

SEST-6577

Geographic Information Systems for Security Studies

Lab 11 (+ Walk-Through 3)

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November 14, 2024

Overview Vignettes

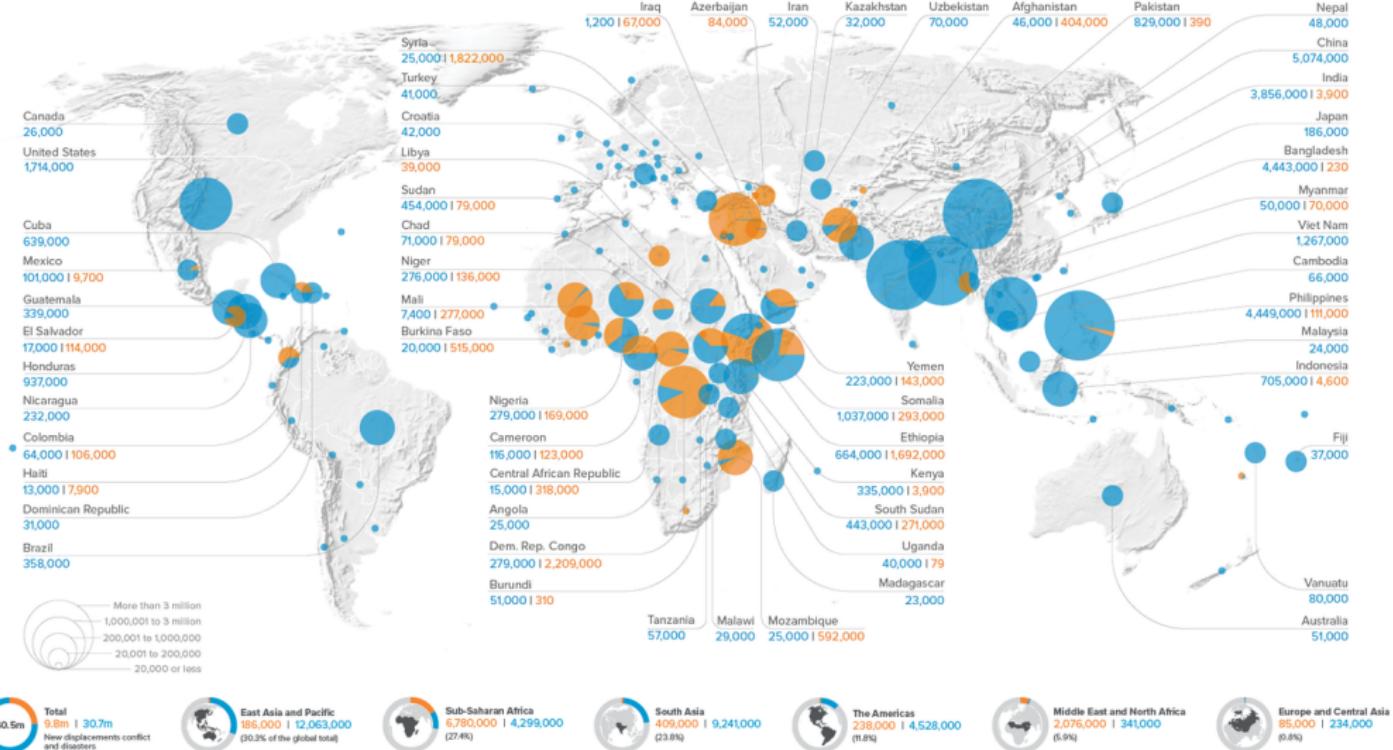


Figure 1: Displacement from natural disasters (blue) and conflict (orange) in 2020



Researchers Link Syrian Conflict to a Drought Made Worse by Climate Change

Share full article



Women working in fields in northeastern Syria in 2010. A new report suggests extreme drought in Syria was most likely a factor in the violent uprising that began there in 2011. Louai Beshara/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images

By Henry Fountain

March 2, 2015

Figure 2: Is this true?

MARCH 4, 2013 | 4 MIN READ

Climate Change and Rising Food Prices Heightened Arab Spring

The effects of climate change on the food supply exacerbated the underlying tensions that have led to ongoing Middle East instability

BY INES PEREZ & CLIMATEWIRE

Environment

If the Arab Spring taught us something, it is that the effects of climate change can serve as stressors, contributing to regional instability and conflict, experts said.

In a report published last week, researchers from the Center for American Progress, the Center for Climate and Security and the Stimson Center examined the role of climate change in the Middle East's upheaval during 2010 and 2011. Looking at long-term trends in rain, crops, food prices and migration, they were able to determine how these factors contributed to social instability in the region.

"The Arab Spring would likely have come one way or another, but the context in which it did is not inconsequential. Global warming may not have caused the Arab Spring, but it may have made it come earlier," the report says.

The Middle East and North Africa region is extremely vulnerable to fluctuations in food supplies and prices. According to the report, with little arable land and scarce water supplies, the region is one of the top food

Figure 3: Let's look into this

Overview

What do we mean by “climate and weather”?

1. Long-term climate trends
 - a) changes in average surface temperature
 - b) changes in average precipitation
 - c) sea level rise
 - d) sea ice melt
2. Short-term weather “shocks”
 - a) unusually hot/cold weather
 - b) unusually dry/wet weather
3. Discrete weather events
 - a) extreme weather (e.g. storms, tornadoes)
 - b) visibility obstructions (e.g. clouds, haze)
 - c) floods
 - d) droughts
 - e) tsunamis



Figure 4: The storm is coming?

Applications of Meteorological Data to the Study of Conflict

Climate change as a driver of armed conflict and violence

1. Direct links between temperature, precipitation and political violence (Kevane and Gray 2008, Hendrix and Salehyan 2012, Levy and Sidel 2014, Mares and Moffett 2016)
2. Indirect effects on violence, through migration, resource competition, food insecurity (Ash and Obradovich 2020, Jones et al. 2017)
3. Impacts on social unrest in specific settings, like urban areas (Koren et al. 2021, Koubi et al. 2021)



Figure 5: A cause of war?

Short-term weather and violence

1. Cloud cover as instrumental variable for drone strikes (Mahmood and Jetter 2019, Saeed and Spagat 2021)
2. Weather shocks as instrumental variable for famine (Rozenas and Zhukov 2019)
3. Rainfall shocks as instrumental variable for economic growth (Miguel et al 2004, Miguel and Satyanath 2010, Sarsons 2015, Mellon 2023)

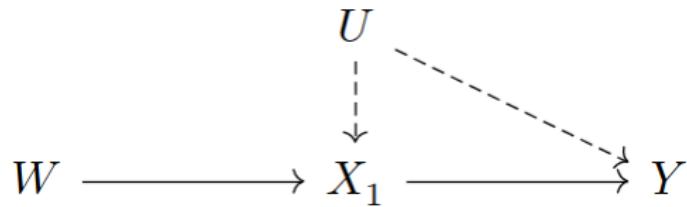


Figure 6: W is the instrumental variable

What do we know?

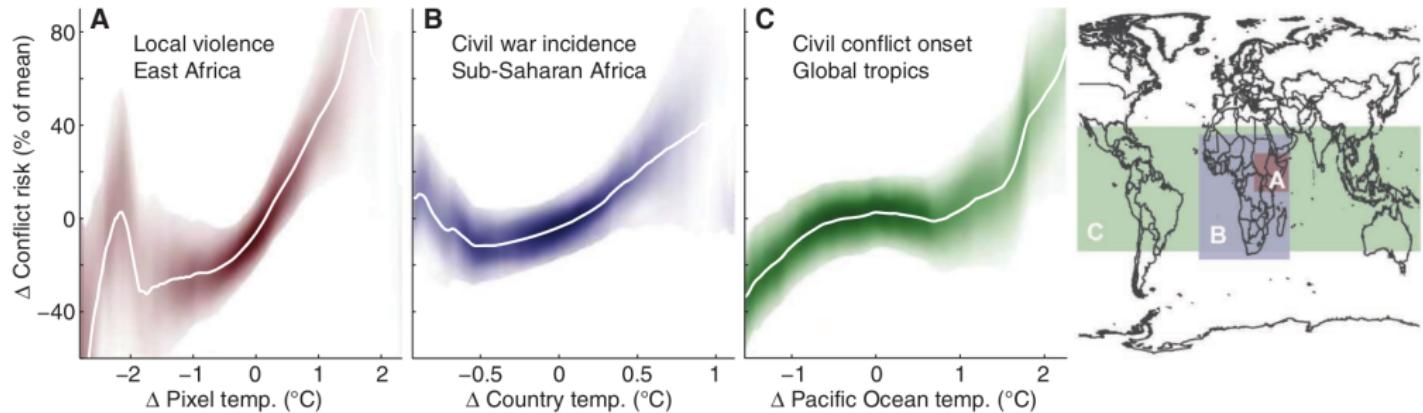


Figure 7: There is a positive correlation between higher temperatures and violence

At the macro level, civil conflict is more likely in hotter, drier times

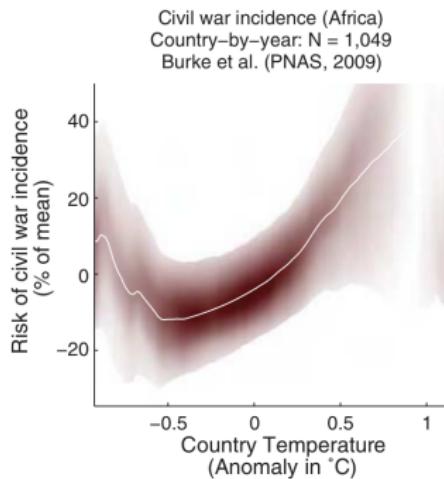
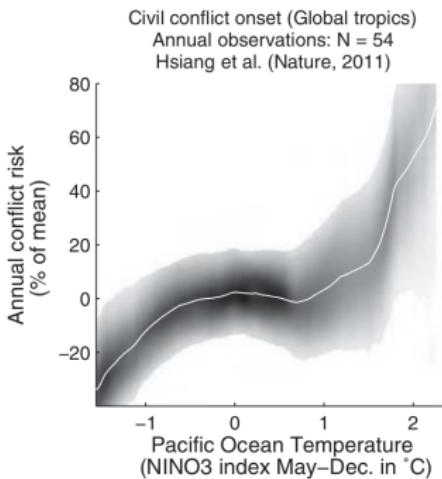
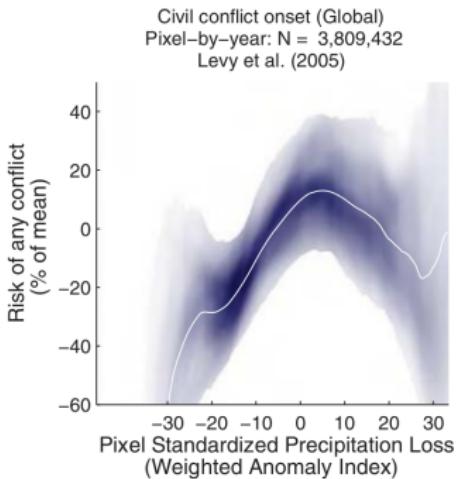


Figure 8: Around the globe

Figure 9: Conflict in tropics

Figure 10: Civil wars in Africa

Communal and inter-group conflict also more likely in climate-stressed times

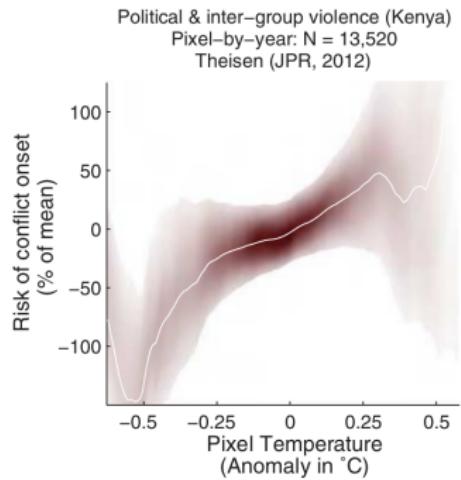


Figure 11: In Kenya

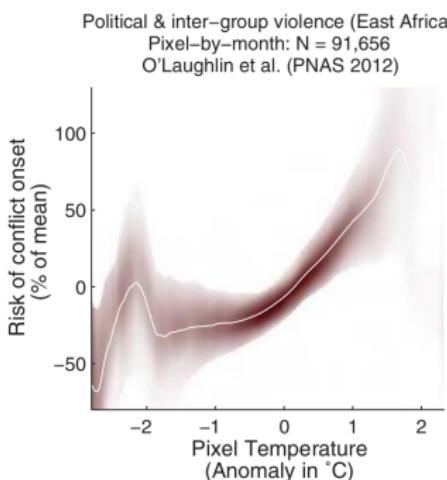


Figure 12: In East Africa

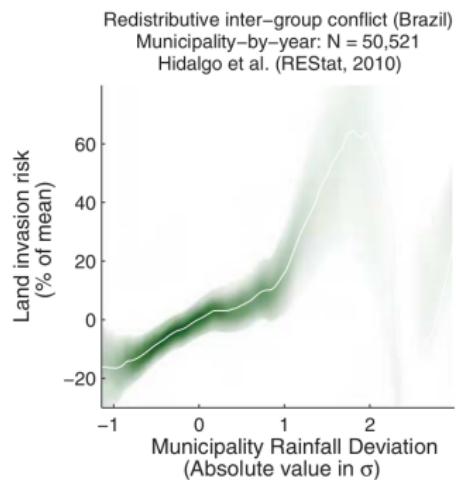


Figure 13: In Brazil

Similar correlations with other types of unrest across the globe

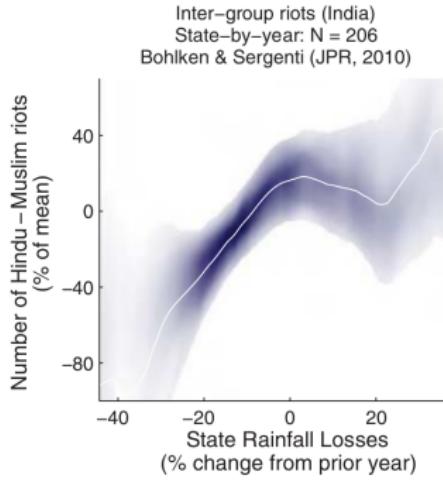
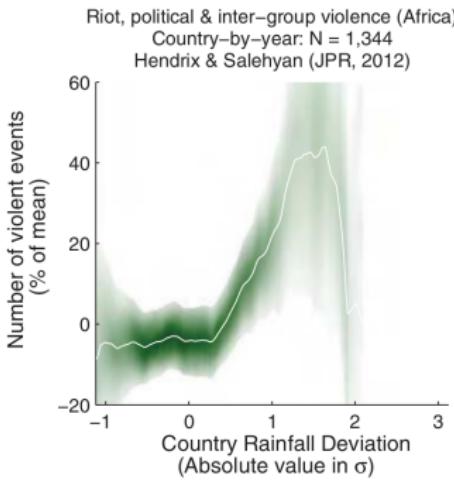
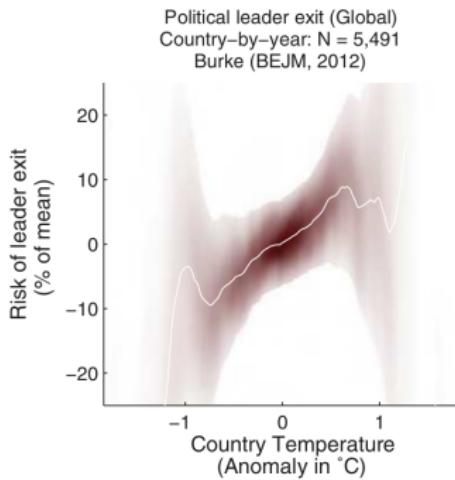


Figure 14: Regime change

Figure 15: Riots in Africa

Figure 16: Riots in India

As well as for crime, sexual assault and other violence in the U.S.

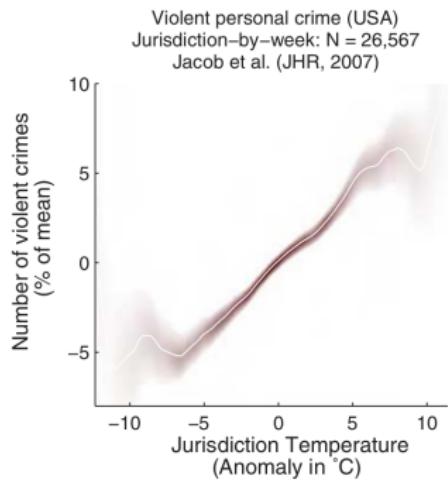


Figure 17: Crime in U.S.

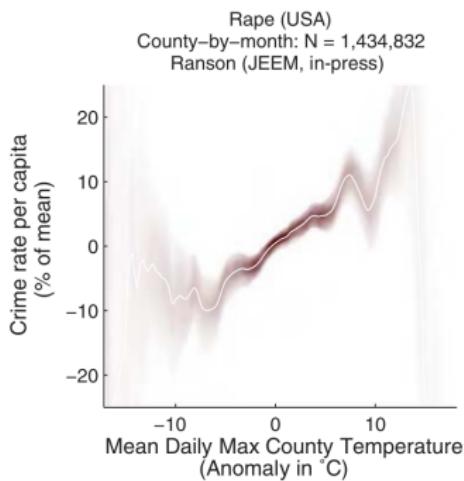


Figure 18: Rape in U.S.

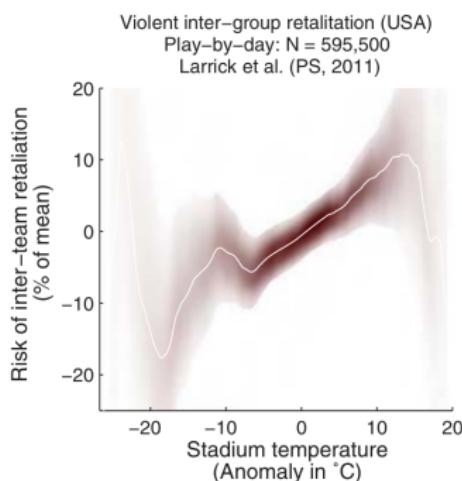


Figure 19: Fights at stadiums

Correlation ≠ causation

1. Emerging consensus that climate change by itself does not “cause” conflict (Hsiang and Burke 2014, Van Uexkull and Buhaug 2021)
2. Effect is likely indirect, though mechanisms like:
 - a) demographic changes (McAdam 2017, Dorward and Fox 2022, Koubi et al 2021)
 - b) resource competition (Njiru 2012, Harvey and Pilgrim 2011)
 - c) youth bulges (Barakat and Urdal 2009, Nordas and Davenport 2013)
 - d) migration (Adamson 2006, Nagabatla et al 2021, Nordas 2014, Menashe-Oren 2020)
 - e) state capacity (Koren and Sarbahi 2018)

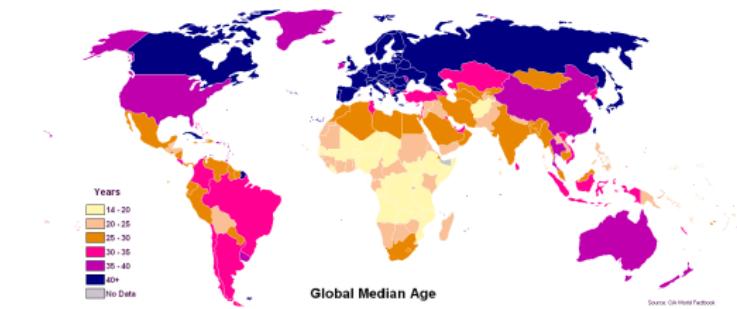


Figure 20: Demographic time bomb?

Varieties of Meteorological Data

Historical weather & climate raster data (partial list)

| Source/link | Spatial resolution | Frequency | Availability | Free? | Global? |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-------|---------|
| NOAA | 0.5 × 0.5 degree | Monthly | 1900-2014 | ✓ | ✓ |
| CRUTS | 0.5 × 0.5 degree | Monthly | 1901-2022 | | ✓ |
| ERA5 | 0.25 × 0.25 degree | Hourly | 1940-Present | ✓ | ✓ |
| GLDAS | 0.25 × 0.25 degree | Hourly | 1948-Present | ✓ | ✓ |
| FLDAS | 0.1 × 0.1 degree | Monthly | 1982-2016 | ✓ | ✓ |
| TerraClimate | 0.04 × 0.04 degree | Monthly | 1958-2023 | ✓ | ✓ |

Climate model future predictions (partial list)

| Source/link | Spatial resolution | Free? | Global? |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------|---------|
| CESM / CIME | 0.5 × 0.5 degree | ✓ | ✓ |
| GFDL-ESM | 1 × 1 degree | ✓ | ✓ |
| MPAS | Voronoi mesh | ✓ | ✓ |
| GISS Model E, E2R | 1 × 1 degree | ✓ | ✓ |
| E3SM v2 | 1 × 1 degree | ✓ | ✓ |

Greenhouse gas emissions (partial list)

| Source/link | Spatial resolution | Frequency | Availability | Free? | Global? |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-------|---------|
| EDGAR | 0.1 × 0.1 degree | Annual | 1970-Present | ✓ | ✓ |
| ESS-DIVE | 1 × 1 degree | Annual | 1751-2013 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Global Carbon Atlas | City-level | Annual | 1960-Present | ✓ | ✓ |
| EPA-FLIGHT | Facility-level | Annual | 2010-Present | ✓ | |

Extreme weather events (partial list)

| Source/link | Spatial resolution | Availability | Free? | Global? |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|---------|
| NOAA Storm Events | Points | 1950-2023 | ✓ | |
| EM-DAT | Points, admin units | 1988-Present | ✓ | ✓ |
| GDIS | Points (centroids) | 1960-2018 | ✓ | ✓ |

Words of caution

1. Existing research conceptualizes climate change and conflicts in diverse ways (Meierding 2013, Raleigh and Urdal 2007, Sharifi et al 2021, Van Uexkull and Buhaug 2021)
2. Complexity of causal pathways, patchy data, disagreement over measurement, analytical approaches (Adams et al 2018, Sakaguchi et al 2017, Sheffran et al 2012)
3. Differences in assumptions, data & methods lead to *vastly different conclusions* (Hsiang and Burke 2014, Buhaug et al 2014, Van Uexkull and Buhaug 2021)

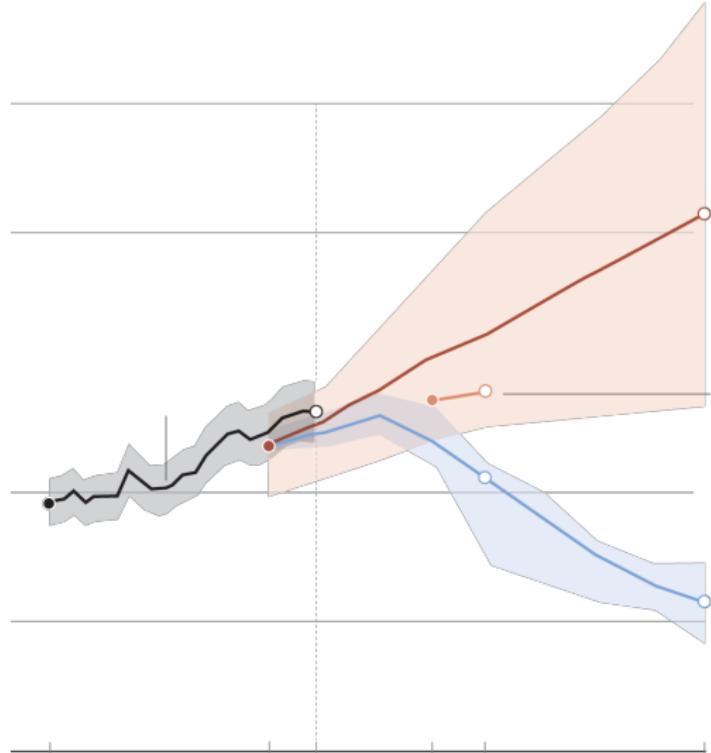


Figure 21: The answer is “it depends”

Vignettes

Overview of lab exercise

1. Changes in summer temperatures by country
2. Drought severity and violence during the 2011 Arab spring

We will compare average monthly high temperatures in July 2023 to July 1958

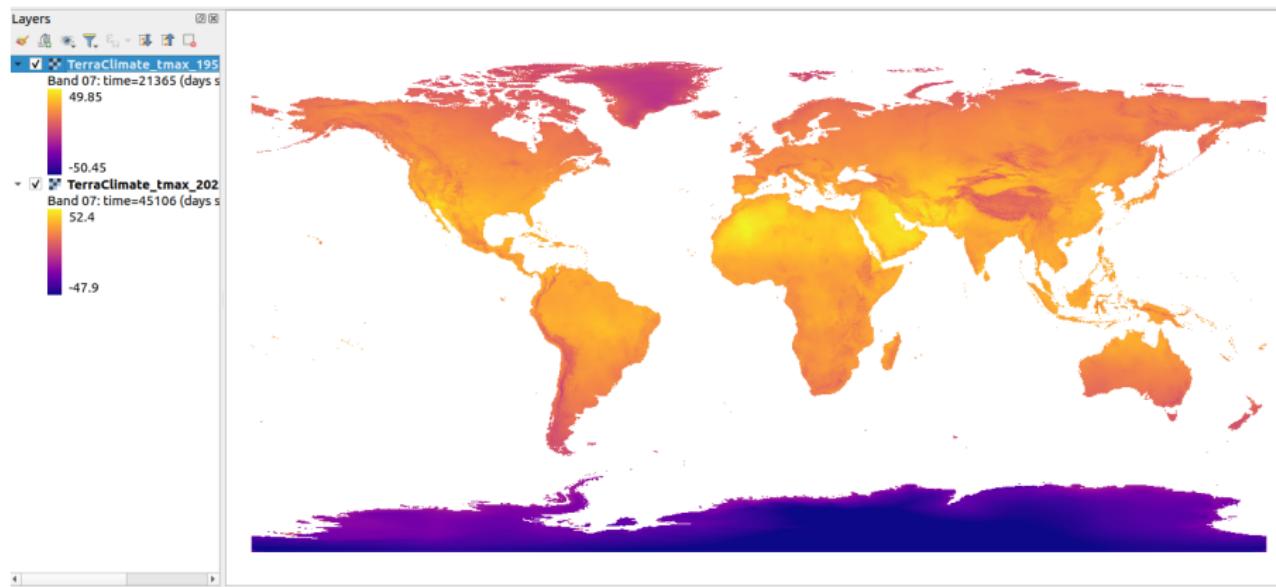


Figure 22: Vignette 1 / Step 1

And calculate a new raster that shows where the changes were lowest/highest

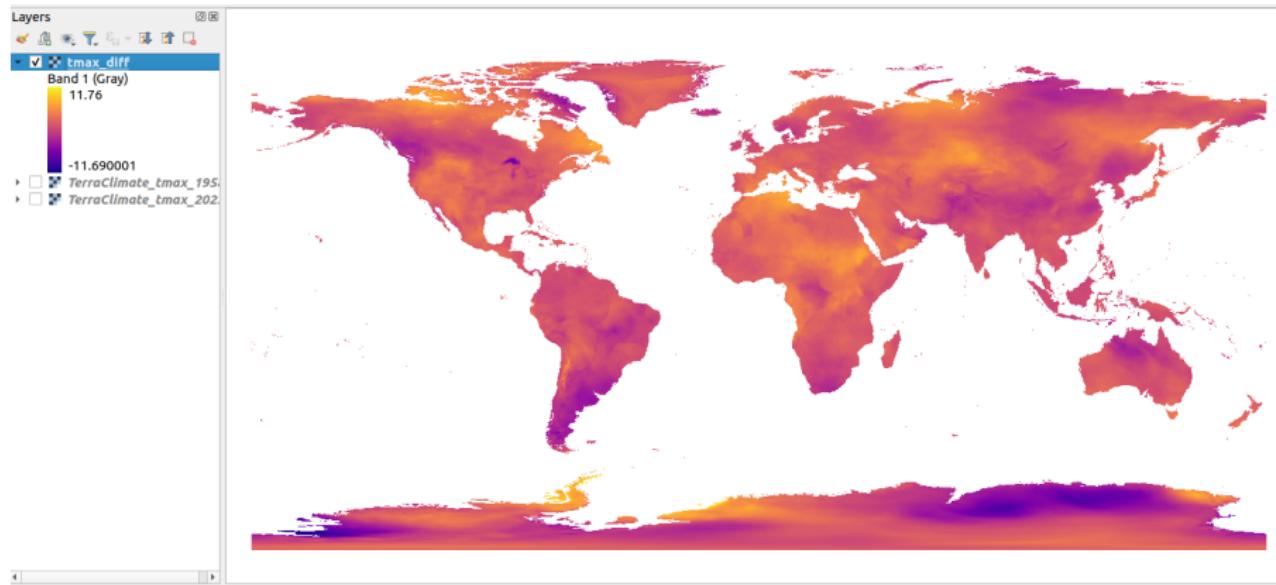


Figure 23: Vignette 1 / Step 2

We will then aggregate these changes by country, to see who was most affected

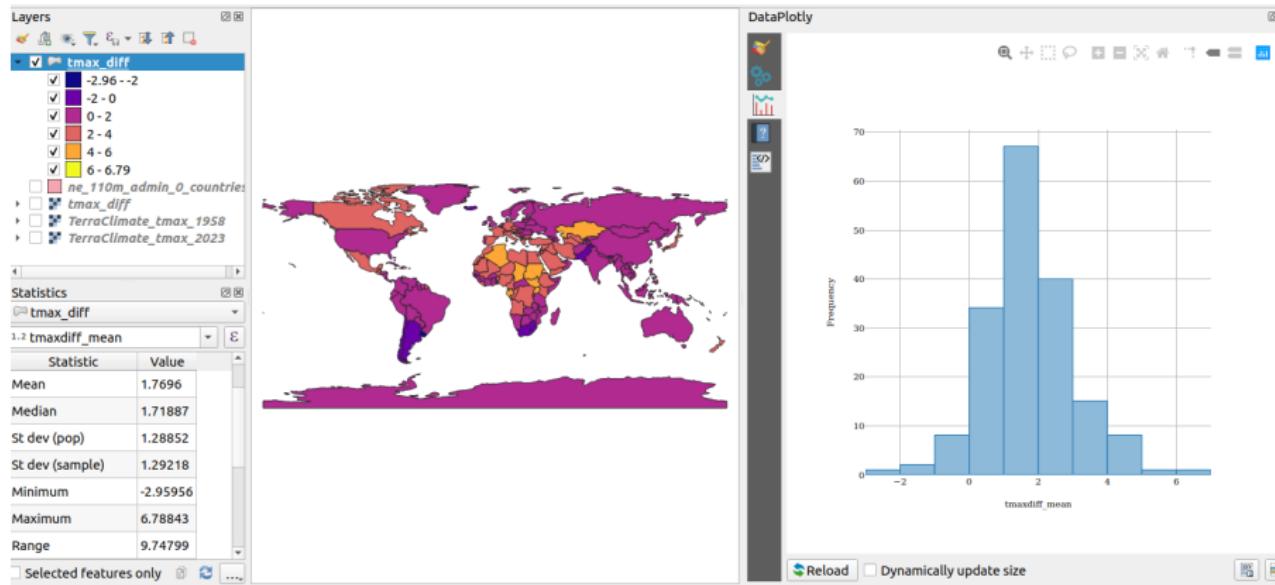


Figure 24: Vignette 1 / Step 3

We will then calculate yearly averages of severe drought indices

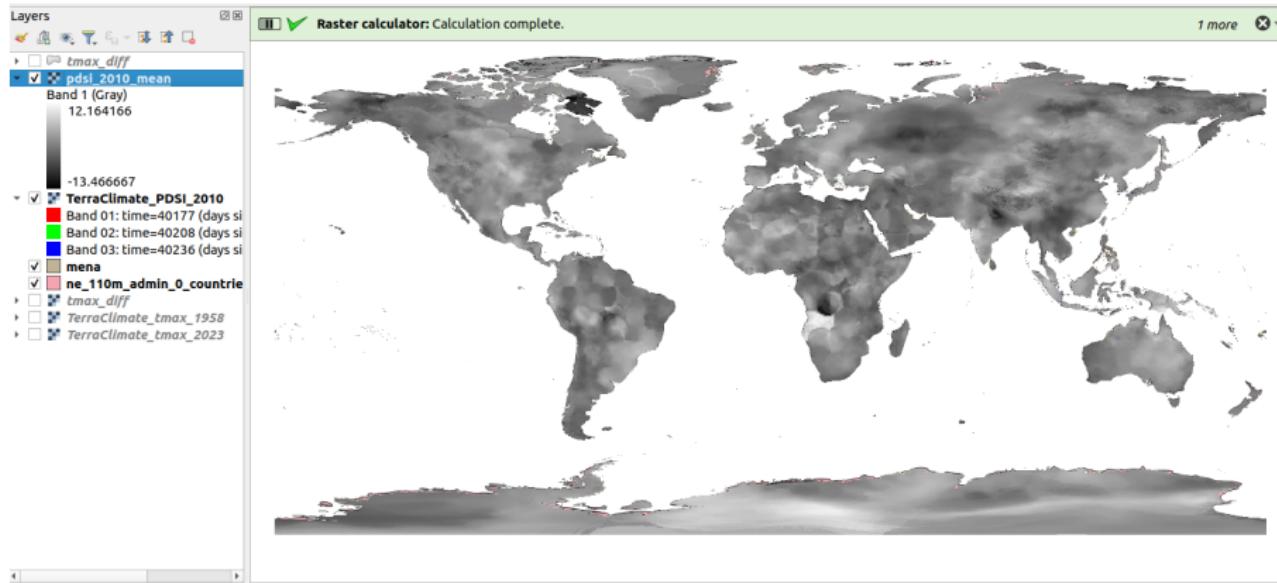


Figure 25: Vignette 2 / Step 1

We will extract drought indices for the Middle East and North Africa

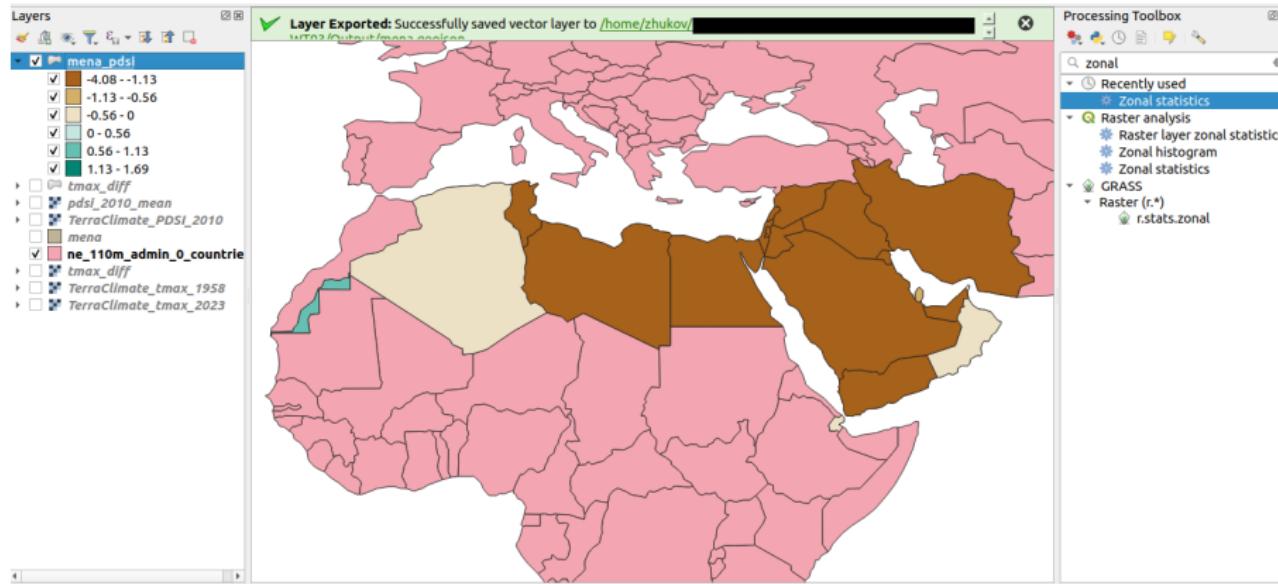


Figure 26: Vignette 2 / Step 2

And will see if countries more affected by drought saw more violence in 2011

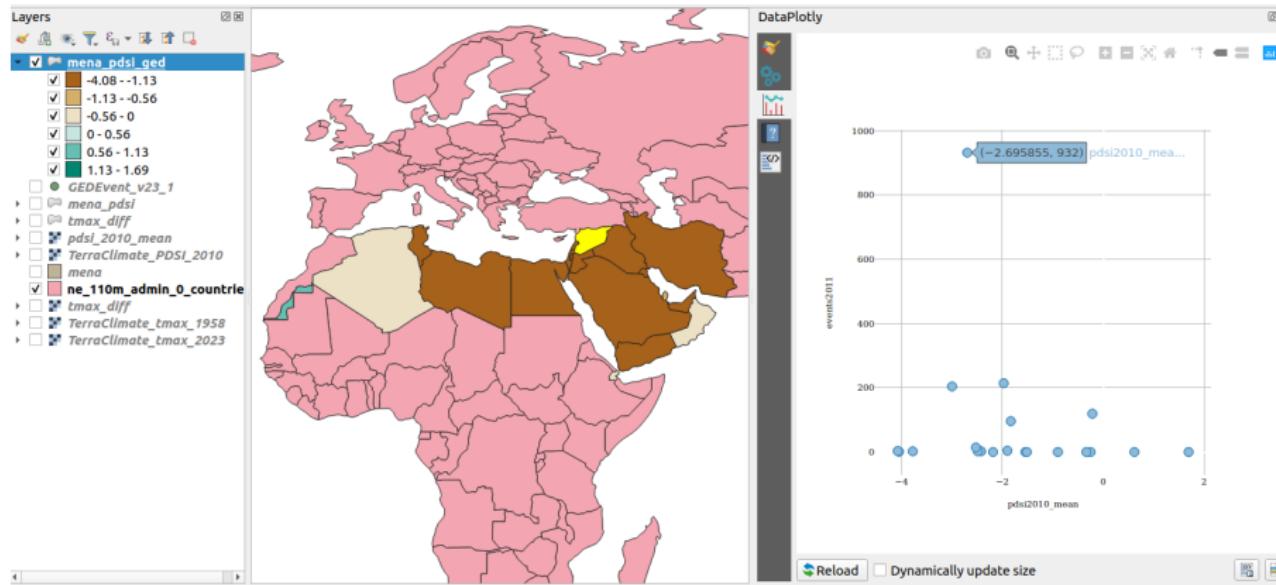
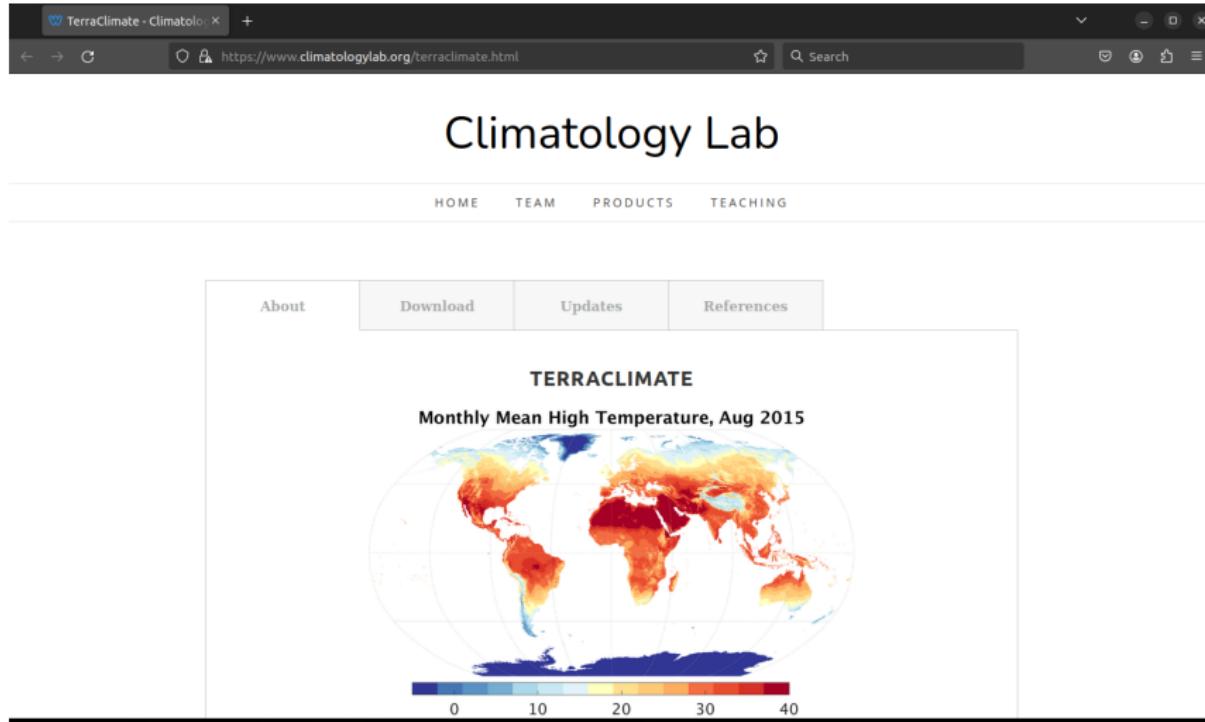


Figure 27: Vignette 2 / Step 3

We can obtain **monthly mean high temperature data** from [climatologylab.org/terraclimate.html](https://www.climatologylab.org/terraclimate.html)



There are several types of data here. See the “guide for dataset abbreviations”

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the TerraClimate website at <https://www.climatologylab.org/terraclimate.html>. The page has a navigation bar with links for About, Download, Updates, and References. Below this is a section titled "Netcdf files from THREDDS web server" which includes a link to a "guide for dataset abbreviations". A red box highlights this link. The section lists five types of datasets:

1. Individual years (1958-present)
2. Aggregated years (1958-present)
3. Individual years for +2C climate futures
4. Individual years for +4C climate futures
5. Climatologies (1961-1990 and 1981-2010; and +2C and +4C future scenarios)

Below this is a section titled "Read me first: Best practices for accessing our datasets" with the following steps:

1. Download individual netCDF files for individual variables and years
 1. directly from data catalogs
 2. using wget script tool to batch download files
2. Download subsets and point data using THREDDS web services
 1. using OPeNDAP and these example scripts
 1. rectangular subsets (MATLAB, Python, and R [alternative R version])
 2. point data (MATLAB, Python, and R)
 2. using NCSS and these example batch scripts for subsets and points
3. Google Earth Engine
 1. 'Get an account' -> https://earthengine.google.com/new_signup/

At the bottom of the page, there is a note: "https://www.climatologylab.org/terraclimate-variables.html in the playground" -> <https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/>

We want **tmax** (mean high temperatures) and PDSI (drought index)

The following variables are provided for download as 30-year climatological monthly summaries or monthly data for each year (1958-present). Data are available on [NKN THREDDS servers](#) or through Google Earth Engine. Note that data come as compressed netCDF. Be sure to reference scale_factor and offset commands when looking at the data.

aet (Actual Evapotranspiration, monthly total), units = mm
def (Climate Water Deficit, monthly total), units = mm
pet (Potential evapotranspiration, monthly total), units = mm
ppt (Precipitation, monthly total), units = mm
q (Runoff, monthly total), units = mm
soil (Soil Moisture, total column - at end of month), units = mm
srad (Downward surface shortwave radiation), units = W/m²
swe (Snow water equivalent - at end of month), units = mm
tmax (Max Temperature, average for month), units = C
tmin (Min Temperature, average for month), units = C
vap (Vapor pressure, average for month), units = kPa
ws (Wind speed, average for month), units = m/s
vpd (Vapor Pressure Deficit, average for month), units = kpa
PDSI (Palmer Drought Severity Index, at end of month), units = unitless

Let's download the "Individual years" data

TerraClimate - Climatology

<https://www.climatologylab.org/terraclimate.html>

About Download Updates References

Netcdf files from THREDDS web server ([guide for dataset abbreviations](#))

1. [Individual years \(1958-present\)](#)
2. [Aggregated years \(1958-present\)](#)
3. [Individual years for +2C climate futures](#)
4. [Individual years for +4C climate futures](#)
5. [Climatologies \(1961-1990 and 1981-2010; and +2C and +4C future scenarios\)](#)

Read me first: Best practices for accessing our datasets

1. Download individual netCDF files for individual variables and years
 1. directly from [data catalogs](#)
 2. using [wget](#) script tool to batch download files
2. Download subsets and point data using [THREDDS](#) web services
 1. using OPeNDAP and these example scripts
 1. rectangular subsets ([MATLAB](#), [Python](#), and [R](#) [alternative R version])
 2. point data ([MATLAB](#), [Python](#), and [R](#))
 2. using NCSS and these example batch scripts for [subsets](#) and [points](#)
3. [Google Earth Engine](#)
 1. 'Get an account' -> https://earthengine.google.com/new_signup/

thredds.northwestknowledge.net:8080/thredds/catalog/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/catalog.html developers.google.com/earth-engine/

The file naming convention is TerraClimate_[variable]_[year].nc. Go to TerraClimate_tmax_2023.nc

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| TerraClimate_tmax_2007.nc | 189.0 Mbytes | 2023-03-27T18:38:26Z |

Download this file through the HTTPServer link

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- Address Bar:** thredds.northwestknowledge.net:8080/thredds/catalog/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/catalog.html
- Page Content:**
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 - THREDDS Data Server**
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 - Viewers:**
 - Godiva2 (browser-based)
 - NetCDF-Java ToolsUI (webstart)
 - Integrated Data Viewer (IDV) (webstart)

thredds.northwestknowledge.net:8080/thredds/fileServer/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_tmax_2023.nc

Do the same for the 1958 temperature data TerraClimate_tmax_1958.nc

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 - WMS: [/thredds/wms/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_tmax_1958.nc](#)
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thredds.northwestknowledge.net:8080/thredds/fileServer/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_tmax_1958.nc

And the 2010 drought index data `TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc`

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

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 - THREDDS Data Server**
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 - NetcdfSubset: [/thredds/ncss/grid/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc](http://thredds/ncss/grid/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc)
 - WCS: [/thredds/wcs/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc](http://thredds/wcs/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc)
 - WMS: [/thredds/wms/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc](http://thredds/wms/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc)
 - ISO: [/thredds/iso/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc](http://thredds/iso/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc)
 - UDDC: [/thredds/uddc/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc](http://thredds/uddc/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc)
 - Dates:**
 - 2023-04-24T20:43:29Z (modified)
 - Viewers:**
 - Godiva2 (browser-based)
 - NetCDF-Java ToolsUI (webstart)
 - Integrated Data Viewer (IDV) (webstart)

thredds.northwestknowledge.net:8080/thredds/fileServer/TERRACLIMATE_ALL/data/TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc

We will use global country-level boundaries data from [naturalearthdata.com](https://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/>. The page title is "Natural Earth". The main navigation menu includes Home, Features, Downloads, Blog, Issues, Corrections, and About. A search bar is at the top right. Below the menu, there's a heading "Downloads" and a sub-section titled "Large scale data, 1:10m" featuring a map of New York City. Below the map are three buttons: "Cultural", "Physical", and "Raster". A note says "The most detailed. Suitable for making zoomed-in maps of countries and regions. Show the world on a large wall poster." Technical details below the map include "1:10,000,000", "1° = 138 miles", and "1 cm = 100 km". Another section for "Medium scale data, 1:50m" is partially visible at the bottom.

We want the “Small scale data, 1:100m”. Click on the Cultural link

Medium scale data, 1:50m

New York

[Cultural] [Physical] [Raster]

Suitable for making zoomed-out maps of countries and regions. Show the world on a tabloid size page.

1:50,000,000
1° = 790 miles
1 cm = 500 km

Small scale data, 1:100m

New York

[Cultural] [Physical]

Suitable for making maps of states and provinces. Show the world on a full A4 page.

Click to view file listing. Files have been downloaded 913,000 times.

1:10,000,000
1° = 1,736 miles
1 cm = 1,100 km

Supported by:

<https://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/110m-cultural-vectors>

nacis **CartoTalk** **mapgiving** **wcl** **Shaded Relief** **XNR Productions Inc.**

Click on the “Download countries” link under “Admin 0 - Countries” to get the zip

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/110m-cultural-vectors/>. The page displays information about administrative divisions at level 0 (countries) and sovereign states.

Admin 0 - Countries

There are **238 countries** in the world. Greenland as separate from Denmark. Most users will want this file instead of sovereign states, though some users will want map units instead when needing to distinguish overseas regions of France.

Natural Earth shows **de facto** boundaries by default according to who controls the territory, versus **de jure**.

[Download countries](#) (210.08 KB) version 5.1.1

[Download without boundary lines](#) (212.3 KB) version 5.1.1

[About](#) | [Issues](#) | [Version History](#)

Admin 0 - Details

There are **209 sovereign states** in the world, though only 199 issue passports. Auxiliary themes include 298 cartographic map units and 360 subunits optimized for labeling edge cases, like the four constitute countries of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom.

[Download sovereignty](#) (203.99 KB) version 5.1.1

[Download map units](#) (213.64 KB) version 5.1.1

[Download scale ranks](#) (146.92 KB) version 5.1.0

https://www.naturalearthdata.com/http://www.naturalearthdata.com/download/110m/cultural/ne_110m_admin_0_countries.zip

We will be using the same event **data on violence** as in the last two labs:
UCDP GED version 23.1, in csv format

The screenshot shows a web browser window with three tabs open: "VIIRS Nighttime Light", "Index of /nighttime_light/", and "UCDP Dataset Download". The main content is titled "UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED) Global version 23.1".
Description: This dataset is UCDP's most disaggregated dataset, covering individual events of organized violence (phenomena of lethal violence occurring at a given time and place). These events are sufficiently fine-grained to be geo-coded down to the level of individual villages, with temporal durations disaggregated to single, individual days.
Available as: CSV, EXCEL, R, STATA, CODEBOOK
Please cite:

- Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson & Magnus Öberg (2023). Organized violence 1989-2022 and the return of conflicts between states?. *Journal of Peace Research* 60(4).
- Sundberg, Ralph and Erik Melander (2013) Introducing the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research* 50(4).

UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) version 24.0.X
The UCDP Candidate Events Dataset (UCDP Candidate) is based on UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED), but published at a monthly release cycle. It makes available monthly releases of candidate events data with not more than a month's lag globally. See codebook for similarities and differences
<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/ged/ged231-csv.zip>

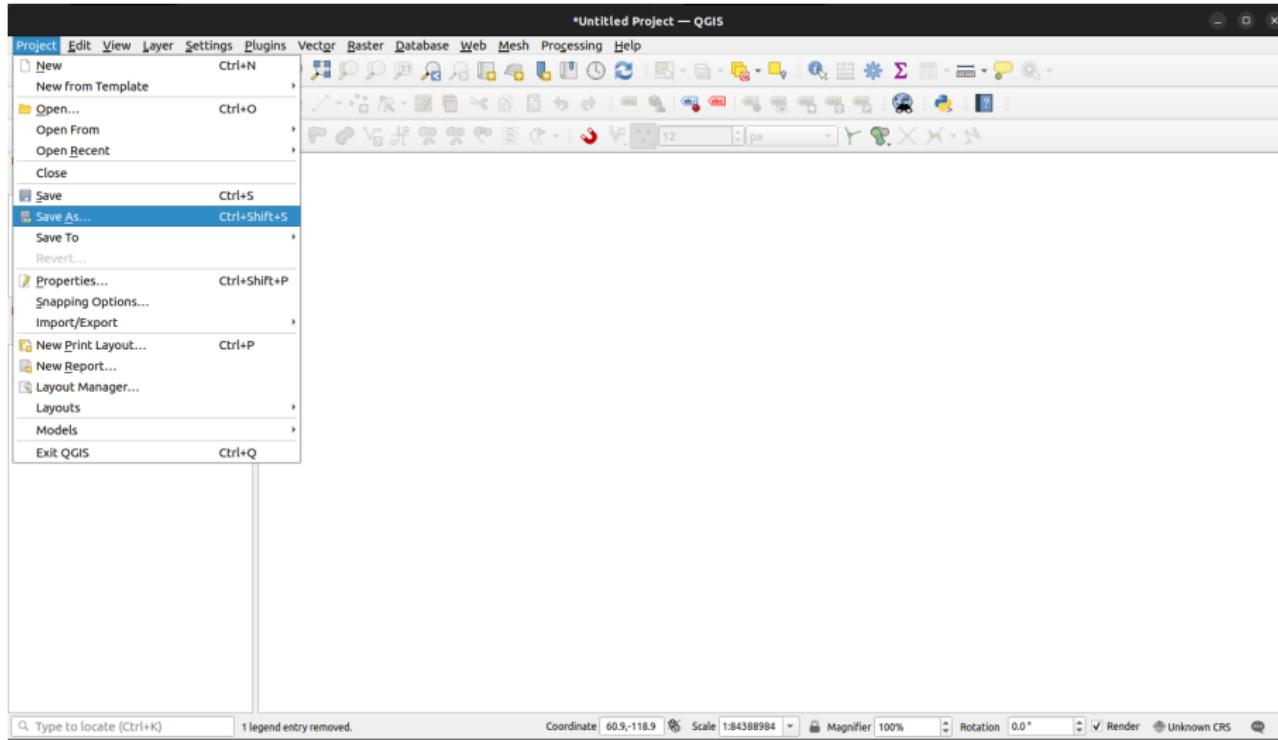
Here is the full list of data sources and links:

| Category | Type | Format | Data source |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------|
| Average monthly max temperature | Raster | .nc | TerraClimate |
| Palmer Drought Severity Index | Raster | .nc | TerraClimate |
| Country borders | Vector (polygons) | .shp | Natural Earth |
| Political violence | Table (non-geo) | .csv | UCDP GED |

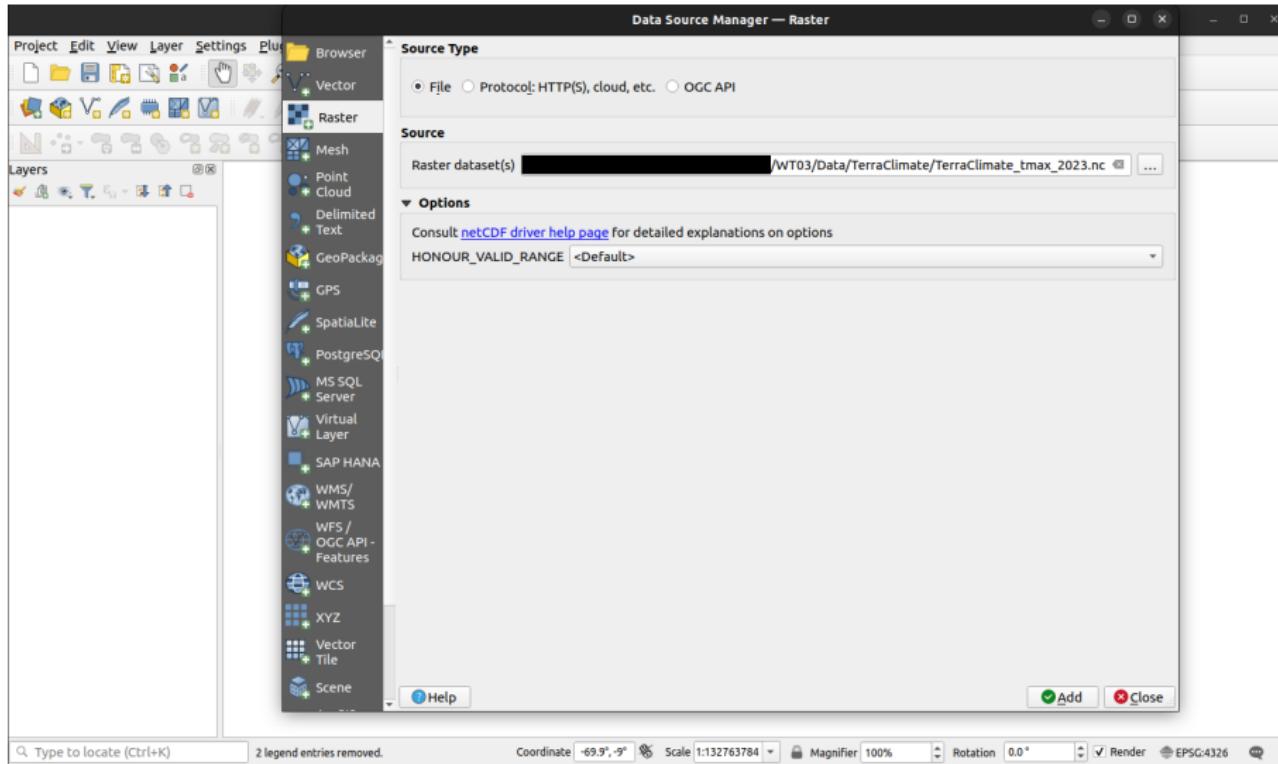
These are all in the WT03.zip file posted on Canvas.

Changes in summer temperatures by country

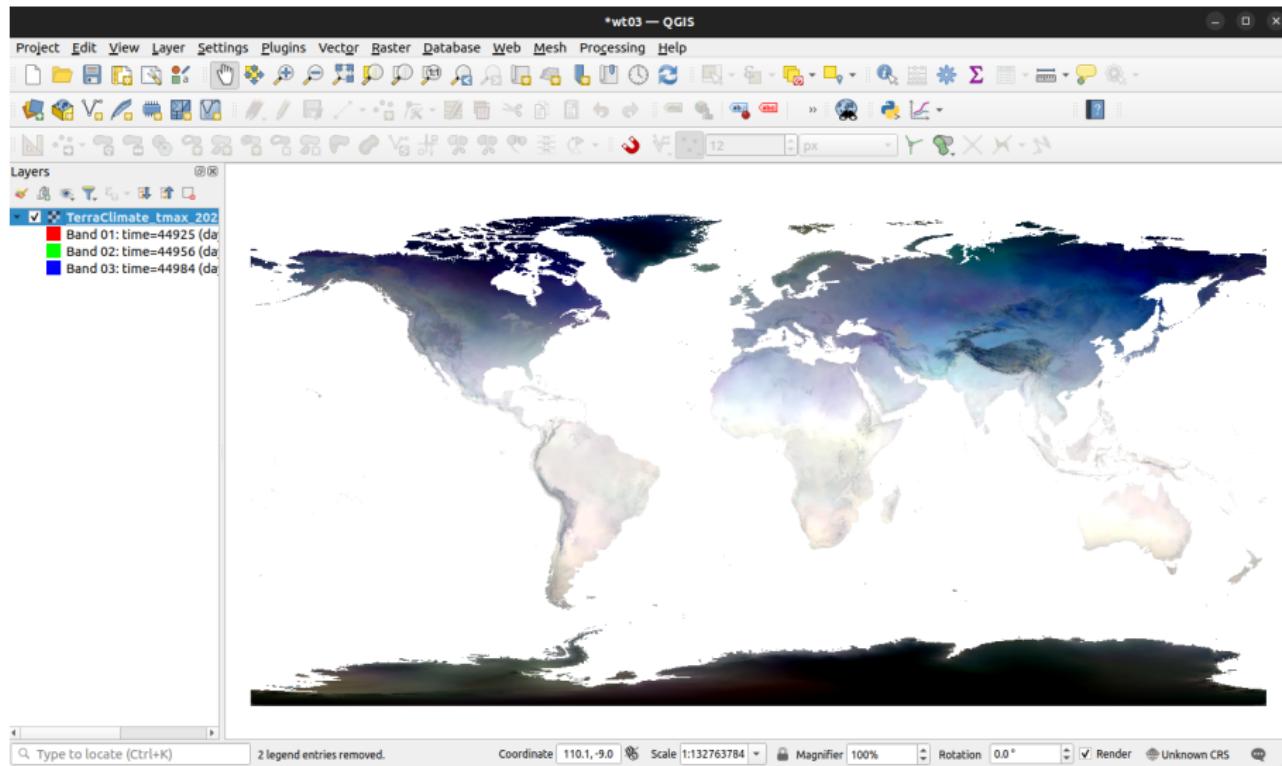
Always save your progress!
Go to Project → Save As...



Vignette 1. Load the 2023 temperature data (Layer → Add Layer → Add Raster Layer). TerraClimate_tmax_2023.nc file in Data/TerraClimate



This is a multi-band raster. Let's open up the layer Properties to see what these bands represent



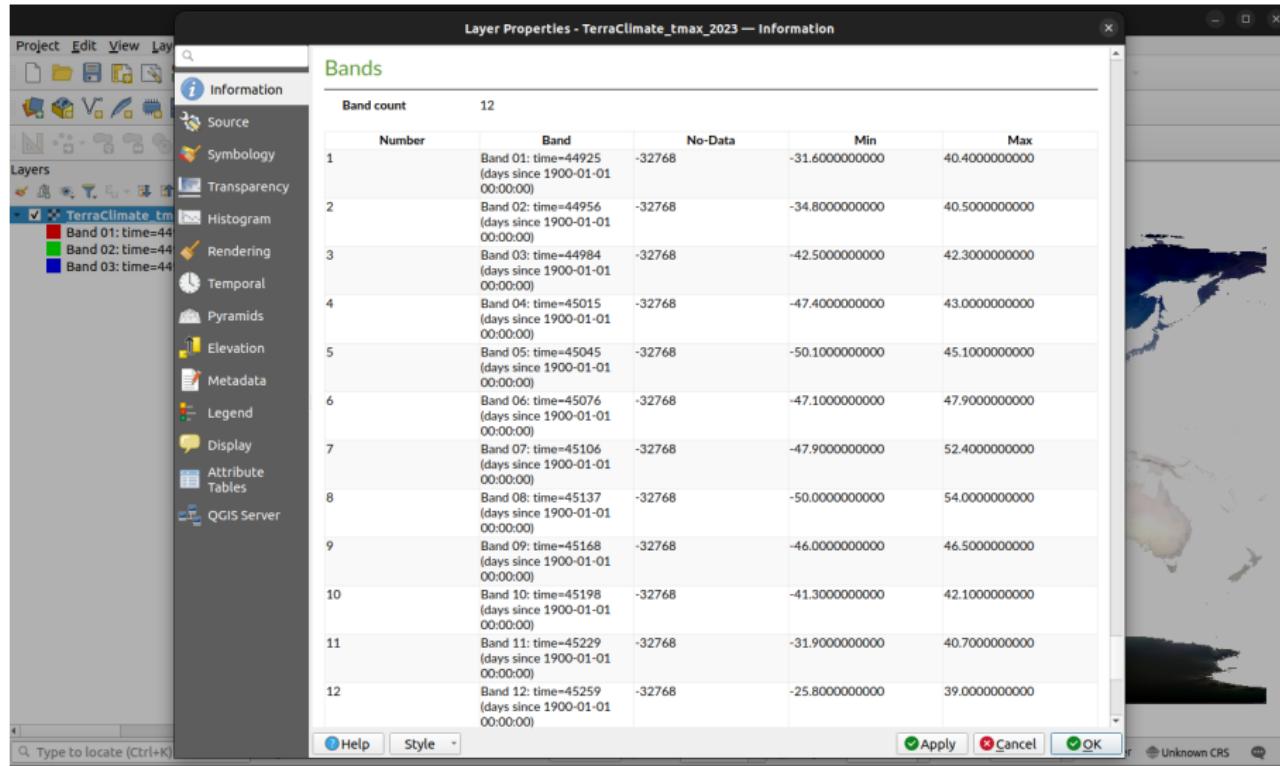
Go to the Information tab and scroll down to Bands. There are 12 bands, corresponding to months of the year (e.g. 1 = January, 12 = December)

Layer Properties - TerraClimate_tmax_2023 — Information

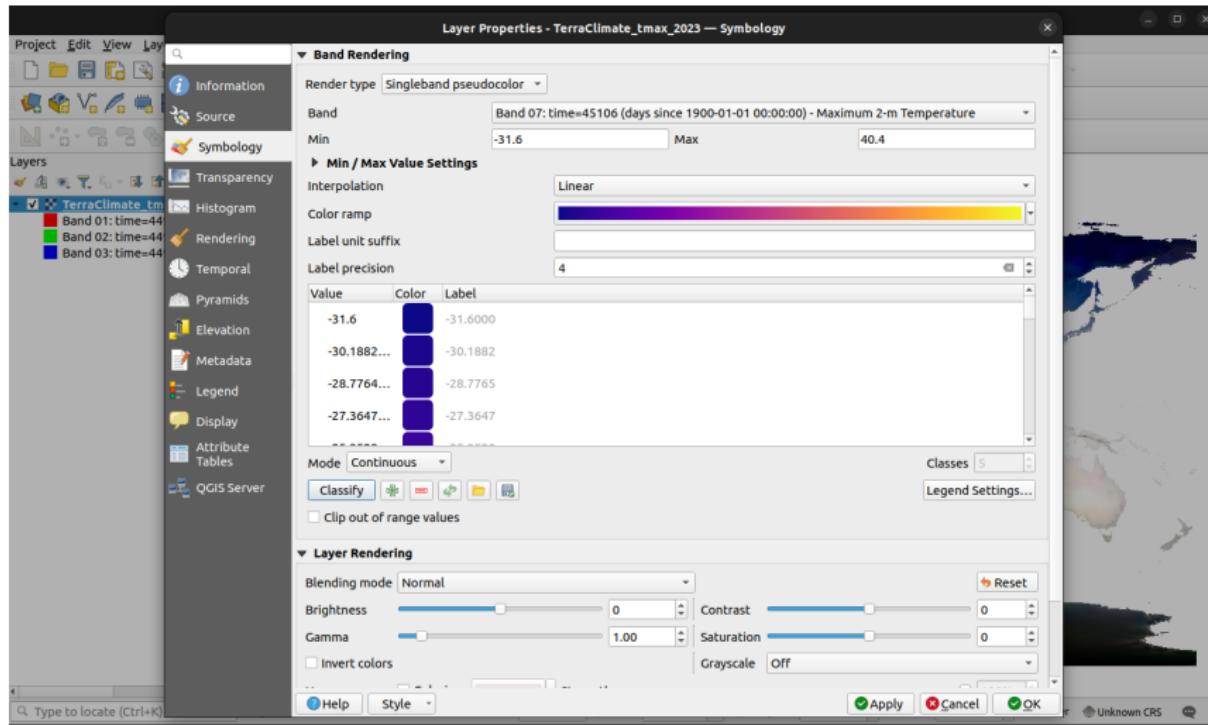
Bands

| Number | Band | No-Data | Min | Max |
|--------|--|---------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | Band 01: time=44925 (days since 1900-01-01 00:00:00) | -32768 | -31.6000000000 | 40.4000000000 |
| 2 | Band 02: time=44956 (days since 1900-01-01 00:00:00) | -32768 | -34.8000000000 | 40.5000000000 |
| 3 | Band 03: time=44984 (days since 1900-01-01 00:00:00) | -32768 | -42.5000000000 | 42.3000000000 |
| 4 | Band 04: time=45015 (days since 1900-01-01 00:00:00) | -32768 | -47.4000000000 | 43.0000000000 |
| 5 | Band 05: time=45045 (days since 1900-01-01 00:00:00) | -32768 | -50.1000000000 | 45.1000000000 |
| 6 | Band 06: time=45076 (days since 1900-01-01 00:00:00) | -32768 | -47.1000000000 | 47.9000000000 |
| 7 | Band 07: time=45106 (days since 1900-01-01 00:00:00) | -32768 | -47.9000000000 | 52.4000000000 |
| 8 | Band 08: time=45137 (days since 1900-01-01 00:00:00) | -32768 | -50.0000000000 | 54.0000000000 |
| 9 | Band 09: time=45168 (days since 1900-01-01 00:00:00) | -32768 | -46.0000000000 | 46.5000000000 |
| 10 | Band 10: time=45198 (days since 1900-01-01 00:00:00) | -32768 | -41.3000000000 | 42.1000000000 |
| 11 | Band 11: time=45229 (days since 1900-01-01 00:00:00) | -32768 | -31.9000000000 | 40.7000000000 |
| 12 | Band 12: time=45259 (days since 1900-01-01 00:00:00) | -32768 | -25.8000000000 | 39.0000000000 |

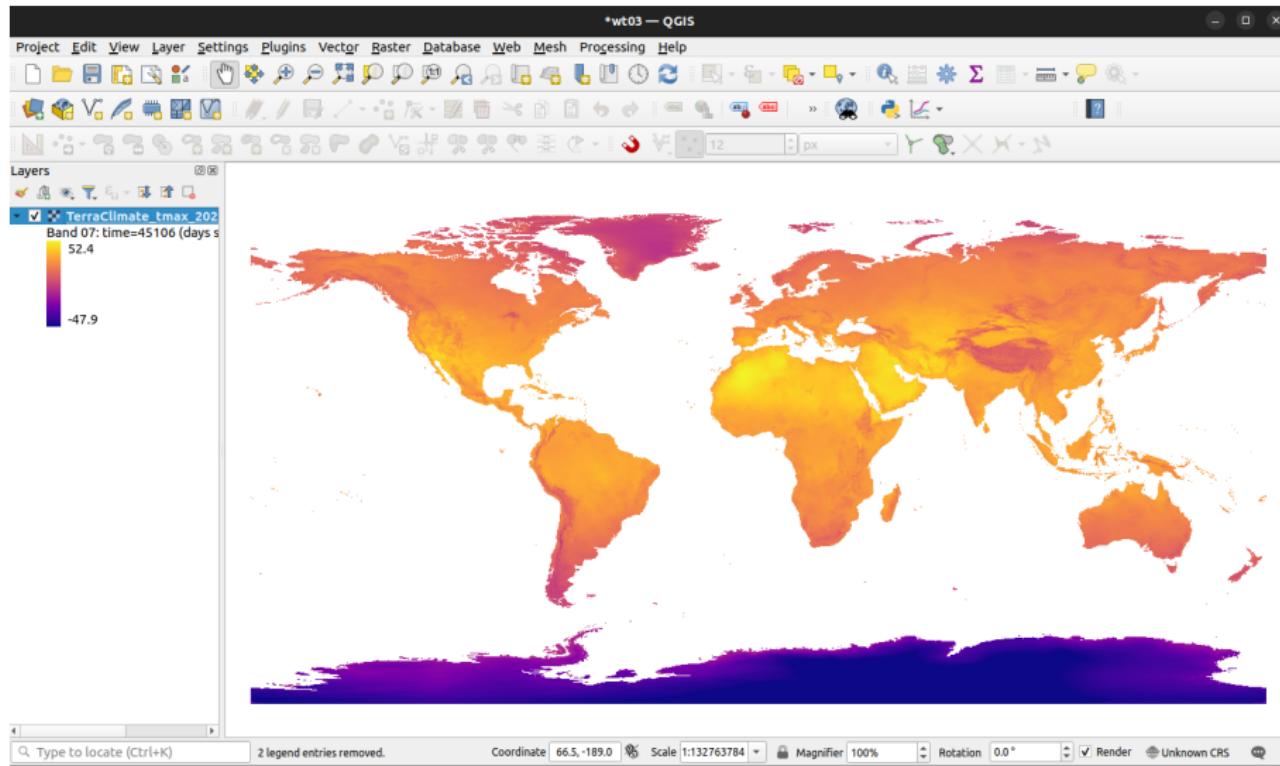
Help Style Apply Cancel OK



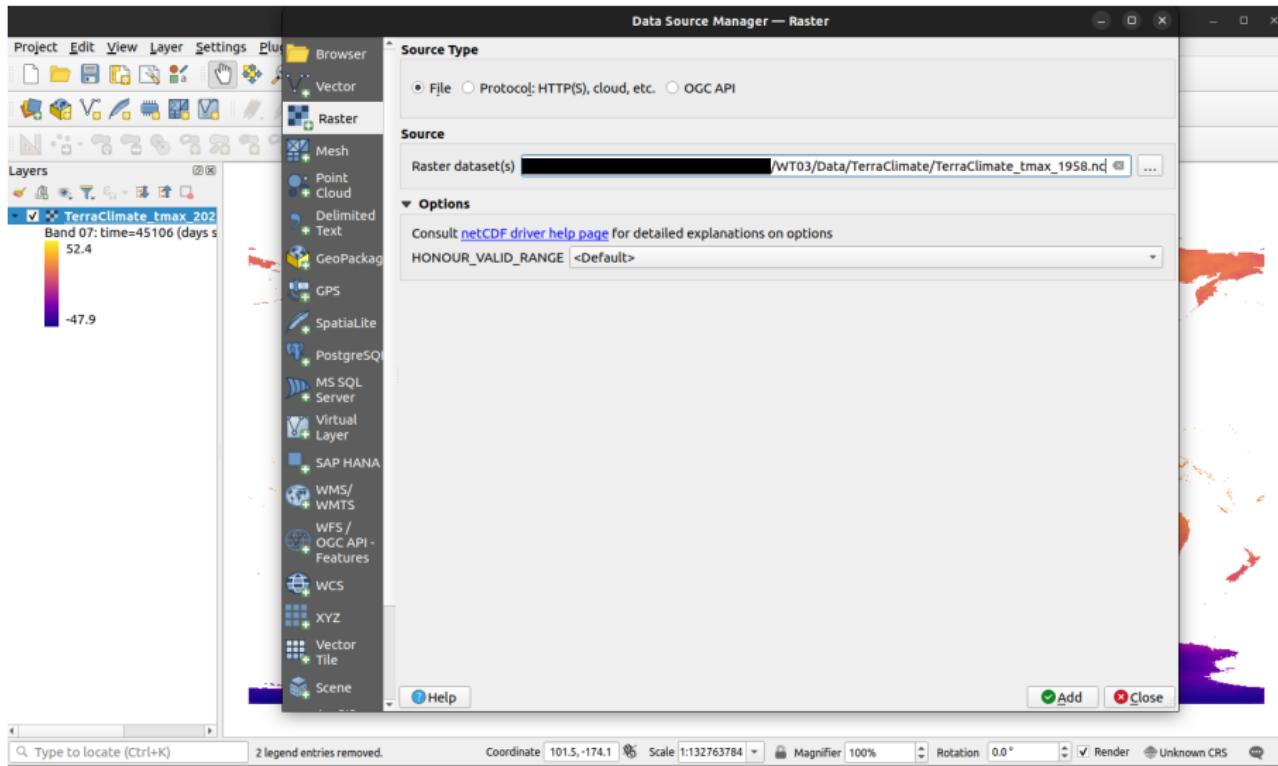
Let's display temperatures for July. In Symbology, change Render type to Singleband pseudocolor and set Band to Band 07.... Adjust the other graphical parameters to taste.



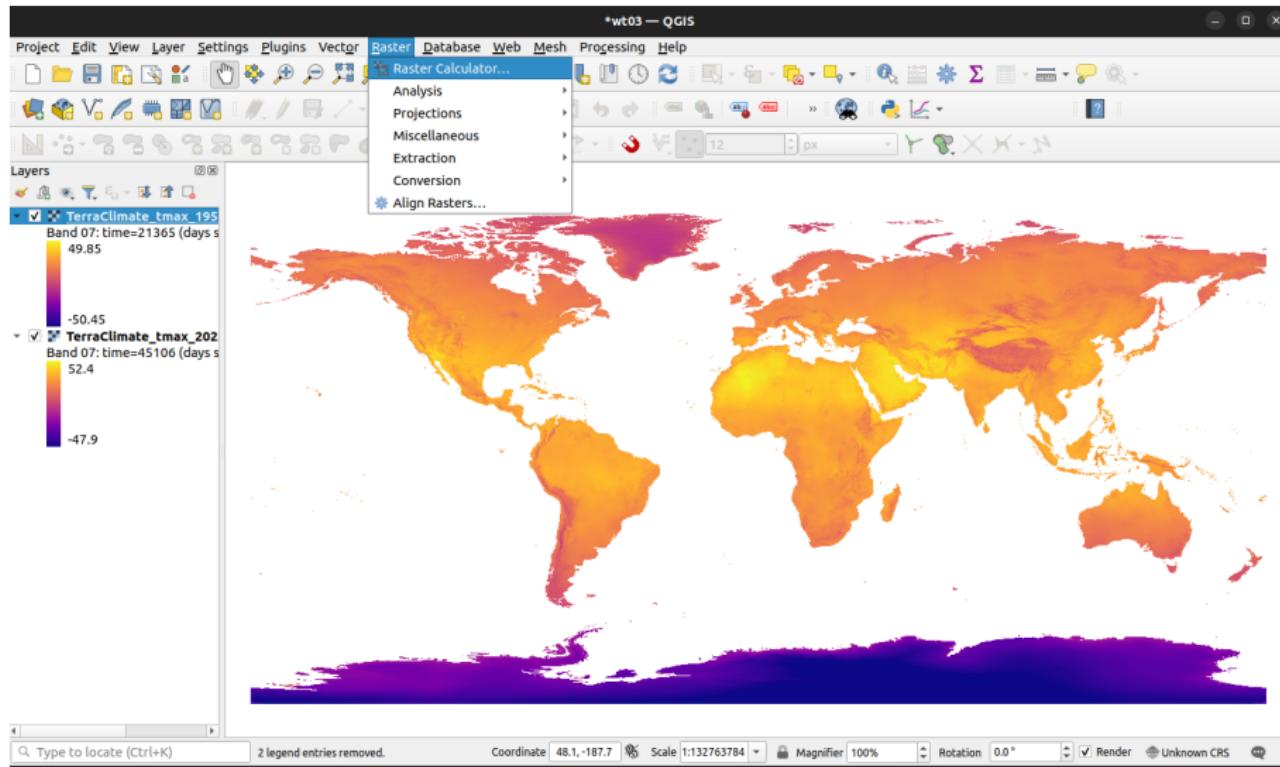
Places closer to the equator are hotter. Antarctica is very cold



Let's also load the `tmax` raster data for 1958

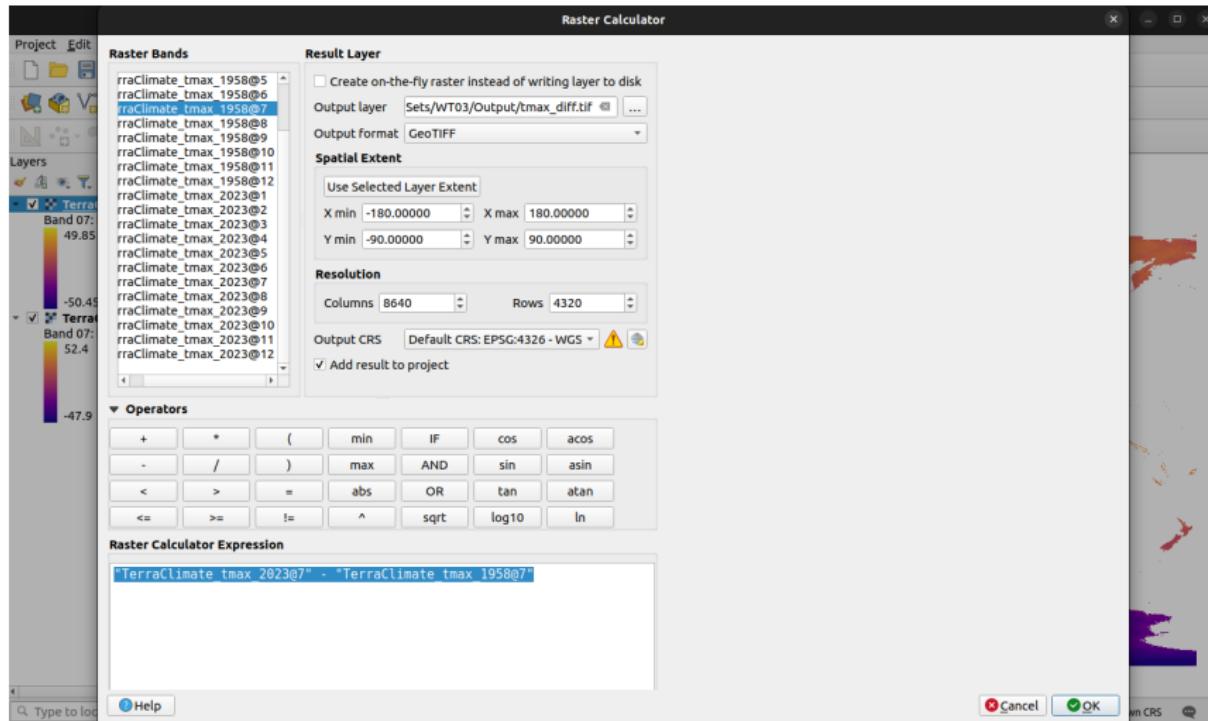


Once both rasters are loaded, open the Raster Calculator...

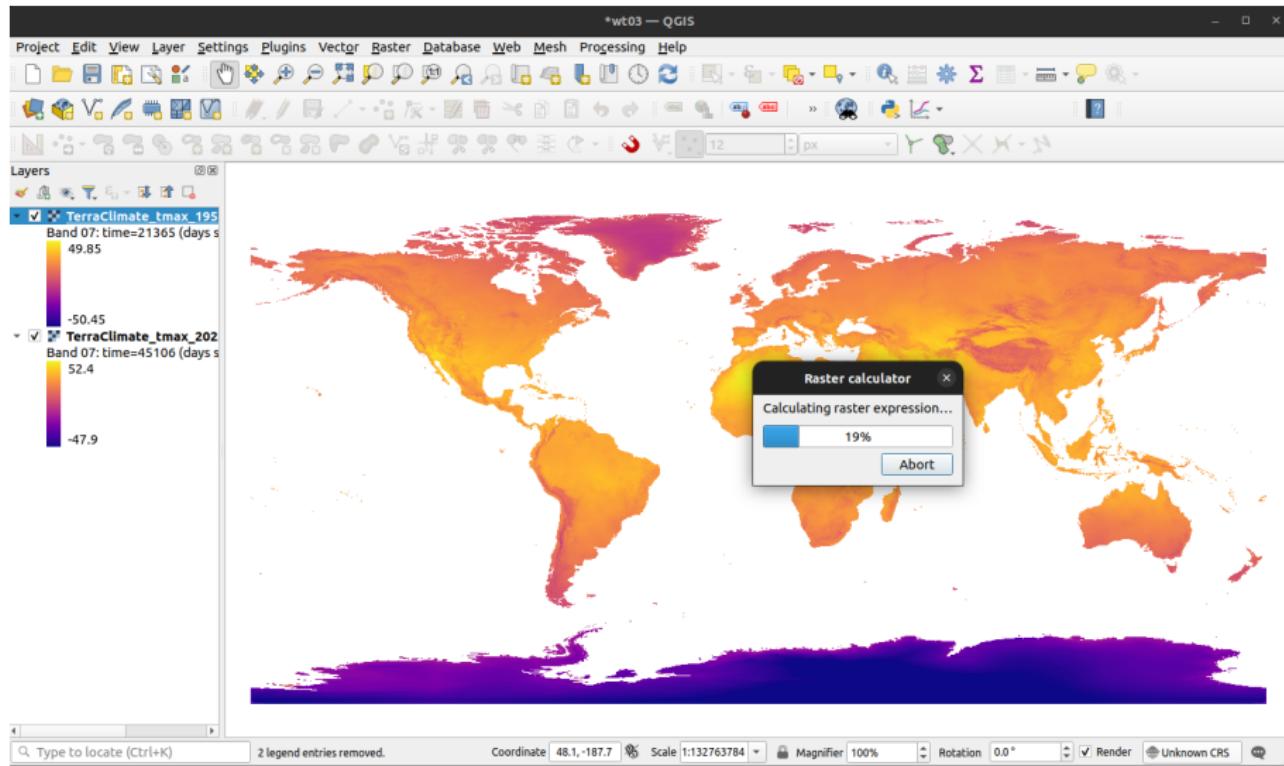


Set the Expression to

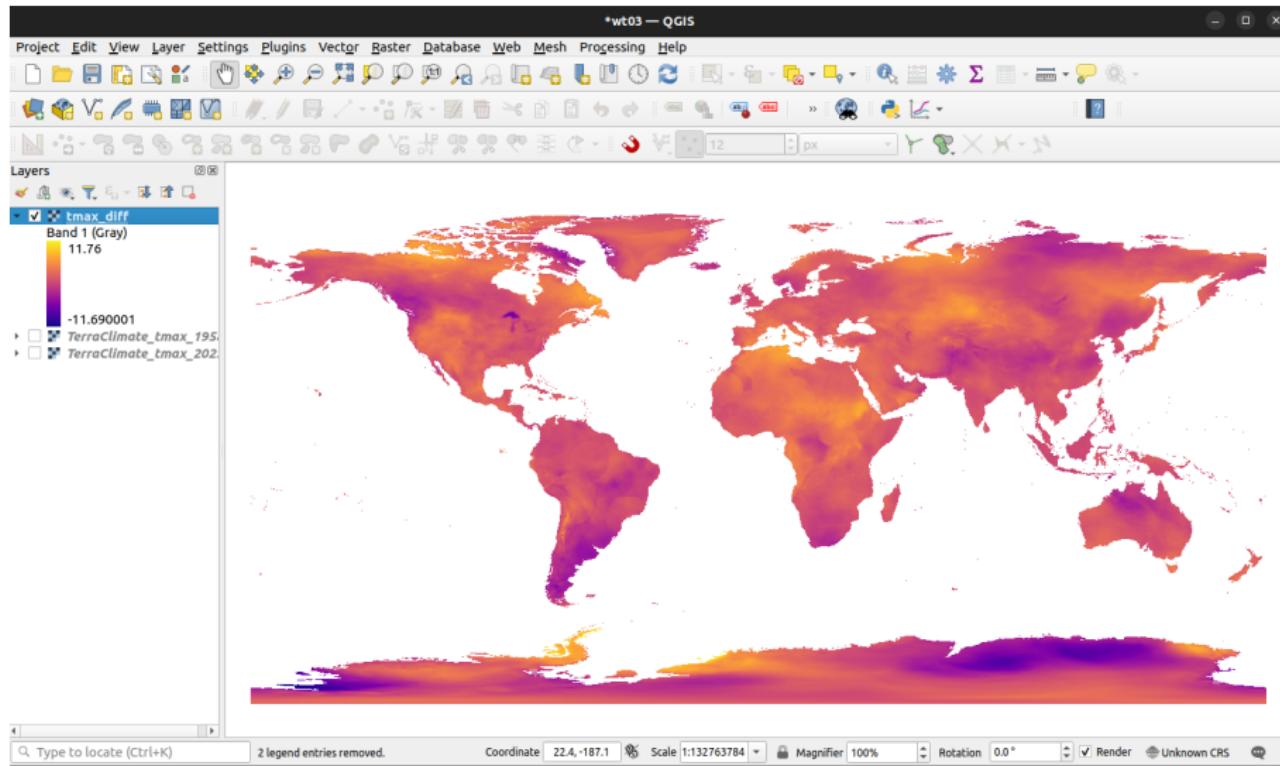
"TerraClimate_tmax_2023@7" - "TerraClimate_tmax_1958@7" (July temp in 2023 minus July temp in 1958). Save the output as `tmax_diff.tif`



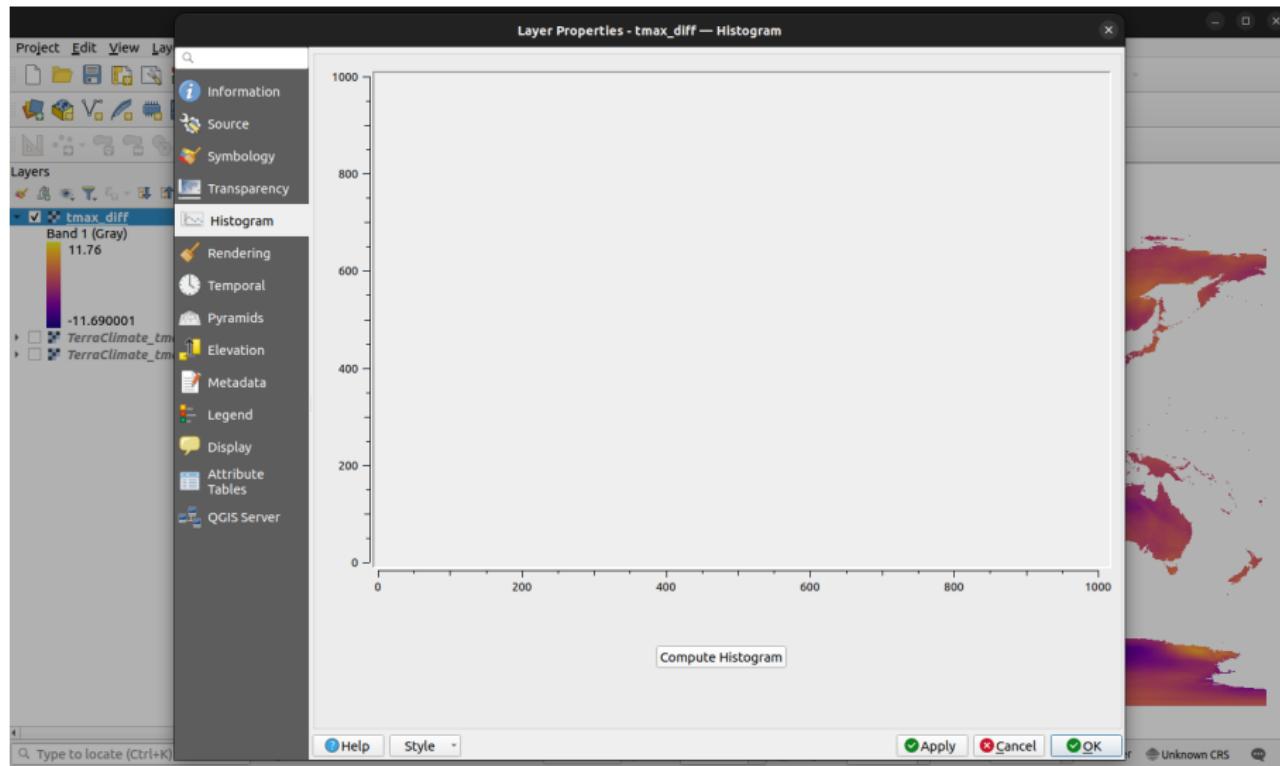
This will take a few minutes to compute



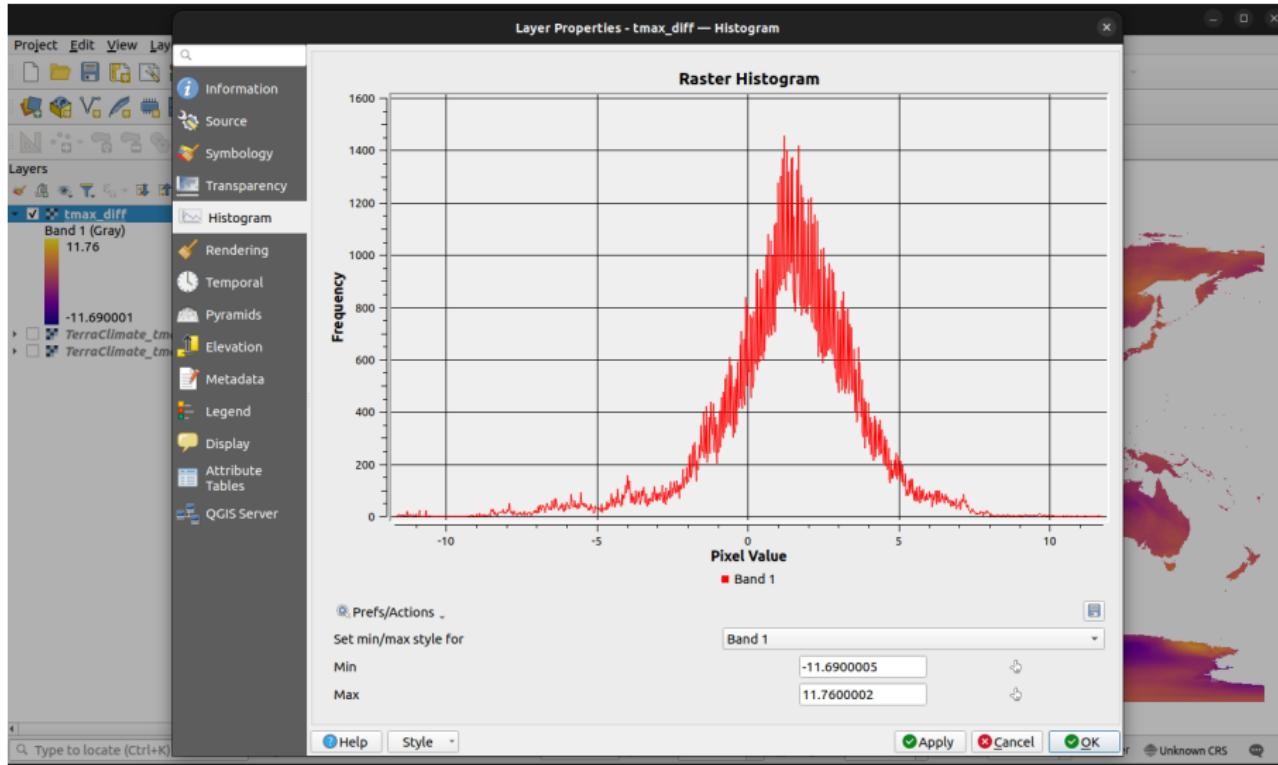
The `tmax_diff` raster should look something like this



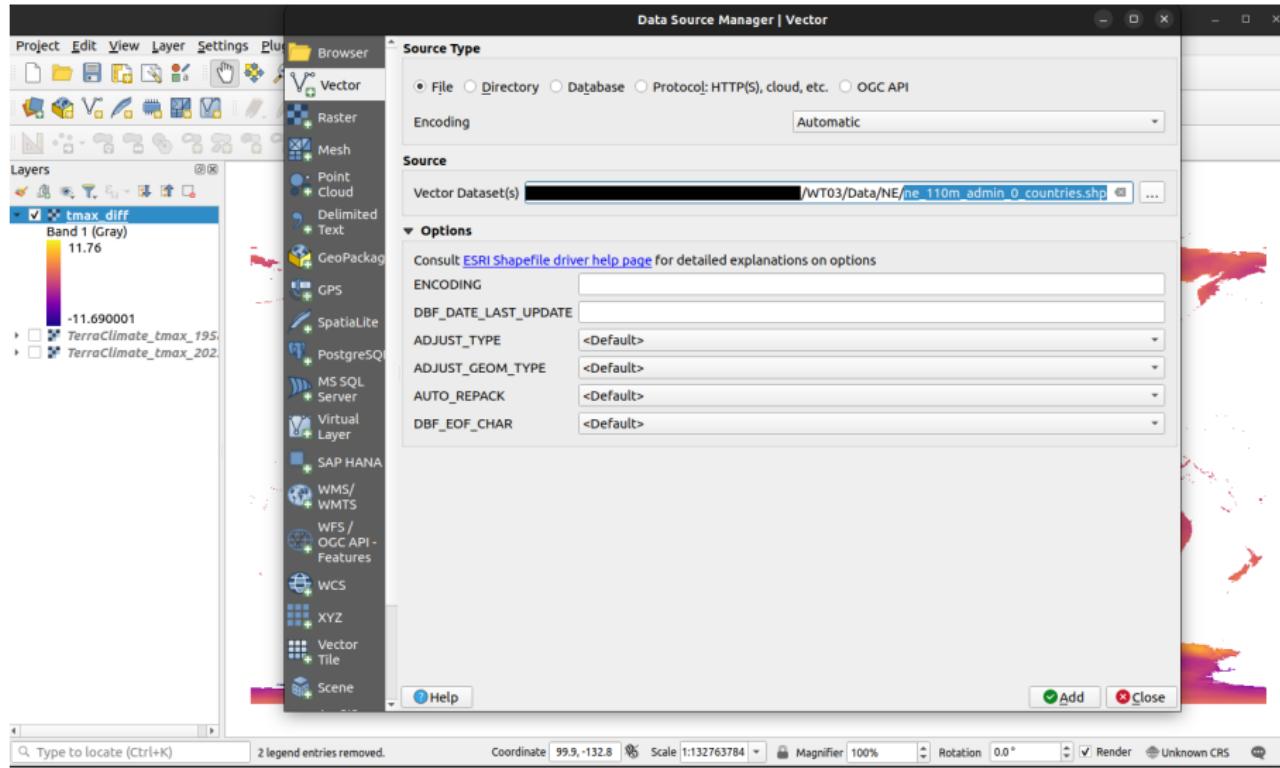
Let's examine the distribution of global temperature changes. In the layer Properties for `tmax_diff`, open the Histogram tab. Click Compute Histogram



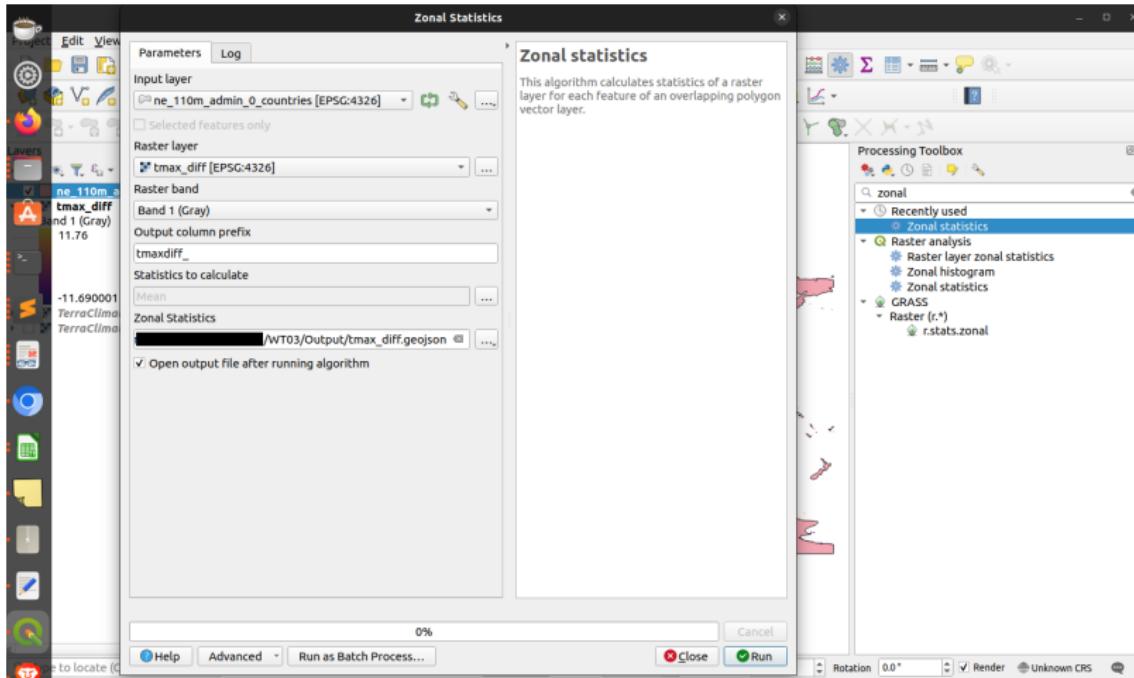
Most temperature changes were positive, with a mode around + 2 degrees Celsius



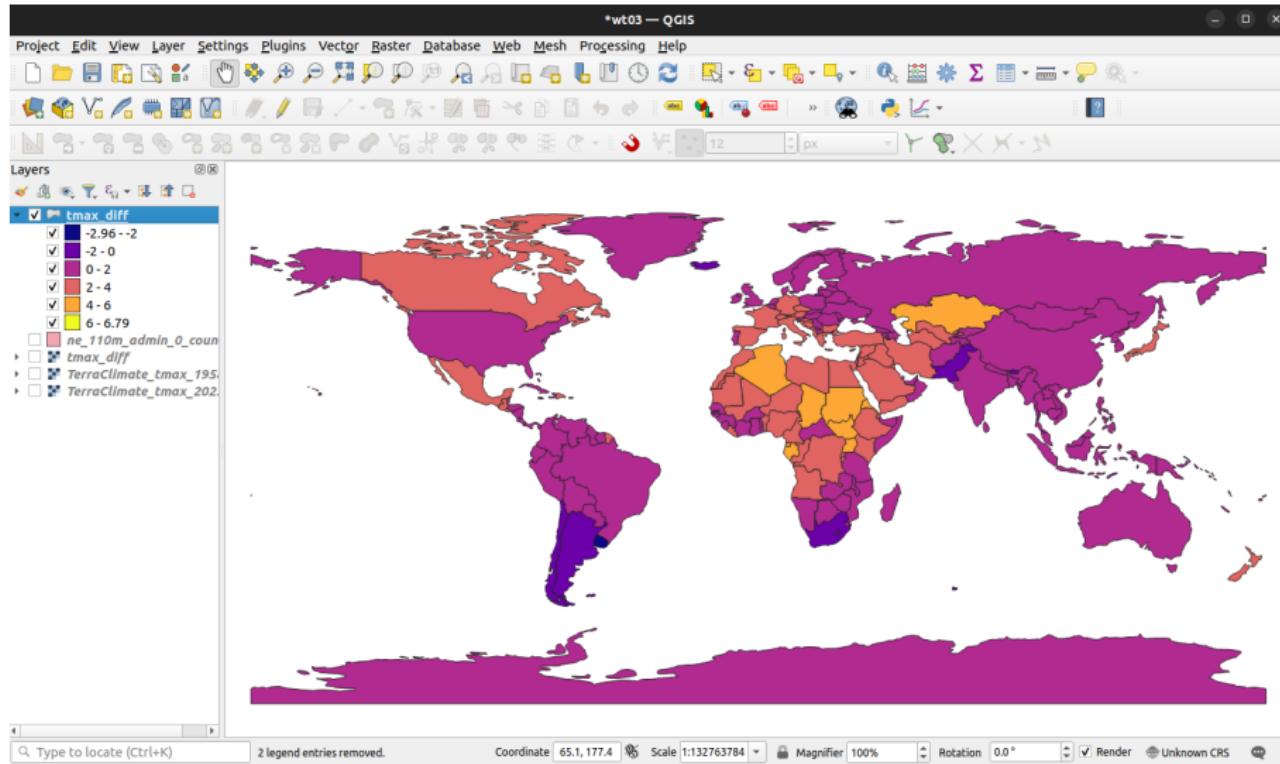
Let's calculate average changes by country. Load the ne_110m_admin_0_countries.shp file



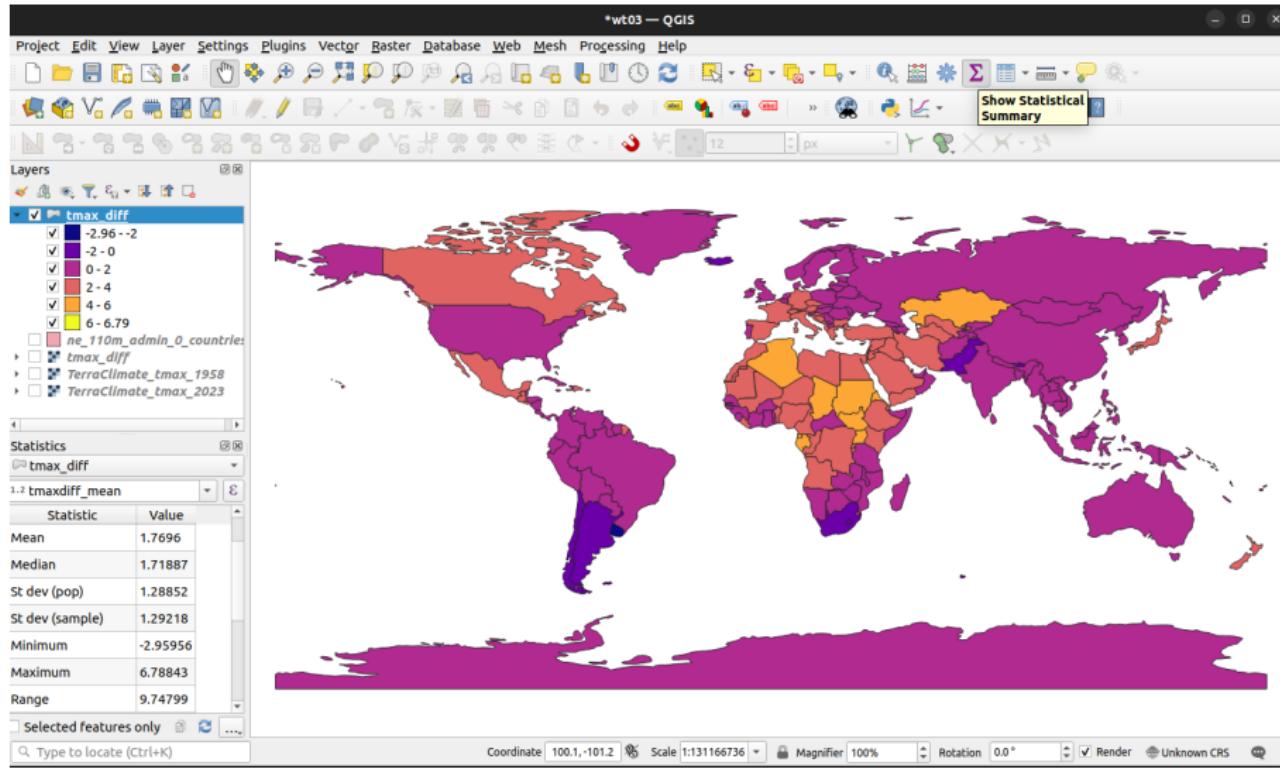
Once the borders are loaded, open Zonal Statistics from the Processing Toolbox. Set Input layer = ne_110m_admin_0_countries, Raster layer = tmax_diff, prefix = tmax_diff_, Statistics to calculate = Mean. Save the output as tmax_diff.geojson



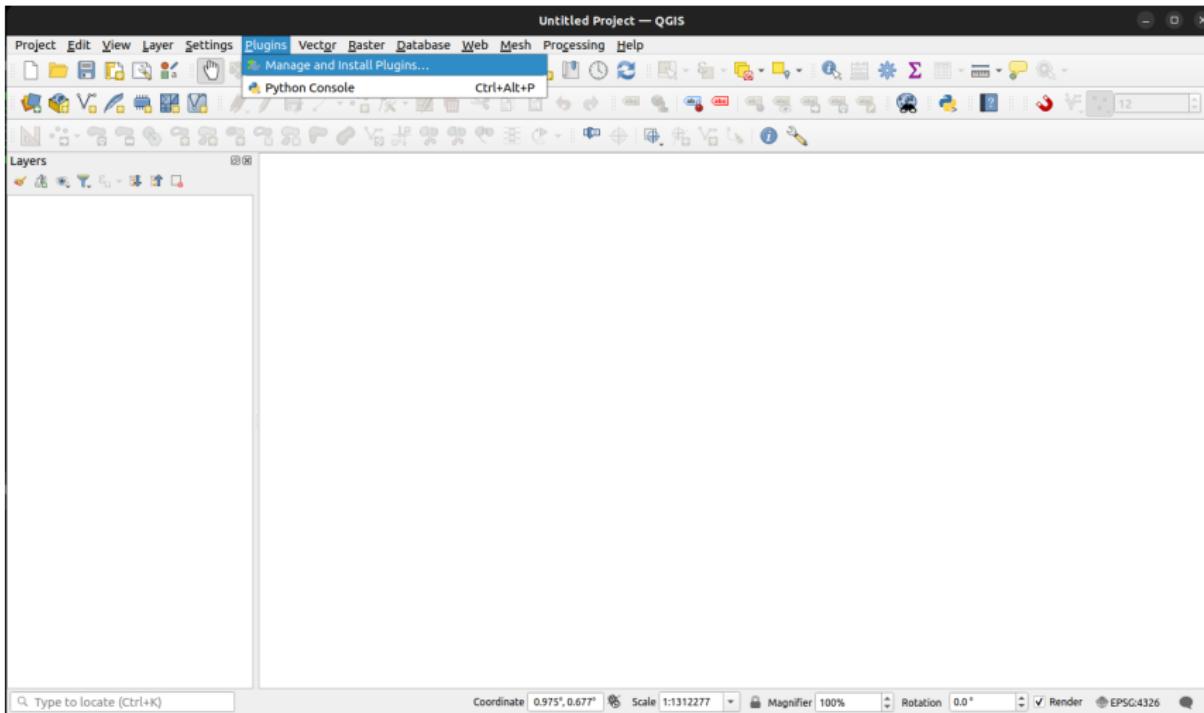
North Africa and Central Asia appear to have had the most acute increases in July temperatures



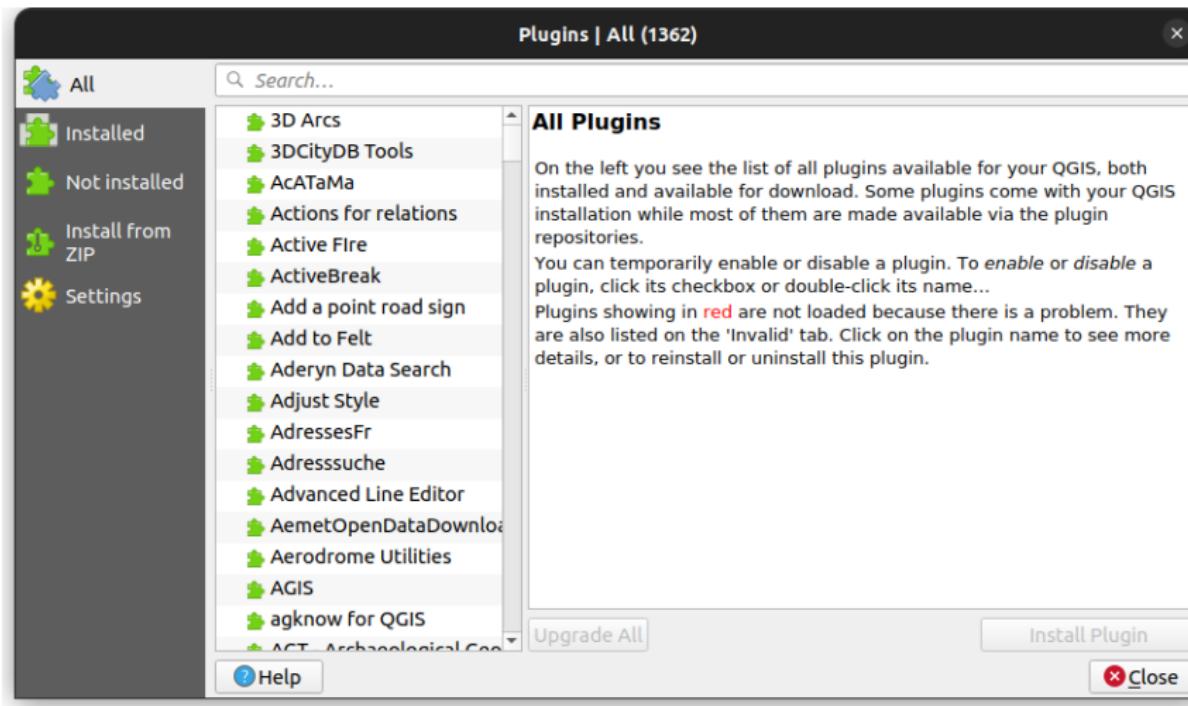
Clicking on the Σ button ("Show Statistical Summary"), we can look up some descriptive stats. The average country saw an increase of 1.77 degrees Celsius



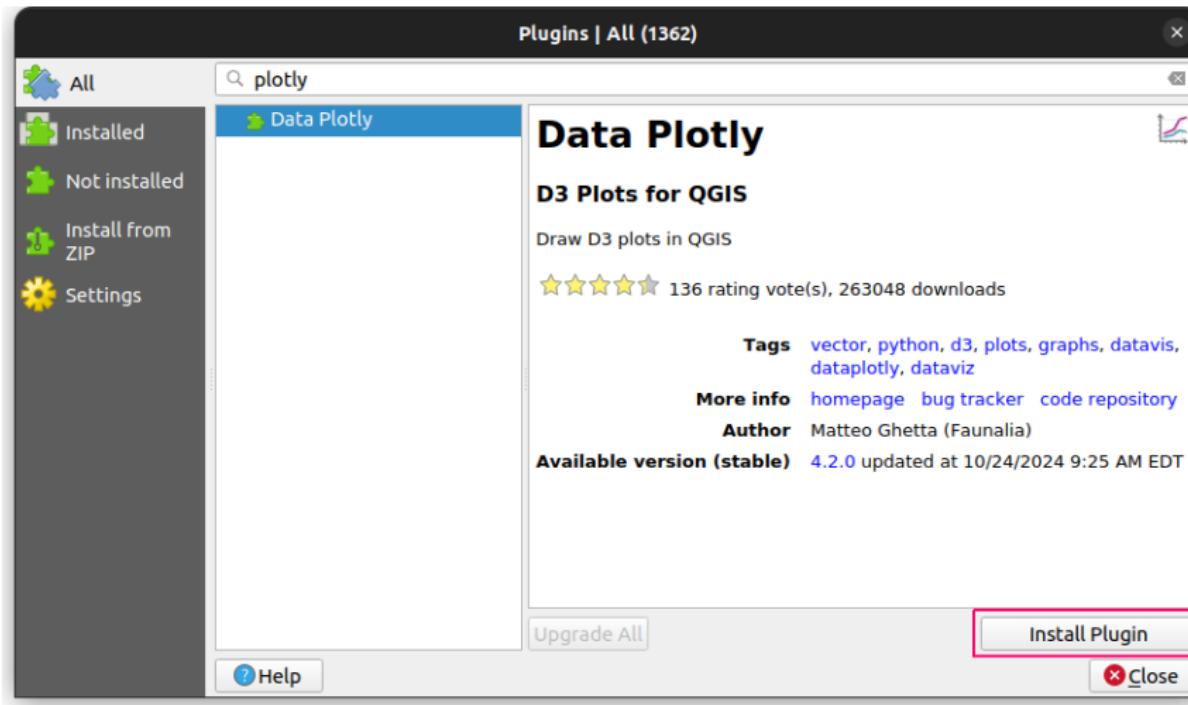
To enable a variety of statistical plotting functions in QGIS, we need to enable the *Data Plotly* plugin. Go to Plugins → Manage and Install Plugins



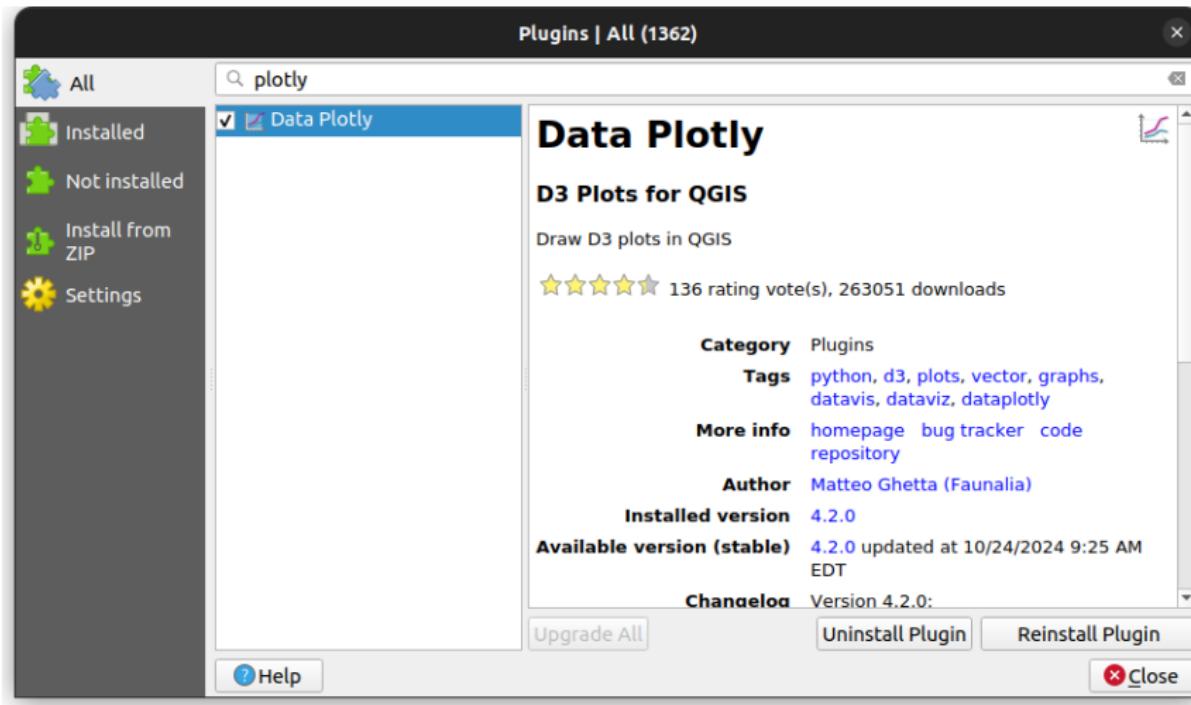
This will open a window, through which you can install third-party extensions



Search for plotly and install the plugin

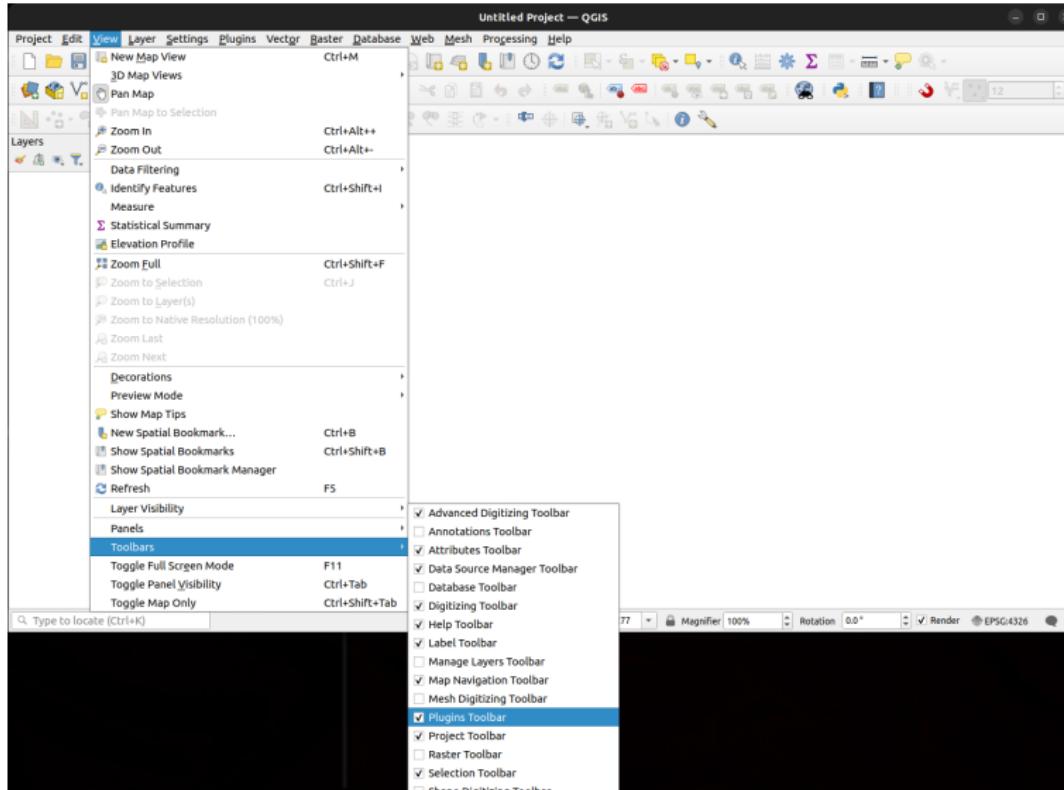


Make sure the the box is checked next to Data Plotly after installation



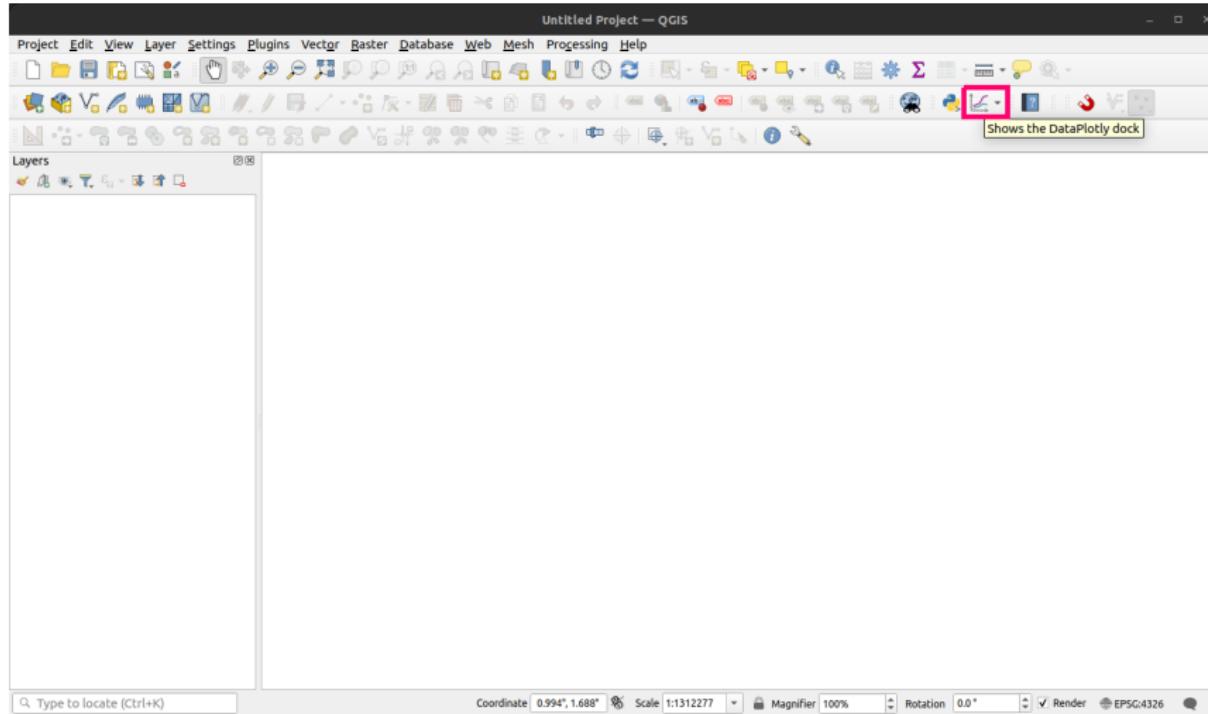
To access Data Plotly, activate the Plugins Toolbar.

Go to View → Toolbars → check box next to Plugins Toolbar

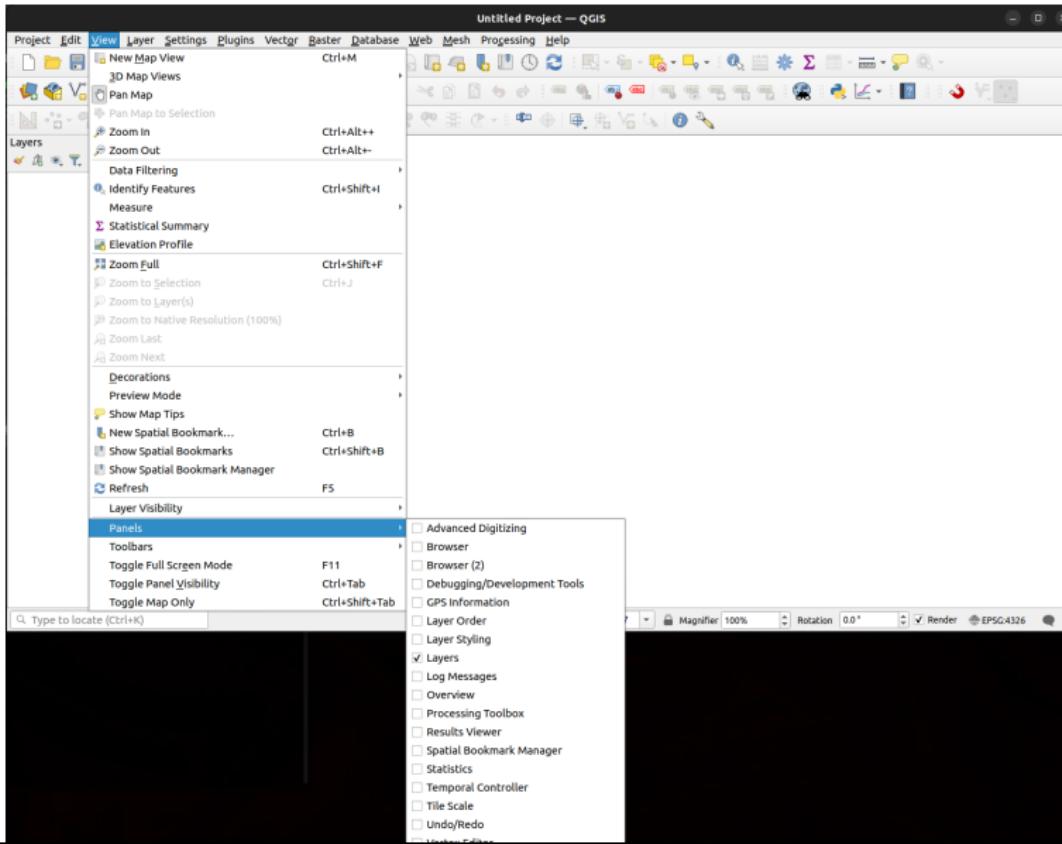


The icon for Data Plotly can be tricky to find.

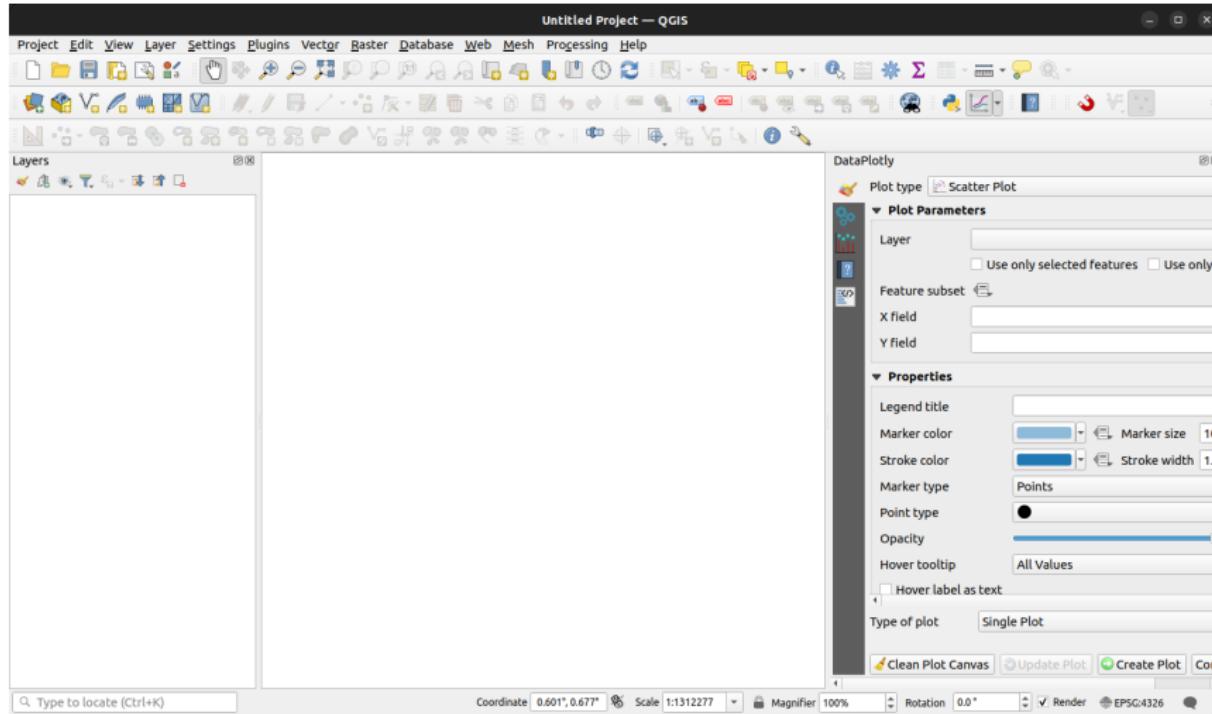
Look for an icon that looks like a statistical graphic, as shown here ↓. Click on it



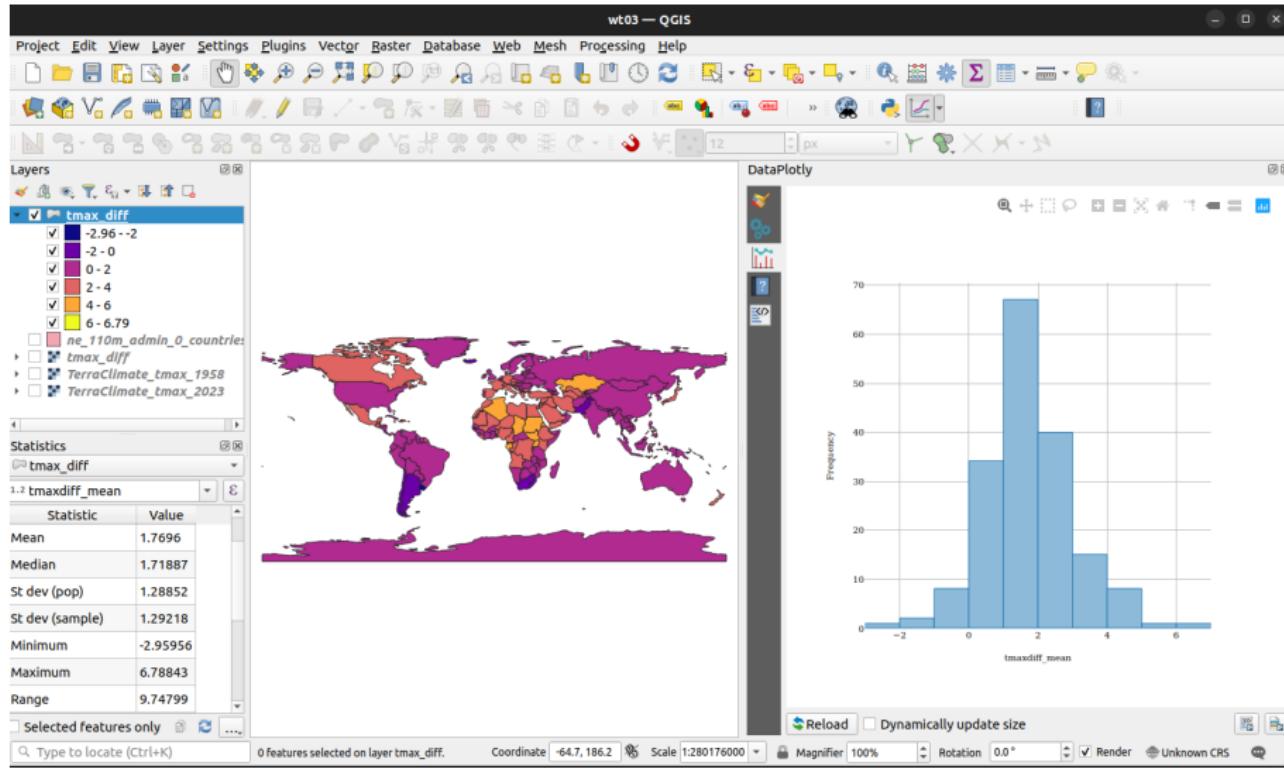
You can also access it through View → Panels → check box next to Data Plotly



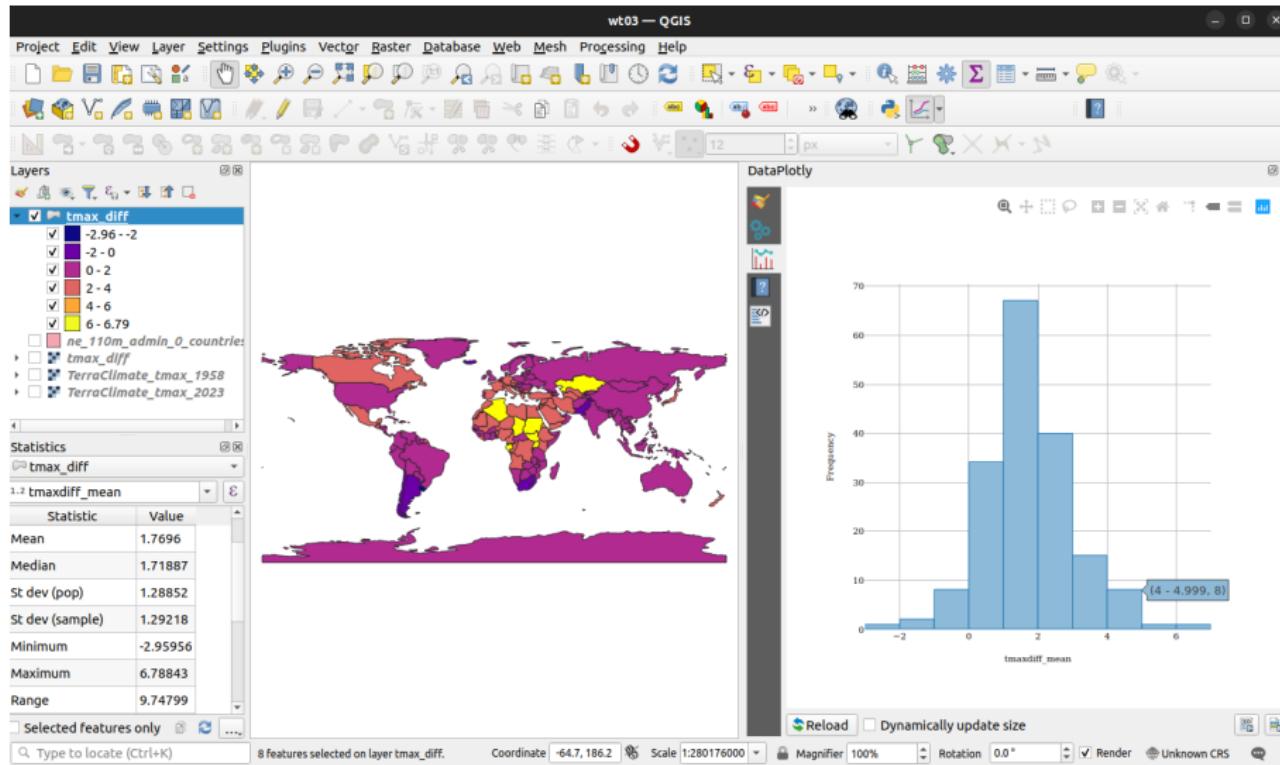
This should open a new DataPlotly panel in the project window.



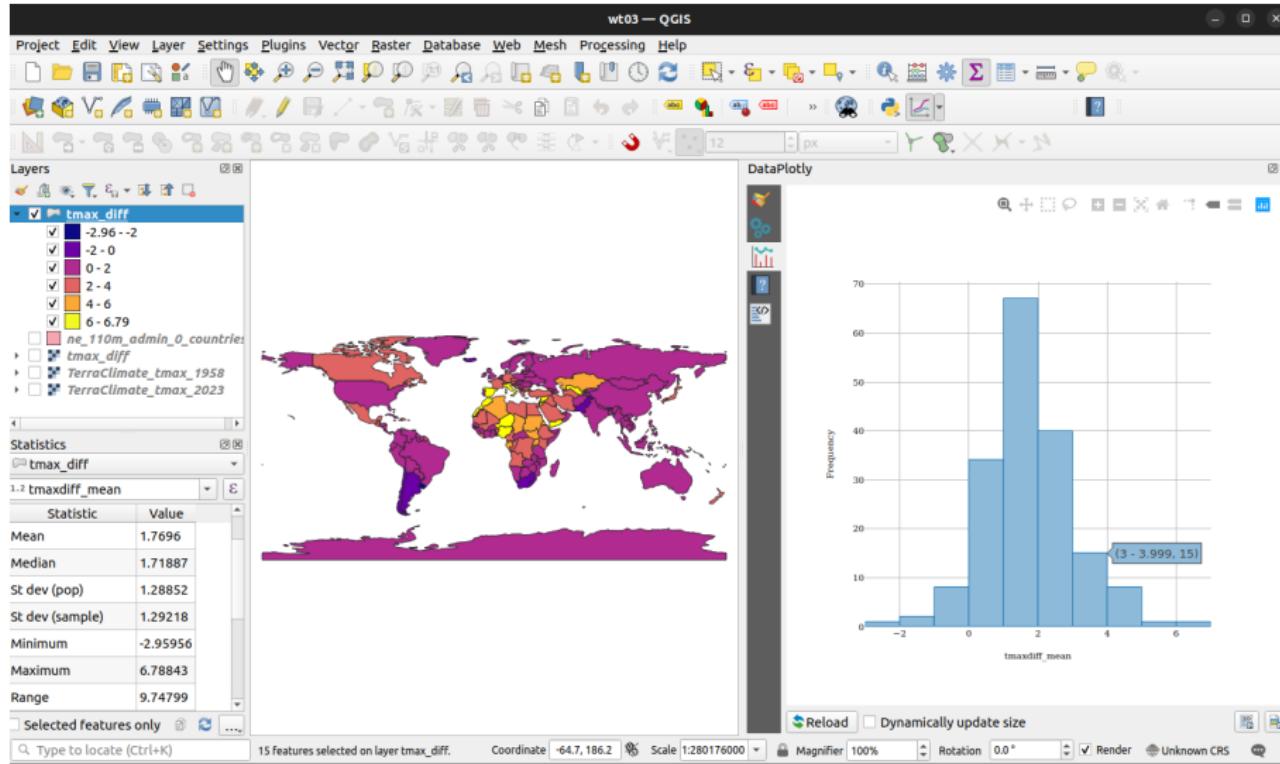
Let's create an interactive histogram with Plotly. Set Plot type = Histogram, Layer = tmax_diff, Grouping field = tmaxdiff_mean. Click Create Plot



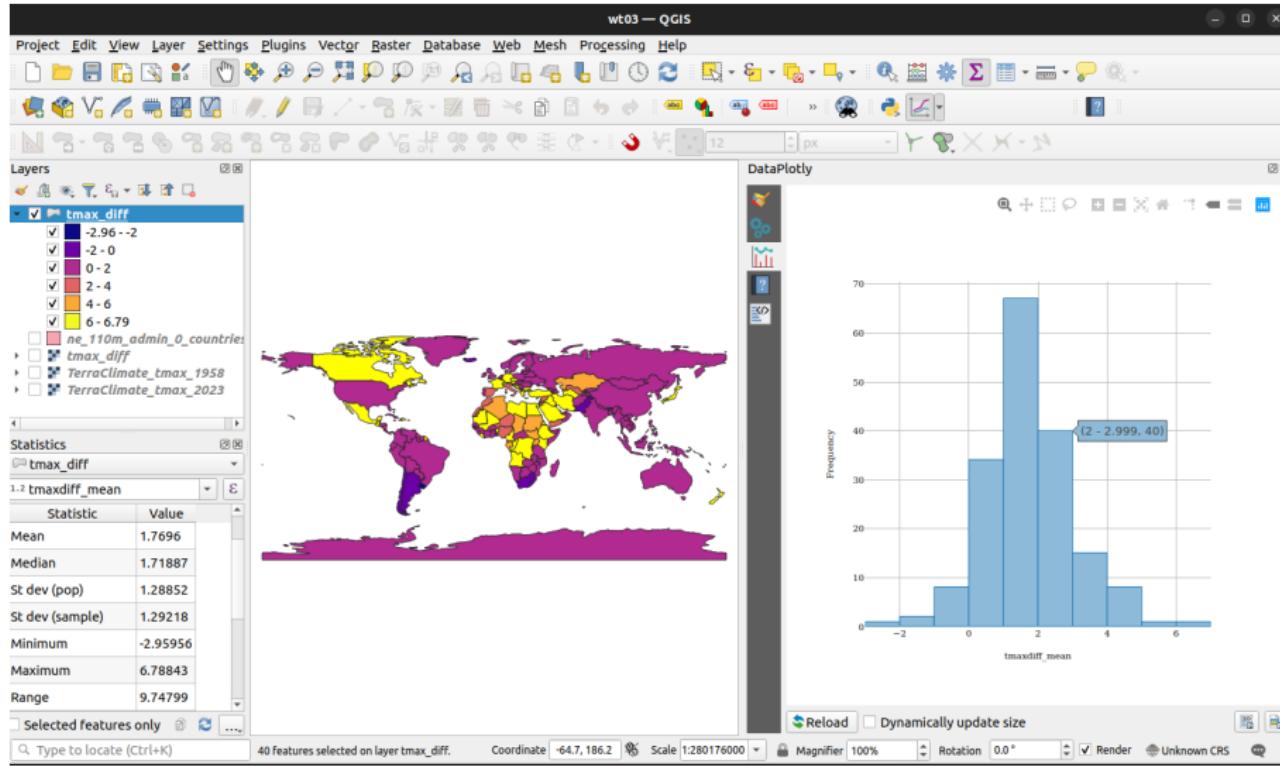
Clicking on the individual bars of the histogram will highlight the countries that fall into that bin, such as here for increases between 4 and 5 degrees



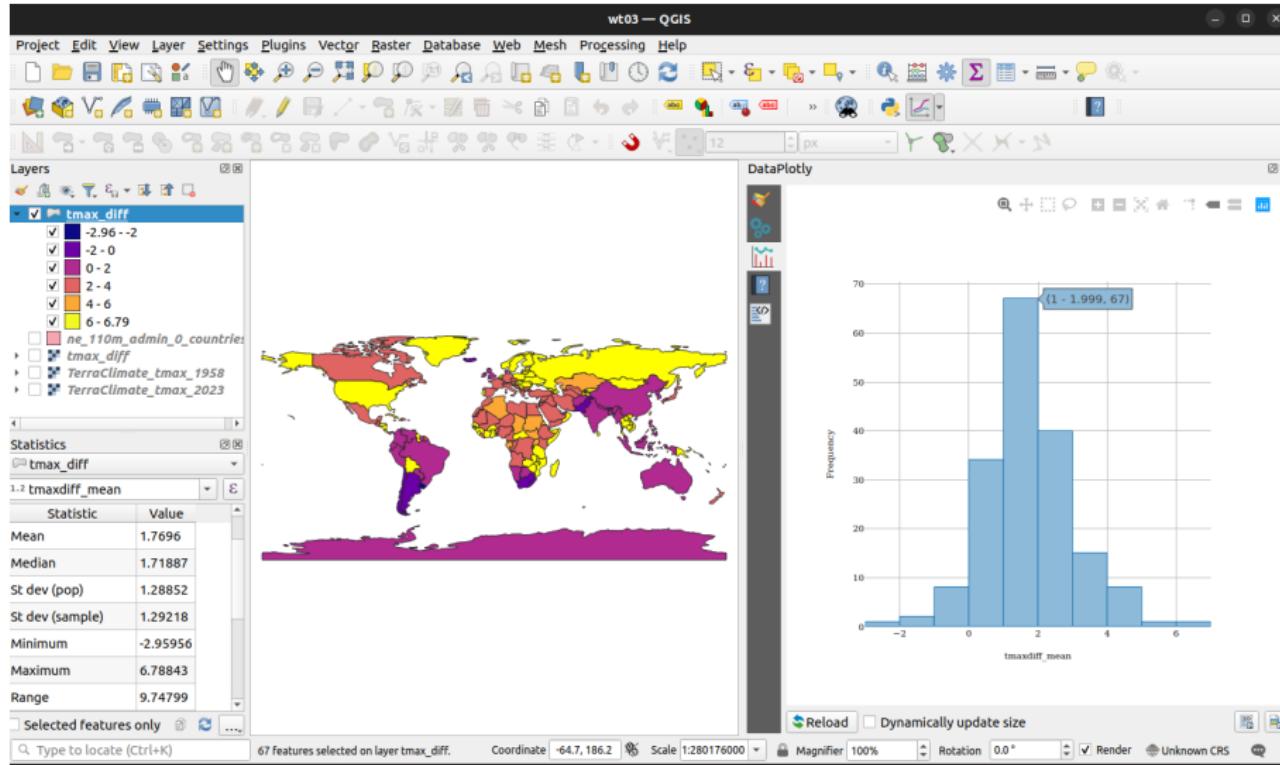
... increases of 3-4 degrees



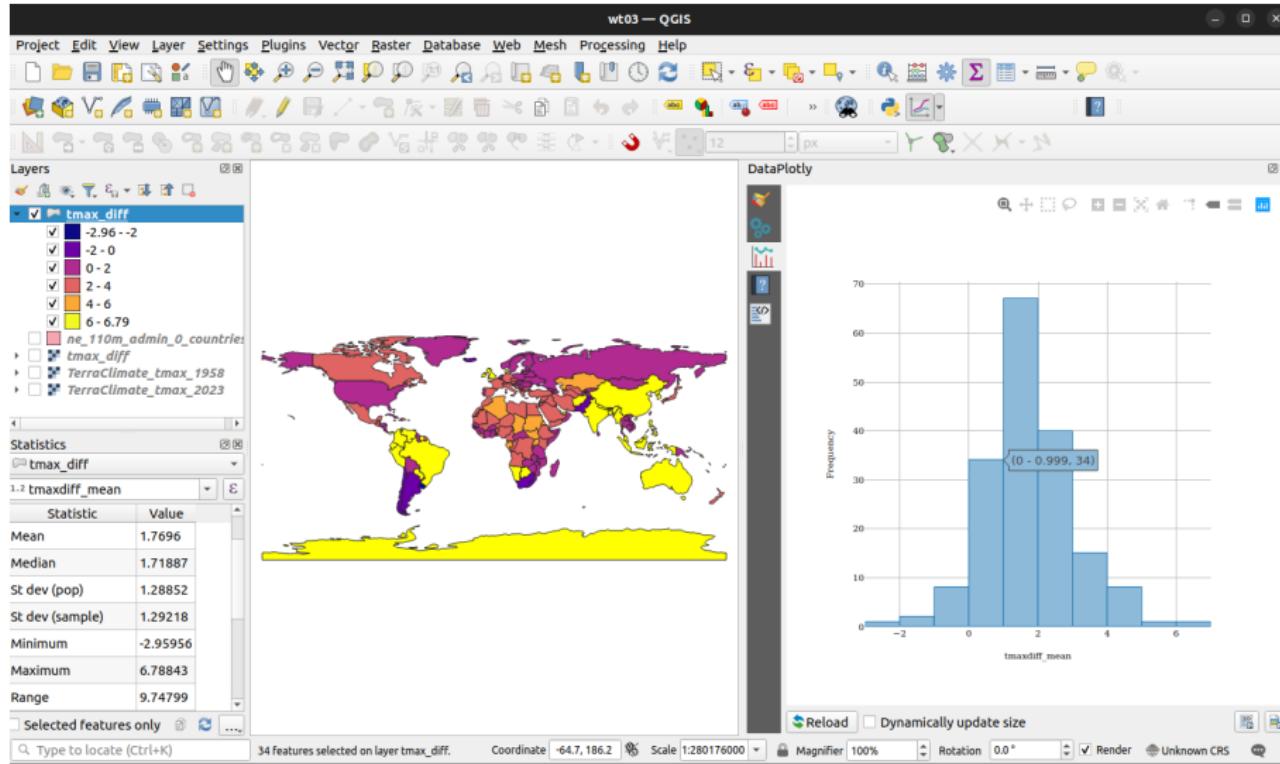
... increases of 2-3 degrees



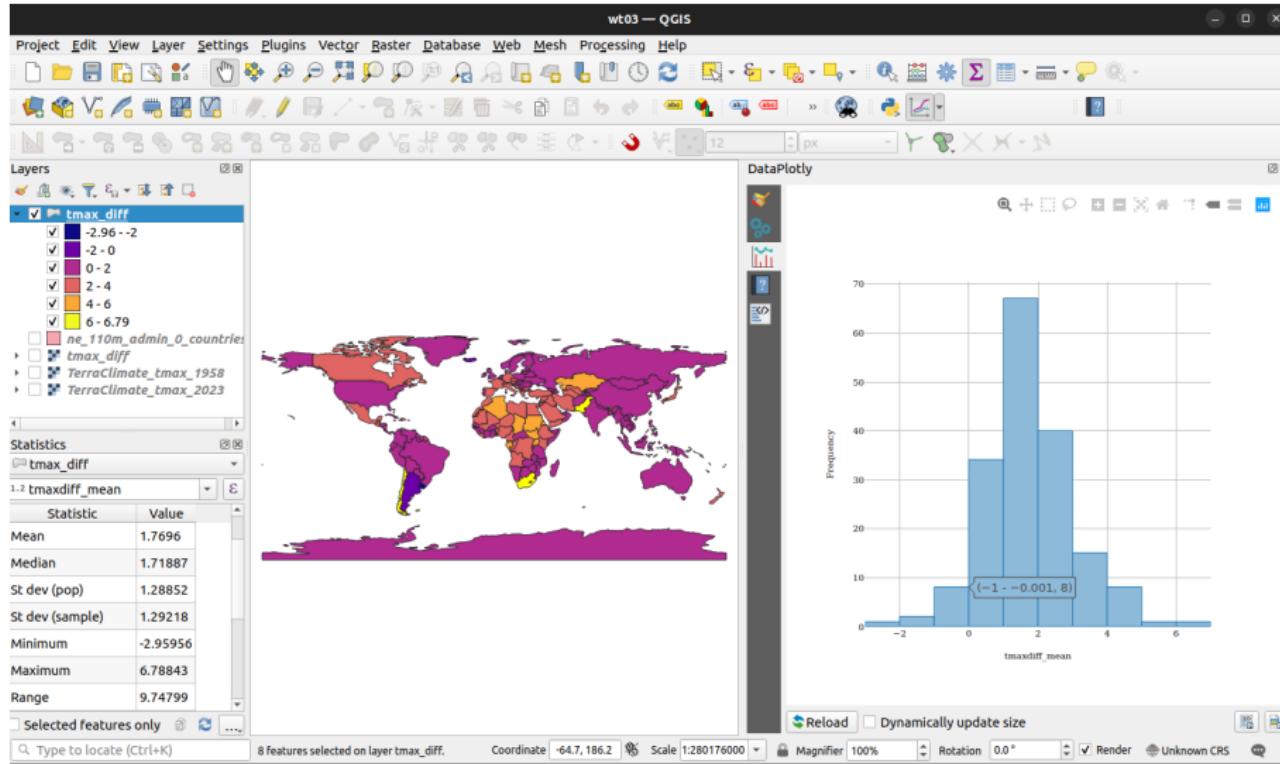
... increases of 1-2 degrees (the most numerous category)



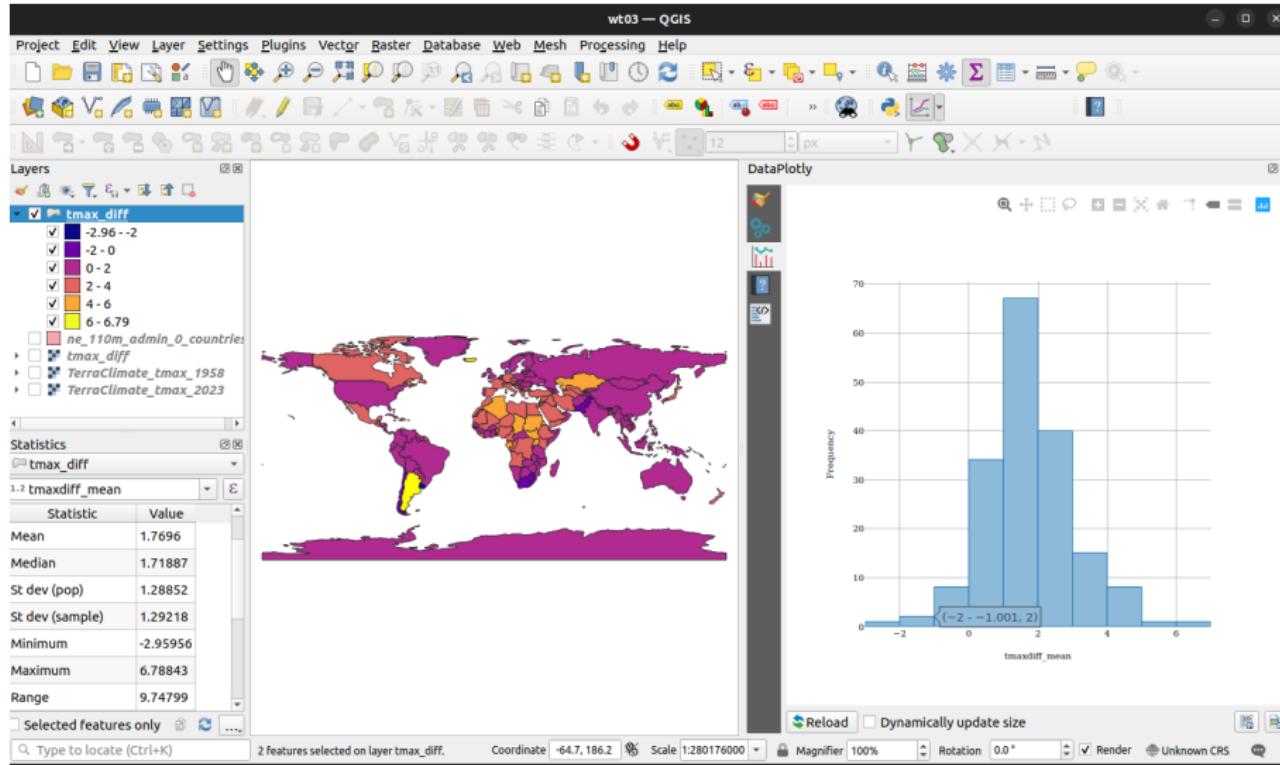
... increases between 0 and 1 degree



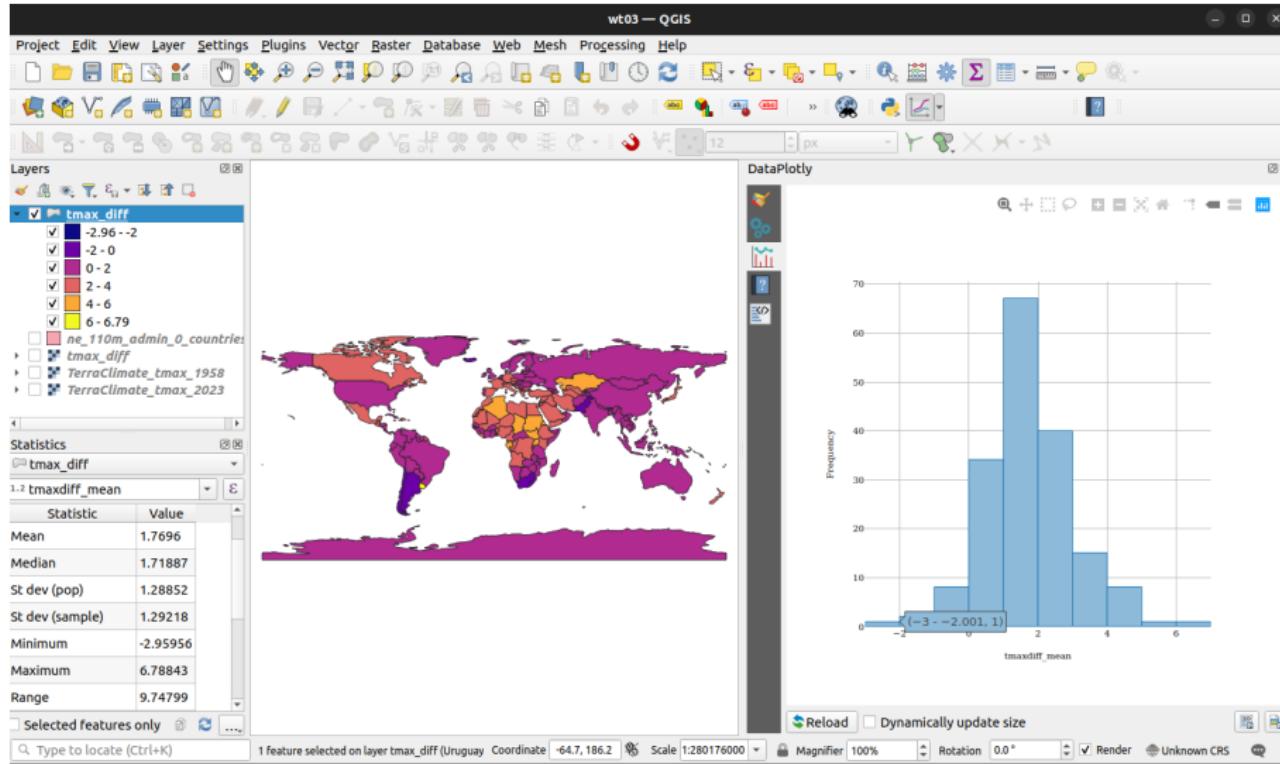
...decreases of 0 to 1 degree



...decreases of 1 to 2 degrees



... and decreases of 2 to 3 degrees (just Uruguay here)



Drought severity and violence during the 2011 Arab spring

Vignette 2! Let's create a regional subset of countries. The `ne_110m...` file has a variable called `REGION_WB`, where one of the categories is “Middle East & North Africa”

The screenshot shows a QGIS interface with a map of the Middle East and North Africa region. The map features pink-colored administrative boundaries. Below the map is a table with the following data:

| | A3_SE | ADM0_A3_BD | ADM0_A3_UA | ADM0_A3_UN | ADM0_A3_WB | CONTINENT | REGION_UN | SUBREGION | REGION_WB | NAME_LEN | LONG_LEN | ABBREV_LEN | TINY | HOM |
|---|-------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|------------|------|-----|
| 1 | FJI | FJI | -99 | -99 | Oceania | Oceania | Melanesia | East Asia & Pacific | East Asia & Pacific | 4 | 4 | 4 | -99 | |
| 2 | TZA | TZA | -99 | -99 | Africa | Africa | Eastern Afr... | Sub-Saharan Africa | Sub-Saharan Africa | 8 | 8 | 5 | -99 | |
| 3 | SAH | SAH | -99 | -99 | Africa | Africa | Northern Afr... | Middle East & North Africa | Middle East & North Africa | 9 | 14 | 7 | -99 | |
| 4 | CAN | CAN | -99 | -99 | North Ame... | Americas | Northern Afr... | North America | North America | 6 | 6 | 4 | -99 | |
| 5 | USA | USA | -99 | -99 | North Ame... | Americas | Northern Afr... | North America | North America | 24 | 13 | 6 | -99 | |
| 6 | KAZ | KAZ | -99 | -99 | Asia | Asia | Central Asia | Europe & Central Asia | Europe & Central Asia | 10 | 10 | 4 | -99 | |
| 7 | UZB | UZB | -99 | -99 | Asia | Asia | Central Asia | Europe & Central Asia | Europe & Central Asia | 10 | 10 | 4 | 5 | |
| 8 | PNG | PNG | -99 | -99 | Oceania | Oceania | Melanesia | East Asia & Pacific | East Asia & Pacific | 16 | 16 | 6 | -99 | |
| 9 | IDN | IDN | -99 | -99 | Asia | Asia | South-East... | East Asia & Pacific | East Asia & Pacific | 9 | 9 | 5 | -99 | |

Go to Select by Expression, set Expression to REGION_WB='Middle East & North Africa', and click Select Features

The screenshot shows a QGIS interface with a map of countries highlighted in pink. A message bar at the top says "20 matching features selected". Below the map is a table titled "ne_110m_admin_0_countries — Features Total: 177, Filtered: 177, Selected: 20". An "Expression" dialog box is open in the foreground, containing the expression "REGION_WB='Middle East & North Africa'".

| A3_SE | ADMO_A3 | BD | ADMO_A3 | UA | ADMO_A3 | UN | ADMO_A3_WB | CONTINENT | REGION_UN | SUBREGION | REGION_WB | NAME_LEN | LONG_LEN | ABBREV_LEN | TINY | HOM |
|-------|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|---------|------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|------|-----|
| 1 | FJI | FJI | | -99 | -99 | Oceania | Oceania | Melanesia | East Asia & Pacific | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | -99 | |
| 2 | TZA | TZA | | -99 | -99 | Africa | Africa | Eastern Afr... | Sub-Saharan Africa | | | 8 | 8 | 5 | -99 | |
| 3 | SAH | SAH | | -99 | -99 | Africa | Africa | Northern A... | Middle East & North Africa | | | 9 | 14 | 7 | -99 | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | 4 | -99 | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 13 | 6 | -99 | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 10 | 4 | -99 | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 10 | 4 | 5 | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 16 | 6 | -99 | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 9 | 5 | -99 | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ne_110m_admin_0_countries — Select by Expression

Expression: REGION_WB='Middle East & North Africa'

Function Editor

Search... Show Help

feature geometry id

Aggregates

Arrays

Color

Conditionals

Conversions

DataPlotly

Date and Time

Fields and Values

Files and Paths

Fuzzy Matching

Feature: Algeria

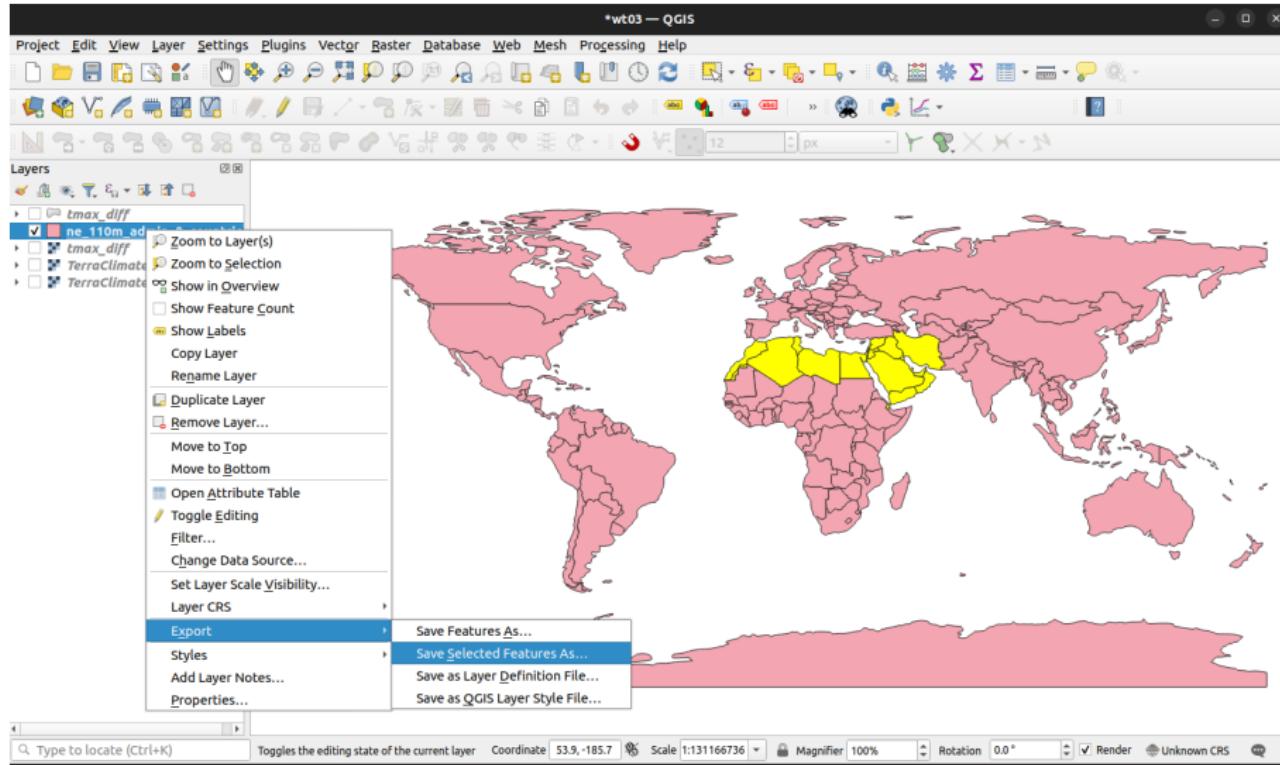
Preview: 1

Select Features Close

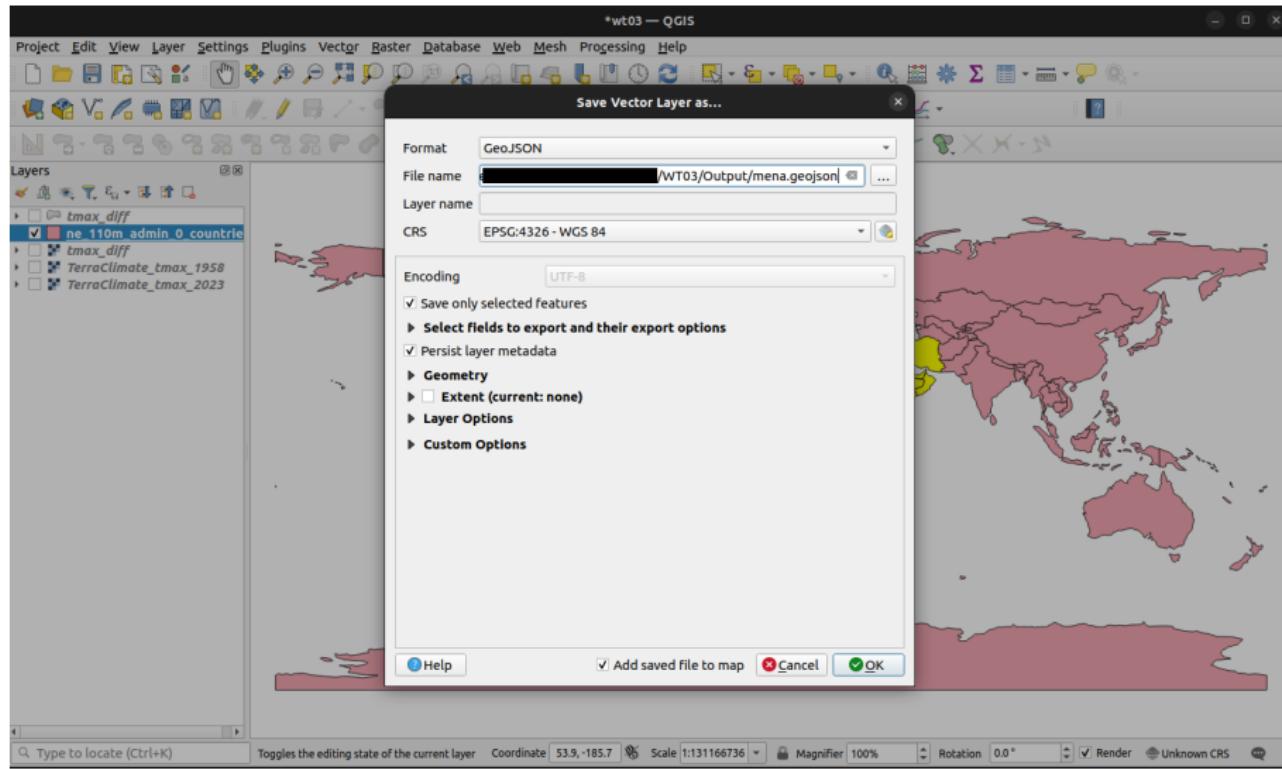
Type to locate (Ctrl+K)

20 Features selected on layer ne_110m_admin_0_countries Coordinate 79.0,-144.1 Scale 1:131166736 Magnifier 100% Rotation 0.0° Render Unknown CRS

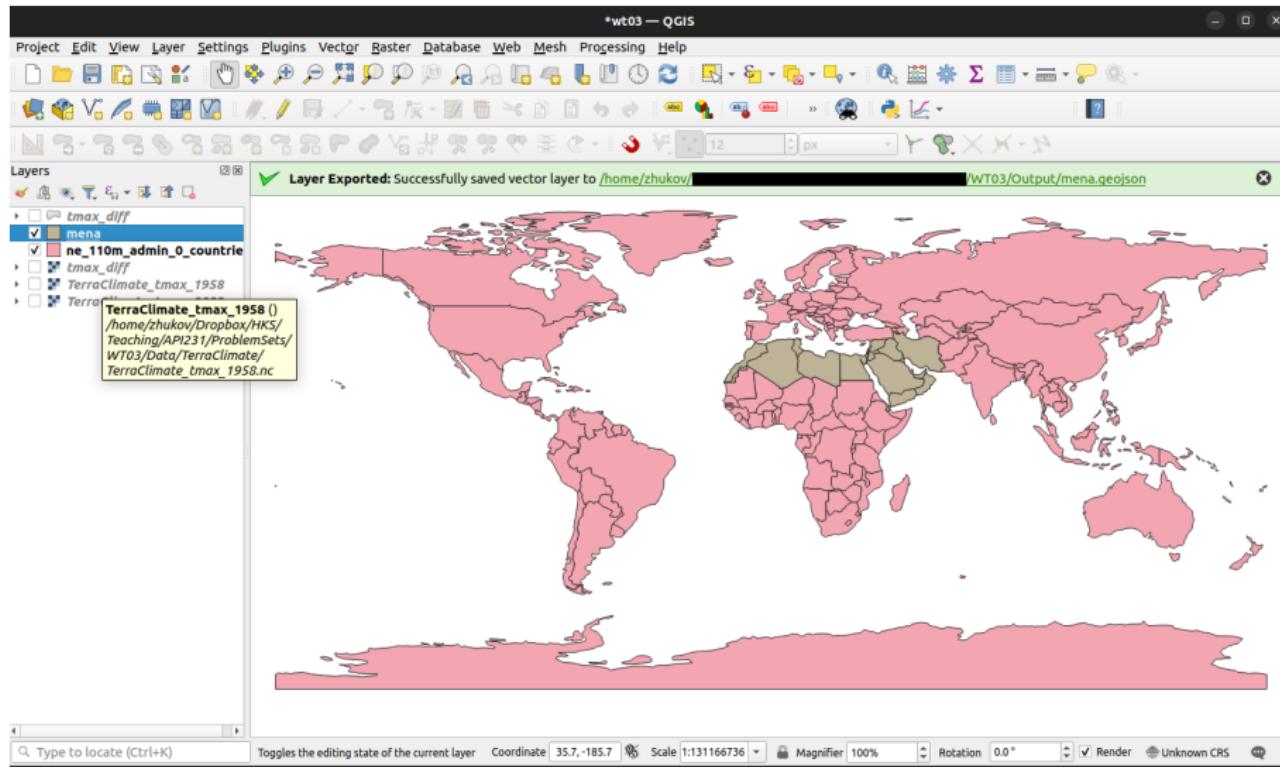
Export the selected features to a new file



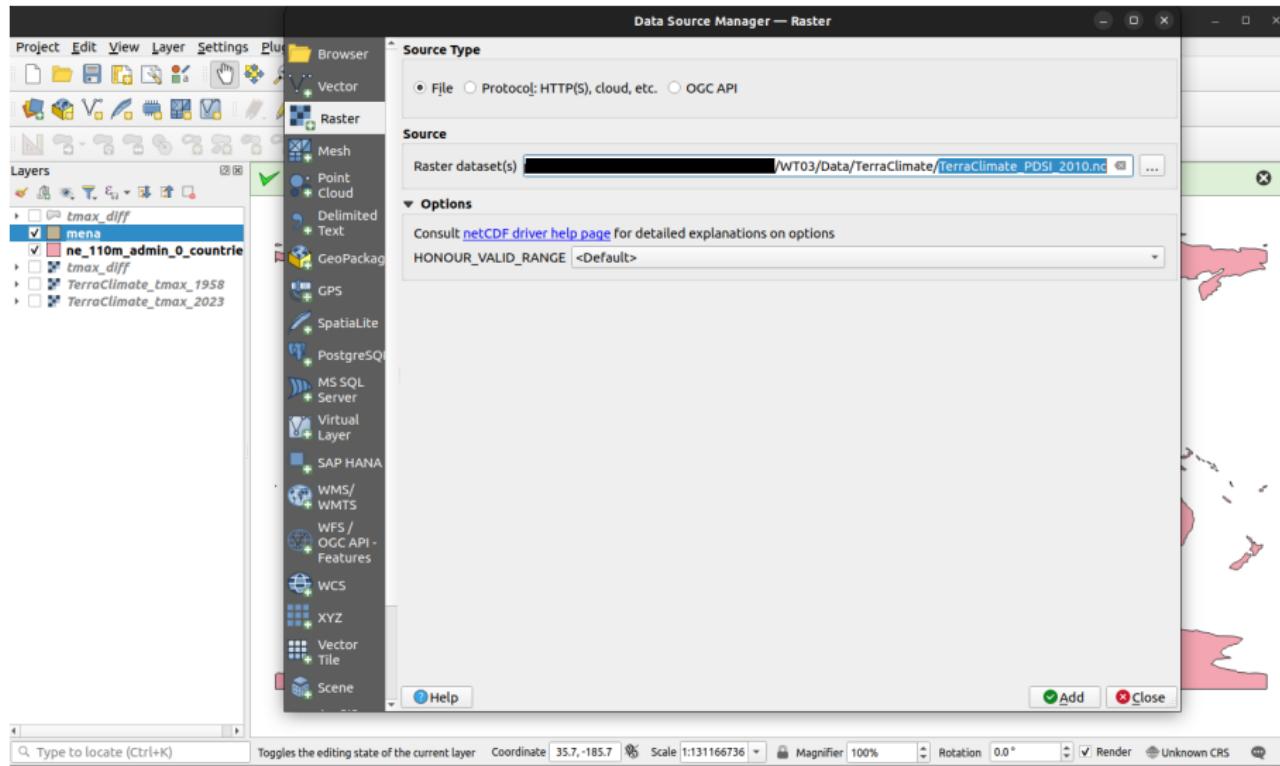
Save the layer as `mena.geojson`. Make sure the box is checked next to “Save only selected features”



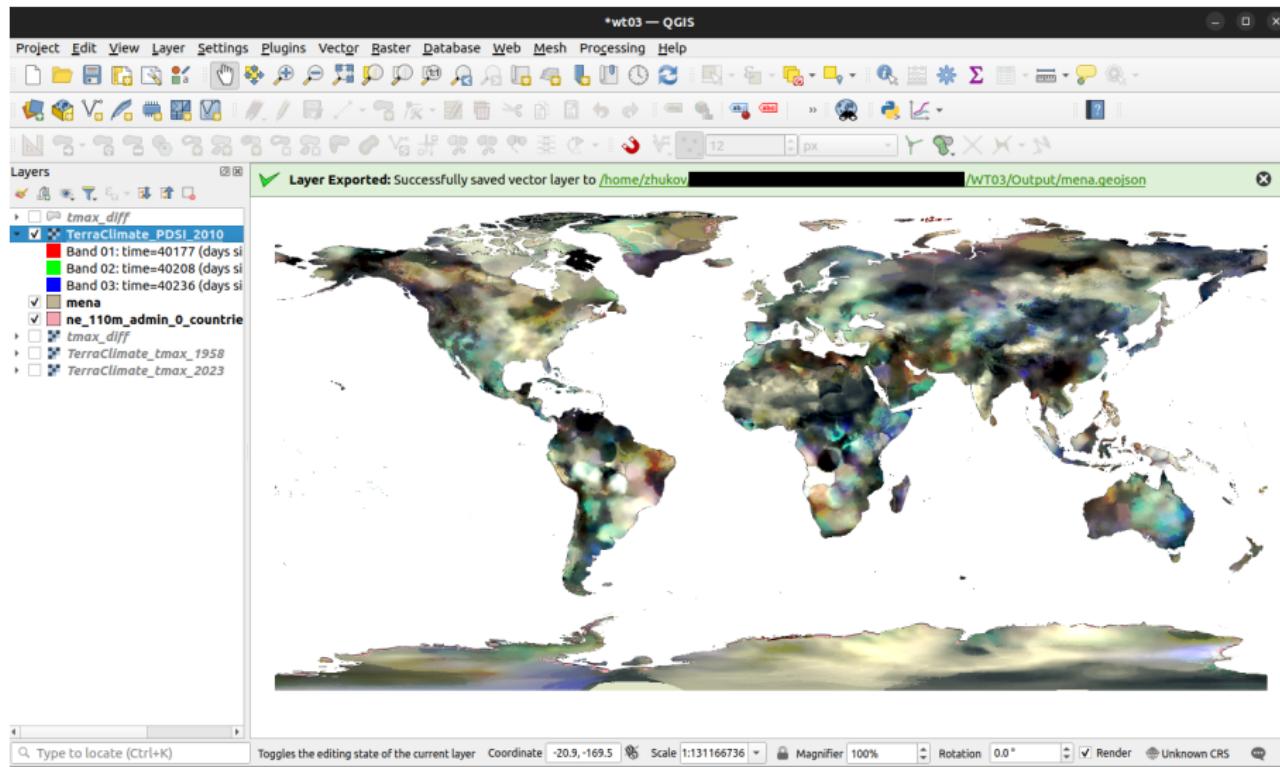
A new layer with 20 countries should appear in your project window



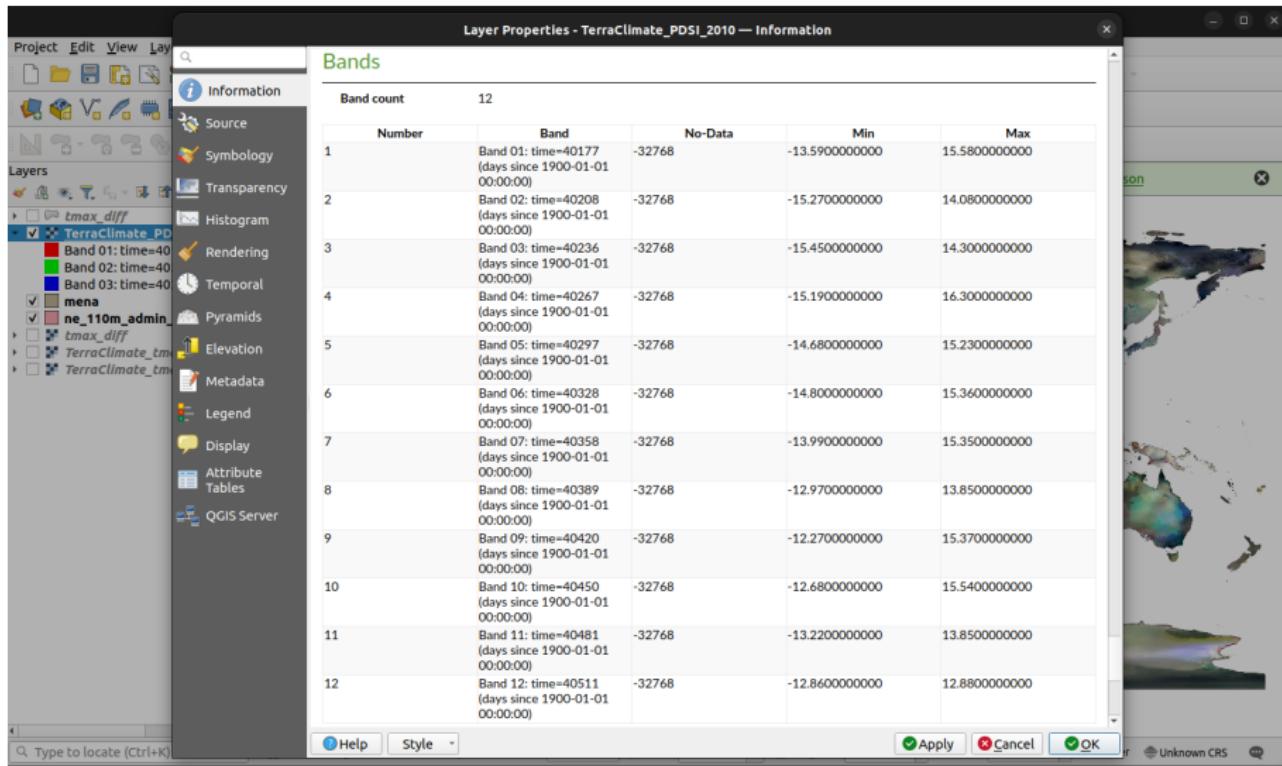
Load the drought index raster TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc



Another multiband raster. Open up the layer Properties to see the bands



As before, there are 12 bands here, one for each month



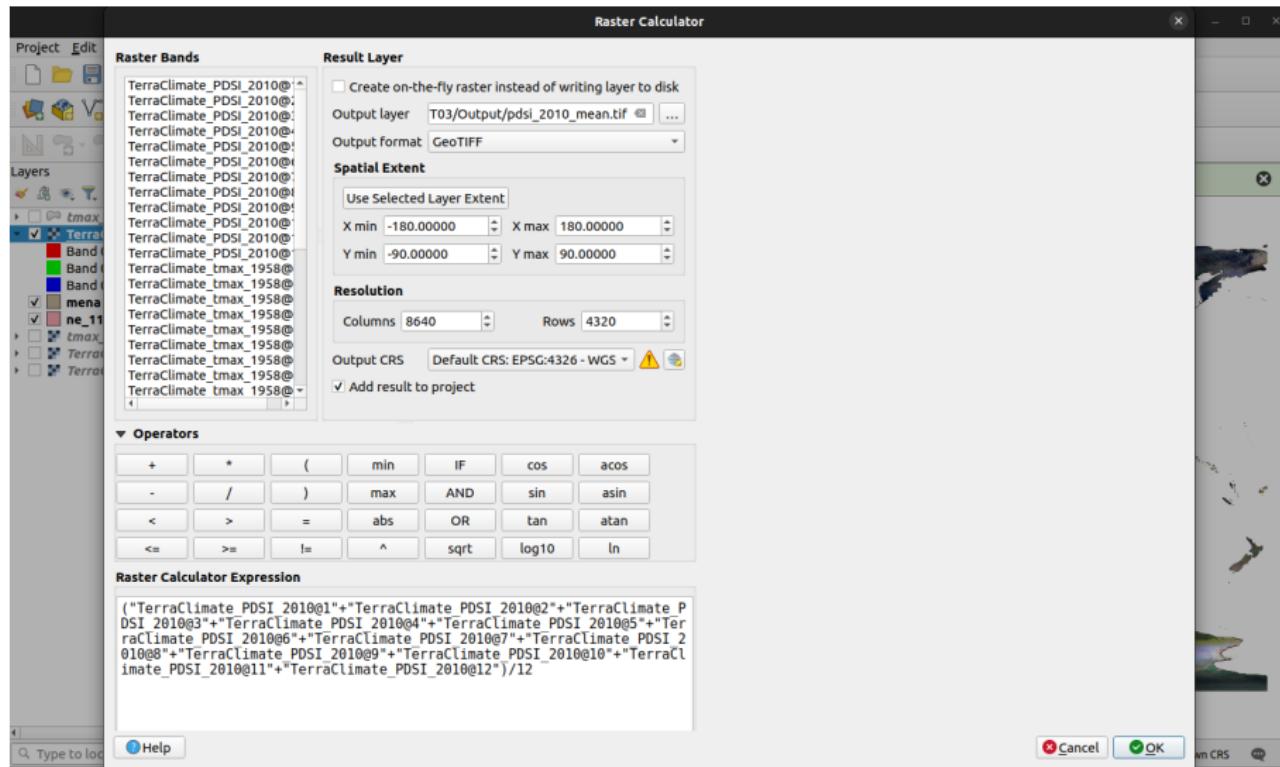
Let's calculate the average annual drought index, over all months.

Open the Raster Calculator and set Expression to

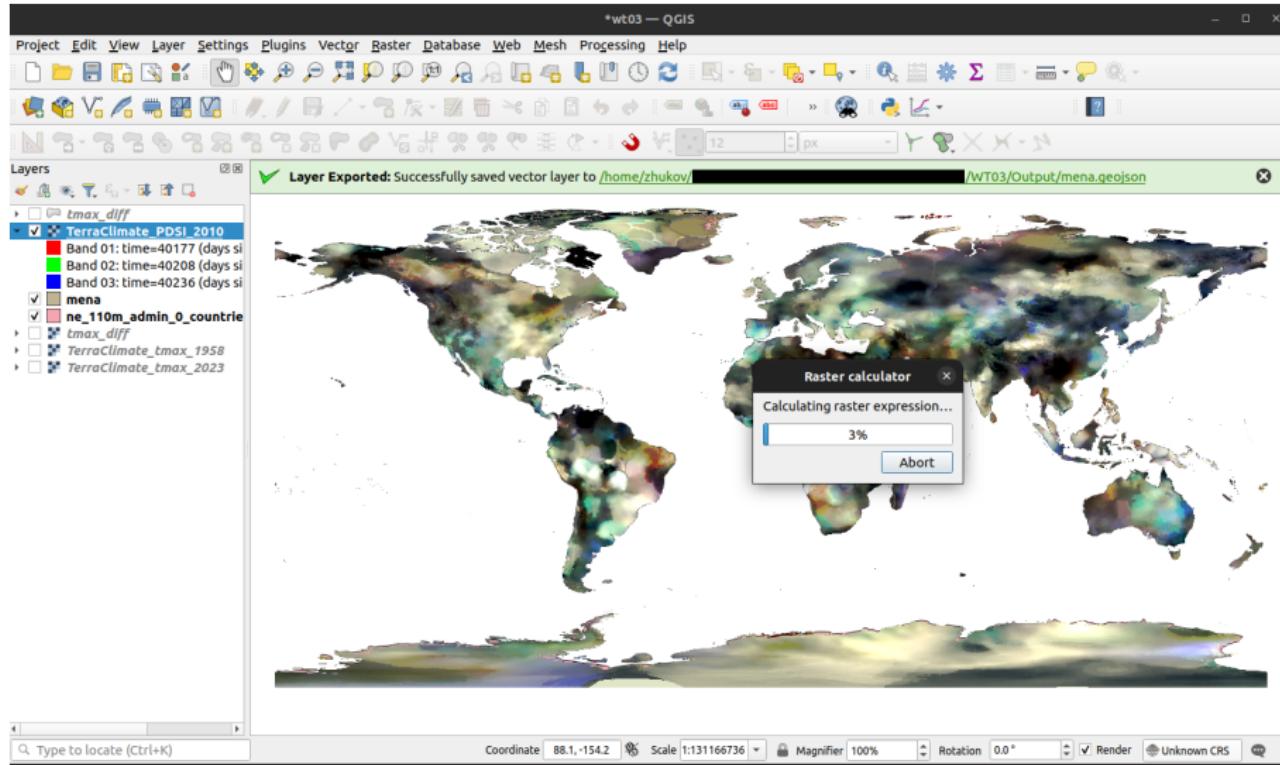
```
("TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@1"+ "TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@2" +  
"TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@3" + "TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@4" +  
"TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@5" + "TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@6" +  
"TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@7" + "TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@8" +  
"TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@9" + "TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@10" +  
"TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@11" + "TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@12")/12
```

(you may want to copy and paste this one). Save the raster as

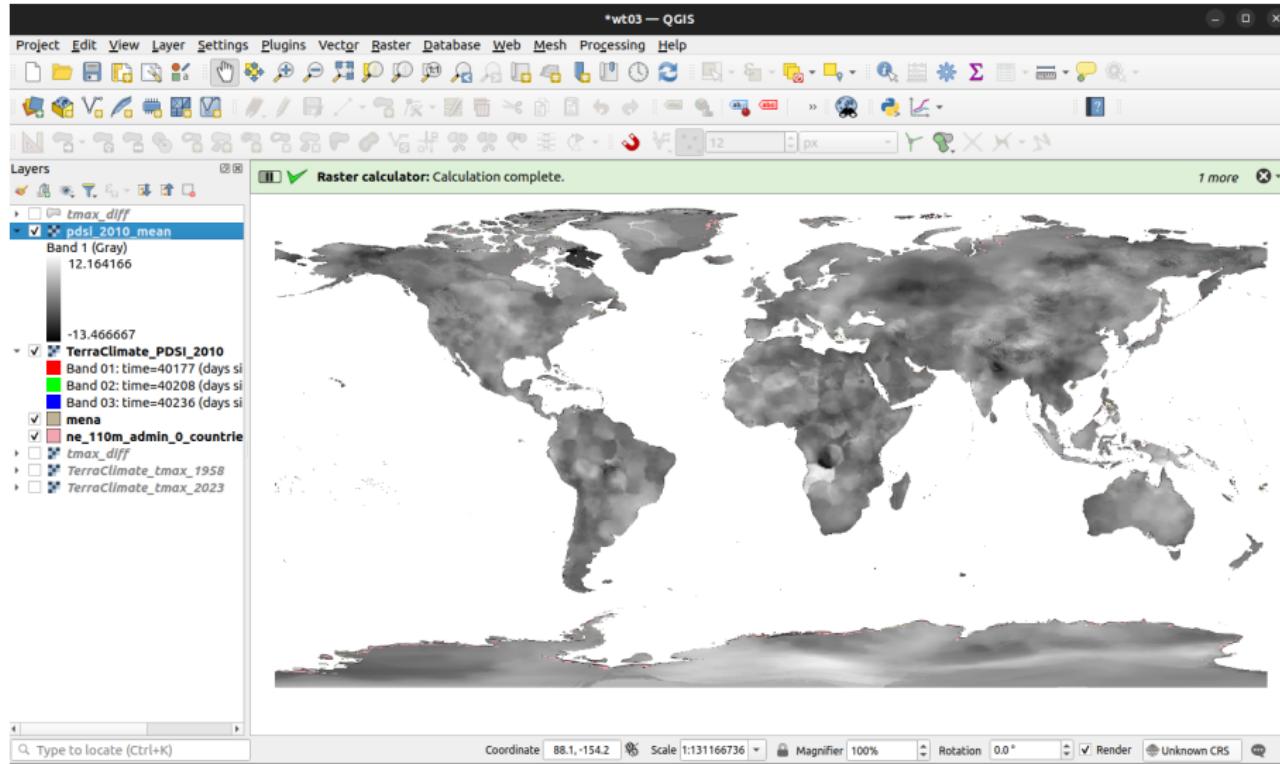
pdsi_2010_mean.tif



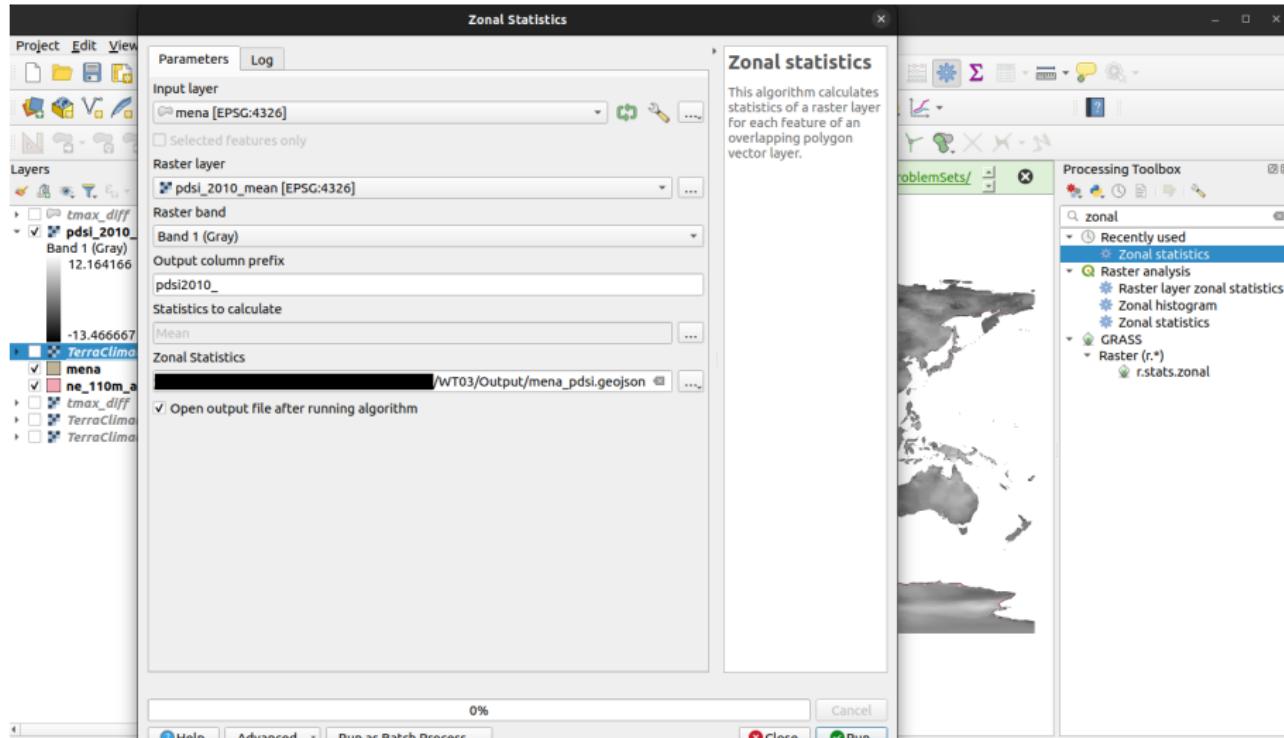
This will take a few minutes to process



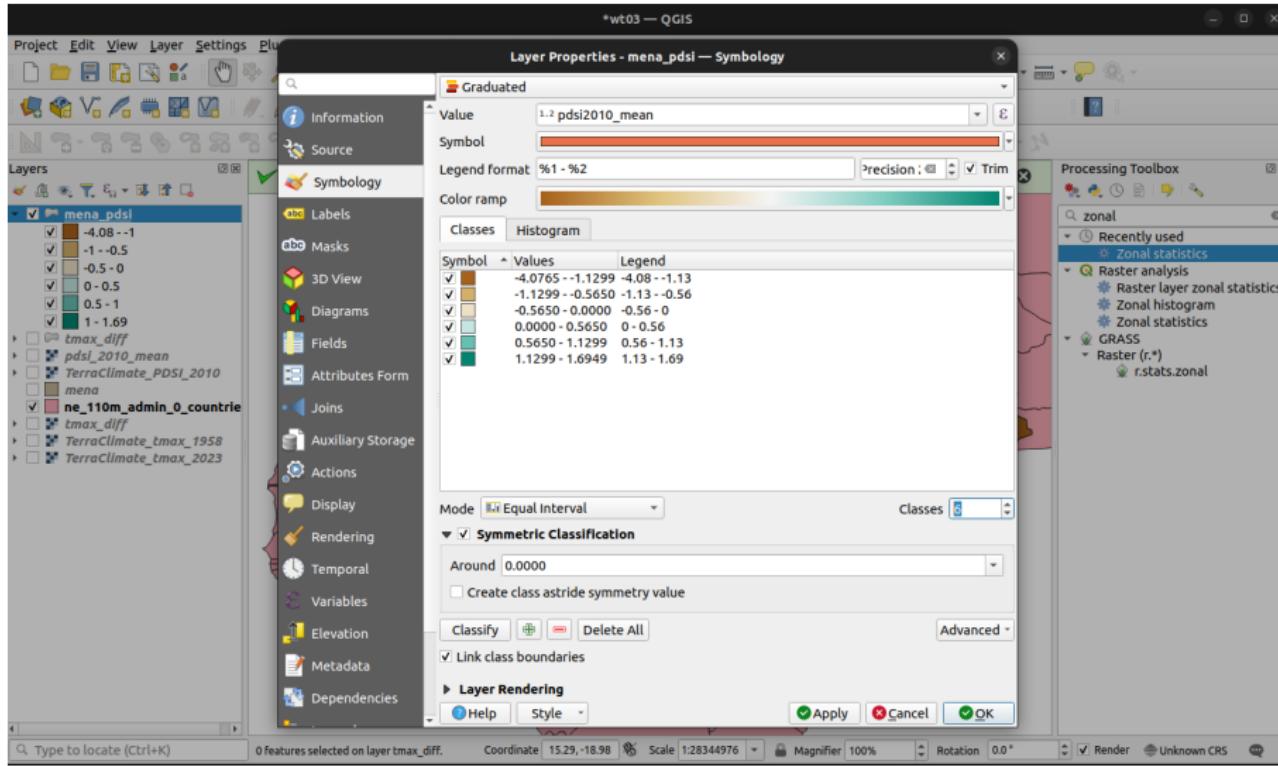
The output will look something like this: a single-band raster of averages



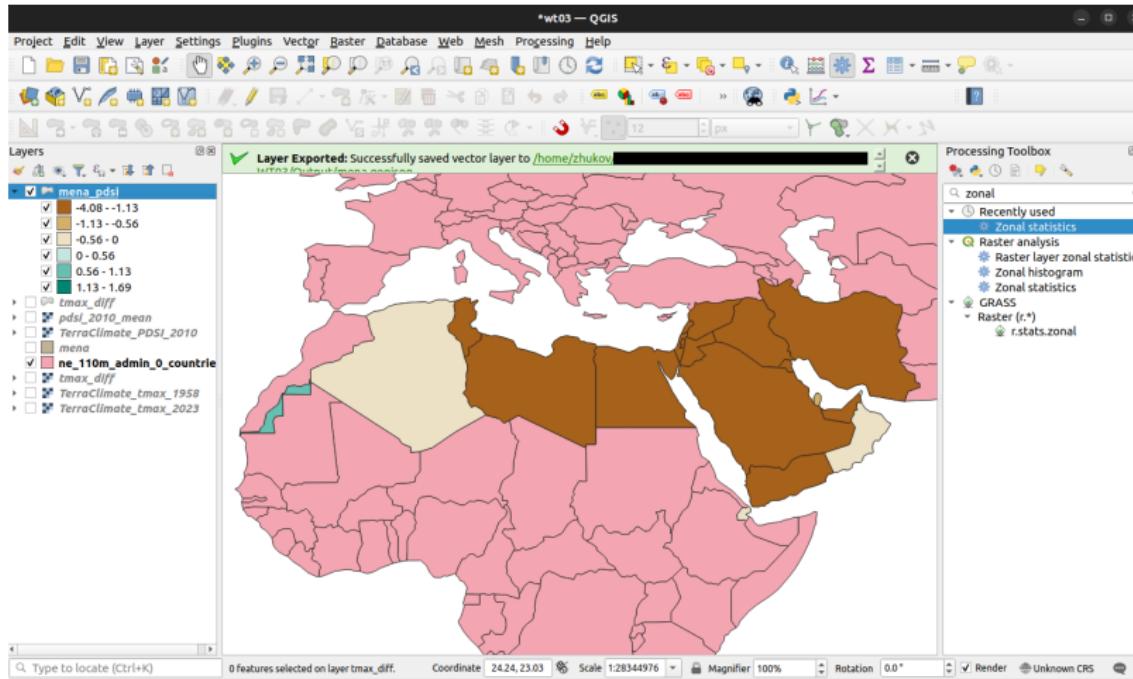
Calculate country averages. Open Zonal Statistics, set Input layer = mena, Raster layer = pdsi_2010_mean, prefix = pdsi2010_, Statistics to calculate = Mean. Save the output as mena_pdsi.geojson



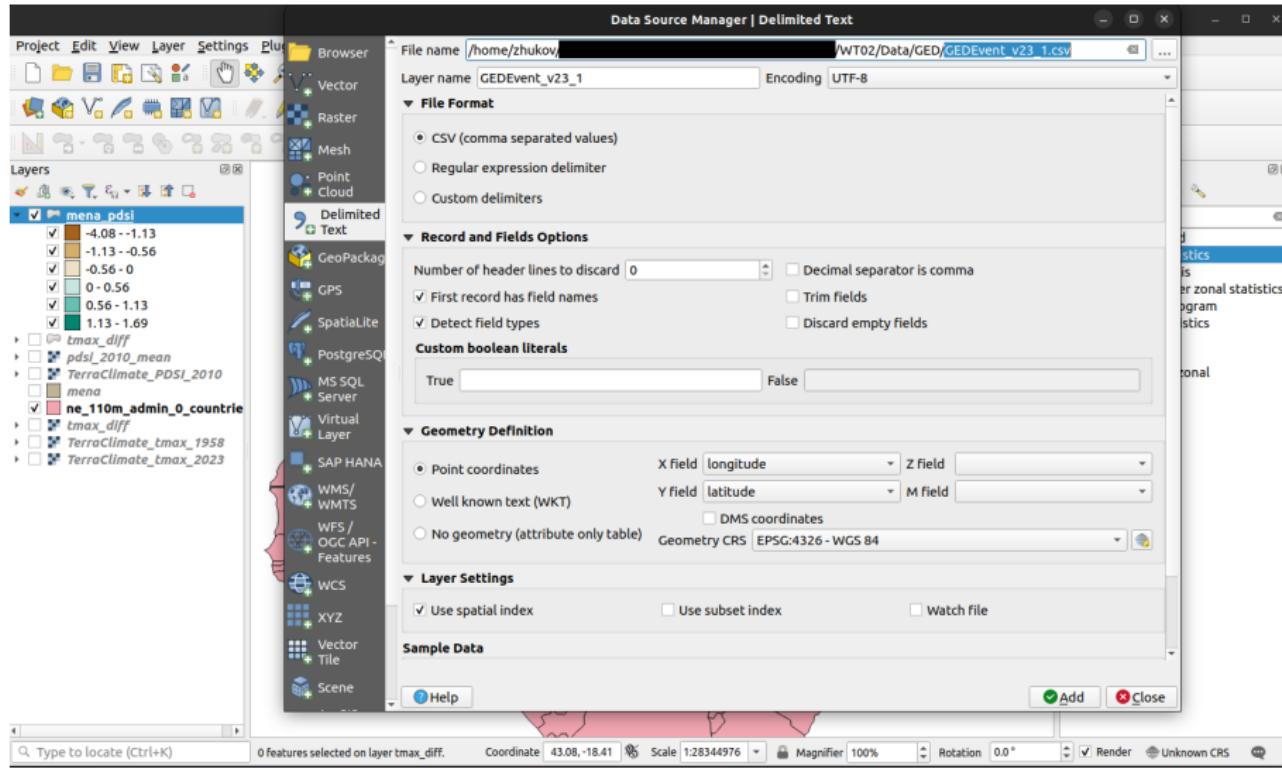
Try visualizing the country-level results. Lower index scores = worse drought



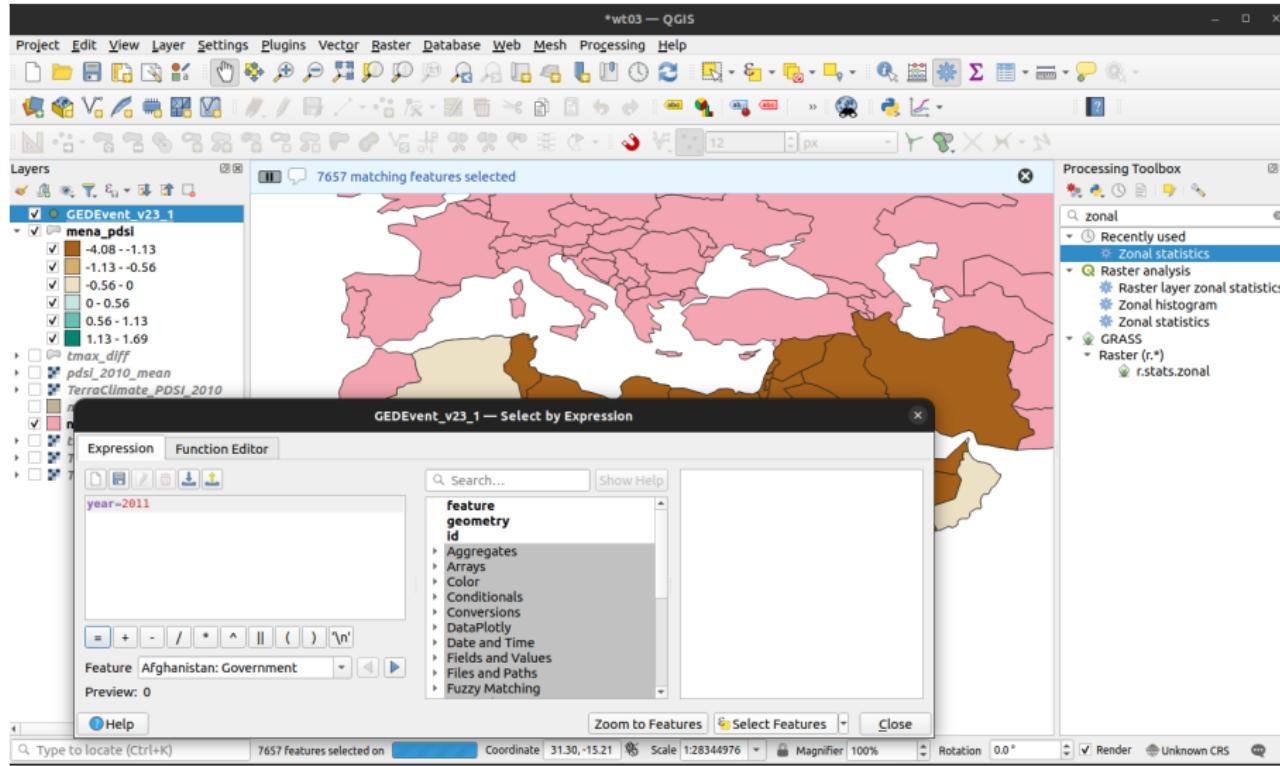
The drought index is negative virtually everywhere except Western Sahara



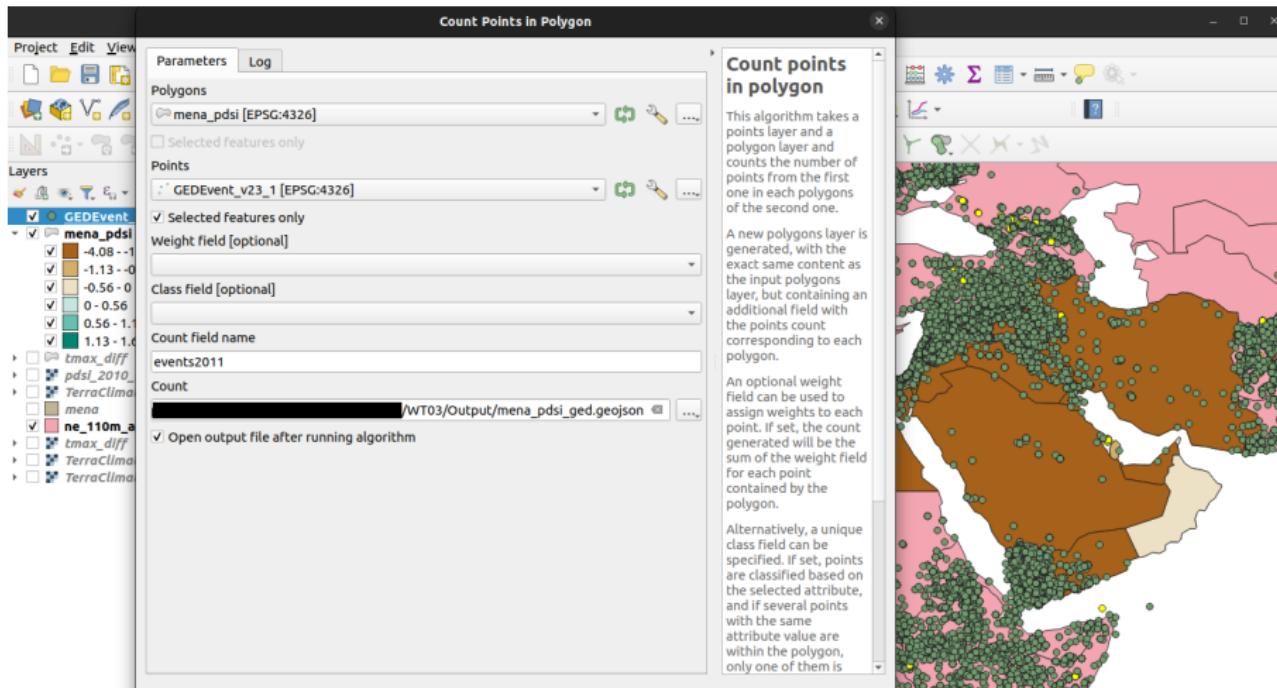
Finally, let's link this up with data on violent events. Load GEDEvent_v23_1.csv, with spatial index



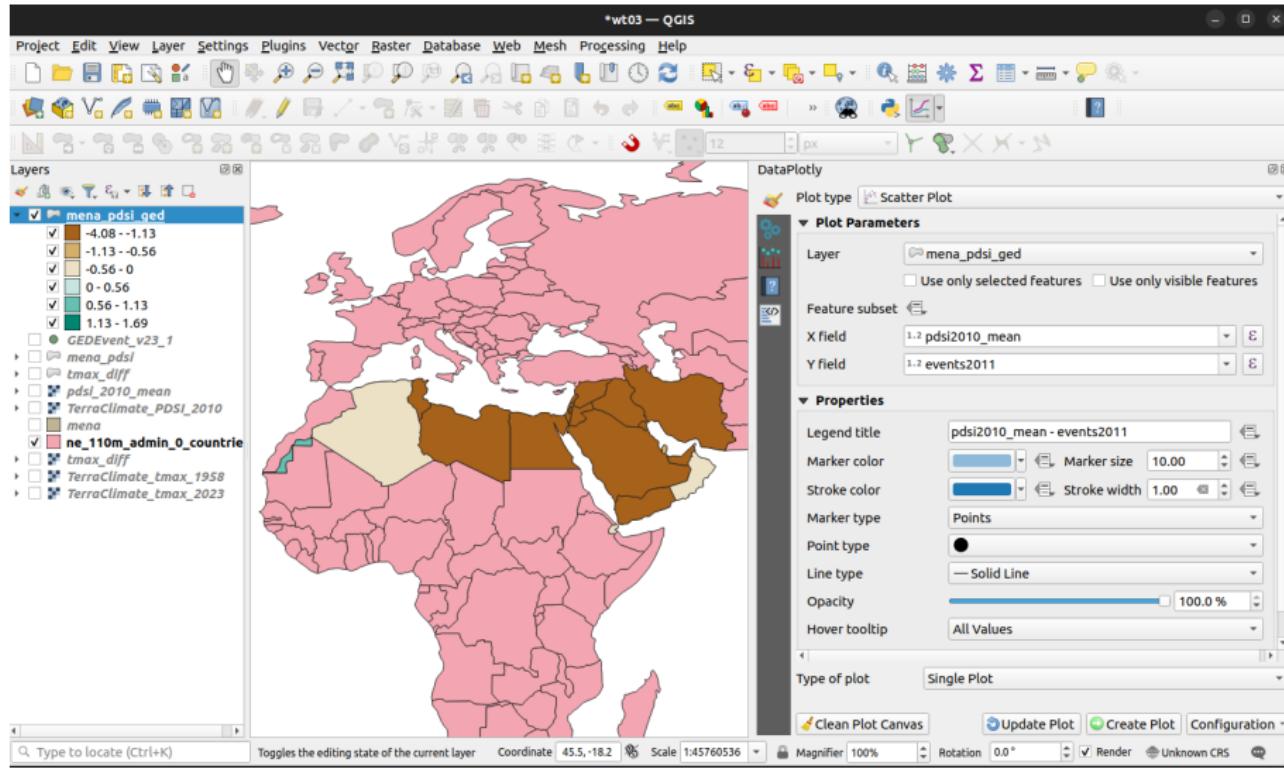
Select by Expression: year=2011. Click Select Features



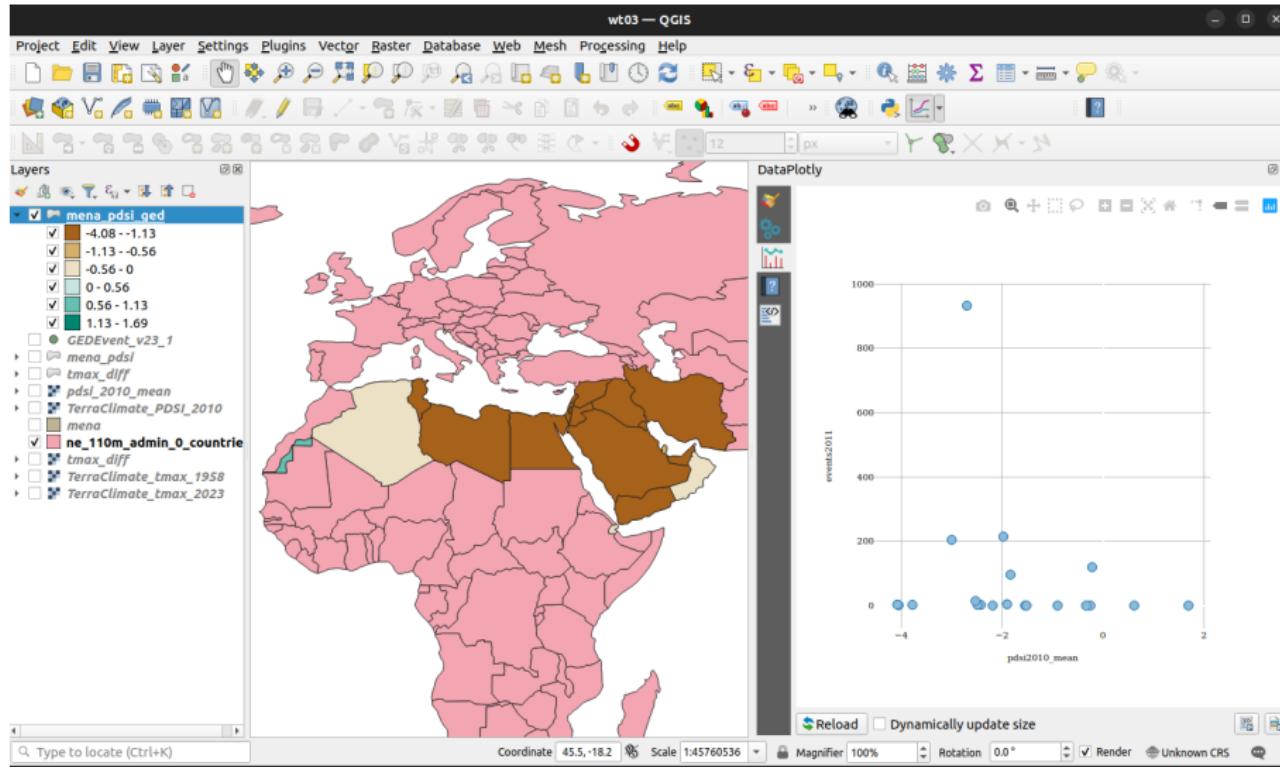
Open the Count Points in Polygon tool. Select Polygons = mena_pdsi, Points = GEDEvent_v23_1. Make sure the box is checked next to Selected Features Only for the points. Name the count field events2011, and save the output file as mena_pdsi_ged.geojson. Click Run



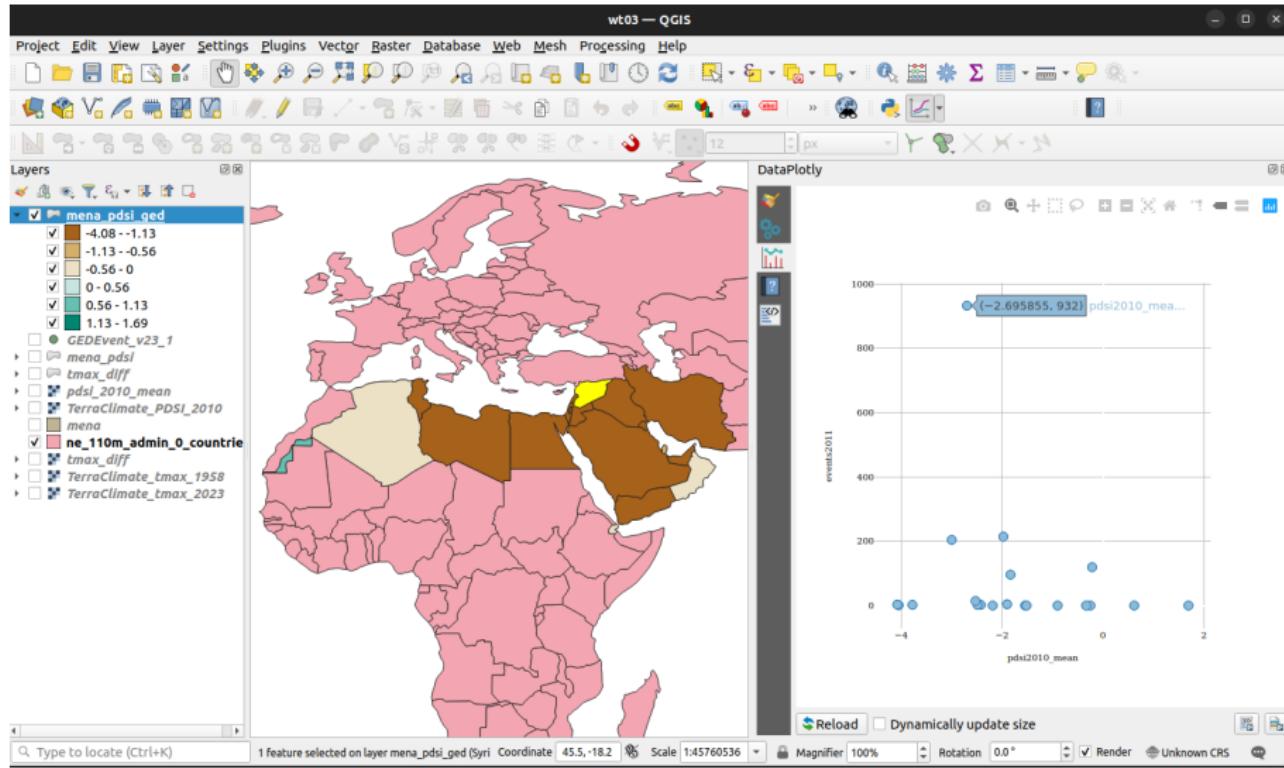
Open the Plotly tool. Set Plot type = Scatter Plot, Layer = mena_pdsi_ged, X field = pdsi2010_mean, Y field = events2011. Click Create Plot



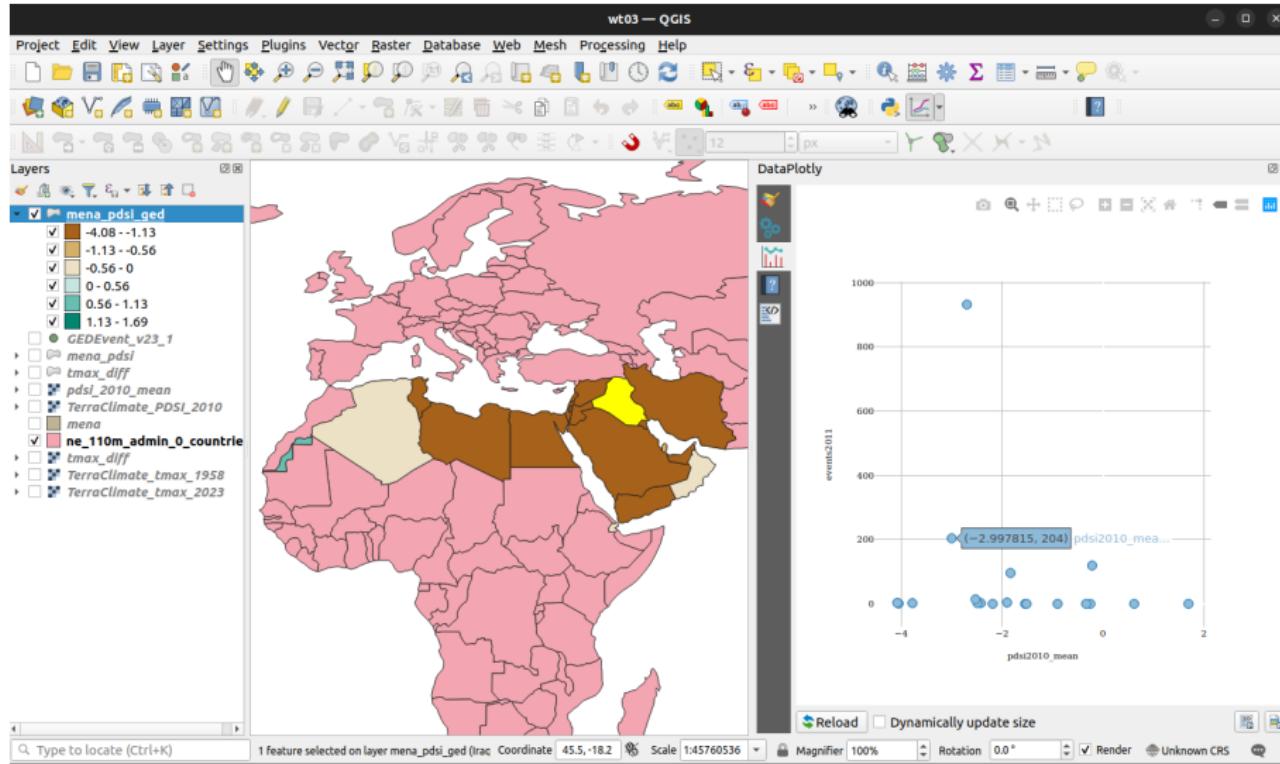
From the scatterplot, we can see that the highest levels of violence happened in countries with negative PDSI scores (more drought)



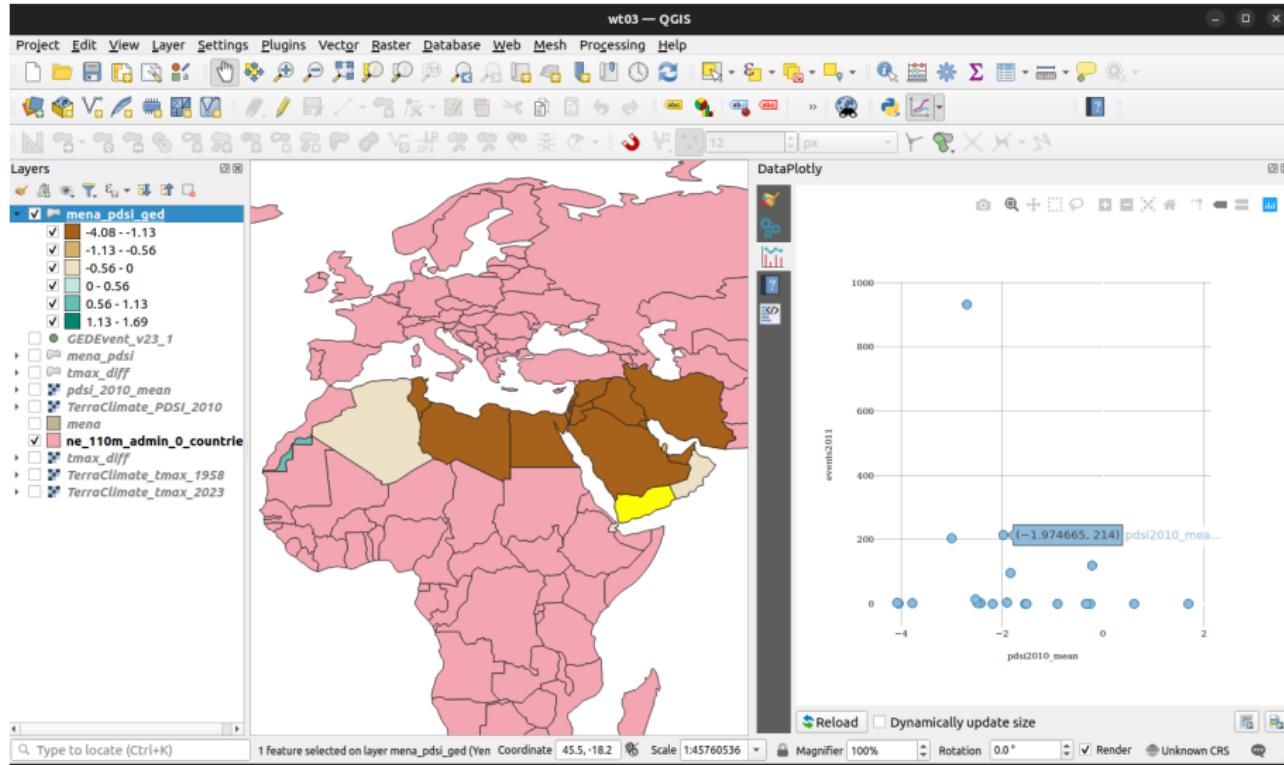
If we click on some of the points in the upper-left corner, we can see countries like Syria, which experienced severe drought in 2010 and high violence in 2011



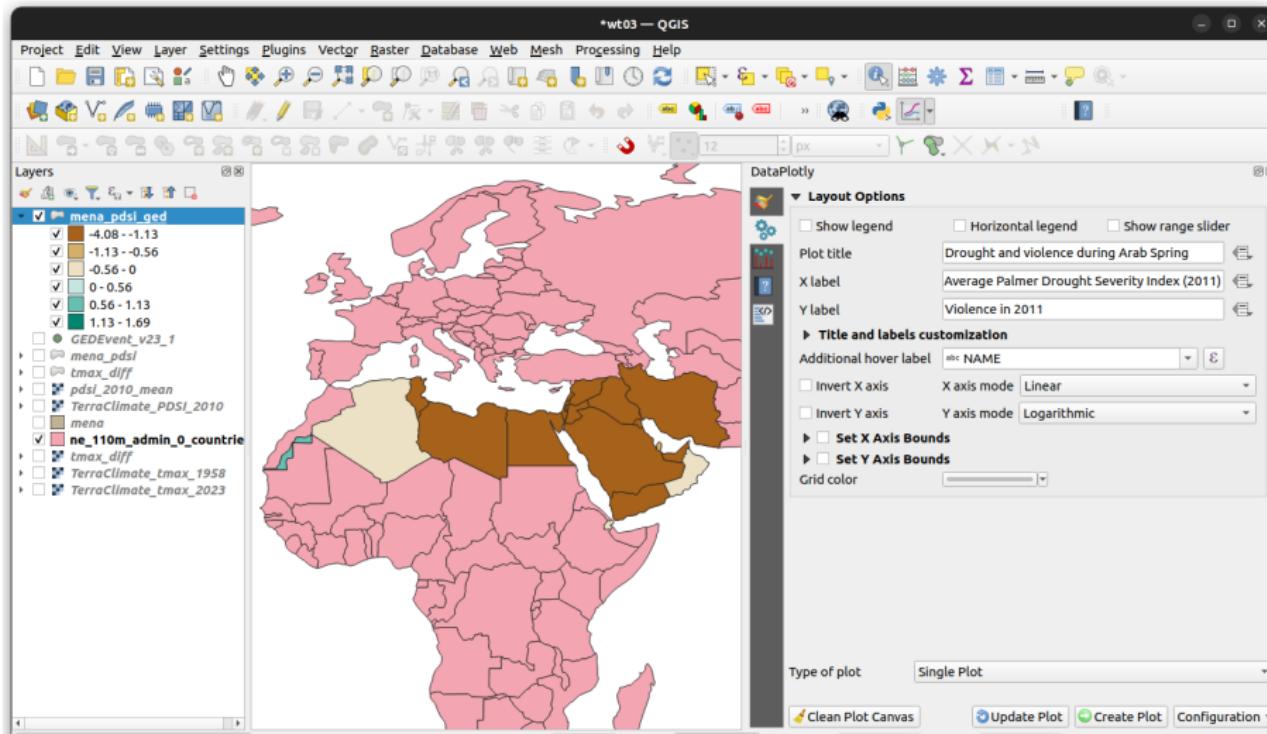
... or Iraq



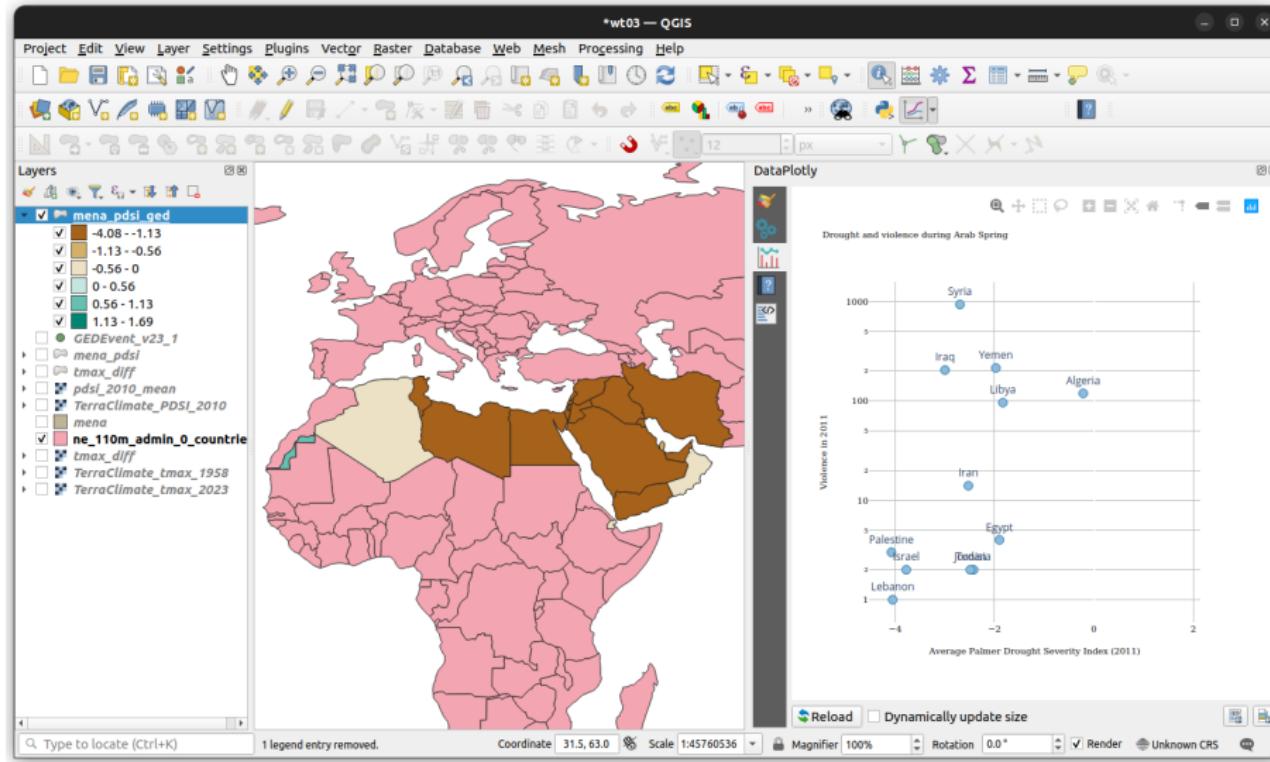
... or Yemen



We can adjust some of the graphical parameters to make the scatterplot more readable, like adding country labels and putting the violence variable on a logarithmic scale



Looks better now



You can also perform all these steps in R
(see replication code `wt03_demo.R` in `Lab11WT03.zip`)

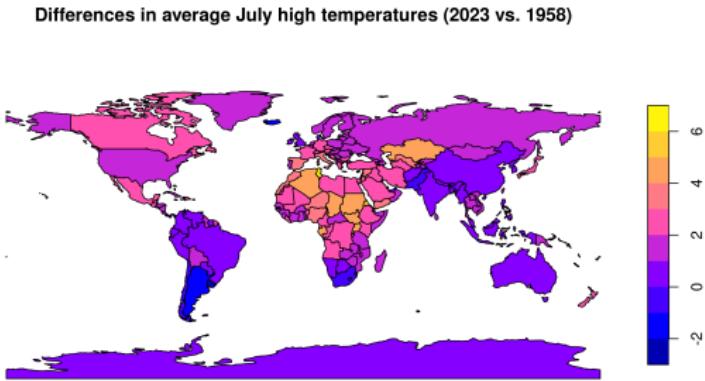


Figure 28: Vignette 1

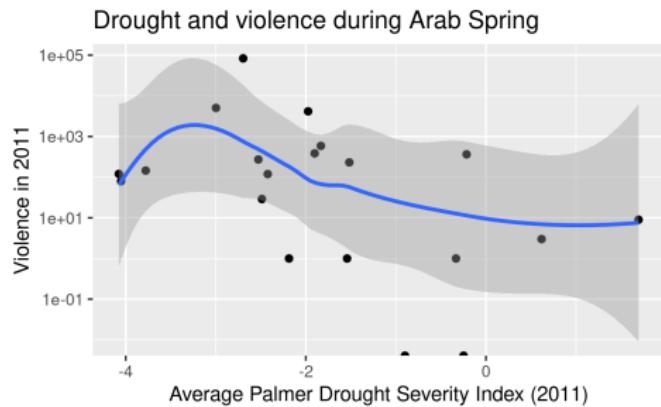
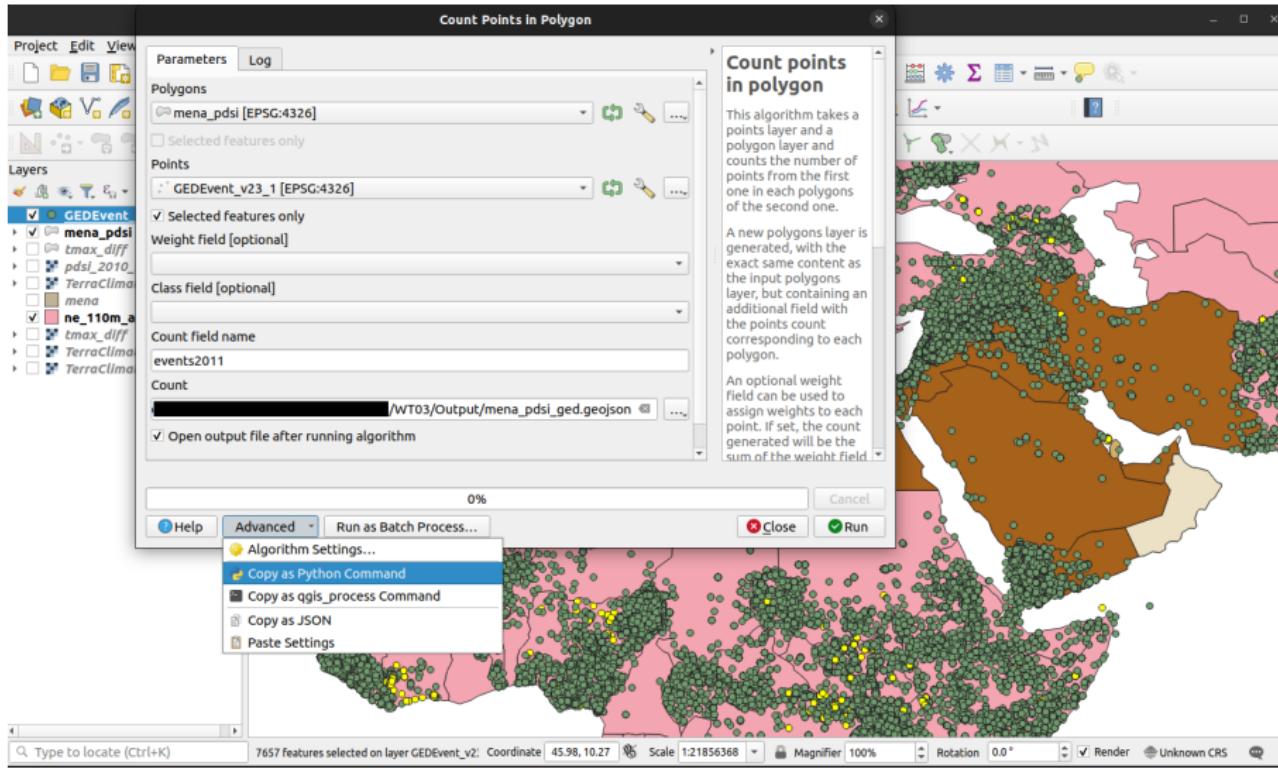


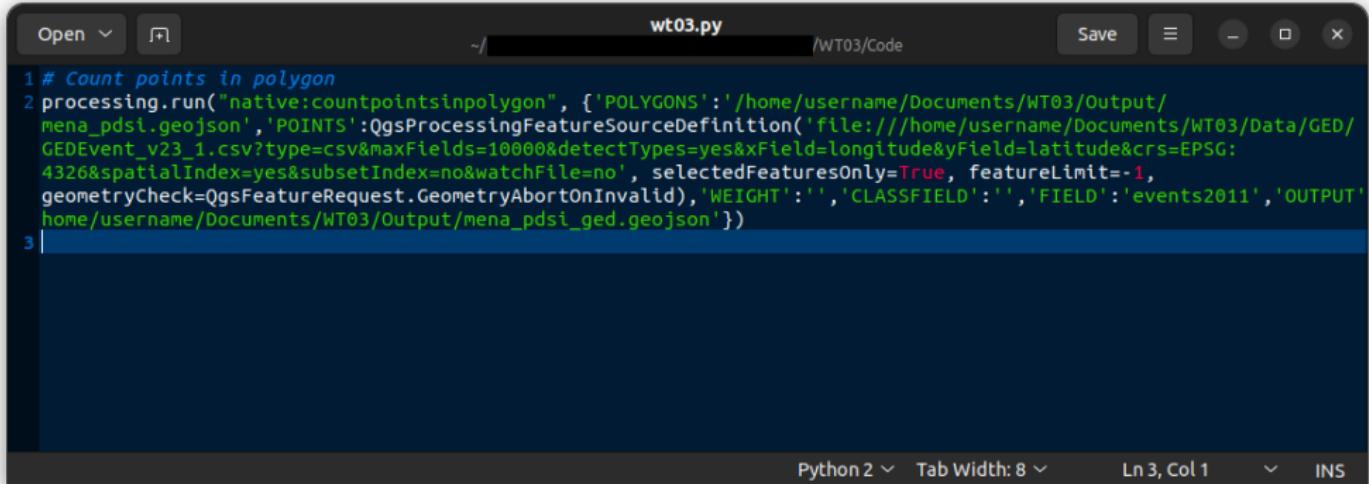
Figure 29: Vignette 2

Hot Tip: Scripting in Python QGIS

Tired on pointing and clicking? In almost every geoprocessing command, there is a menu called Advanced, with an option to Copy as Python Command



Paste it into a text file to see the code. The directory structure
(/home/username/*) will depend on where you saved the WT03 files



```
wt03.py
~/WT03/Code
Save
Open ▾
X

1 # Count points in polygon
2 processing.run("native:countpointsinpolygon", {'POLYGONS': '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/mena_pdsi.geojson', 'POINTS': 'QgsProcessingFeatureSourceDefinition('file:///home/username/Documents/WT03/Data/GED/GEDEvent_v23_1.csv?type=csv&maxFields=10000&detectTypes=yes&xField=longitude&yField=latitude&crs=EPSG:4326&spatialIndex=yes&subsetIndex=no&watchFile=no', 'selectedFeaturesOnly': True, 'featureLimit': -1, 'geometryCheck': 'QgsFeatureRequest.GeometryAbortOnInvalid'), 'WEIGHT': '', 'CLASSFIELD': '', 'FIELD': 'events2011', 'OUTPUT': '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/mena_pdsi_ged.geojson'})
```

Python 2 ▾ Tab Width: 8 ▾ Ln 3, Col 1 ▾ INS

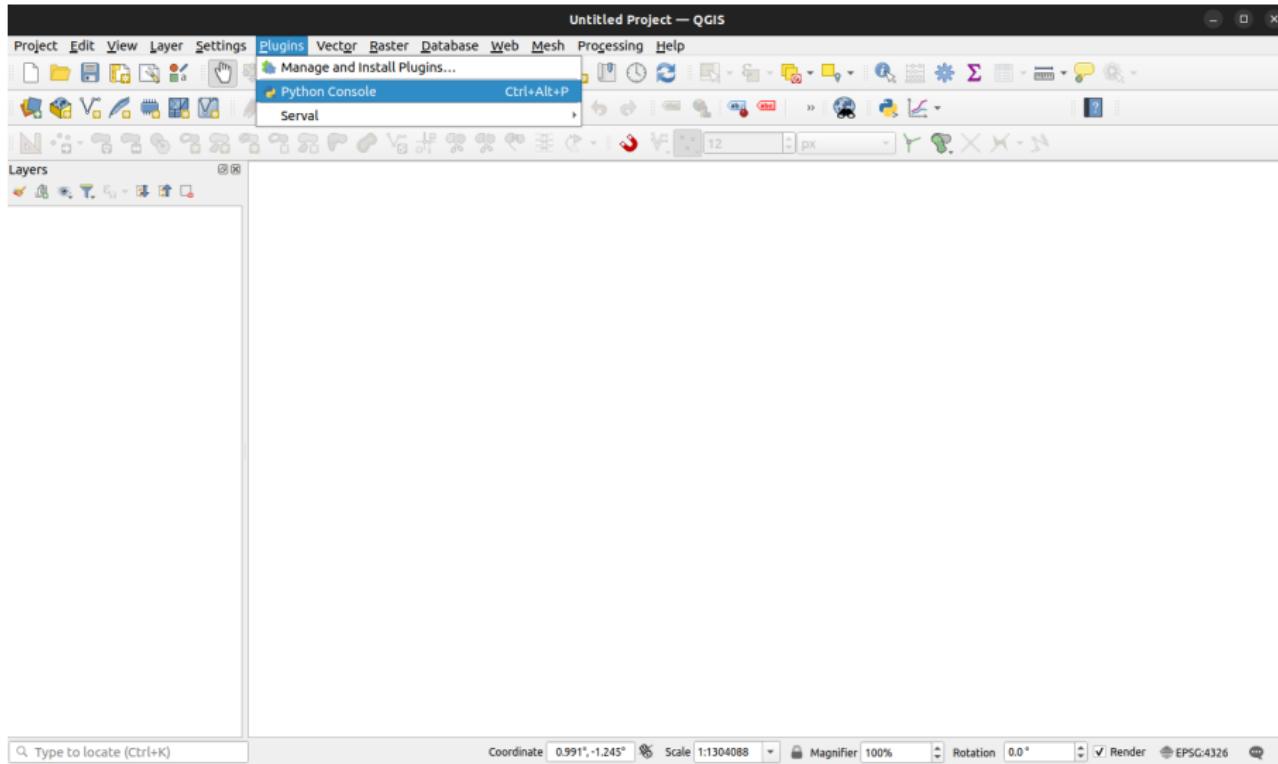
You can use these code snippets to assemble a Python script with all the commands we used today (see Code/wt03_demo.py script in the Lab11WT03.zip file)

```
*wt03_demo.py
wt03_pyqgis.py
wt03_demo.py

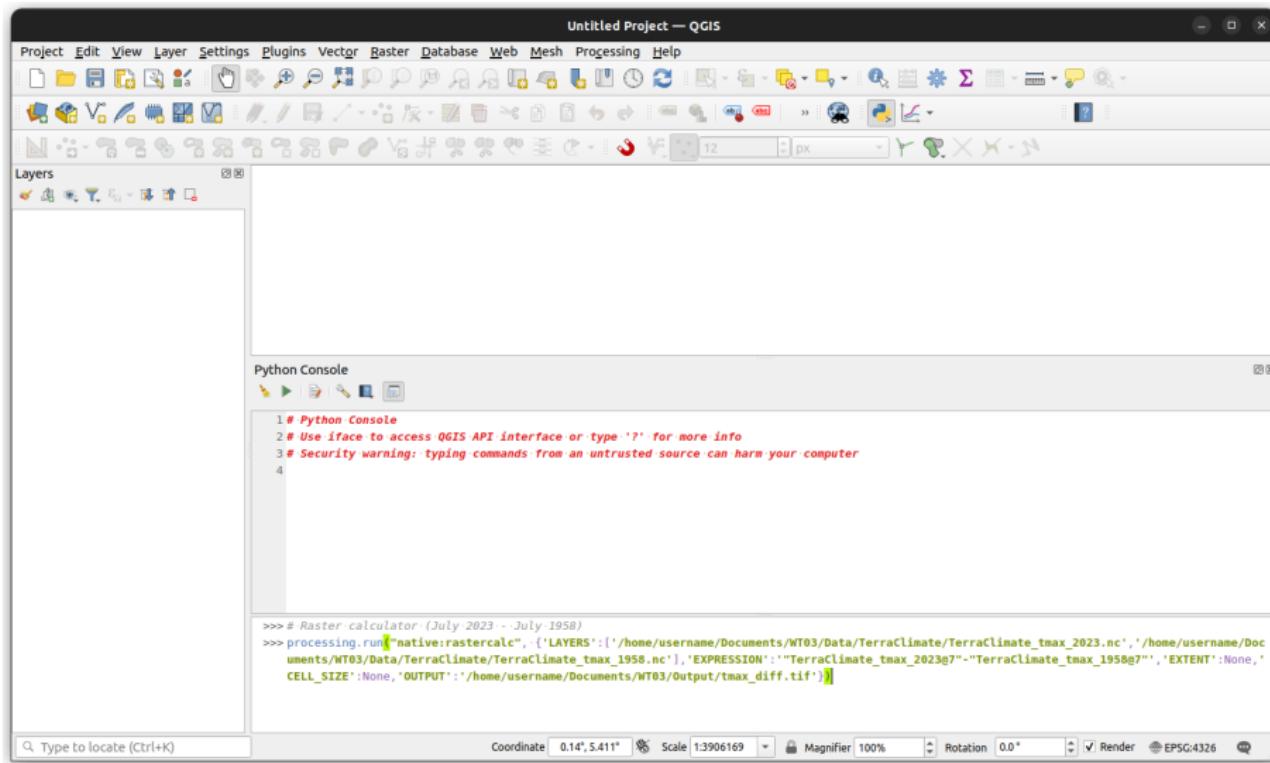
1 #####
2 # Vignette 1: Temperature change
3 #####
4 # Raster calculator (July 1950 - July 2023)
5 processing.run("native:rastercalc", {"LAYERS":['/home/username/Documents/WT03/Data/TerraClimate/TerraClimate_tmax_2023.nc', '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Data/TerraClimate/TerraClimate_tmax_1950.nc'], 'EXPRESSION': "TerraClimate_tmax_2023@1-TerraClimate_tmax_1950@1", 'EXTENT': '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/tmax_diff.tif"})
6 # Zonal statistics (average temperature difference by country)
7 processing.run("native:zonalsegreg", {"INPUT":'/home/username/Documents/WT03/Data/NE/ne_110m_admin_0_countries.shp', 'INPUT_RASTER': '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/tmax_diff.tif', 'RASTER_BAND': 1, 'COLUMN_PREFIX': 'tmax_difff_', 'STATISTICS': 2, 'OUTPUT': '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/tmax_diff.geojson'})
8 #####
9 #####
10 # Vignette 2: Drought index and Arab Spring
11 #####
12 # Raster calculator (average drought index across monthly bands in 2010)
13 processing.run("native:rastercalc", {"LAYERS":['/home/username/Documents/WT03/Data/TerraClimate/TerraClimate_PDSI_2010.nc'], 'EXPRESSION': "TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@1+TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@2+TerraClimate_PDSI_2010@3", 'EXTENT': 'None', 'CELL_SIZE': None, 'CRS': 'QgsCoordinateReferenceSystem('EPSG:4326')', 'OUTPUT': '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/pdsi_2010.tif'})
14 # Subset MENA countries
15 processing.run("native:extractbyexpression", {"INPUT":'/home/username/Documents/WT03/Data/NE/ne_110m_admin_0_countries.shp', 'EXPRESSION': 'REGION_WB=Middle East & North Africa', 'OUTPUT': '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/mena.geojson', 'FAIL_OUTPUT': ''})
16 # Zonal statistics (average drought index by country)
17 processing.run("native:zonalsegreg", {"INPUT":'/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/mena.geojson', 'INPUT_RASTER': '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/pdsi_2010.tif', 'RASTER_BAND': 1, 'COLUMN_PREFIX': 'pdsi_', 'STATISTICS': [2], 'OUTPUT': '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/mena_pdsi.geojson'})
18 # Subset 2011 GED events
19 processing.run("native:extractbyexpression", {"INPUT": 'delimitedtext:///file:///home/username/Documents/WT02/Data/GEDEvent_v23_1.csv?type=csv&naxFields=1000&detectTypes=yes&xField=longitude&yField=latitude&crs=EPSG:4326&spatialIndex=yes&subsetIndex=no&watchFile=no', 'EXPRESSION': 'year=2011', 'OUTPUT': '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/events_2011.geojson', 'FAIL_OUTPUT': ''})
20 # Count points in polygon
21 processing.run("native:countpointsinpolygon", {"POLYGONS": '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/mena_pdsi.geojson', 'POINTS': '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/events_2011.geojson', 'WEIGHT': '', 'CLASSFIELD': '', 'FIELD': 'events2011', 'OUTPUT': '/home/username/Documents/WT03/Output/mena_pdsi_qed.geojson'})
```

Bracket match Found on line: 5 Python Tab Width: 8 Ln 5, Col 364 INS

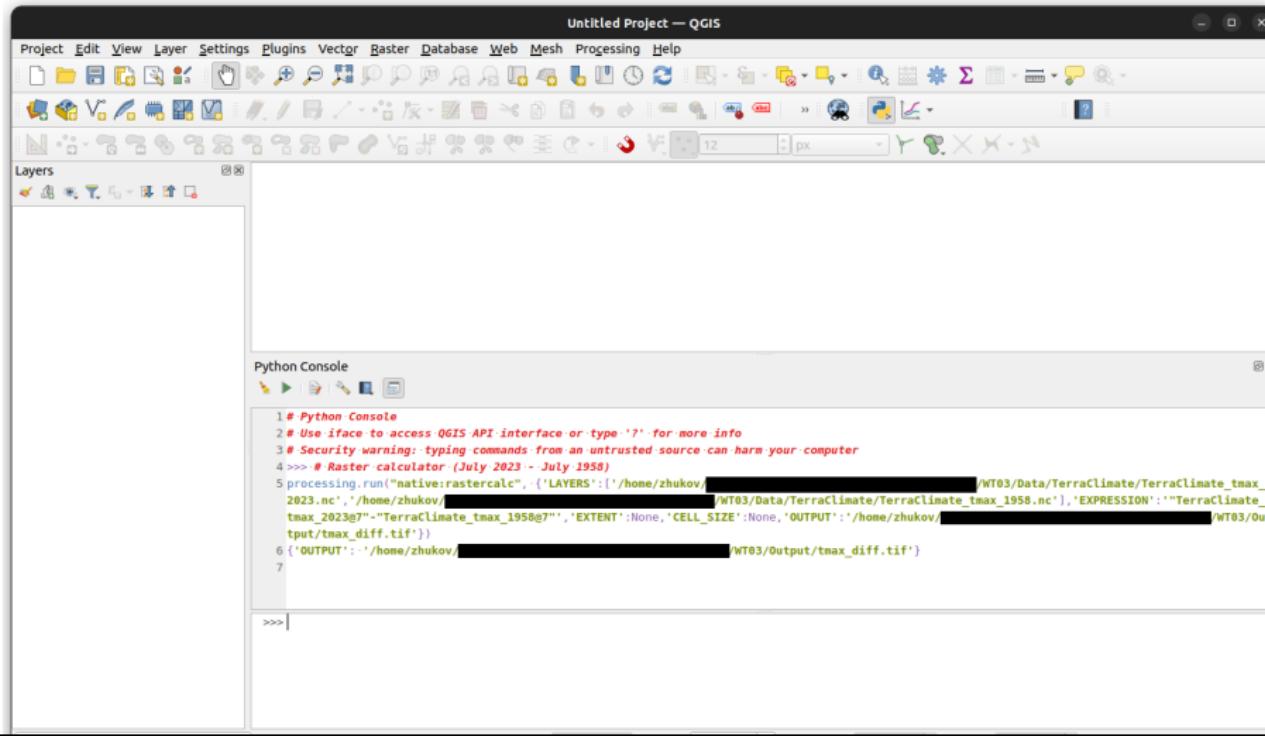
In QGIS, you can run this script through a Python console. Go to Plugins menu → Python Console



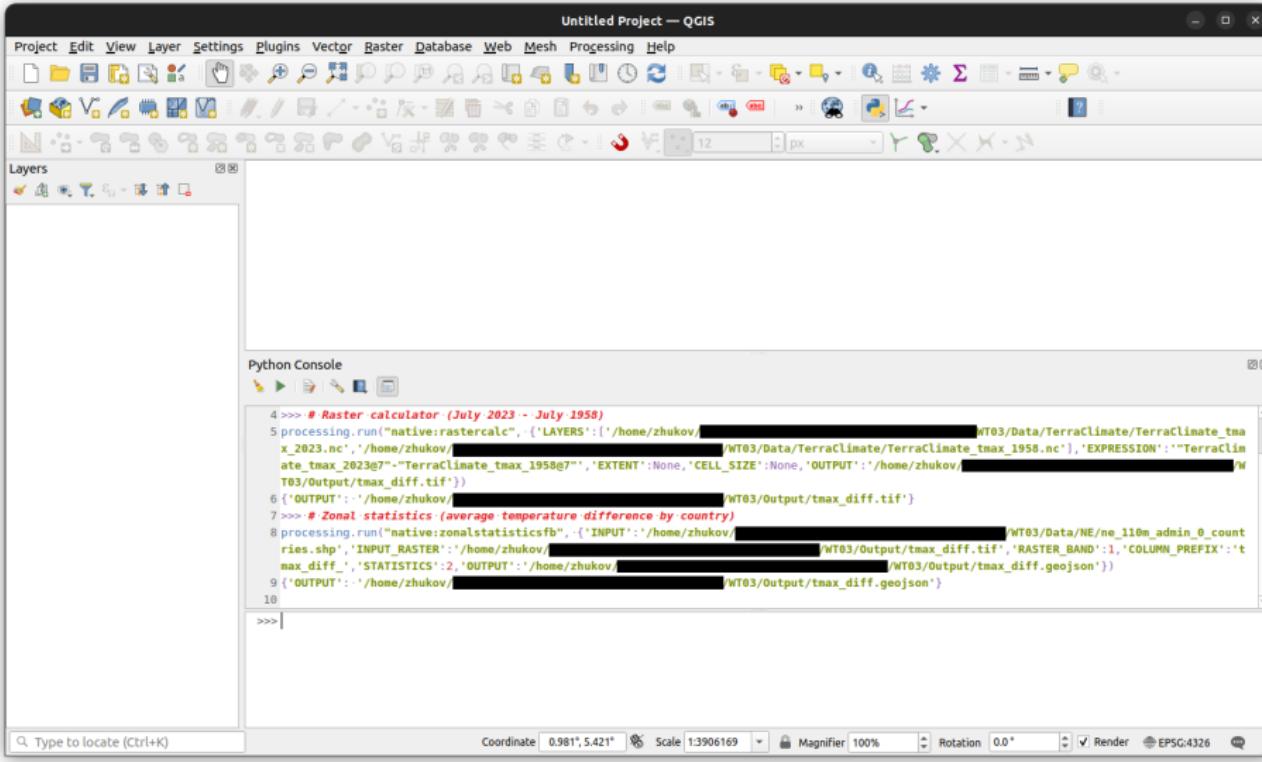
Copy a command into the console and click “Enter” (here we are re-calculating the temperature difference raster from Vignette 1)



When QGIS finishes processing, the console will print a line that starts with '**OUTPUT':..., telling you where the output file has been saved (note that this will not load the output automatically)**



We can repeat this with the next line in the code (Zonal Statistics for temperature changes by country)



The screenshot shows the QGIS application interface with an "Untitled Project — QGIS" title bar. The main window contains several toolbars and a "Layers" panel. Below the main window is a "Python Console" panel. The console displays the following Python code:

```
4 >>> # Raster calculator (July 2023 - July 1958)
5 processing.run("native:rastercalc", {'LAYERS': ['/home/zhukov/████████/WT03/Data/TerraClimate/TerraClimate_tma_x_2023.nc', '/home/zhukov/████████/WT03/Data/TerraClimate/TerraClimate_tmax_1958.nc'], 'EXPRESSION': "TerraClimate_tmax_2023@7-TerraClimate_tmax_1958@7", 'EXTENT': None, 'CELL_SIZE': None, 'OUTPUT': '/home/zhukov/████████/WT03/Output/tmax_diff.tif'})
6 {'OUTPUT': '/home/zhukov/████████/WT03/Output/tmax_diff.tif'}
7 >>> # Zonal statistics (average temperature difference by country)
8 processing.run("native:zonalstatisticsfb", {'INPUT': '/home/zhukov/████████/WT03/Data/NE/ne_110m_admin_0_countries.shp', 'INPUT_RASTER': '/home/zhukov/████████/WT03/Output/tmax_diff.tif', 'RASTER_BAND': 1, 'COLUMN_PREFIX': 'tmax_diff_', 'STATISTICS': 2, 'OUTPUT': '/home/zhukov/████████/WT03/Output/tmax_diff.geojson'}
9 {'OUTPUT': '/home/zhukov/████████/WT03/Output/tmax_diff.geojson'}
10
>>>
```

The code uses the Processing Python API to perform a raster calculation and then calculate zonal statistics for the resulting temperature difference raster across administrative boundaries.

When we open up the Python-generated file, and re-create the histogram, we see that the results are identical to the one we created earlier. Scripting can be very handy if you are doing batch processing with repetitive, easily-automated tasks

