

# Areas of potential future water-related conflict risks

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## Water shortage indicators for early warning about conflict risks and migration

Climate-conflict literature:

- 1. Focus on precipitation, while assumed causal path is through water shortage
- 2. Focus on local droughts, although possible impacts of drought abroad
- 3. Focus on historic relationships, little attention for future hotspots and measures that can be taken

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Will different years be indicated as 'drought' years in conflict prone areas compared to precipitation-based indicators?

Shortage of water for main livelihood activities:

- Irrigated agriculture
- Rainfed agriculture
- Pastures (pastoralists/herders)

Simulations with global hydrological model PCRGLOB-WB (Utrecht University)

- RCP4.5 SSP2
- Standardized evaporation deficit

#### Climate change – average precipitation



#### Climate change and future water use - shortage



## Comparison of shortage-based indicator with precipitation-based indicator



25% of areas has  $\geq$  20 % of years indicated differently Next step: repeat earlier statistical analysis

#### 2. Food import risks through drought abroad

- 1. For selected conflict prone countries
- 2. Identify staple foods and their countries of origin
- 3. Spatial distribution of food production in production countries
- 4. Drought proneness of production areas
- 5. Drought risk profiles of staple food availability for the selected conflict prone countries

### Global production of Egypt's staple



#### Egypt's staple food drought risk profile



#### Risk profiles vary





- 1. Actual use of water (in own country and abroad) disregarded in climate-conflict research
- 2. On-going work on improved indicators
- 3. To be combined with socio-economic and political factors to assess conflict risks

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4. To be a basis for prioritizing conflict-prevention efforts