

### Linking climate change and water security to conflict

### An exploration of pathways

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### Climate, water and conflict: a contested nexus

- Geography and climate shape societies in the long term (Sachs, Diamond)
  - Risk civil conflict 7-10 times higher drylands and tropical zones;
  - Poverty also clearly related to drylands and tropical zones
- Short term impacts of climate change and unsustainable water use may affect societies severely
  - Economic shocks, shortage of water or food, displacement & migration



### Climate, water and conflict: a contested nexus

- Impact on conflict? Sciences and politicians are divided:
  - Conflict, indirect impacts, no impact or even an opportunity for cooperation
  - Reinforcing existing conflict



Source waterstress: Wada et al.; Computations: Utrecht University Source conflicts: Adelphi Research Gemeinnützige GmbH (https://factbook.ecc-platform.org)



# Climate, water and conflict pathways

#### Local water stress

• (droughts, economic scarcity, inaccessibility) may induce conflicts over remaining water and food

#### Local variability in precipitation

 may influence the moment of local conflict outbreak and type of conflict – increasing variability may lead to increasing levels of societal disruption

#### Food price spikes

• As a result of water related hazards (floods, droughts) in other regions may accelerate or stimulate local/regional riots or conflicts

#### Regional/local economic shocks

 Due to natural disasters (hydro-meteorological) may increase inequality adding to regional tension and conflict risk

#### Water as weapon or strategic tool/measure

may be used within existing conflict, possibly intensified by climate change



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  - Institutional capacity, governance
  - Food prices
  - Economic inequality & development, poverty
  - Suppression/grievances
  - Vulnerability to natural disasters/lacking cooping capacity
    - Agricultural dependence
- Little proof that conflict can be directly caused by water stress, but risks can increase



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