WANGRY: ARE WE ANGRY FOR WATER



Agenda

- L. Team & Project Structure
- 2. Project Scope & Definitions
- 3. Problem Statement & Research Questions
- 4. Methods
- 5. Findings
- 6. Implications of Our Research Method
- 7. Conclusions
- 8. Resources



Project Team

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Project Scope

Our group explored how climate change impacts the global freshwater supply, and if low freshwater areas experience more conflict. We then assessed the United States water status to see if there are any trends.



Definition Check



Drinking water, also known as potable water, is water that is safe to drink or to use for food preparation.



Freshwater is any naturally occurring water except seawater and brackish water. Fresh water includes water in ice sheets, ice caps, glaciers, icebergs, bogs, ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, and even underground water called groundwater.



Water conflict is a term describing a conflict between countries, states, or groups over an access to water resources.

Problem Statement & Research Questions

How does (fresh)water access correlate with conflict?



How does climate change impact freshwater access?



Do areas with low freshwater access have higher instances of conflict?



What areas in the United States have less access to water?



Do these areas with low water access have higher instances of conflict?

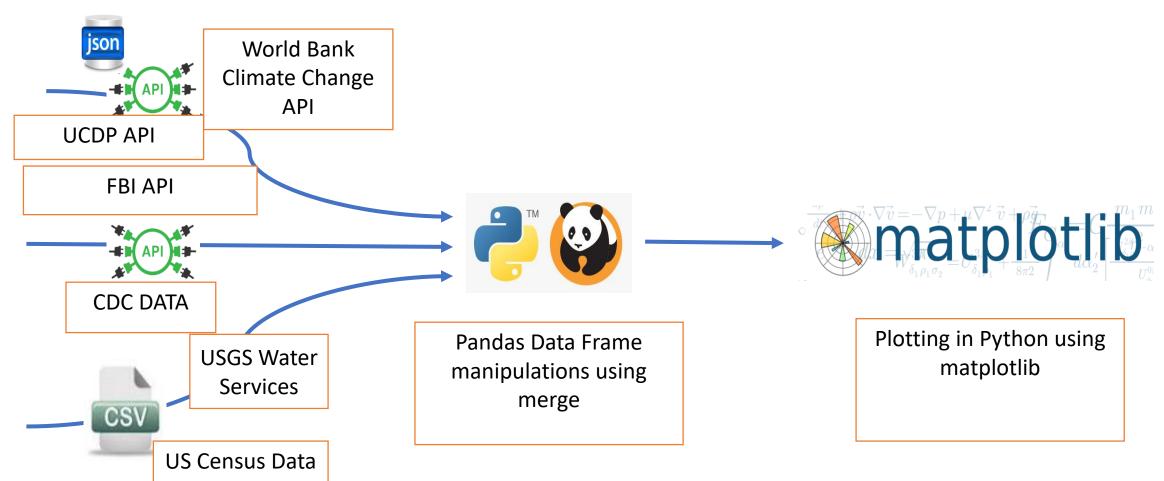
Breakdown of Tasks

- Each WANGRY team member was assigned an individual breakdown question
- The breakdown questions were separated to the global and US situations
- Team members worked closely with their partner to ensure that input to downstream activity would be met
- The full team then worked together in the Team Checkpoint, Code, and Presentation assembly.

Methods

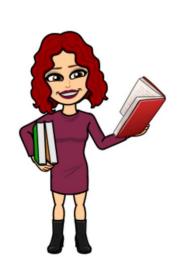
Population API





Findings



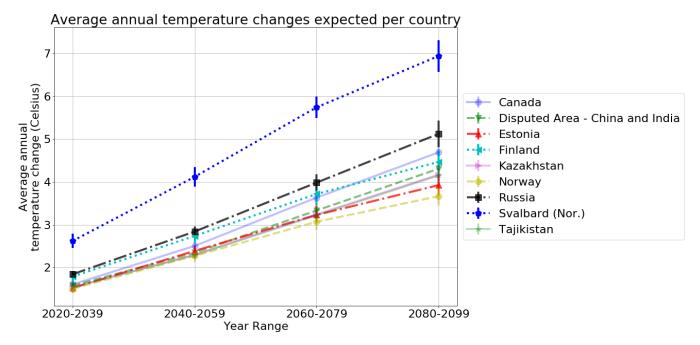












Belize

Cambodia Grenada

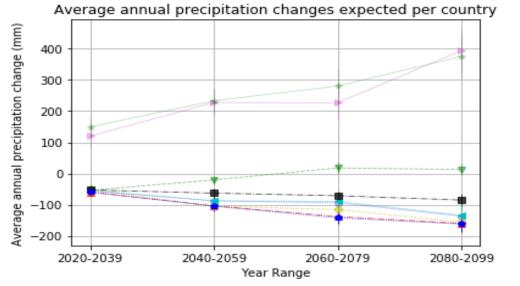
Guatemala Nauru

Nicaragua

Tuvalu

Norfolk Island (Aus.)

Trinidad and Tobago

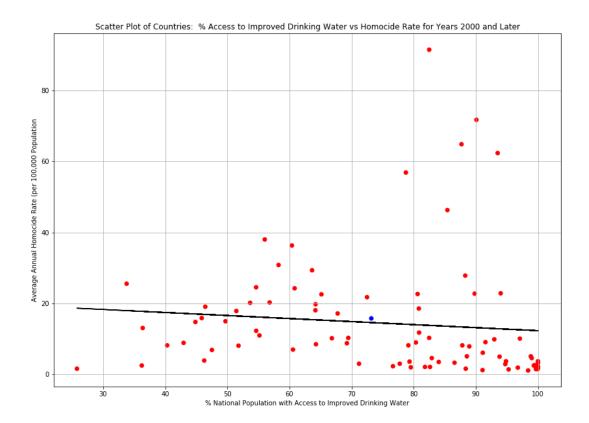


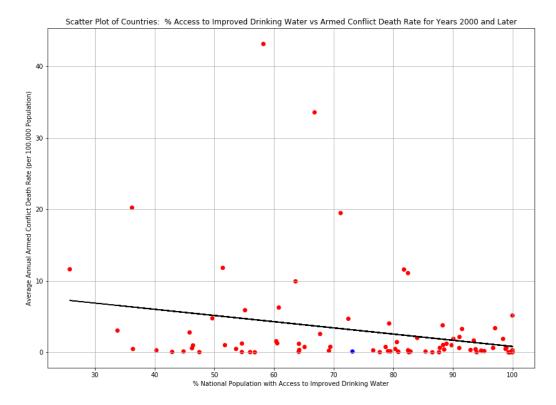
Do these countries with low water have higher instances of conflict?



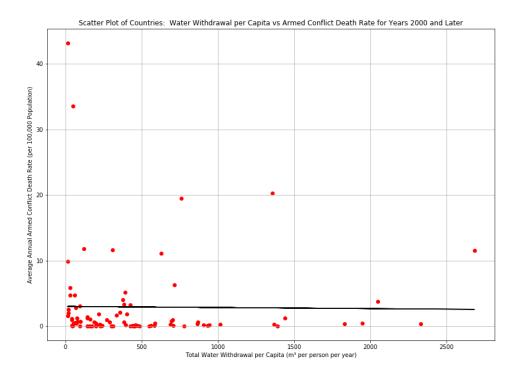


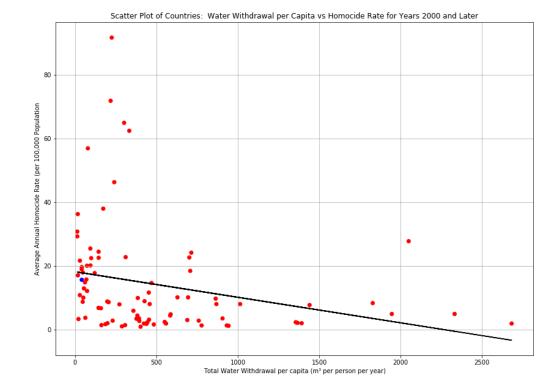






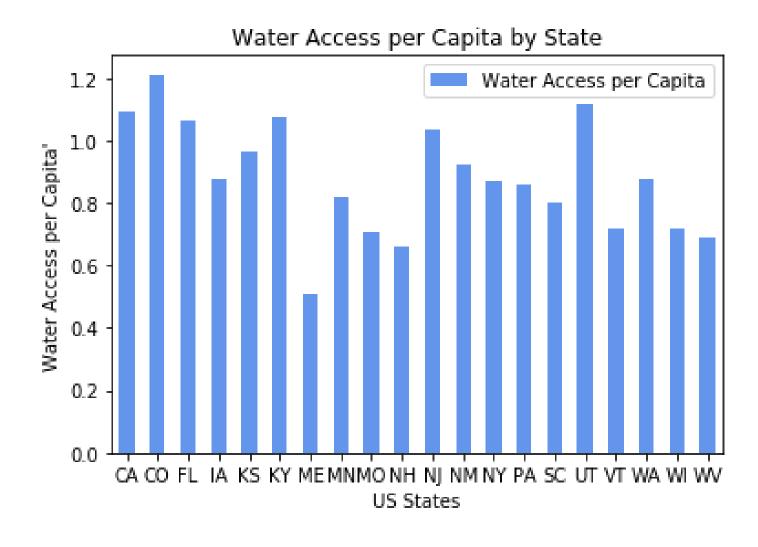




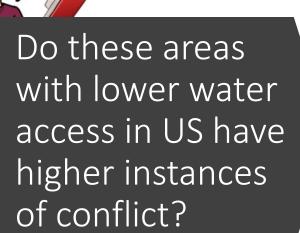


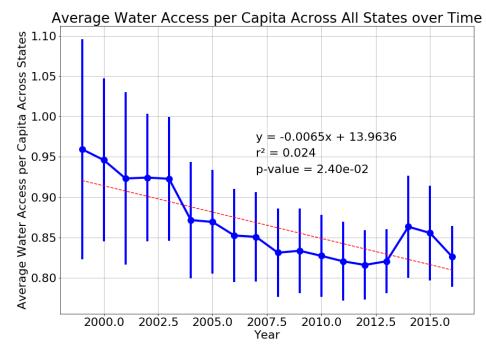
What areas in the United States have less access to water?

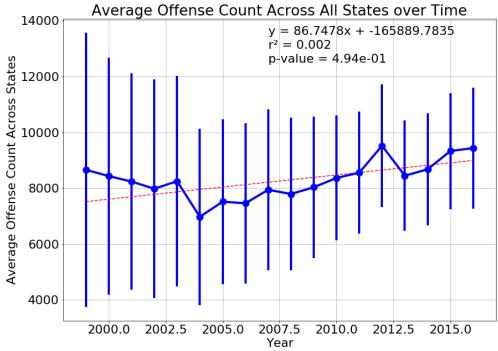




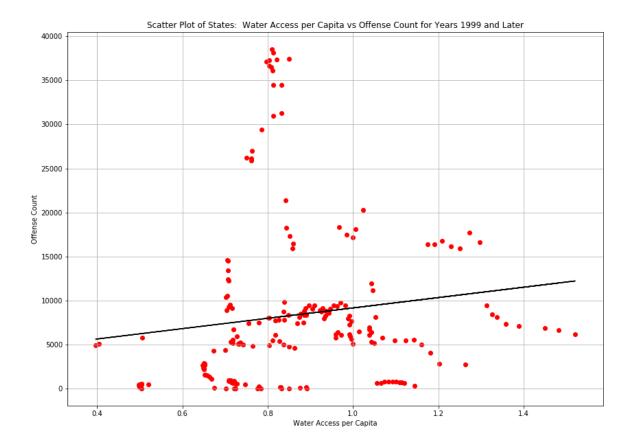
^{*}Population and water data are from different sources

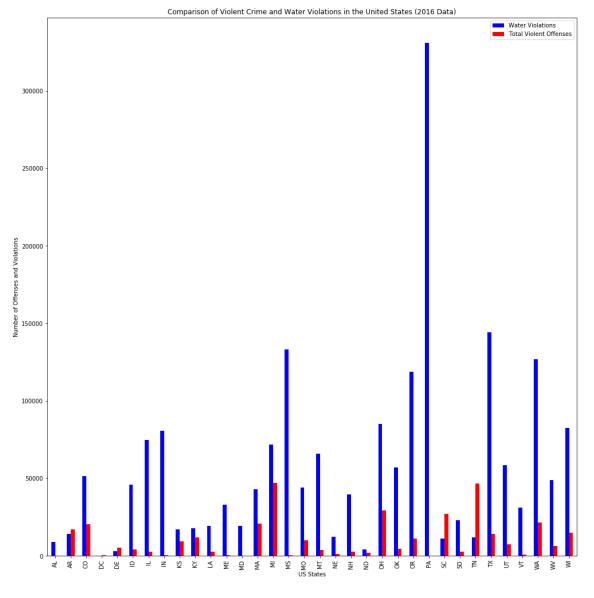












Implications of our Research Method

- Climate data identified several countries for further research, but some those countries did not have violent crime data
- Databases lacking data governance structures
 - We originally wanted to work on Canadian water access, but the Canadian Government API didn't give us the information we needed
 - Some states and nations had a lot of data, others had less
- No universal baselines in data
 - IE: USGS population sizes were different than FBI agency population sizes,
 which were both different than US Census data
- Multiple definitions around conflict, water quality, etc.





So...are we WANGRY?!





Conclusions

- As climate changes continue, precipitation volume changes over time – some countries more and others less. This impacts natural freshwater reserves
- Nations with less freshwater access show a slight trend toward more conflict
- 3. Almost all of the United States have adequate water available to their populations
- 4. No direct correlation between water access and total conflict at the State level or the national level

....Although the data isn't strong... We should definitely stay hydrated!









Resources



- World Bank Climate Change API
- <u>USGS Water Services API</u>
- FBI API
- UPCD UPPSALA Conflict Data Program API
- United Nations Data
- Renewable Freshwater Resources
- Net Freshwater Supplied by Water Industry
- Water Quality Data
- Armed Conflict Locations and Events Data
- Global Health Organization Data Repositories

