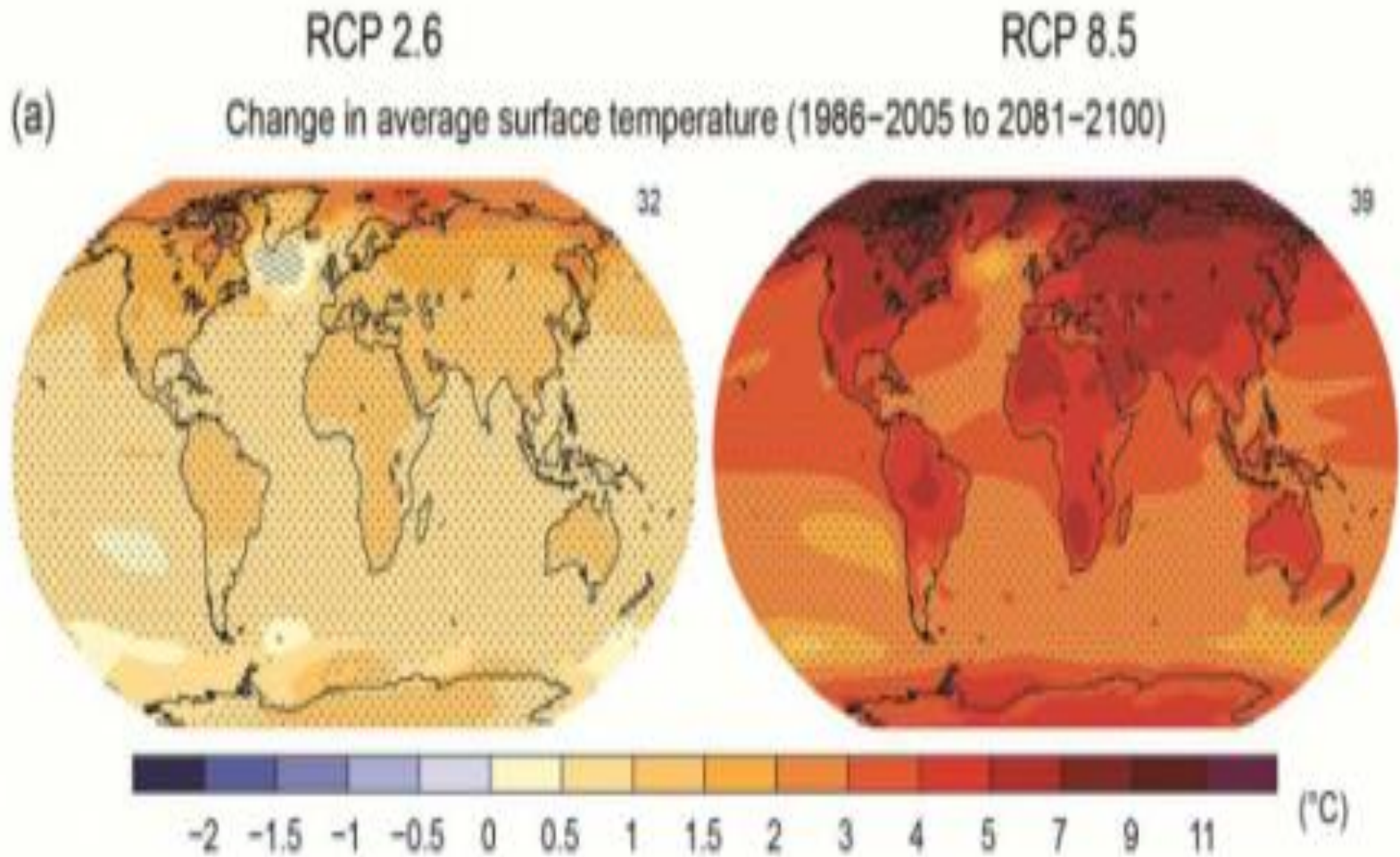


The Importance of Climate Change in Africa's Security Future

by James Lee, American University

May, 2016

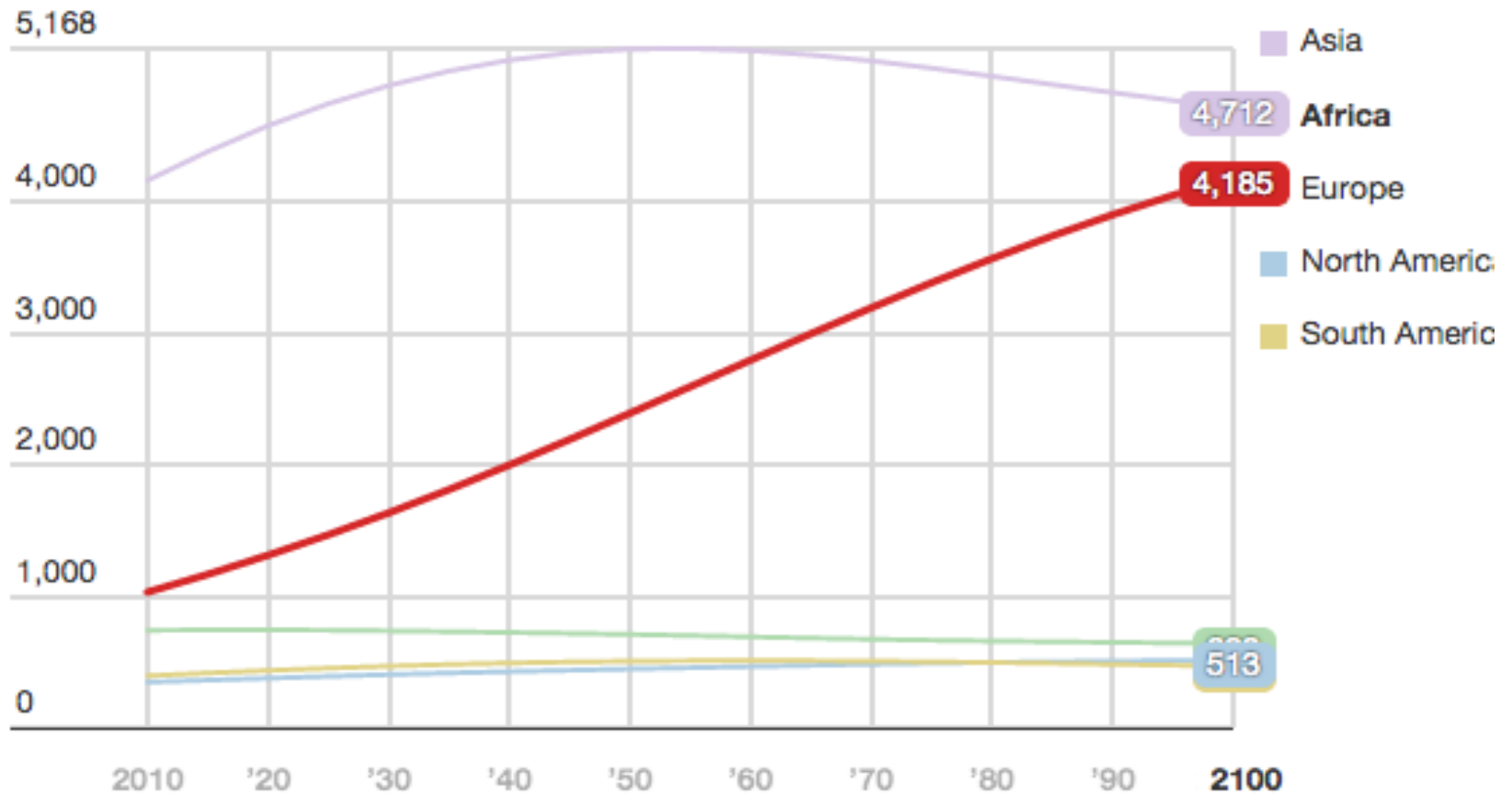
Low and High Forecasts of Climate Change in 2100 (IPCC, AR5)



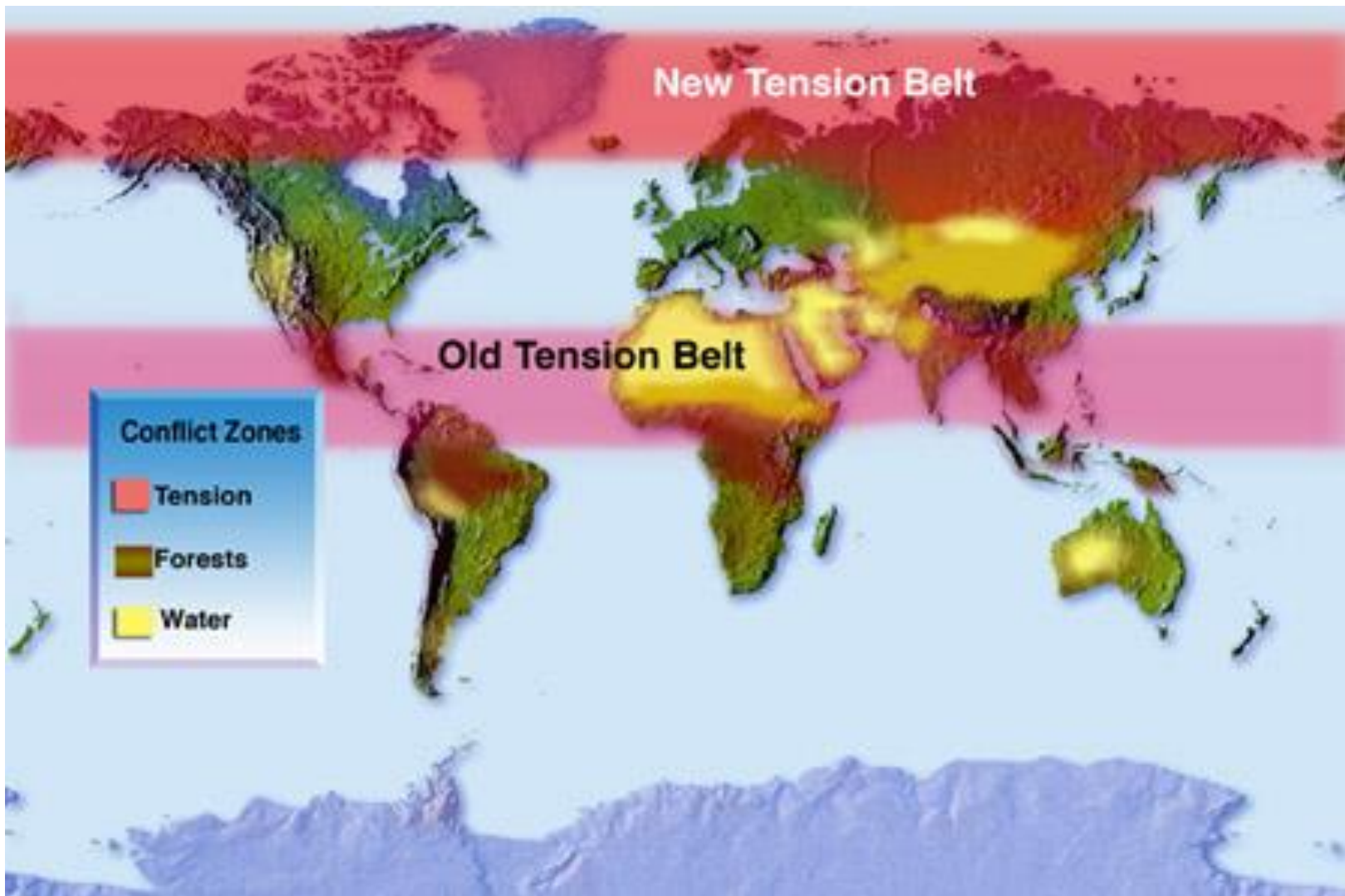
Africa's Rapidly Growing Population

(UN Forecasts)

Predicted population by continent, in millions



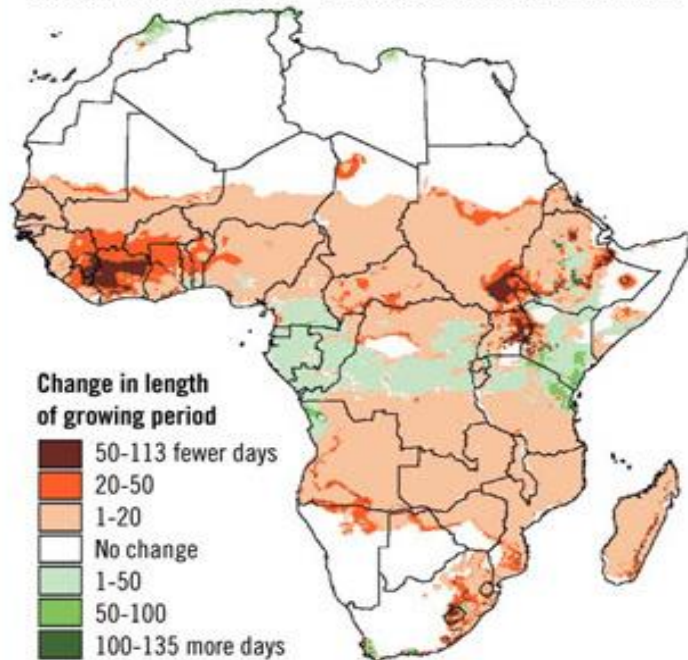
Climate and Conflict: Hot and Cold Wars



African Food Security and Climate Vulnerability

Figure 1.2 Climate change and food security

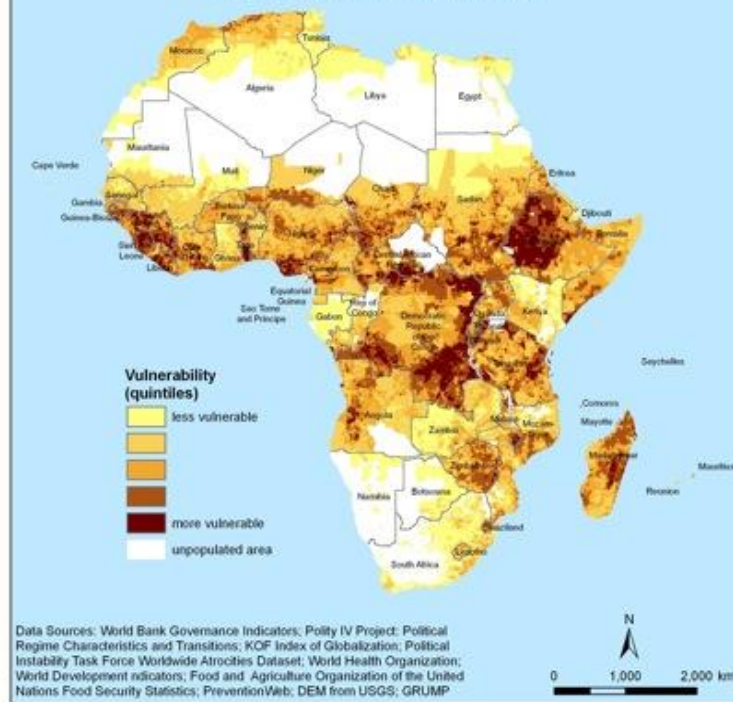
Changes in Projected Growing Season, 2000-2050



Source: Thornton et al. 2002:89

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Global Climate Change Related Vulnerability in Africa

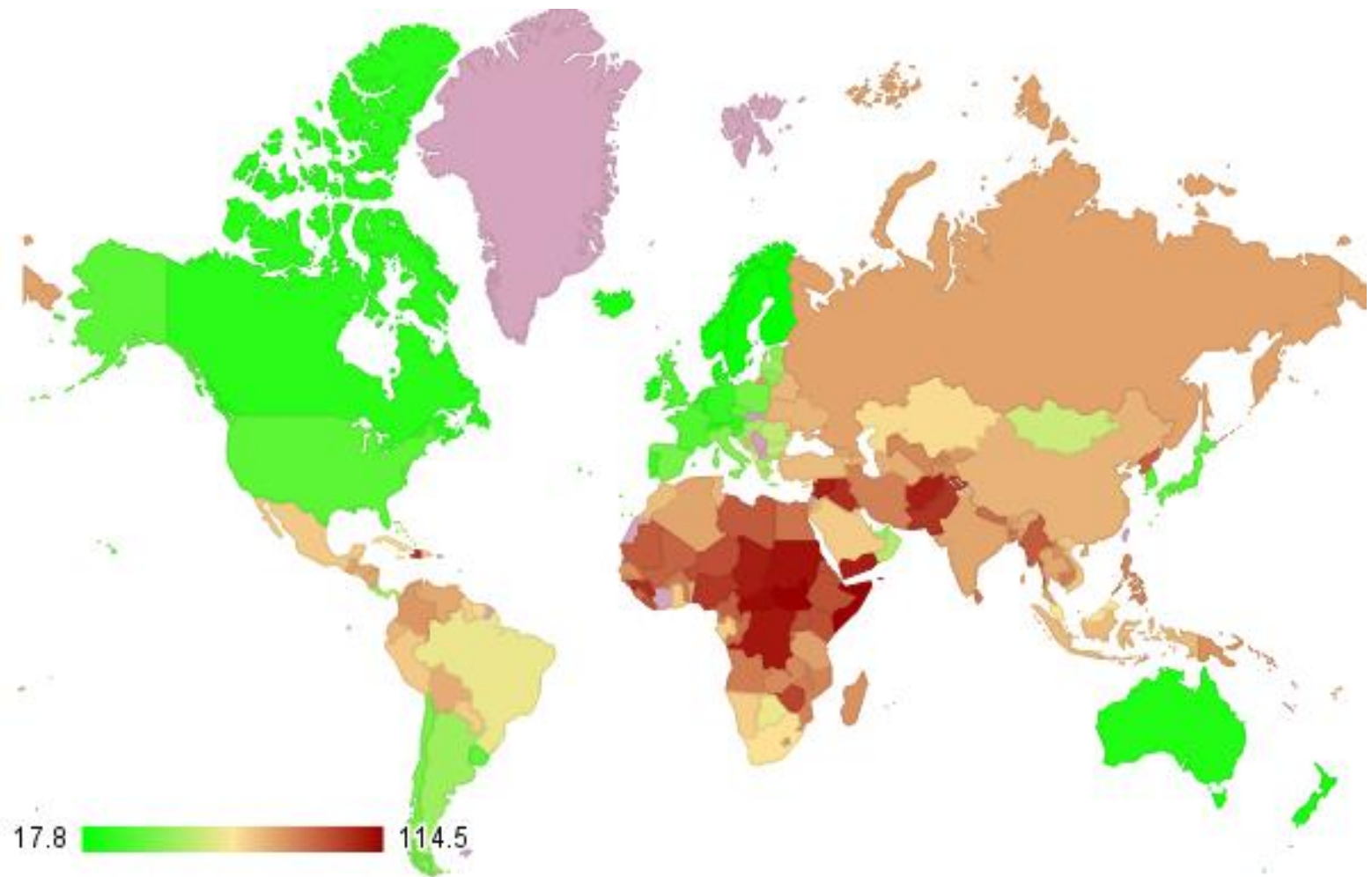


The Climate Forecasts and Repercussions: Implications for Africa

- 1. Climate models fail to fully account for feedback that may accelerate or slow rates of climate change. The result: stalling of Economic Growth and Demographic Transition
- 2. Slowing in Agricultural Productivity Growth.
- 3. High Population Growth Rates Persist, adding millions, in Africa and South Asia. Continuing reliance on agricultural sector for employment and income.
- 4. De-coupling of economy from carbon use will impact Africa development especially, reducing growth.
- 5. Weak government institutions often cannot manage disruptive adaptation brought on by climate and people factors.
- 6. There will be a hard rather than a soft landing of climate and demographic forces. Sets the stage for conflict.

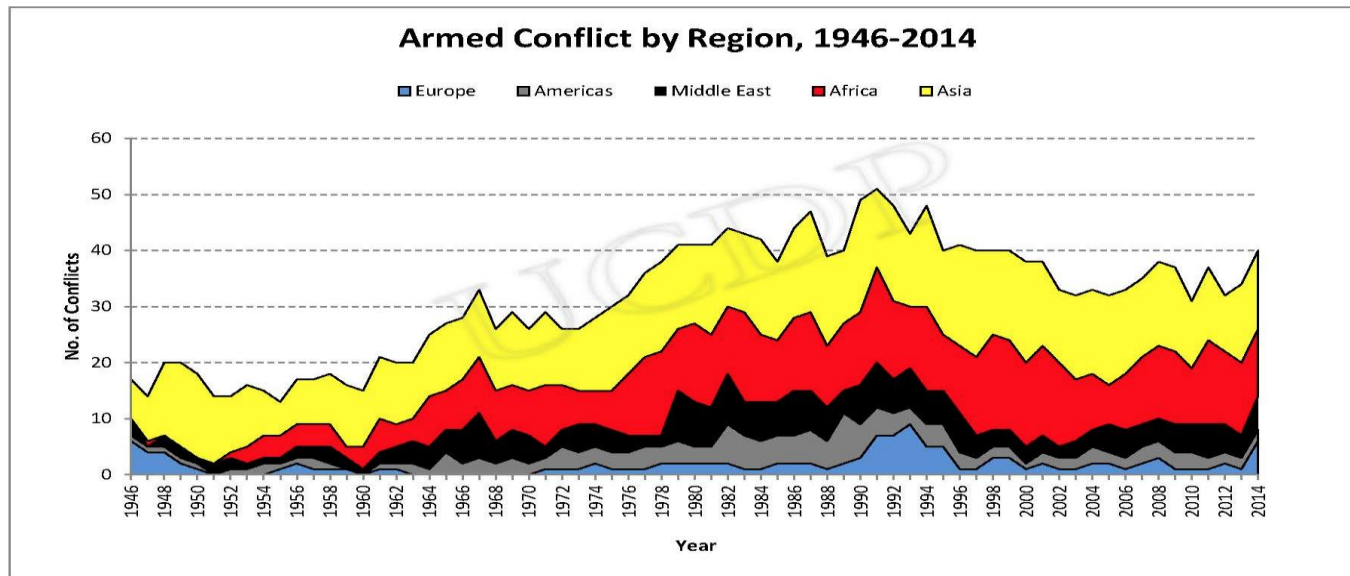
Fragile States are More Vulnerable to Climate Change

(Social, Economic and Political Indicators, *Fund for Peace*)

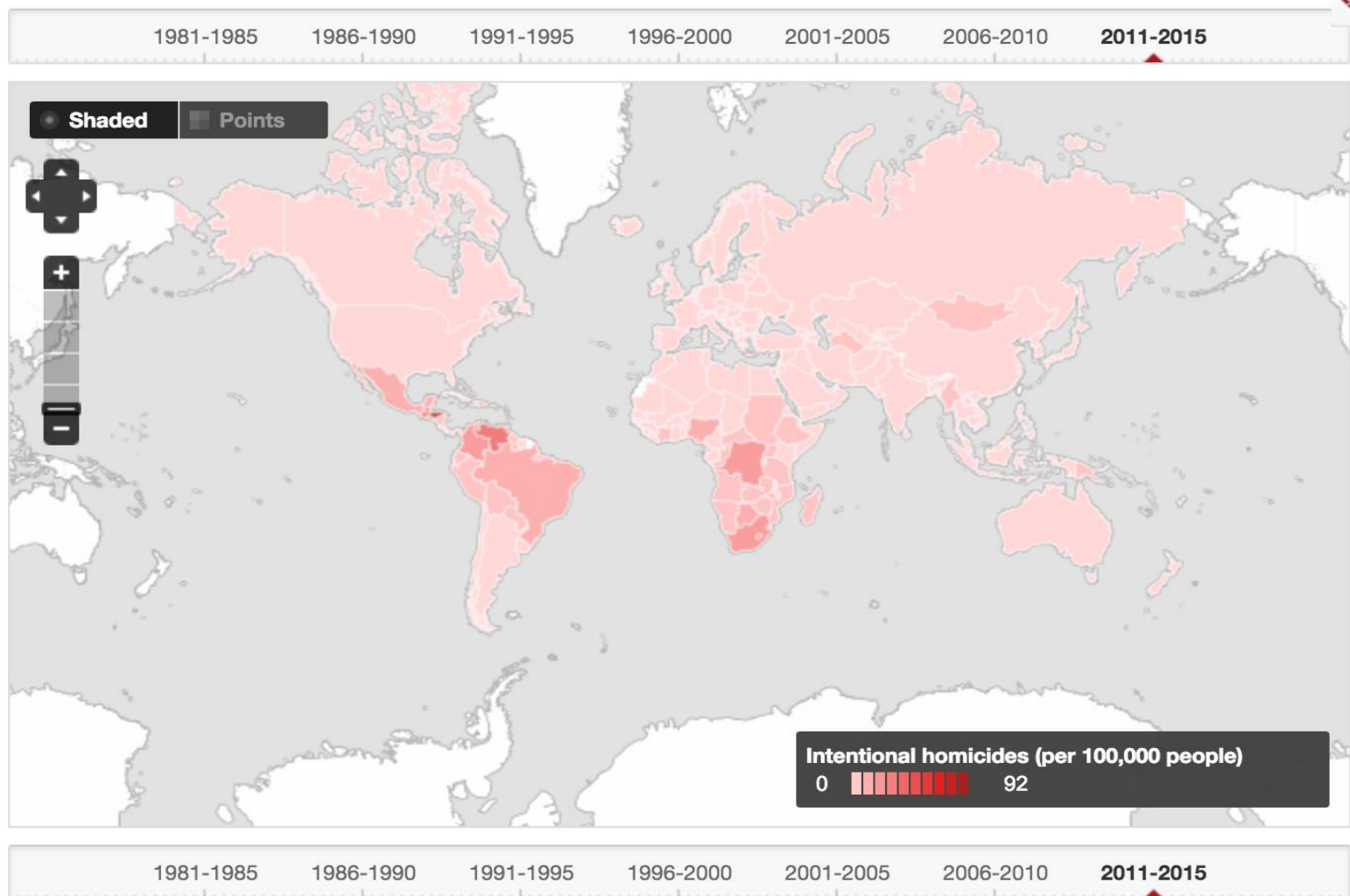


Organized Conflict by Region

(Percent of Total Conflicts)



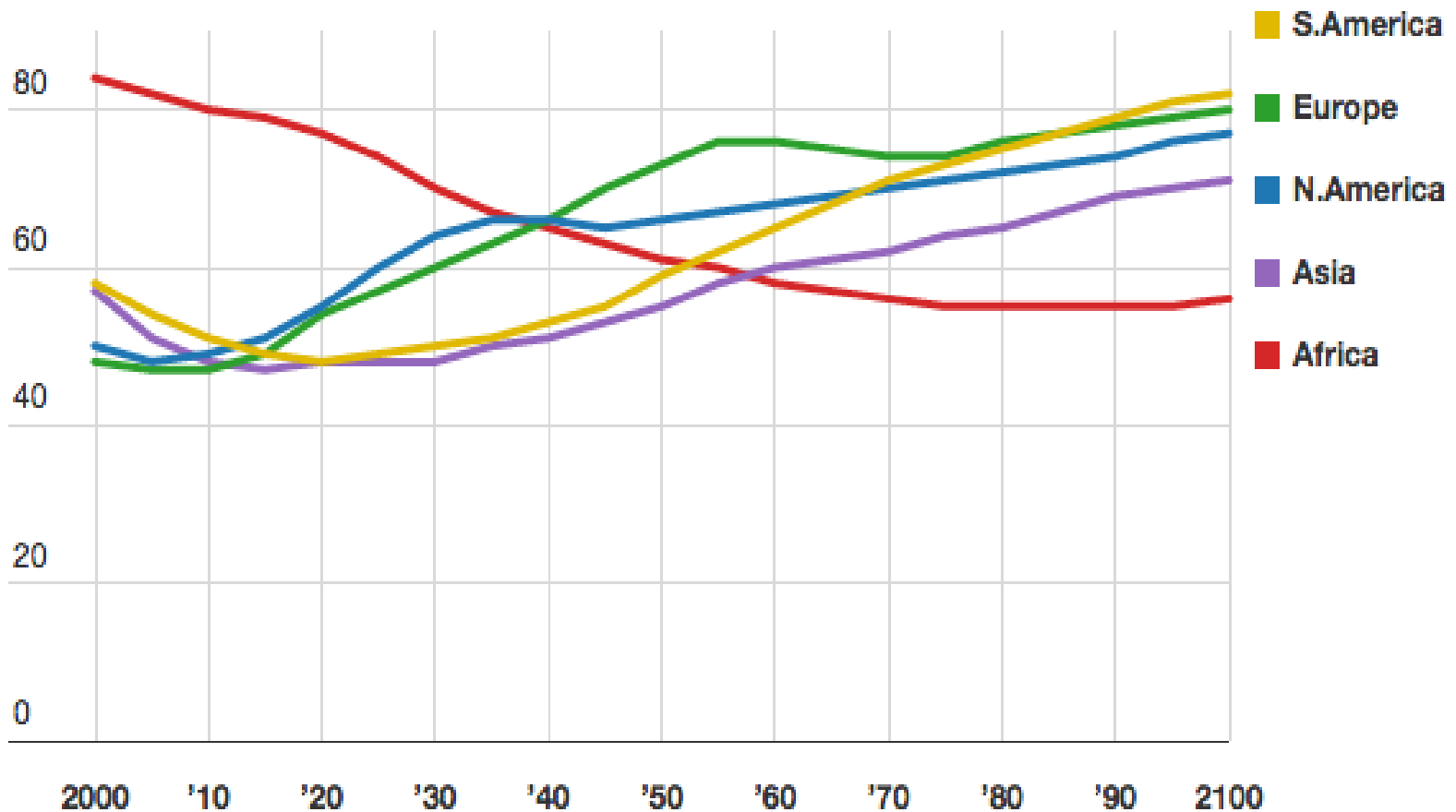
Personal Conflict (Percent of Homicides per Population)



The maps displayed on the World Bank web site are for reference only and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

The Future World Workforce by Region

Dependency ratio: Percentage of the population either under age 15 or over 65.



Explanations for climate and conflict behavior

- Fully and Empty Belly war theories. Too much or too little food leads to conflict? Is it scarcity or surplus of resources? General vs. specific resources.
- It's also a question of timing. Too much precipitation or temperature can be a problem if it occurs at the wrong time.
- Climate and conflict are lagged variables. You gradually go hungry over many years.
- Multiple factors lead to conflict that all must be assessed.
- Climate change is a structural factor. Conflict requires triggers.
- Adaptation to climate can itself lead to conflict.

Building Decision-Making Tools Using Case Studies: Inventory of Conflict and Environment

Search Criteria			
FIELD	VALUE	IMPORTANCE	WEIGHTING
CONTINENT >	Any	1	
REGION >	Any	1	
COUNTRY >	Any	1	
HABITAT >	Any	1	
ENV. PROBLEM >	Any	1	
SCOPE >	Any	1	
TRIGGER >	Any	1	
TYPE >	Any	1	
OUTCOME >	Any	1	
LEVEL OF CONFLICT >	Any	1	
BEGINNING YEAR >	Any	1	
DURATION >	Any	1	

Perform Search or Refine Search by [Relevance](#) or [Decision](#)

Score

100% = 12
(score) / 12
(total poss)

100% = 12
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100% = 12
(score) / 12
(total poss)

Case Title

[No.1 - Nile](#)

[No.2 - Eritrea](#)

[No.3 - Sudan](#)

[No.4 - Mururoa](#)

[No.5 - Peruecwar](#)

[No.6 - Jordan](#)

[No.7 - Codwar](#)

[No.8 - Kurile](#)

Abstract

The Nile river is the main source of water for Egypt. The river is barely enough to satisfy the needs of the population.

The Eritrean-Ethiopian War (1998-2000) was a conflict between the two countries over the border region of Western Tigray. The war resulted in the capture of the town of Mekele by the Eritrean army.

The civil war in the Sudan is a conflict between the Sudanese government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). The war has resulted in the death of millions of people and the displacement of millions more.

On June 13, 1995, French Polynesians tested nuclear weapons in the Pacific Ocean. The tests were conducted by the French government and resulted in the contamination of the environment.

The Cordillera del Condor has been a source of conflict between the Peruvian government and the Shining Path. The conflict has resulted in the death of thousands of people and the displacement of millions more.

The struggle for fresh water in the Middle East has resulted in military disputes in the region. The conflict is a result of the scarcity of water in the region and the need for water for agriculture and industry.

What do fish have to do with the environment? The answer is that fish are a vital part of the ecosystem and their presence is a sign of a healthy environment. The loss of fish can result in the collapse of the ecosystem.

More than fifty years have passed since the end of the Cold War. The former Soviet Union has been divided into many independent states. The region has experienced significant changes in its political and economic structure.

Policy Recommendations

- 1. Climate policy and people policy are both important. Good governance integrates security decisions.
- 2. Security is a state level and personal level issue.
- 3. Security is more than a military issue, security forces are more than military might.
- 4. Climate, people, and security is an age old problem. Look at old cases and cases elsewhere.
- 5. Find and/or build smart tools for analyzing conflict and environmental cases.
- 6. Cooperate on trans-border environment and security issues.