Appendix

Table A1. Estimates of conditional probabilities for communal violence and drought

Statistic	1990-2014	1990-1998	1999-2014
$Pr(Drought_t)$	0.59	0.57	0.60
$Pr(Severe\ Drought_t)$	0.20	0.11	0.25
$Pr(Violence_t)$	0.03	0.02	0.04
$Pr(Violence_t \mid Violence_{t-1})$	0.32	0.30	0.32
$Pr(Drought_t \mid Drought_{t-1})$	0.60	0.60	0.60
$Pr(Violence_t \mid Drought_t)$	0.04	0.02	0.04
$Pr(Violence_t \mid Drought_{t-1})$	0.03	0.02	0.04
$Pr(Violence_t \mid Severe\ Drought_t)$	0.05	0.01	0.06
N	3,875	1,395	2,480

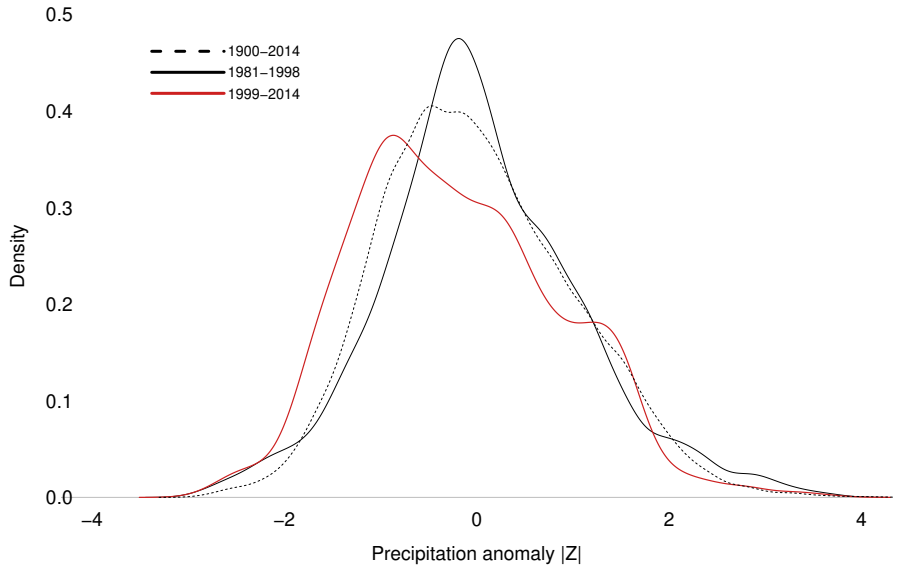

Figure A1. Density of precipitation anomaly for different periods.

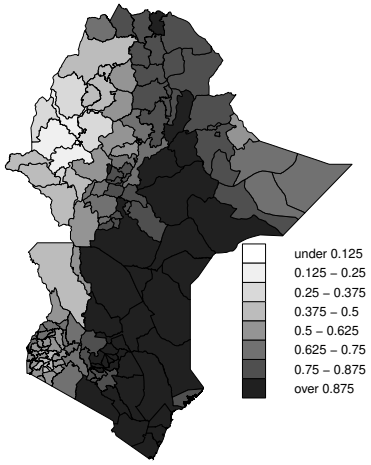

Figure A2. BEST (Bayesian estimation supersedes the t-rest) result per district: showing probability that precipitation levels have decreased comparing 1999-2014 to 1981-1998.

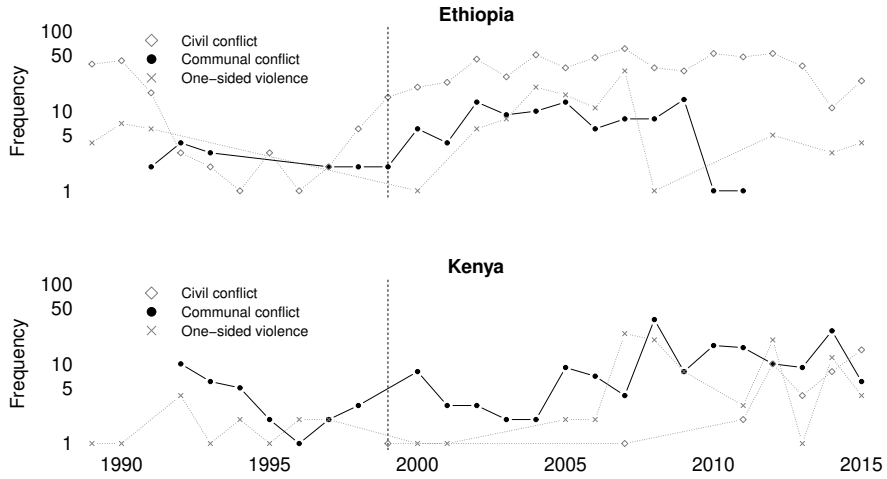

Figure A3. Frequency of different conflict types over time for Ethiopia and Kenya 1989-2015. Vertical dashed line indicates the year 1999. Data: UCDP-GED.

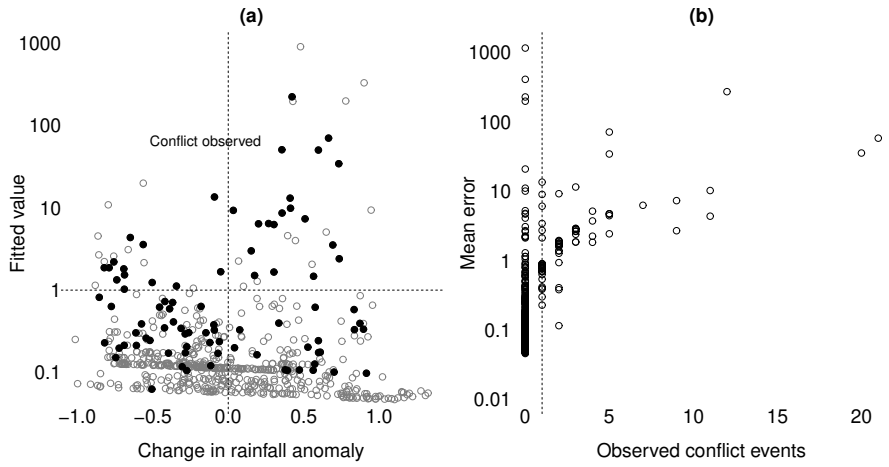

Figure A4. Results from leave-one-out cross-validation for data aggregated using a 0.5°raster ($N = 620$), showing (a) the fitted value versus the observed change in average precipitation anomaly for each individual grid-cell and (b) the absolute mean forecast error per grid-cell compared to observed communal conflict levels.