

# Pathways to Climate, Weather, and Environmentally Related Protest Events

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**Abstract goes here.**

Climate change | Extreme weather | Civil unrest | Evolution Pattern

Climate change, extreme weather, and the state of the environment directly impact the availability of food [1], energy [2], and shelter [3]. As finite resources become scarce, the residual impacts on local economies can have disastrous and long-lasting effects on the fundamental livelihoods of inhabitants for decades [4]. In some cases, the resulting instability can severely detriment the ability of an established political system to maintain peace. The examples of this occurring are numerous. The extended drought in Syria in 2011 is cited as one of the principle causes of civil war [2, 3]. In a smaller scale example, the environmental impact of lead contamination in the drinking water in the United States led to protests in 2016. The extreme weather event, Hurricane Manuel, that devastated the western coasts of Mexico led to subsequent protests over resources at points as long as 1 year after the initial event.

Of course, the occurrence of either a shift in climate, extreme weather, or environmental catastrophe is not sufficient to guarantee that civil unrest is likely to follow. In general the causal mechanisms leading to civil unrest are very complex, and there is no easy way to determine a linear pathway to protest. However, to date, little quantitative analysis has been performed on the residual effects of changes resulting from climate, extreme weather, and the environment using a large volume of data. In this analysis, we focus on the breadth of the climate events by looking at events generated from a large Gold Standard Report (GSR) containing all of the protests that have occurred in Latin America from 2011-2013. By developing a logistic regression classifier, 25352 GSR civil unrest events were classified as either being climate or non-climate related using terms in the description of the event.

NEXT... WHAT DID WE FIND??? NOTE: THERE ARE A LOT OF FIGURES - these are observations - BUT WE NEED TO DRAW CONCLUSIONS. WHAT DO YOU LEARN FROM THESE FIGURES? HOW CAN YOU MAKE QUANTIFIABLE COMPARISONS? WHAT INTERESTING THINGS DO YOU FIND IN THE DATA. CURRENTLY, THERE IS SPATIAL, (TEMPORAL?), and "CAUSALITY". PLEASE TRY TO THINK ABOUT WAYS TO CHARACTERIZE THE DIFFERENCES/SIMILARITIES BETWEEN CLIMATE/NON-CLIMATE PROTESTS. ALSO, HOW WOULD YOU COMPARE ACROSS THE 3 COUNTRIES YOU'VE ANALYSED?

- First, we develop a logistic regression classifier, which can classify climate protests from non-climate protests automatically based on protest events description.
- Second, we analyze the climate protest spikes and disclose

its relationship with climate disasters. For example, we plot the climate protests time series in Mexico and Brazil, and overlay with corresponding climate disasters, found for storm and hurricane events in Mexico, the protest time line last much longer. However, for drought events in Brazil, the protests being initiated more swift, also last shorter time.

- Finally, we figure out the proportion of protest causality. By studying some major climate disasters, we also discover each protest category's demands.

**Related research** The path from climate, extreme weather and environmental effects to civil unrest is causally complex [4, 5] and involves various combinations of climate change [6], natural resources, human security, and social stability. In general, sensitivities to climate change, exposure to climate change, and the ability of a society to adapt are indicators of whether or not violence will erupt [7]. A commonly studied pathway is the effect of climate on food prices which then induces civil unrest. An examples of this occurrence is the Arab Spring uprisings in 2011, and how weather effects food prices [8]. The pathway to civil unrest is also not limited to a local region, where one study shows the Chinese drought effecting the supply wheat causing prices to rise in the Egyptian break market leading to protest [9]. The pathways of food prices to protest have also been studied in the global south [10], Africa, and Asia [11, 12]. However, even this path of climate effects on income level leading to conflict is not eminently clear [13].

This second paragraph will discuss work more related to the specific conclusions that we draw... we don't have these yet. Or do we? Anyway cite Hsiang here...

Protest work w/ EMBERS and related programs. Tools available for use. Brian to add in using text/refs similar to his other protest papers.

## Climate Change Protests

We study 25352 GSR civil unrest events across Latin American countries from July 2011 to March 2015, as shown in Figure 1. We build a climate change protest classifier, aim to identify how many civil unrest events are caused by climate change or extreme weathers.

### Significance Statement

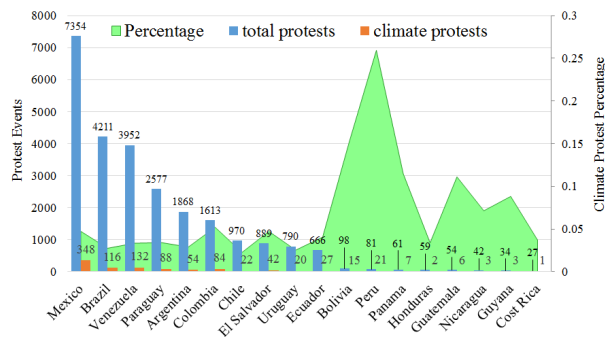
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Please declare any conflict of interest here.

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**Fig. 1.** GSR protest events in Latin American countries, from November 2012 to August 2014.



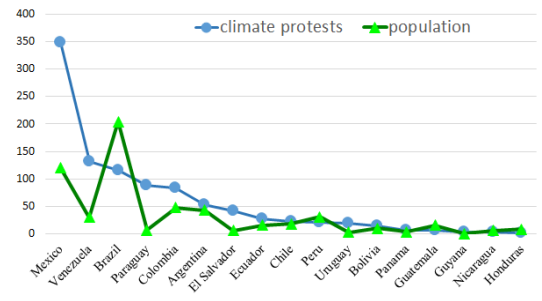
**Fig. 2.** Blue bar shows all the GSR protest events, yellow bar shows climate related protest events, green area shows the climate protest percentage over all the Latin American countries, from July 2012 to March 2015.

**Climate protest percentage.** Among all the 25352 GSR protest events, 991 events are classified into climate-related events. In other words, in Latin American countries, the climate related protests accounts for 3.91%. As shown in Figure 2, Blue bar shows all the GSR protest events, from the highest amount of Mexico 7354 to lowest country Cost Rica 27; yellow bar shows climate related protest events; the blue area describes the climate related protests percentage over all the GSR protest events. Figure 5(a) plots the climate related protests events numbers, we can see Mexico has the most climate protests events, as high as 348. And Figure 5(b) gives us a straight view of climate protest percentage, of which, Peru climate protest accounts as high as 25.9%, Bolivia climate protest percentage reaches as high as 15.3%, Panama 11.4% and Guatemala 11.1% respectively.

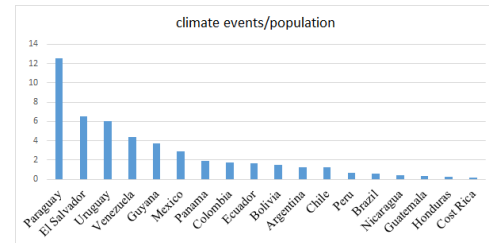
**Spatial distribution.** We pull out climate and non-climate events location, and show their distribution on the map, as shown in Figure 6, 7, 8. Generally, the climate protest distribution is closely correlated with population density, the higher population density area, the more protest events, regardless of climate or non-climate.

**Protest time interval deviation.** Figure 9 shows Mexico climate and non-climate protests time interval distribution. We found the non-climate protests have very high percentage with small time interval, less than three days. The climate protests, on the contrary, time interval is longer than non-climate protests.

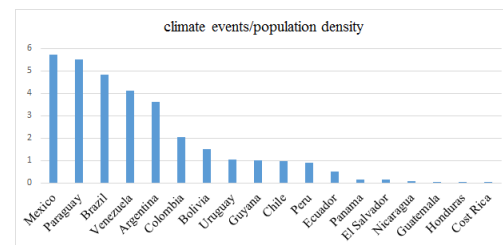
**Protests causality.** Of the climate related protests, we are interested in what are the protesters demanding. To have a birds



**Fig. 3.** Climate protest events and population (million) of each country. The two series have a Pearson correlation coefficient 0.64.



(a)

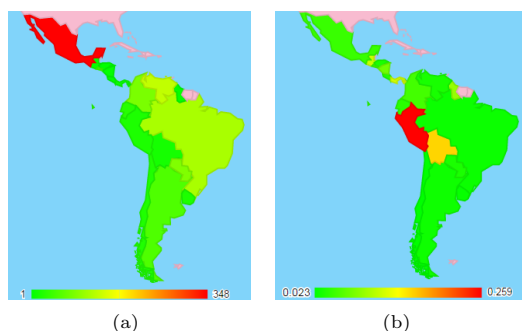


(b)

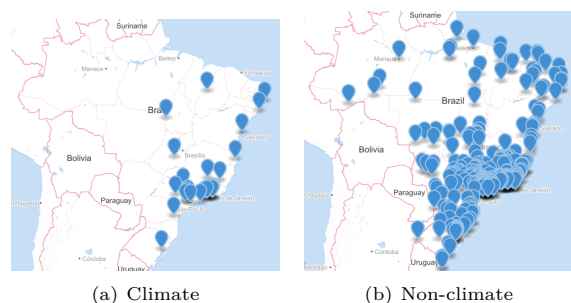
**Fig. 4.** (a) Climate protest events as per population of each country; (b) Climate protests per population density of each country.

view of climate protests, we extract all the climate protest descriptions and plot the word cloud, as shows in Figure 10. We can see words like 'water', 'storm', 'mining', 'rain', 'construction', 'power', 'heat', 'gas', 'environment', 'electricity', and other weather, environment related keywords are dominant, which gives us a general idea of what are protesters demanding.

However, what is the specific protest reasons, how is the proportion of each protest category? We build a classifier to categorize the climate protest types, which generally falls into nine categories. As can be seen in Figure 11, the most dominant two categories are environment concern and lack of water. After that, the third commonest reason is about power, blackout. Also, extreme weathers like storm, hurricane, drought also accounts a considerable portion. The interesting thing is, each country has its own distinguishing protest features. In Mexico, the most notable protest reasons are lack of water, environment concern, storm and hurricane. In Venezuela, apart from lack of water, environment problem, the dominant reasons are about blackout and energy issue. In Peru, more than half of climate protests are demanding mining project, which is related with environment concern. While in Argentina, 35% events protest against blackout issue.



**Fig. 5.** (a) Climate related protests events numbers; (b) Climate related protests percentage in Latin American countries, from July 2012 to March 2015.



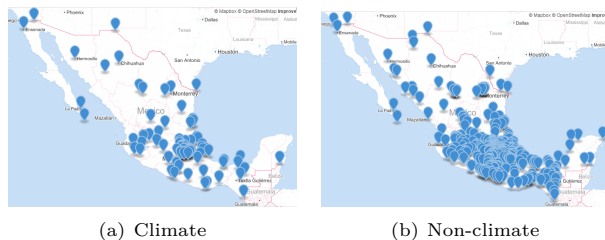
**Fig. 6.** Climate and non-climate protests in Brazil, from July 2012 to March, 2015.

For some severe and dominant climate events, such as storm, hurricane, flood, and drought events, we classify each category and identify their evolution pattern, thus from climate disasters, how does it evolve into armed conflicts? As shown in Figure 12, 13 and 14, we illustrate storm caused protests demands in Mexico, blackout caused protest demands in Venezuela, and drought caused protest demands in Brazil.

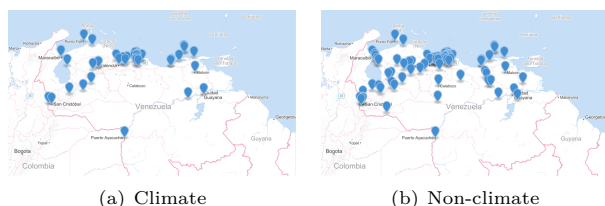
**Climate disasters and climate protests.** We are also wondering, what is the interaction between climate change and civil unrest, how the climate change events evolves into social movements, what is the time span?

**Mexico climate disasters** Let us see an example of Mexico climate disasters and protests, as shown in Figure 15. One major climate disaster occurred in September 17, 2013, tropical storms Manuel and Ingrid hit Mexico, more than 23,000 people fled their homes in the state due to heavy rains spawned by what had been Hurricane Ingrid, and 9,000 went to emergency shelters, at least 20 highways and 12 bridges had been damaged.

After the storm Manuel, related protests and other civil unrest events break out dozens of times, and lasts for more than two years because the government's response had been desperately inadequate. The related protest reached climax in January 2014, and second climax in April 2014. We can see on November 19, 2013, there was report saying 'it's been 63 days since the onslaught of 'Ingrid' and 'Manuel' and families were left homeless are still without help'. On January 22, 2014, news reporting 'Cards require delivery of goods. Four months after the storm 'Manuel' and the effects of Hurricane 'Ingrid', they say 'we have not received anything''. On April 7, protest



**Fig. 7.** Climate and non-climate protests in Mexico, from July 2012 to March, 2015.



**Fig. 8.** Climate and non-climate protests in Venezuela, from July 2012 to March, 2015.

description saying 'Affected by Tropical Storm 'Manuel' in the municipal head of Tixtla marched to demand the construction of a controlled channel, it will prevent a flood like that caused the overflow from the Black Lagoon in September 2013'. The related climate protests descriptions are shown in Figure 16.

The interesting thing is, after hurricane Odile 2014, there was not many related protests. Why of the two storms in Mexico, storm Manuel 2013 caused a series of climate protests, but storm Odile 2014 did not cause considerable protests? Storm 2014 belongs to category 3, much severe than storm 2013 (which belongs to category 1). However, from Figure 17, we can see storm Manuel 2013 is very close with Mexico's residence area, while hurricane Odile 2014 is far from Mexico coast, even though it cross some part of Mexico, but the population density there is very low. This can explain why storm 2013 lead to tremendous protests, while hurricane 2014 does not.

**Brazil climate disasters** Figure 18 shows Brazil climate disasters and climate protests relationship. The three red bar shows three drought events in Brazil, which caused drought related protests immediately. The drought in February 2012 hampered production, which arouse farmers protest. The heat wave in February in 2014, and drought in October 2014 results in water shortage, thus a series of protest abrupt in Brazil. The biggest spike in June 2013 are protests against government's projects for the construction of hydroelectric plants in the Amazon region, which can be ascribed into environment category.

**Venezuela climate disasters** Figure 19 shows Venezuela climate disasters and climate protests relationship. In June 2013, sudden torrential rains, a phenomenon associated with climate change, cause a heightened risk of flooding and landslides in the densely populated communities on the outskirts of Caracas. In May 2014, a drought has triggered rationing of tap water in the capital, Caracas, where residents must form lines that last hours to fill jugs of water for drinking, showering, and other needs.





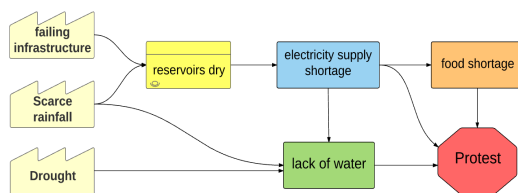


Fig. 13. Venezuela climate protest causality diagram.

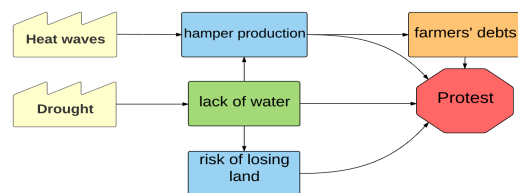


Fig. 14. Brazil climate protest causality diagram.

classification is:

$$P(Y = 0|X) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\sum_{i=1}^N k_i x_i)}$$

$$P(Y = 1|X) = \frac{\exp(\sum_{i=1}^N k_i x_i)}{1 + \exp(\sum_{i=1}^N k_i x_i)}$$

We manually labelled 1700 GSR protest records as climate or non-climate protests. Using 70% dataset as training, and the rest 30% as test. To ensure we have a trustworthy classification results, we evaluate the performance carefully by cross evaluation. The evaluation criteria are precision (positive predictive value), recall (true positive rate), F-measure



Fig. 15. Mexico climate disasters and climate protests. The blue time series shows the climate related protest events, and light red vertical lines show two climate diasters in Mexico, storm Manuel in September 17, 2013 and hurricane Odile in September 15, 2014 respectively.



Fig. 16. Word cloud of Mexico storm Manuel, Sept 13, 2013.

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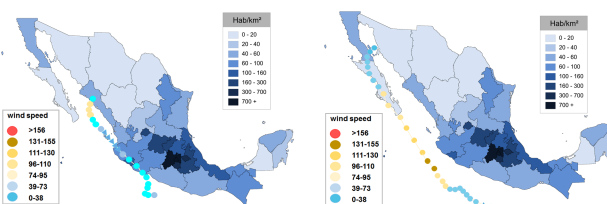
(a measure that combines precision and recall) and accuracy (the proportion of true results both true positives and true negatives among the total number of cases examined). We compare with four well-known classification methods: majority assign, K-nearest neighbor, Naive Bayes, and weighted support vector machine (SVM). Since the climate events account for a small portion of all the events, which make it an unbalanced classification problem, so we change the traditional support vector machine into weighted SVM, by adding more importance to the climate portest events (we set the class weight to be 100). From Figure 22, we prove our logistic regression method outperforms other methods uniformly.

Table 1. Classification methods comparison.

	Precision	Recall	F_ measure	Accuracy
Majority assign	0.1274	0.1289	0.1258	0.8136
KNN	0.1906	0.4913	0.2723	0.7154
Naive Bayes	0.2432	0.8779	0.3798	0.6777
Weighted SVM	0.6543	0.5565	0.5966	0.9218
Logisitic Regression	0.7513	0.5102	<b>0.6018</b>	<b>0.9322</b>

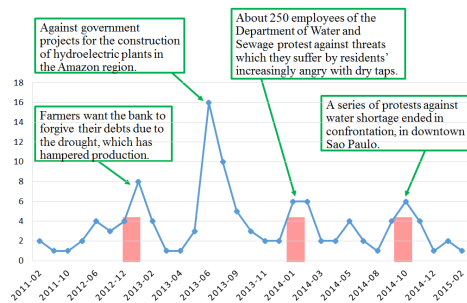
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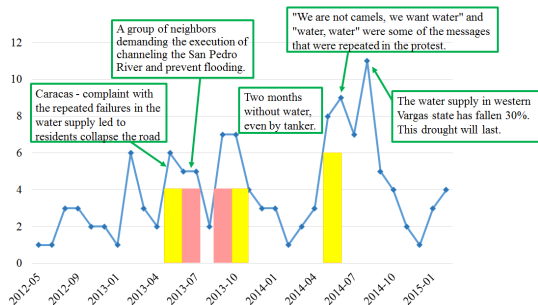


(a) Storm Manuel, Sept 2013 (b) Hurricane Odile, Sept 2014

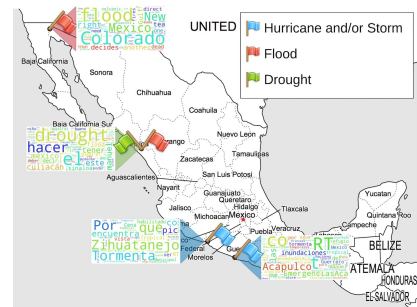
**Fig. 17.** Track map of Tropical Storm Manuel of the 2013 and Hurricane Odile of the 2014 Pacific hurricane season. The points show the location of the storm at 6 hour intervals. The colour represents the storm's maximum sustained wind speeds as classified in the Saffir Simpson hurricane wind scale, and the shape of the data points represent the nature of the storm. The map shows population density of all Mexico's 32 states.



**Fig. 18.** Brazil climate disasters and climate protests. The blue time series shows the climate related protest events, and light red vertical lines show three climate disasters in Brazil, drought in Feb 2012, Heat wave in Feb 2014, and drought in Oct 2014, respectively.



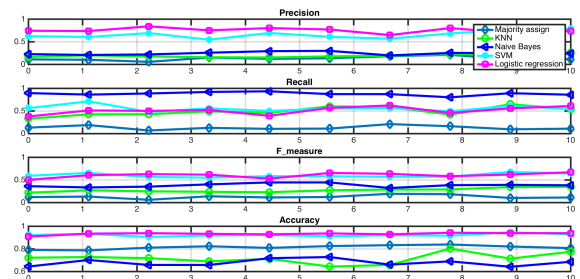
**Fig. 19.** Venezuela climate disasters and climate protests. The blue time series shows the climate related protest events, and light red vertical lines show flood disasters, and yellow vertical lines drought disasters.



**Fig. 20.** Climate protest events in Mexico, Sept 2013. Different flag represents different climate disasters. The adjacent world cloud shows Twitter discussion as per that event.



**Fig. 21.** Climate protest events in Brazil, May 2012. The adjacent world cloud shows Twitter discussion as per that event.



**Fig. 22.** Classification methods comparison.