

Climate Change, Famines and Conflict in Globalized World: Participation, Organization, Self Management

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Abstract: In present article we will consider the interplay between climate change, famines and conflict in globalized world and a positive interference of governmental and nongovernmental organizations and the most important role of self management. When people face climate danger or scarcity they may decide to fight, but similarly they may decide to co-operate. Climate change and other scarcity force people to move to less arid or drought prone areas inhabited by other people, people have always moved to better livelihood places, but this migration built a human insecurity.

We will also study about the participation of organizations to understand the situation of conflict in globalized world because of climate change and famines. . Many organizations are doing work to fight with this conflict, first time the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the World Health Organization (WHO) have collaborated on this topic and provides a broader view on hunger, malnutrition, and health, Self Management also essential we cannot sit with this thought that someone will come to help us.

Key Words: Drought, Climate Change, Globalized world, conflict, environment.

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I. Introduction

In present paper we will clear this thing that climatic conditions never cause conflict alone, but changes in climate can alter the conditions under which certain social interactions occur and thus have the potential to change the likelihood that conflict results. climatic conditions are neither necessary nor sufficient for conflicts to occur, but changes in climatic conditions could have measurable impact on the probability and intensity of conflict, holding other conflict-related factors fixed. The central empirical challenge addressed by the literature to date has been to quantify this effect.

Conflict and famines, climate change three fearsome horsemen, have long ridden side by side. Conflict disrupts food systems, destroys livelihoods, displaces people, and leaves those who do not flee both terrified and unsure when they will eat their next meal. According to the famous author Harald Welzer, ” The wars of the 21st century will be fought over something quite different: Climate Change, and the shortage of water and food that will come from it.” There might be a correlation between climate change and conflict, but it’s not direct mass migration due to climate change will lead to social disruption and potentially violent conflict. This will become more apparent over the next decade or so. We can see it already in Europe. We are going to see more nativism, more xenophobia, and more talk of building on borders.

These things exist with or without climate change and famines, but the effects of climate change and famines we can see clearly in Syria in 2011, it followed on the heel of two other multiyear droughts, in the late 1980s and 1990s. Another example we can see in Pakistan, a country grappling with the consequences of climate change, falls in the first group. It is highly dependent on fresh water from glaciers, and this source is diminishing. Meanwhile, the government does not have full control over the country, terrorist groups contribute to instability and a longstanding conflict with India over Kashmir remains unresolved. Next example is In the Arctic, where sea ice is diminishing and new sea lanes are opening, tensions between the United States and Russia could begin to play out at the top of the world.

With those examples we can understand that Climate Change and Famines is not the only reason of conflict in globalized world on the contrary they are the one of the reasons. But climate change and famines is one of the strongest reasons to increase the conflict in all over the world.

II. Methodology

The present research paper is about the condition of real world and cause of conflicts after physical and political reason now world is facing new type of causes like climate change and famines. The facts and figures of this paper are based on web data, News Papers, Media reports, and articles. Conclusion and suggestion part is totally influenced by historical studies and self ideas. By the help of data and analysis we will present the root causes of conflict and their solutions to face the conditions. By the help of previous climatic data we will study that why we are facing so many changes in pattern of precipitation and pattern of major food crops.

Discussion of findings:

We will adopt a quantitative and macro historical approach to explore the climate change, famines and conflict in globalised world. The various relationships between climate change, famines and conflict where we can say that more conflict conditions and wars are happening just because of hunger and scarcity of basic resources. Climate change and famines which could further verify our hypothesis. As arid regions are the most vulnerable to climate change, the highest coefficient should and does appear in the war frequencies for the arid areas of the NH. Values are lower for Asia, Probably because much of the continent for which there is conflict data is subject to a wet tropical or subtropical environment, where a fall in temperature would have a smaller effect than elsewhere on agriculture production and would not reduce food resources to the same extent because there is more alternative food. So we can say that scarcity of basic natural resources is the one of the big causes of conflict in present globalised world.

Root Causes of Conflict in Globalized World:

Food shortage and famine in the globalised world are not a sudden occurrence like earthquake in Haiti and Flooding in Indonesia, but are rather the result of a prolonged and slow process of combined factors. Moreover, famine in the region is not caused merely by climate changes but it is the result of deeper structural and geopolitical anomalies. Analysts generally believe that the current food shortage and famine in the region is the result of a combination of the following factors.

Population Growth: There are now more than 7,500,000,000 people on planet earth (UN). Our current population growth is the problem. It is driving the rapid depletion of fossil fuel resources with a dramatic increase in associated emissions and consequent climate change; it is accelerating the loss of biodiversity and widespread extinction of species; it is intensifying the growing shortage of fresh water to meet human needs. As a consequence of these changes we face the prospect that agriculture will be soon unable to feed us all, with the poor of the world suffering the most.

Migration: Migration is another root cause of conflict. Global migration is at record levels and likely to increase still further as population growth, Increasing unemployment in poor countries will lead growing numbers to seek a better life abroad. Large- scale and persistent net immigration can result in an imbalance between demand for consumption and sustainable resources.

Economic imbalance: Economic imbalance in our globalised world is one of the bitterest causes for conflict. People are ready to join rebel groups these groups put a idea to make quick money and luxurious life style. They prepare rebel armies for conflict against civilized society. *If poverty increases, violent conflict will become likely and vice versa.*

Religion: Religion conflicts often have very deep roots. They can lie dormant for decades, only to re-emerge in a flash at a later date. Religion wars can often be tied in with other reasons for conflict, such as nationalism, or seeking revenge for a perceived historical slight from the past. May be you can say that these are the socio reasons of conflict but they are affecting the world and the truth is this that most of the wars are just because of these causes.

Clarifying Famines and Conflict:

More than 20 million people are at risk of severe food insecurity, starvation, and famine. These crises lead to stark and hard questions for us, and for the broader international community. The term 'famine' can mean different things to different people and has evolved over time. It is only in recent years that more precise, measurable definitions- in terms of mortality rates, food consumption and physical signs of malnutrition- have been development. Many of the major famine event in our table occurred as the consequence of international or civil war.

Food poverty related to conflict is most obvious in regions also experiencing food shortage, in addition, and access to food may disappear as commerce is disrupted, either unintentionally or intentionally. In

the Sudan, ethnic peoples such as Dinka and Nubians suffered food poverty as they were systematically stripped of livestock and other wealth, rendered destitute, and displaced, by rival groups armed by the government, which also profited from their demise.

Rural population also suffer increased hunger vulnerability where own urban or other refugees, fleeing conflict or related hunger, retreat to the countryside, where they try to live off the land. Resultant changes in the local units of food production, distribution, and consumption, in response to these wartime additions, in most cases do not manage to feed all the new mouths, nor does additional production usually suffice to replace losses in marketed food. After deep analyze of different conflict affected places we can say that specific examples of the difficulties of calculating and remedying the multidimensional and longitudinal “hunger” costs of war (Davies 1994; Maxwell and Lirensu 1994).

According to our research we understand that famine conflict is just because of inequity in access to basic resources, in all societies, individuals, families and communities have ways of their livelihoods. Livelihoods are a means by which people acquire what they consider as essential for their day to day living as well as for their long- term survival. Livelihood activities may range from waged employment through self –run enterprises to subsistence farming. These livelihood activities are found in all societies whether urbanized or rural. If people’s livelihoods are allowed to succeed, then individuals, families and communities will at minimum have enough food for survival. For example, in societies where farming is the main area of livelihood activity, the ability of an individual to grow food crops for his or her own consumption will determine whether he or she will have enough food or not. In many instances waged employment alone is not sufficient to provide an individual with food security. Therefore a person’s ability to have access to land is very important for food security. However, in many cases there is inequality in the distribution of opportunities for access to land. So, we can say that this is the main reason that conflict is increasing due to ‘famines’ or ‘hunger’ because resource distribution is not equal in all over the world. For famine we can call it ‘weapon of war’ we mean that just like gun, or warship, it is used to kill people. Hunger can also be used for propaganda purposes. Famine can be used to convince people of the benefits of supporting one side, as opposed to the hurt and damage that results from supporting the other side. It can be used to force the migration of communities.

Clarifying Climate Change causes and Conflict:

Climate Change, distinct from interannual changes in weather patterns, refers to the long –term trends and processes in weather change reflected in hotter temperatures (“global warming”) and more -severe weather patterns. Conditions are most intensively studied and authoritatively reported to policymakers by the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a joint scientific effort of the UN Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization established in 1989 in the wake of Brundtland Report. These changes are evidenced by more- destructive storms, particularly those involving battering of land masses and human habitations with water from wind- blown rains and wind-swept seas, and also, in some regions, more-widespread , more- frequent, multiyear, and more- destructive drought.

Environmental factors effects people directly, by reducing livelihoods from the land and causing disruptions in local food chains, and also indirectly, as population movements cause reductions in security and health. Interconnected climate, population, and political-economic processes suggest that a warmer, more crowded world will find more people competing for the same or scarcer water, land, and biological resources, especially as more people migrate in search of additional resource access. Human security- a concept that combines physical and personal securities with economic outlooks that expand human freedoms, especially freedom from want and freedom from fear- will certainly be challenged by climate change, with threatens economic and political disruptions, leading to increased violence and decreased standards of living. Such insecurities can multiply the numbers of routine local incidents of violence, which in turn raise the numbers intercommunal confrontations and antigovernment, rebellions, revolts, and civil wars.

Climate Change is one of a cause of conflict, in a warmer, more weather – unstable, more crowded world, where conflict is to be expected, local competition for resources and power will not be easily or safely repressed. When people get migrate to another place in search of employment, food, water, easy atmosphere to live a type of in security would be developed in local habitants and conflict get appeared. We can see it clearly that population is increasing rapidly worldwide, and resources are limited, so conffliction is obvious. For example, Jordan and Lebanon also experienced the same drought. Climatic shocks can also promote conflict a world away. We know food prices spikes contributed to Arab Spring uprisings. But food price increases were caused by drought and wildfires, and hikes in prices of food affects poor population mostly and the result is conflict increases worldwide especially in poor countries. We are ignoring this but the truth is this that climate always effects our economy and politics because more than half population of world is depends on agriculture, and 60% agriculture in worldwide is depends on rain water. That’s why we can say that climate change is a big cause of conffliction in globalized world.

Participation of Organizations and self management:

To help combat the effects of climate change, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) work with communities in less developed countries on issues that impact human development. NGOs connect governments and international institutions with communities that need assistance through welfare programs. There are many organizations working to help the people affected by famine receive the nutrients they deserve. Here are a few of the organizations working to fight these crises: United Nations World Food Programme, UNICEF, Mercy Corps, Action against Hunger, CARE.

An environmental organization is an organization coming out of the conservation or environmental movements that seek to protect, analyze or monitor the environment against misuse or degradation from human forces. In this sense the environment may refer to the biophysical environment, the natural environment or the built environment. There are many states have agencies devoted to monitoring and protecting the environment: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, World Meteorological organization, United Nations Environment Programme.

Self management is the most important tool to prevent climate change and famine conditions, when every single person will adopt the tools to maintain their ecosystem individually they can ignore the situation of drought and scarcity of resources. We can rebuild ancient method for self management like to improve our water resources we can recreate Bawari, Seasonal Walls, rain water harvesting method.

Changes in the Humanitarian System

To address the immediate crisis, begin with general food distributions, followed by targeted food aid, along with the provision of health care, clean drinking water, and sanitation. This should be followed quickly with supply of modern inputs and health care to aid vulnerable groups, in order to prevent epidemics and reduce the movement of people in search of food. Humanitarian Organizations must also weigh whether to give direct food aid or cash assistance, depending on the country and community contexts. Delivery of food to affected populations has high transaction costs, but in place where food markets do not exist or function well, cash payments may be less effective means to save lives.

The aid sector is aware of deficiencies, but often frames the challenges in terms that downplay its own responsibility. Needs are rising quickly, its leader argue, and the scale of financing to respond to them is lagging behind. In reality, the problems facing the sector are much more fundamental. It has become mammoth machinery that has, in many ways, lost track of what it stands for. The core of the problem is that people affected by crises are no longer at the heart of humanitarian response. There are several reasons for this:

First, The humanitarian system remains a largely foreign-driven endeavor, which, by definition, excludes affected communities. This results in a response that is expensive and inefficient; fails to build capacity, and thus sustainability; and is often out of touch with the cultures and societies it strives to serve.

Second Affected communities are to be at the heart of humanitarian action, they have to have power. The current Architecture of system does not give them much. Decision making and funding flows are structured in a way that necessarily leaves engagement with local communities as an on rather than an integral part of the workflow. The business model doesn't make sense.

Third, despite improvements in recent years, humanitarian response remains largely unaccountable for its actions. In any other sector, it could be considered a conflict of interest for the same body to be responsible for assessing needs, responding to them, and monitoring the quality of the response. Yet, in the humanitarian sector, this is normal practice. Meanwhile, aid agencies have improved their ability to garner feedback from the communities they serve, but they have yet to be able to meaningfully and systematically respond to it.

Fourth, the power and money of the humanitarian sector is concentrated among a few key actors who are reluctant to relinquish it. As the High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing Put it: Giving, receiving and channeling funds is concentrated in the hands of a few 'giants'." For example, the World Food Programme, which at 14,000 staff constitutes the world's biggest aid agency, received 22% of all humanitarian funding in 2015. WFP, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and UNICEF together handled nearly half of the \$19bn (£13bn) in funding reported. Rather than recognize the richness, diversity and added value of a de-centralized, networked humanitarian response ecosystem, some of these actors continue to believe in a command and control structure that is increasingly recognized as being out of touch with reality.

III. Conclusion And Recommendations

Present research proposed a design to solve the current worldwide issues of conflict, there are so many causes but in present research paper we focused on climate change and famine, to fight with these problems

governmental and nongovernmental agencies should fight together. As we know that Natural Resources are limited and we have different climatic condition at different places some countries are rich by minerals, some are rich by other resources, to solve this discrimination our ancestors set a design of international business. But what if all countries are suffering from same problem like famine and climate change, we will have to fight from this situation together.

Having understood that issues associated with climate change and famines are as a result of the anthropogenic activities of people, it is therefore imperative that global citizens are aware of this, and recognize the need for us to change our behaviors and make individual contributions towards resolving these issues. With the proposed model for public enlightenment, this objective can be achieved and will provide a sustainable means of communicating, motivating, informing and monitoring the public towards participating in protecting our environment and resolving issues associated with climate change.

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