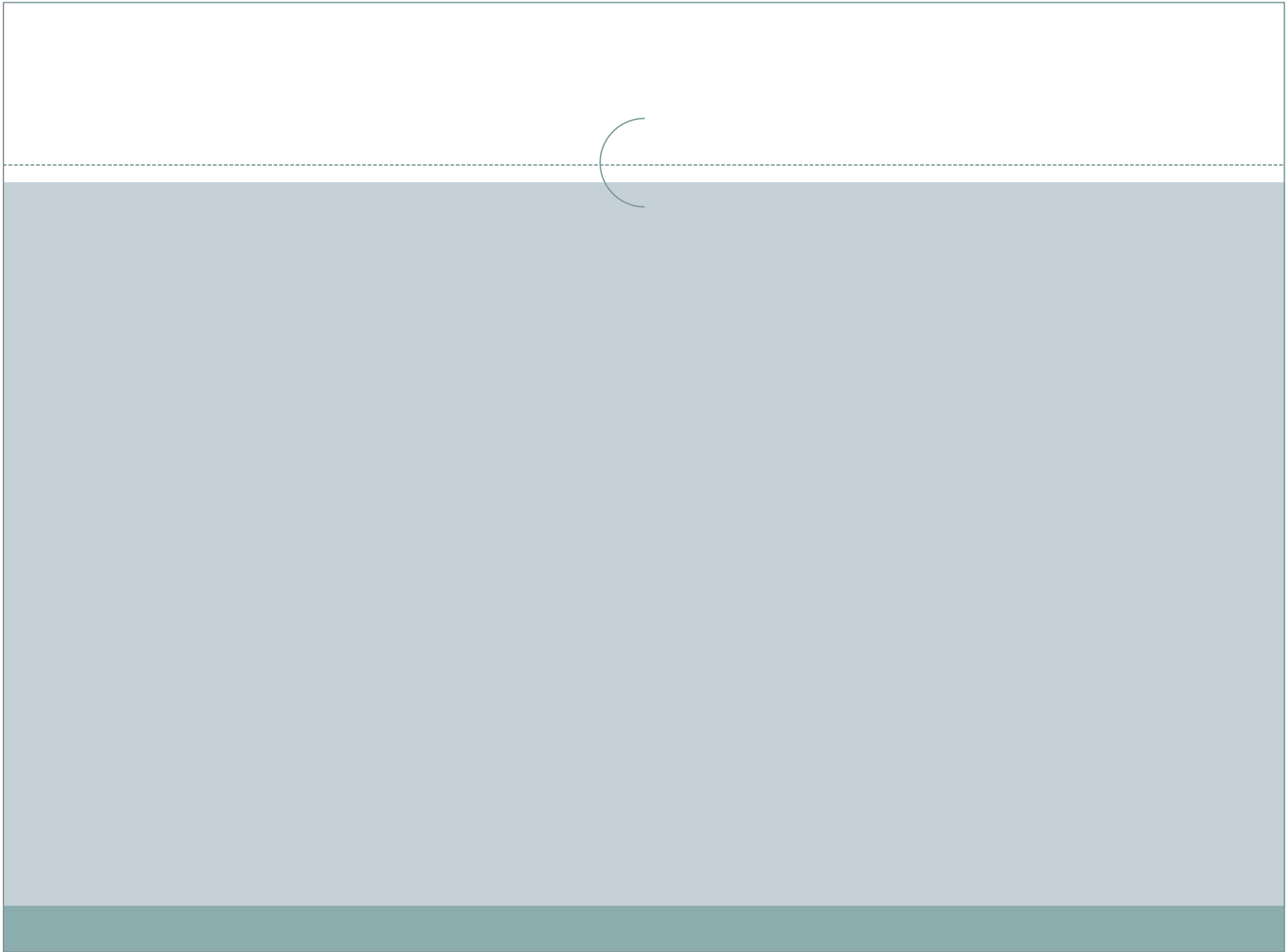
100kmx100km squares
grid-year, time series set

☒ **Country Level Data**

GDP
Regime type score

☒ **Geospatial data**

Human Induced Soil Degradation (1km res/1990)



Communal Conflicts

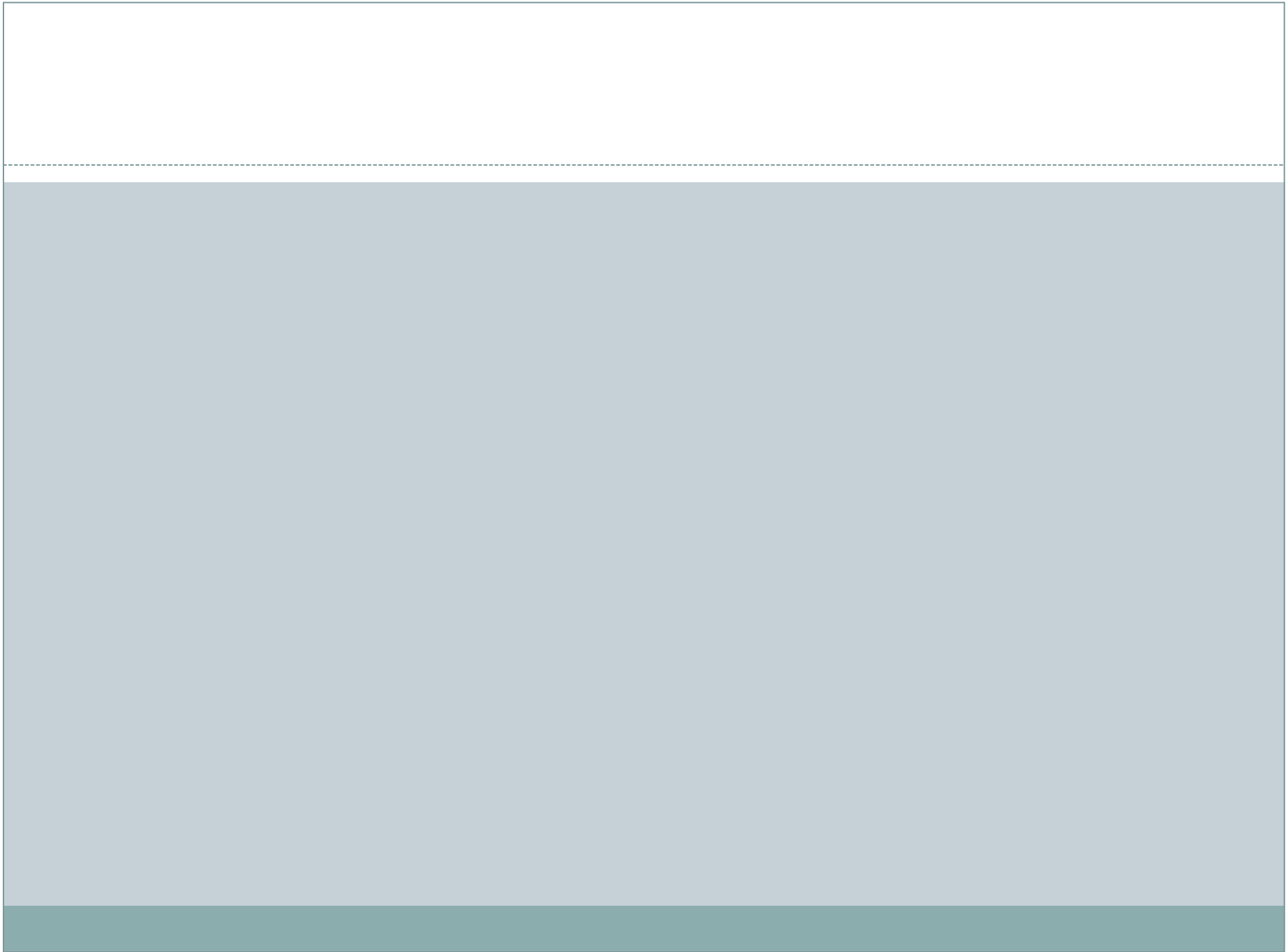


⌘ UACD communal conflict since 2002

Out of 53 recorded, 18 involved “land/water/scarcity” issues; 19 involved ‘political disputes’ unrelated to resource availability; 7 involved cattle/criminal/grazing issues; and 13 were noted with ‘unknown cause’; 2 involved compounded disasters.

Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya experienced the most communal conflict

Groups that experienced ‘political conflicts’ were PREGs- Politically Relevant Ethnic Communities where at least group of the conflicting dyad were ‘politically affiliated’ with the ruling regime



Labour Migration

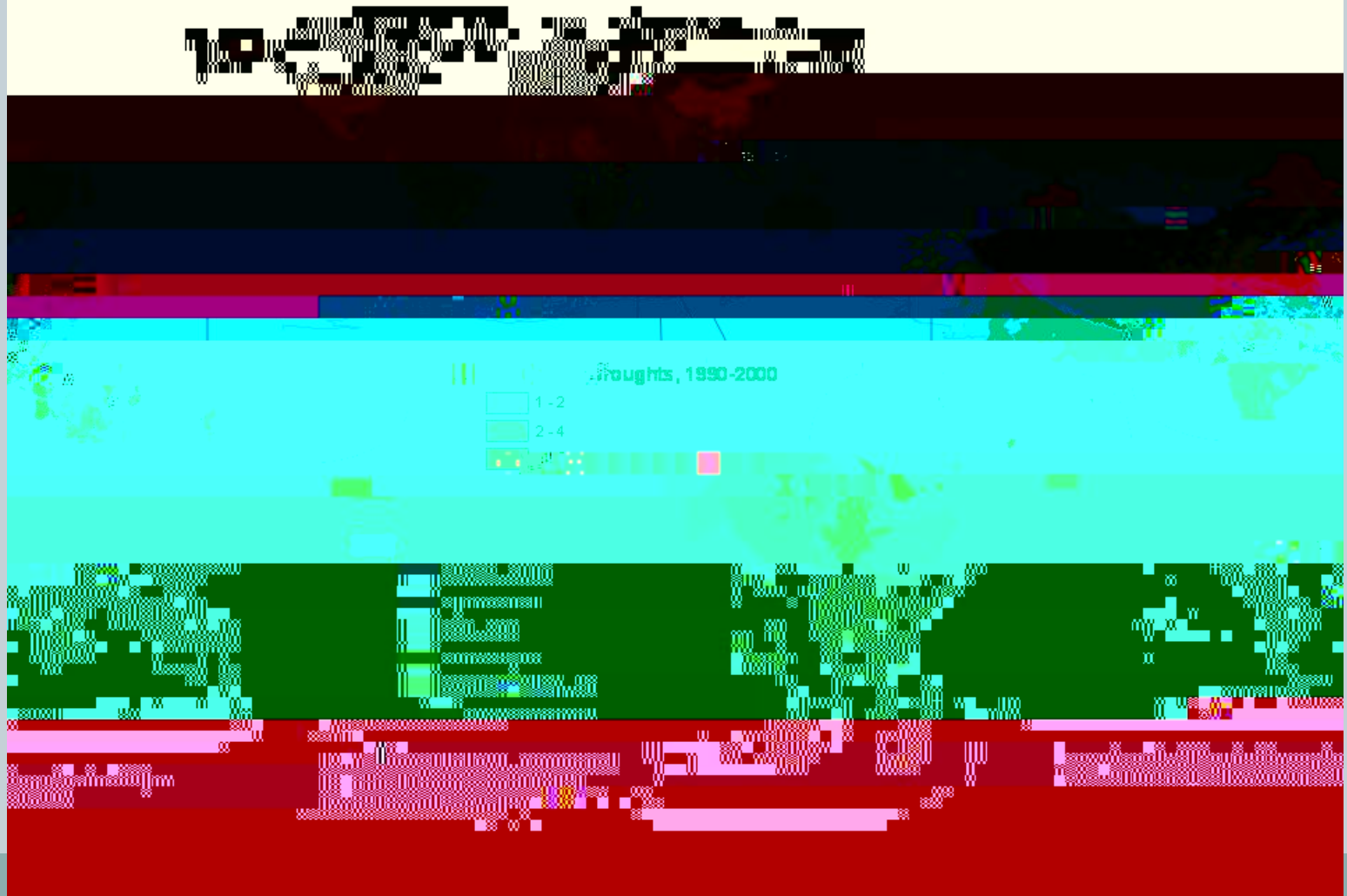


- ☞ Intensifies as a reaction to chronic environmental hazards
- ☞ Is typically internal, temporary and circular

Direct Climate Changes	Indirect Climate Changes	Type of Movement	Time Span
Disasters drought, flood	Seasonal labor migration, Temporary circulation	Gradual climate change	Chronic such as degradation
Disasters	Contract labor mobility	Gradual climate	Chronic
Temporary & circular migration	Temporary circular	Subsistence elementary	Natural calamity elementary elementary
Permanent migration	Permanent	Subsistence elementary	Systems



Significant Population Change is **occurring in Locations Where Droughts**



Government Policies on Environmental Migration



⌘ Policies influence vulnerability and coping

To increase resilience

To reduce hazard vulnerability

Difficult cases



⌘ Worst case scenarios

Sea Level Rise

- ó Little population
- ó Complicated issue
- ó Those with neighboring agreement
- ó Increased labor migration is already occurring

n is already occurring



Conclusions



