

Do hydro-climatic hazards intensify social tensions and conflicts?

Introducing the CLICO Project

ICTA, Autonomous University of Barcelona,
Spain (coordinator)

United Nations University, Institute for
Environment and Human Security, Bonn,
Germany

Tyndall Centre for Climate Change
Research, University of East Anglia, U.K.

Ecologic Institute, Germany

Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW),
International Peace Research Institute,
Oslo (PRIO), Norway

Department of Geography, The Hebrew
University of Jerusalem, Israel

Suez Canal University, Egypt

Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Swiss Federal Institute of
Technology, Zurich, Switzerland

The Cyprus Institute, Republic of
Cyprus

School of Global Studies,
University of Sussex, U.K.

Palestinian Hydrology Group For
Water And Environmental
Resources Development

Centre de Recerca Ecològica i
Aplicacions Forestals, Barcelona,
Spain

Israeli-Palestinian Science
Organization, Brussels, Belgium

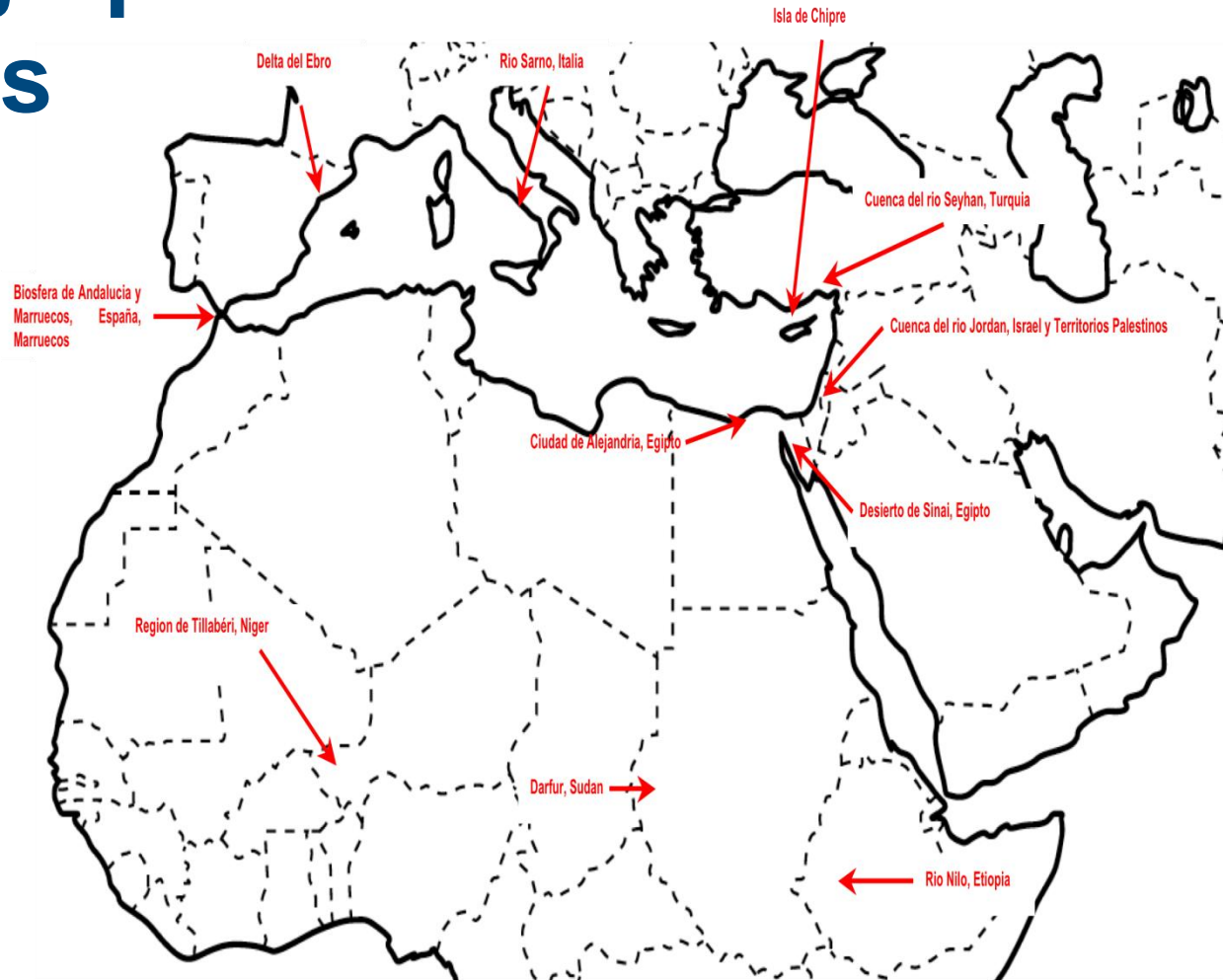
Why Clico?

- CLICO explores the **social dimensions of CC**, by looking under what **conditions** hydro-climatic hazards intensify **social tensions** and conflicts in area of study or provide a catalyst for **cooperation**
- Literature divided: **usual scenario** CC-> scarcity->lower productivity-> livelihood changes (e.g. migration)-> conflict is contested
- The chain CC-social impacts is **long** and fraught with **uncertainty**

(What?) CLICO aims

- Focuses on **water-related** events such as droughts, floods and sea level rise (intensify)
- **Why** some countries and communities are **more vulnerable** to droughts, floods and related conflict, and what types of **policies** and **institutions** are necessary to ensure adaptation, security and peace in the face of global and regional hydro-climatic change

Geographic Focus



(How?) CLICO research activities

- 11 in-depth **case studies** in CC-hotspots
- Large **stats study** of domestic conflicts
 - Regression (relations): hydro-conflicts in area - climatic, hydrological, socio-economic variables (driving forces)
- **Policy mapping**
 - Investigate: policies and institutions at the national, international and transboundary levels
 - Assess: ability ensure human security in conditions of CC
- **Transboundary Insts**: adaptive capacity
 - E.g. assess how climatic uncertainties are taken into account in existing transboundary **water treaties** (e.g. Nile, Jordan basins)

Policy Mapping

1. Inventory of Relevant Policies
2. Inventory of Perceptions
3. Policy Recommendations

Objectives

- To document and analyze **current** legal frameworks, policies and institutional settings.
- To survey the **expectations** of key international, European and national stakeholders.
- To envisage a suitable UN and EU policy **framework** for security from hydro-climatic hazards.
- To develop **recommendations** for screening and streamlining security against hydro-climatic hazards in international and national policies.

Inventory of Relevant Policies

- Focus on **Adaptation**
- **Broad** policy definition
- Mitigation Policies are **NOT** covered
- **Best** practice examples

Research Questions

- Are there national adaptation policies that address climate change impacts; water management and / or security (**simultaneously**)?
- To what extent do policy developments **already** take climate change impacts and adaptation concerns into account? Has there been any **mainstreaming** of climate change into security or other policies and regulations?
- What are the **security implications** of water management problems (in the specific context of specific regions)?
- What are the **strengths** and **weaknesses** of relevant policies?

Policy Evaluation Criteria

- **Relevance** – the extent to which the policy is suitable
- **Effectiveness** – the extent to which the policy is attaining its objectives
- **Efficiency** – estimating outputs in relation to inputs
- **Impact** – the main impacts and effects resulting from the policy on the local environmental indicators

Inventory of Perceptions

- **Objective:** to understand what are expectations and demands key stakeholders to address the interface of climate change, droughts/floods and security/adaptation.
- **Complements** WP 4.1
- Interviews:
 - EU, UN and international NGOs
 - Egypt, Israel and Ethiopia

Policy Recommendations

- General recommendations for policy development
- Concrete changes and amendments
- Recommendations clearly addressed to relevant stakeholders:
 - ▶ International and national policy makers
 - ▶ NGOs
 - ▶ Academia
- ▶ Specific recommendations to **case study countries**

Output: policy-relevant science

- Improve **knowledge**: links CC-hydro conflict - human security
- Improve **policy**: identify potential **security hotspots** in region and provide **fresh policy ideas** for promoting peace and security under changing hydro-climatic conditions
 - Report: **policy guidelines** for taking into account hydro-security concerns

Thank you for listening

Maria Berglund

Ecologic Institute, Pfalzburger Str. 43-44, D-10717 Berlin
Tel. +49 (30) 86880-145, Fax +49 (30) 86880-100

Maria.Berglund@ecologic.eu

www.ecologic.eu