



## THE NEXUS OF CLIMATE, CONFLICT AND MIGRATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Jun. Prof. Dr. Janpeter Schilling  
University of Koblenz-Landau

Impacts World Conference, Potsdam, 12 October 2017

# The 1 Million Euro Question: What are the Connections?



# Content

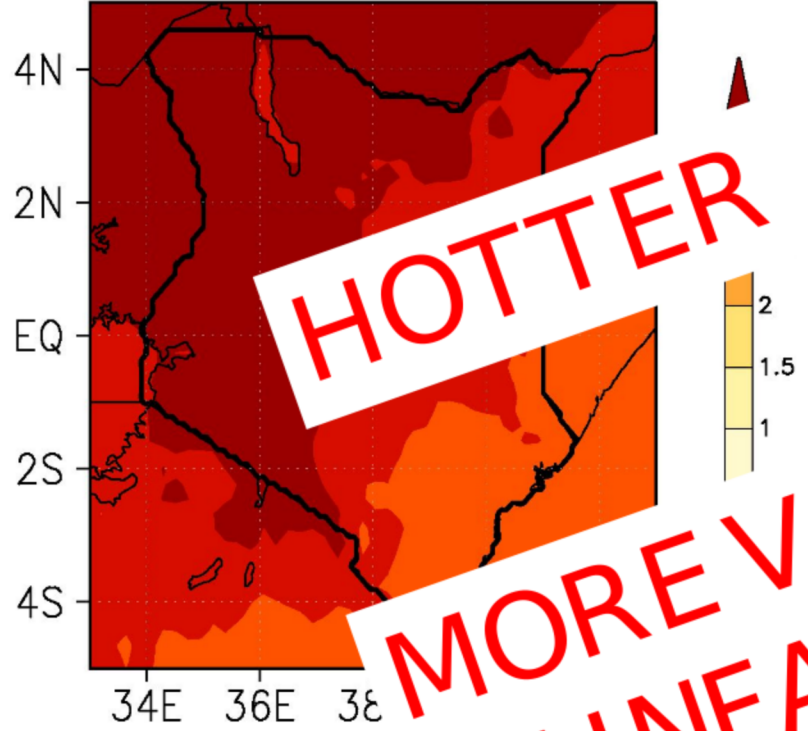
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1. **Case Study 1: Somalia-Kenya**
2. Case Study 2: Northwest Kenya
3. Conclusions

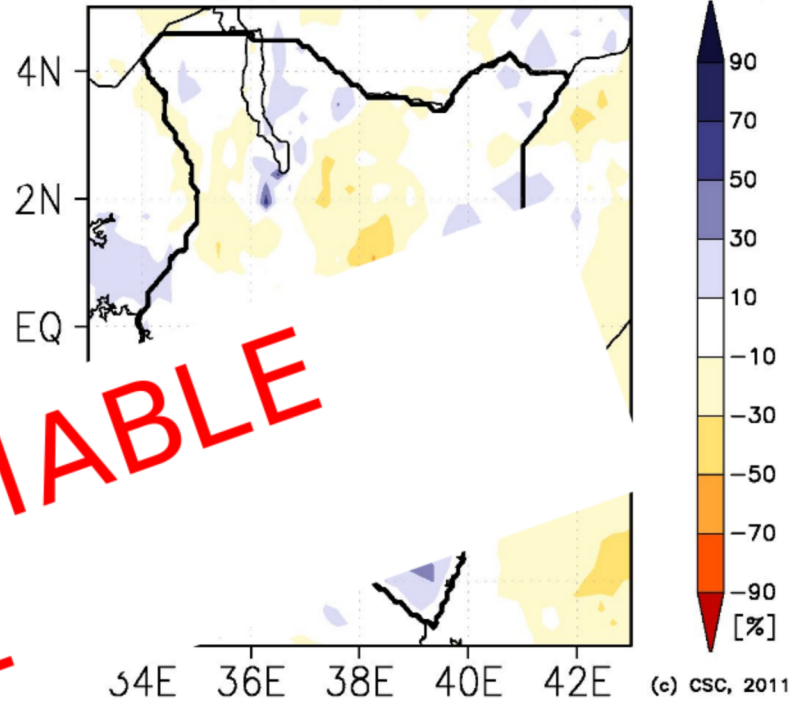


# Temperature and Precipitation Projections for Kenya

Temperature-Change\_Kenia\_2061-90\_vs\_1961-90\_MJ



Precipitation-Change\_Kenia\_2021-50\_vs\_1961-90\_MJ

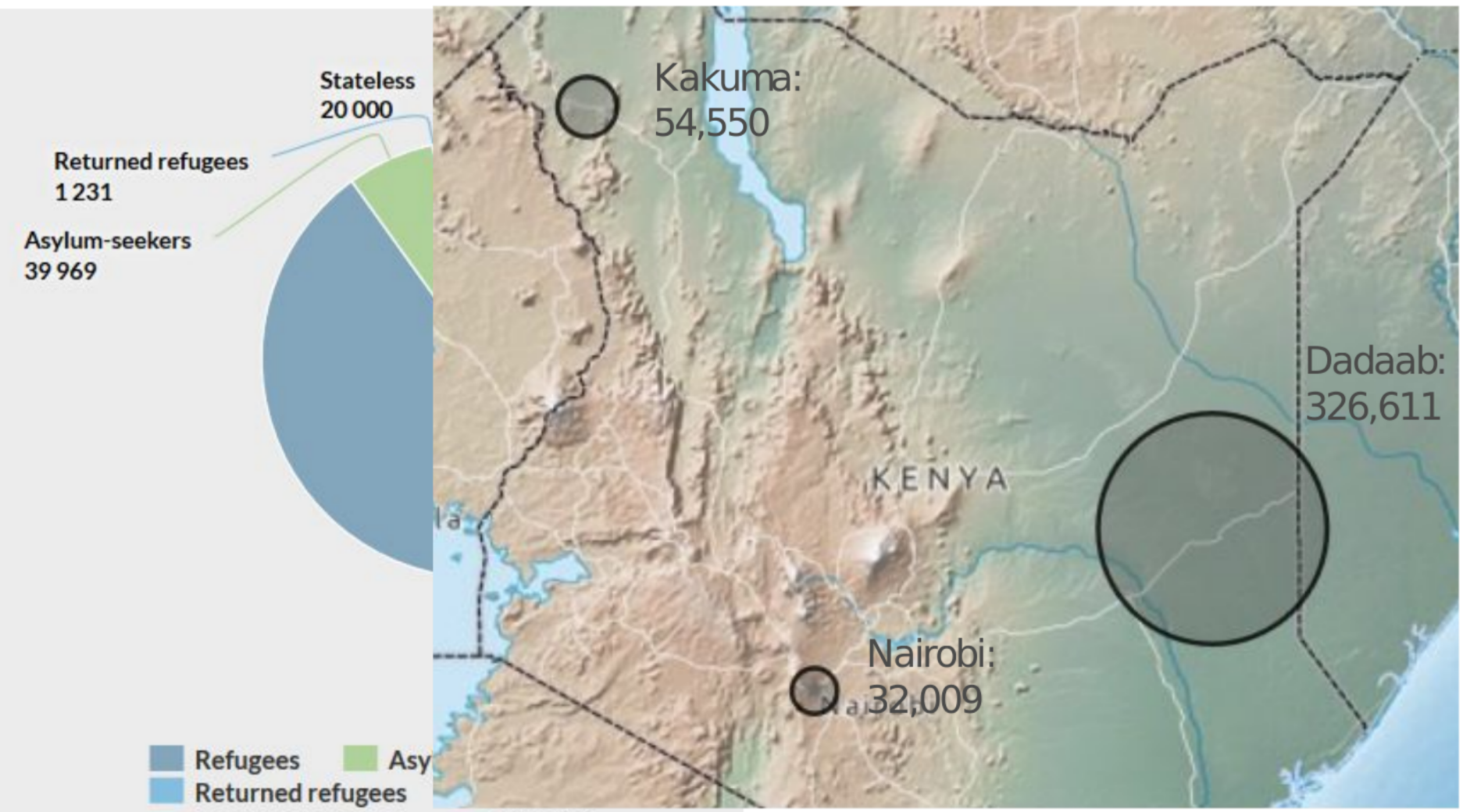


**HOTTER**  
**MORE VARIABLE**  
**RAINFALL**

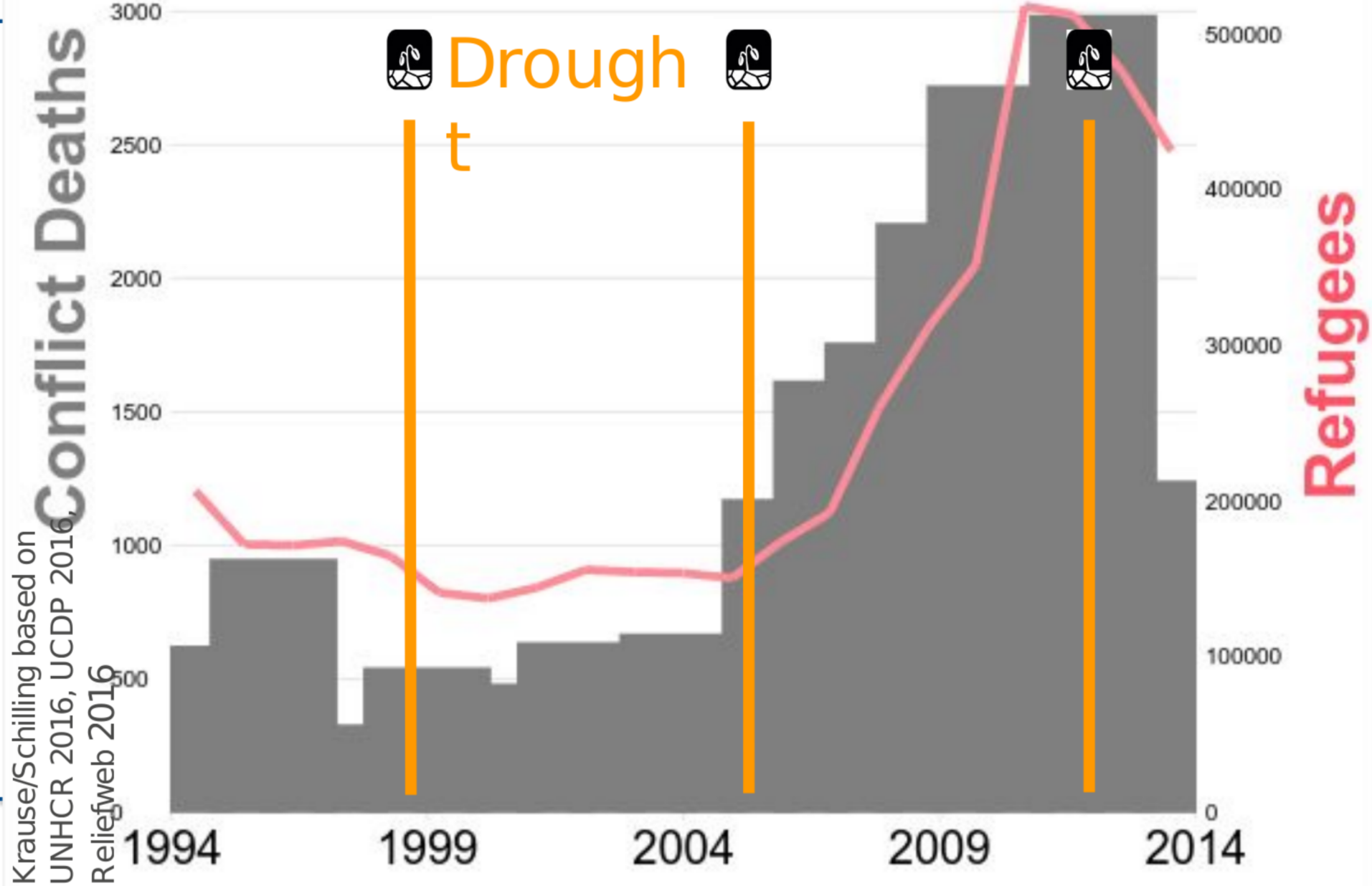
(c) CSC, 2011

Schilling 2012

# Registered Somali Refugees in Kenya



# Somali Refugees in Kenya, Droughts und Conflict Deaths in Somalia



Krause/Schilling based on UNHCR 2016, UCDP 2016, Reliefweb 2016

# Somalia-Kenya Case

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- Climate-related droughts are hard to distinguish from other push factors (such as violent conflict)
- Droughts are never a pure meteorological phenomenon but rather always imply political failure



# Content

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# Conflicts between Nomadic Pastoralists in Northwest Kenya

- Violent conflicts between different pastoral groups, particularly Turkana and Pokot
- Arid climate
- Marginalized and poor region
- Insecurity
- Availability of small arms





(UNHCR 2011)

# Conflict Motives

Primary Motive	Hunger	Wealth	Dowry	Land	Drought
Turkana	78%	22%			
Pokot		25%	50%	25%	
Secondary Motive					
Turkana		33%	22%		44%
Pokot	25%	75%			

Schilling et al. 2012

- Drought related resource scarcity is a conflict factor, particularly on the Turkana side

# Content

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# Conclusions

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- Climate change is a potential driver of migration
- However there is no agreement on the current and future role of climate change as a driver for migration
- It is difficult to distinguish climate change from other push factors (example Somalia-Kenya)
- Climate change can also contribute to conflicts (example northwest Kenya) which in turn can cause migration
- Strategies solely focusing on climate causes of migration will not be successful

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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## Contact

Jun. Prof. Dr. Janpeter Schilling

Klaus Töpfer Junior Professor for Landuse Conflicts  
Head of Research Group Landuse Conflicts  
University of Koblenz-Landau  
Institute for Environmental Sciences  
Fortstraße 7, 76829 Landau, Germany  
Phone: +49 (0)6341 280-31580  
[Schilling@uni-landau.de](mailto:Schilling@uni-landau.de)

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