LETTER • OPEN ACCESS

Perspectives on tipping points in integrated models of the natural and human Earth system: cascading effects and telecoupling

To cite this article: Christian L E Franzke *et al* 2022 *Environ. Res. Lett.* **17** 015004

View the article online for updates and enhancements.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH
LETTERS

LETTER

Perspectives on tipping points in integrated models of the natural and human Earth system: cascading effects and telecoupling

Christian L E Franzke[1,2,*] , Alessio Ciullo[3], Elisabeth A Gilmore[4] , Denise Margaret Matias[5,6],
Nidhi Nagabhatla[7], Anton Orlov[8], Shona K Paterson[9] , Jürgen Scheffran[10] and Jana Sillmann[8]

1   Center for Climate Physics, Institute for Basic Science, Busan, Republic of Korea
2   Pusan National University, Busan, Republic of Korea
3   Institute for Environmental Decisions, ETH, Zurich, Switzerland
4   Department of International Development, Community and Environment, Clark University, Worcester, United States of America
5   Eberswalde University for Sustainable Development, Eberswalde, Germany
6   Center for Development Research, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
7   United Nations University, Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU CRIS), Brugge, Belgium
8   CICERO Center for International Climate Research, Oslo, Norway
9   College of Business, Arts and Social Sciences, Brunel University London, Uxbridge, United Kingdom
10   Institute for Geography, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
*   Author to whom any correspondence should be addressed.

E-mail: christian.franzke@pusan.ac.kr

Abstract

The Earth system and the human system are intrinsically linked. Anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions have led to the climate crisis, which is causing unprecedented extreme events and could trigger Earth system tipping elements. Physical and social forces can lead to tipping points and cascading effects via feedbacks and telecoupling, but the current generation of climate-economy models do not generally take account of these interactions and feedbacks. Here, we show the importance of the interplay between human societies and Earth systems in creating tipping points and cascading effects and the way they in turn affect sustainability and security. The lack of modeling of these links can lead to an underestimation of climate and societal risks as well as how societal tipping points can be harnessed to moderate physical impacts. This calls for the systematic development of models for a better integration and understanding of Earth and human systems at different spatial and temporal scales, specifically those that enable decision-making to reduce the likelihood of crossing local or global tipping points.

1. Introduction

Tipping points (Lenton *et al* 2008)—ecological, climatological and social—are fundamental concepts within the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports (Masson-Delmotte *et al* 2018, IPCC 2021) and the Planetary Boundaries framework (Rockström *et al* 2009, Steffen *et al* 2015). It is frequently highlighted that crossing identified tipping points presents severe risks and would result in widespread and irreversible impacts (Steffen *et al* 2018, Otto *et al* 2020).

The concept of tipping points, however, has a longer history. Tipping points were applied earlier in other sciences to describe processes of how communities become racially segregated (Grodzins 1957,

Schelling 1971). This conceptualization suggested that even a relatively small fraction of non-whites could 'tip' a neighborhood to a racially completely different setting (Schelling 1971), with the tipping point being the threshold at which this happens. Although the results of this model are not fully supported by empirical evidence (Easterly 2009), Schelling's framing remains popular in both academic and public discourses. Gladwell (2000) elaborated the concept for a general audience to explain the concept of tipping points and how individual behavior may lead to a 'critical mass, threshold or boiling point' that results in large changes in society.

Natural and human systems, from large-scale climate systems to local ecosystems and communities, can behave in complex ways, including abrupt

changes and threshold behavior. This neutral and relatively value-free definition can be contrasted with the use of tipping point by the climate science community. Within the climate change discourse, James Hansen's use of the phrase 'climate tipping point' in 1988 in a statement to the US Congress was understood as suggesting an imminent threat through which gradual changes in radiative forcing could trigger abrupt and large-scale changes in the climate system (Hansen 2008). Thus, a tipping point in the climate change discourse has been largely used to invoke changes that are 'abrupt, non-linear, irreversible, and dangerous to humans and other species' (Russill 2015) and has been used to focus attention and foster support for urgent action. In this sense, climate tipping points have become a metaphor (Van der Hel *et al* 2018) for translating climate science into policy discourse, especially to draw attention to large risks due to crossing thresholds leading to abrupt shifts that cannot be well bounded by the existing climatic record such that we may want to avoid them or dedicate resources and planning to manage those that cannot be mitigated (Russill 2015). This shift to a risk management, rather than a cost-benefit approach that has dominated the policy discussion, has gained widespread support in recognition of the potential for large-scale disruptions that may be poorly captured in existing models (Stoerk *et al* 2018). Thus, to some extent, the 'tipping point' metaphor has been effective. However, using tipping points in a more actionable sense to support 'never to exceed' targets, however, shows less promise (Dudney and Suding 2020), suggesting that the link between tipping points and action will remain a more complex interplay between science and societal values of risk.

In Earth system science tipping points largely have a negative connotation, indicating a change which will negatively impact on society and ecosystems. In social science, they can also have a positive meaning, where societal tipping points can prompt transformations that can drive climate action (Tàbara *et al* 2018). In the context of climate change policy, positive social tipping points leading to sustainable transformation have been referred to as beneficial and increase societal resilience by reducing climate change loss and damage through mitigation and adaptation (Kopp *et al* 2016). Positive social tipping points, therefore, stand to benefit from early intervention and spreading processes in complex social networks, such as arresting contagious dynamics observed in epidemiology that lead to irreversible and uncontainable positive behavior (Otto *et al* 2020).

This makes a transdisciplinary approach necessary to evaluate the interplay between human society and environmental systems that may lead to the crossing of tipping points, the types of outcomes that include cascading effects and compound extremes which in turn may affect sustainability and security

that are related to tipping points, and models and approaches to identify and moderate these outcomes. Here we critically discuss these issues by focusing on understanding interlinkages and interactions in tipping point settings. First, we review the use of tipping points across disciplines and elaborate on an example of these interlinkages of physical tipping points with cascading effects into socioeconomic systems in the Lake Chad region. We then discuss the current state of climate-economy models and their treatment of tipping points and the need for integrated models which can capture tipping points and cascading effects in the coupled natural and human Earth system. Finally, we consider how early warning systems and governance approaches can moderate the risks from tipping points. We conclude with an outlook for next steps for our understanding and modeling of tipping points.

2. Tipping points from a mathematical and social science perspective

From a mathematical perspective, tipping points are most easily understood as bifurcations. A bifurcation is a qualitative change for a smooth change in a control parameter in the structure of fixed points, periodic orbits or limit cycles of a dynamical system which can be either attracting or repelling; Dijkstra (2013) provides a basic introduction. If a system is stable, then despite a perturbation it would return or remain close to its original state. If it is unstable then even small perturbations can lead the system to move to another attracting state. Hence, a small change in the control parameter can lead to a major qualitative change (Scheffer *et al* 2009, Lenton 2011). Furthermore, in dynamical systems theory tipping points can be seen as 'any situation where accelerating change caused by positive feedback drives the system to a new state' (van Nes *et al* 2016). Various tipping indicators for early warning have been developed and validated mainly on paleoclimate data or for ecosystems (Scheffer *et al* 2009, 2012, Lenton 2011, 2013, Milkoreit *et al* 2018). In physics, this phenomenon is called a phase transition, or critical phenomenon, whereby crossing a threshold of a tipping point leads the state of the system to change its properties, e.g. going from a solid to a liquid state (e.g. Sornette 2006). This definition is neutral and value-free and reflects the fact that the Earth system can behave in complex ways including abrupt changes and threshold behavior.

From a social science perspective, tipping points are defined as a form of 'social change whereby a small change can shift a sensitive social system into a qualitatively different state due to strongly self-amplifying feedback mechanisms' (Winkelmann *et al* 2022). These self-amplifying feedback mechanisms make the system unstable so that it can tip to a new stable state. This definition is on a conceptual

level similar to the mathematical one. However, social tipping point as a term is a boundary object that has taken on multiple meanings; it could have a negative connotation such as financial market crashes, economic crisis or anti-democratic political revolutions or it could also have a positive connotation such as contagious processes of rapidly spreading climate-friendly technologies and social norms (Milkoreit *et al* 2018, Tàbara *et al* 2018, Fisher 2019, Otto *et al* 2020). Furthermore, it needs to be seen how useful the mathematical definition is for social systems.

Centola *et al* (2018) show evidence for tipping behavior in social systems to change a majority opinion in the presence of a determined minority. If the minority reaches about 25%, a tipping point can be crossed. On the other hand, O'Brien (2020) discusses the psychology of tipping. Humans behave asymmetrically; we tip easier into a negative than a positive direction ('good luck runs out, while bad luck stays'). How this could be used in crisis situations and can be implemented in models needs to be better understood, especially how societal tipping points can be harnessed and induced to generate transformations for climate action.
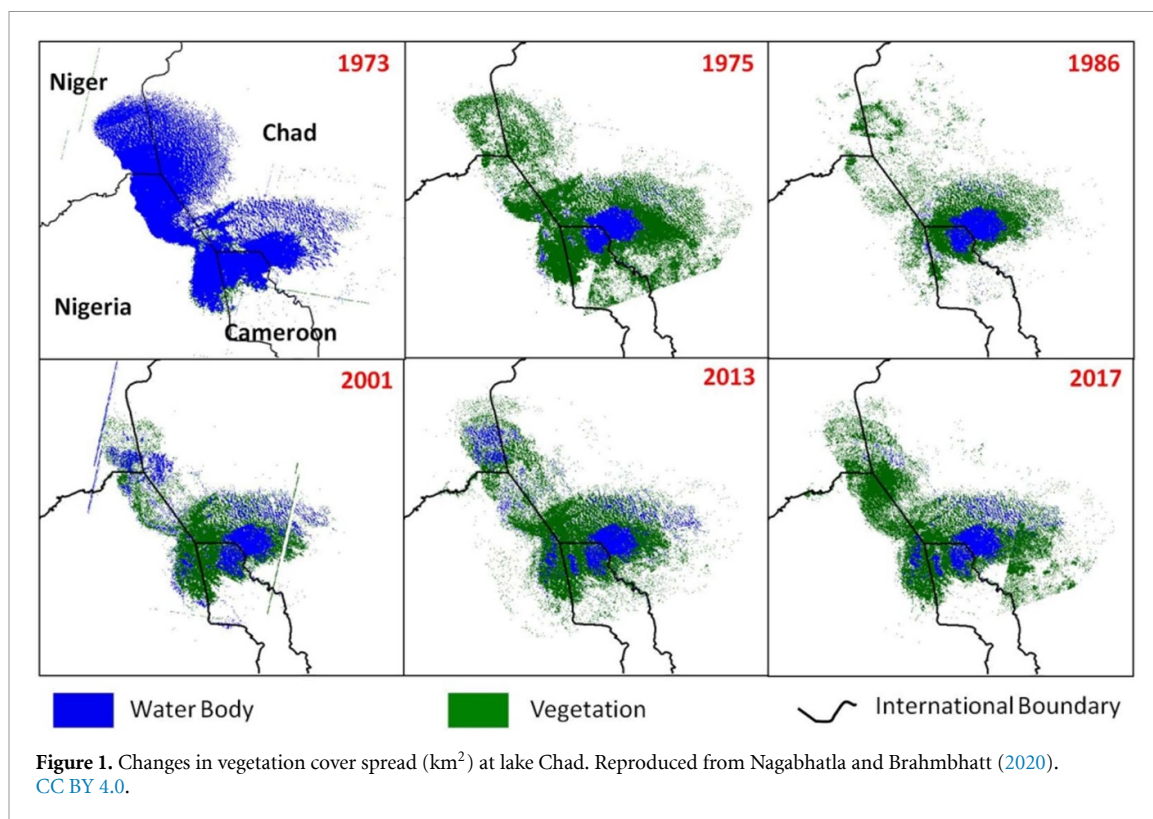
3. Tipping points, cascading effects and telecoupling

While climate action may be supported by generating positive feedbacks in societal systems, the physical impacts of climate change may undermine socioeconomic conditions. Tipping points can emerge from 'risk multiplier' mechanisms, such as the one associated with climate change triggering economic and social losses which cascade across regions and amplify other societal problems. Indeed, climate-related hazards (such as storms, floods, and droughts) cause local disasters and endanger the health of affected people, both in developing countries and industrialized countries (Franzke and Torello I Sentelles 2020, Eckstein *et al* 2021, NOAA 2021). These local areas, however, often act as hot-spots, and local impacts propagate to other areas and societies causing among others supply-chain interruptions (e.g. Haraguchi and Lall 2015, Franzke 2017) and food insecurity (Gaupp *et al* 2019, Naqvi *et al* 2020). Furthermore, local impacts can act as a trigger and amplifier of other social problems via telecoupling (Liu *et al* 2013, 2019, Kapsar *et al* 2019). This latter effect includes poverty and political instability (Helbing 2013, Kelman 2020, World Economic Forum 2021), and likely occurs where economies are climate-sensitive (e.g. agriculture) and where the infrastructure is exposed to climate change (e.g. coastal areas, river basins).

To make things concrete, we now discuss one hot-spot and how it is affected by tipping points and cascading effects, and which is representative of the complexity of the Earth system and human

system interactions and cascading effects we are concerned about here. The Sahel region and, in particular, the Lake Chad Basin has been a research and development puzzle (Nagabhatla *et al* 2021). The Lake Chad Basin constitutes not only a complex environmental system but also has challenging socio-economic and socio-cultural settings that have a significant impact on regional security and sustainability, as the Lake Chad Basin provides livelihood for more than 30 million people (Leblanc *et al* 2007). The Lake Chad Basin has undergone significant changes over the last few decades (Nagabhatla and Brahmbhatt 2020, Pham-Duc *et al* 2020) (figure 1). These changes have had an impact on water availability and quality due to increased salinity. Furthermore, the regional geopolitical dynamics, socio-economic structures and political stability is threatened by multiple crises and conflicts, which can be partly attributed to resource scarcity (Nagabhatla *et al* 2021). Overall, this hydrological disaster triggered a massive humanitarian response worldwide and provides a storyline on tipping points (Skah and Lyammouri 2020). In particular, the cross-border arrangement to water sharing is a mix of customary norms and state-negotiated policy mechanisms. In such complicated settings, a small trigger can lead to big consequences. For instance, the decrease in surface area of Lake Chad for nearly 50 years is a classic case of threshold-crossing that has not only influenced the regional dynamics of water sharing, but also influenced the socio-economic and security situation. Many studies have linked the rise of Boko Haram, a terrorist group, to the Lake Chad crisis (e.g. Connor 2017, Piesse 2017, Nagarajan *et al* 2018). A recent synthesis by Magrin and De Montclos (2018) discusses the environmental, economic, and political interactions and their cascading effects. Building on the concept of tipping points, examination of Lake Chad reflects the difficulty to explain or forecast the multifaceted impacts of abrupt and sometimes irreversible change, and how they pose considerable challenges to policy makers, communities and institutions trying to balance the needs and priorities of human well-being and ecological sustainability. In the case of the Lake Chad region the tipping point narrative also opens the opportunity for the discussion of the regional integration of the sustainability agenda wherein interventions like inter-basin water transfer are placed as a solution to mitigate the water crisis (Sayan *et al* 2020).

As the example shows, climate change and unsustainable resource management can affect the sustainability of natural resources, which can increase vulnerability. If people cannot cope with the consequences and limit the risks, generally through robust institutions, instability and conflict is more likely (e.g. Buhaug and Uexkull 2021, IMCCS 2021). In these cases, there may be further adverse impacts, including additional overexploitation of resources, low agency migration (McLeman *et al* 2021) or the

Figure 1. Changes in vegetation cover spread (km^2) at lake Chad. Reproduced from Nagabhatla and Brahmbhatt (2020). CC BY 4.0.
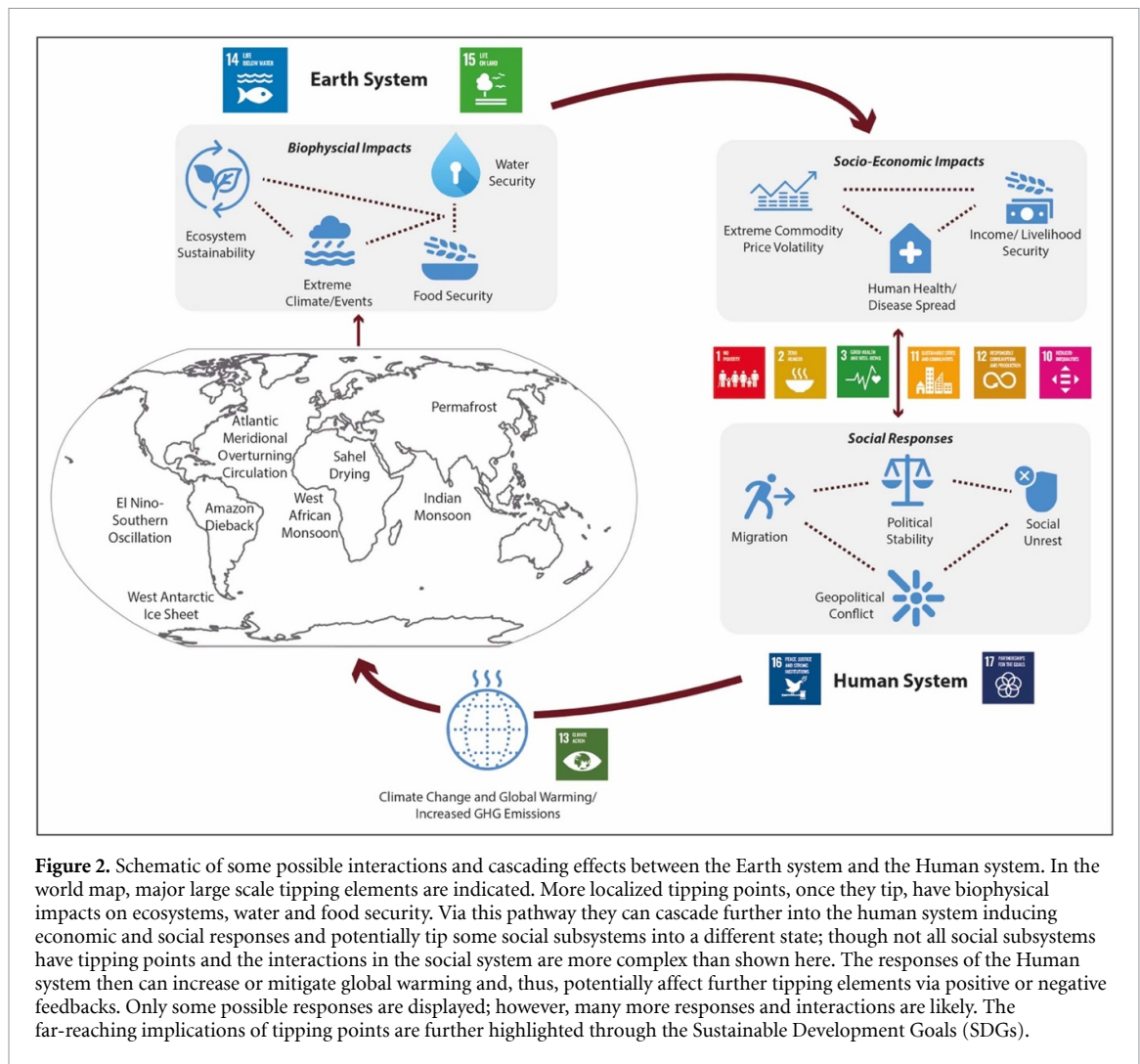
prolongation of violence or conflict in areas that are already experiencing conflict (Kamta *et al* 2021). Furthermore, land scarcity can affect the availability of water and lead to crop losses. An example of telecoupling is that major droughts in crop producing areas can lead to a rise in food prices elsewhere due to the global food marketplace. This shows that local disasters can have significant impacts elsewhere by cascading through globally linked networks. This needs to be considered, as expressed in the nexus of water, energy, and food, the complex relationship between climate and migration, the compounding effect of conflict in areas that are especially vulnerable to climate change, scale linkages and conflict-cooperation transitions, tipping points, compound effects and cascading events. A possible set of interactions, tipping points, cascading effects and telecoupling are schematically represented in figure 2 (Note that these interactions are indicative only). Examples of vulnerable regional crisis hot-spots are in the Mediterranean region, Sahel Zone, Middle East and South Asia (e.g. Brauch *et al* 2016, Fitton *et al* 2019, Rodriguez Lopez *et al* 2019).

4. Modeling the socio-economic impact of tipping points

Given the importance of these interactions for climate risk and climate action, it motivates the development of enhanced models to better quantify these effects. Modeling climate impacts and damages in large-scale Integrated Assessment Models (IAM), that were designed primarily to evaluate climate mitigation pathways and costs, is challenging. Currently, many (IAM), such as DICE (Nordhaus 2018), FUND (Waldhof *et al* 2014) and REMIND (Leimbach *et al* 2010), represent the impact of economic activities on climate in the form of greenhouse gas emissions and the impact of climate change on the economy in the form of economic damage functions. These functions do not generally incorporate these non-linearities or feedbacks which could result in substantial damages if properly accounted for (Dietz *et al* 2021).

Such damage functions broadly fall into two categories: economic and biophysical damage functions. The former ones are derived from econometric models, which empirically estimate the causal effects between changes in climate variables (e.g. temperature and precipitation) and economic outcomes, e.g. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Burke *et al* 2018, Pretis *et al* 2018). Econometric models are rooted in empirical evidence based on observations, but do not explicitly reveal the transmission channels of climate impacts. Biophysical damage functions (e.g. Piontek *et al* 2021) estimate the relationship between climate and biophysical variables (e.g. effects of temperature changes on crop yields, worker productivity, and health). This type of damage function is used in process-based IAMs, Input-Output (IO) and Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) models to provide an economic valuation of climate impacts. Compared to econometric models, multi-region multi-sector IAMs, IO, and CGE models can explicitly incorporate the transmission

Figure 2. Schematic of some possible interactions and cascading effects between the Earth system and the Human system. In the world map, major large scale tipping elements are indicated. More localized tipping points, once they tip, have biophysical impacts on ecosystems, water and food security. Via this pathway they can cascade further into the human system inducing economic and social responses and potentially tip some social subsystems into a different state; though not all social subsystems have tipping points and the interactions in the social system are more complex than shown here. The responses of the Human system then can increase or mitigate global warming and, thus, potentially affect further tipping elements via positive or negative feedbacks. Only some possible responses are displayed; however, many more responses and interactions are likely. The far-reaching implications of tipping points are further highlighted through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

channels of climate impacts and reveal cross-regional and cross-sectoral interactions. In large-scale IAMs, economic impact assessments are typically based on damage functions that are calibrated using global or regional mean temperatures and global mean sea level rise (Diaz and Moore 2017). There are economic impact studies, where biophysical impacts are derived from climate projections with a high spatio-temporal resolution, but the impacts are typically averaged and smoothed out to capture the long-term trends, thereby leaving out the impacts of variability (Orlov *et al* 2019). Thus, global economic models estimate primarily the economic responses to long-term effects of climate change, while the effects of climate extremes remain poorly represented. However, a growing body of research reveals that the frequency and intensity of climate extremes will likely increase with global warming (Brown 2020, Perkins-Kirkpatrick and Lewis 2020, IPCC 2021) with a related risk of potential compound events and multiple breadbasket failures (Zscheischler *et al* 2018, 2020, Gaupp *et al* 2019, Wang *et al* 2021a, 2021b). In this context, the risk of tipping points is of huge concern (Lenton *et al* 2019).

Although growing scientific evidence predicts more severe and frequent climate extremes, the estimates of the regional changes in their magnitude and frequency are highly uncertain (van der Wiel and Bintanja 2021). Economic and biophysical damage functions, which are derived using historical observations and extrapolated using future climate projections, might fall short in accurately estimating potential climate damages. An impact assessment of potential tipping points is even more challenging due to a lack of observations. Therefore, the estimates of economic damages from catastrophic events are typically based on expert judgement (Cai *et al* 2015). In that regard, a lack of data and uncertainties associated with climate extremes poses a big challenge to economic and societal impact assessments.

Furthermore, incorporating biophysical shocks into economic modelling is associated with several other challenges. The curse of dimensionality implies a trade-off between the spatio-temporal scale and coherence of economic models. The treatment of space and time are two challenging aspects for economic modelling of climate extremes and tipping

points (Okuyama 2007). Climate extremes could be very localized and occur in a short period of time. Even though socio-economic consequences of climate extremes might be moderate from a large-scale perspective, they could impose an existential threat to the livelihood of local communities and individuals. For example, many smallholder farms in poor countries are subsistence-oriented, disconnected from food markets, and receive little or no financial support, and therefore, might be especially vulnerable to adverse changes in weather conditions. Impacts on such groups cannot be directly derived from large-scale economic models (Aaheim *et al* 2021). To provide more insights into climate-induced changes in behavior and interactions among individuals and institutions, Agent Based Models (ABMs) are used (Czupryna *et al* 2020, Naqvi *et al* 2020).

Moreover, political and social responses and interactions to climate and environmental changes are currently not fully represented in most economic models. The human sphere typically consists of the energy sector and land-use in order to compute optimal mitigation pathways. Promising approaches to model political and social responses, include social dynamics (Castellano *et al* 2009), Earth system economics (Galbraith 2021) and big data approaches applied to social data.

5. Early warning systems: vital for decision support and beyond

When developing plans and policies, it is crucial that negative tipping points are not crossed and that the implemented plan adapts to changes in a way that it continuous to perform satisfactorily under changing conditions. This is accomplished by implementing monitoring and early warning systems (EWS) which indicate and signal when tipping points are being reached (van Ginkel *et al* 2020). For example, adaptive planning approaches, such as the Dynamic Adaptation Policy Pathways (DAAP) (Haasnoot *et al* 2013), support the development of adaptive plans which allows taking actions and changing measures *before* crossing a tipping point. As such, DAAP is a proactive decision support method, where decisions are taken to prevent, and not to respond to, critical changes. DAAP accomplishes this by employing an EWS with the goal of detecting signals of future changes before these occur.

While EWS have been developed to predict tipping points of natural phenomena, it has so far been challenging to implement them in the context of social tipping points (Grimm and Schneider 2011). For example, it has been argued that EWS in time series provide testable predictions for natural or mechanistic systems but not for social systems (Bentley *et al* 2014). Instead, Bentley *et al* (2014) suggest focusing more attention on probabilistic insights from collective social dynamics such

as heterogeneity, connectivity, and individual-based thresholds.

The challenges of using EWS to prevent social tipping points can be elaborated through the conflict in Syria. Before the Syrian uprising, that began in 2011, the greater Fertile Crescent region (of which Syria is part of) experienced the most severe drought in the instrumental record (Kelley *et al* 2015). The role of this drought on the subsequent political unrest which precipitated the ongoing violent conflict in Syria, however, remains contested (Gleick 2014, Selby *et al* 2017, Ide 2018). In one interpretation, the drought is attributed to the political uprising by an influx of farmers into the capital who had lost their livelihoods which aggravated existing tensions related to economic conditions and services. Reviewing the evidence for each of these links, Ide (2018) concludes that that large economic losses to the agricultural sector and the resulting rural to urban migration are supported but still contested. Whether the economic losses or the migration played a role in the observed urban unrest, however, is poorly understood (Ide 2018). By contrast, political factors such as the ongoing repression and the severity of the response by the regime are more clearly associated with the protests and the escalation (Selby *et al* 2017). The competing claims are an indicator that compounding effects and tipping points in both natural and social processes preclude simple statements on the dominant or even single causal mechanisms in the Syrian case. In such cases, an EWS would need to recognize these multi-dimensional drivers that underpin the complex interaction of conflict risks and climate risks (Hegre *et al* 2019, Mach *et al* 2019). Creating an EWS that is equally sensitive to both social and natural tipping points is, therefore, necessary for decision support in complex situations.

Grimm and Schneider (2011) enumerate four conditions for successful EWS of social tipping points:

(a) the systematic collection of event data and expert assessments;
(b) the analysis of data based on advanced social science techniques;
(c) development of strategic response scenarios and consequence assessments;
(d) unbiased, impartial, and independent presentation of policy and implementation options to policymakers.

Generally, EWS should be considered within the context of identifying and avoiding negative physical and social tipping points. However, there may also be benefits to identifying early warning signals along pathways that aim for positive change to avert inequitable outcomes or traps that may forestall future progress such as lock-in effects (e.g. Haasnoot *et al* 2019).

6. Governance in the presence of tipping points

While physical tipping points have become more widely used in the literature, there is a long-standing and growing critique of the concept especially when considering the Planetary Boundaries framework from a social construction perspective. Planetary Boundaries, when initially conceived, ignored global inequality and social justice (Biermann and Kim 2020), instead framed tipping points as the extent to which the global human society could impact natural processes (Rockström *et al* 2009). Society faces immediate, persistent and pervasive choices about how to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities associated not only with intractable challenges to our resilience, such as climate change, but also potential tipping's in societal functioning that could lock-in inequalities and inequities (Adger *et al* 2018, Thomas *et al* 2019).

The usability of frameworks such as Planetary Boundaries therefore become implausible from a societal and policy perspective unless translated through a governance lens (van Ginkel *et al* 2020). This reality identifies a very real need for political processes and institutions that properly detect, analyze, and debate continual change to existing biophysical and social landscapes and then mitigate and adapt in the face of this change.

The implementation of policy action is driven by the values and priorities of society. Collective action, at all scales, in the face of change is strongly dependent on interactions and information flows between individuals and groups due to reciprocity and exchange. The mechanism and degree of knowledge transfer is equally, if not more, paramount for sustainability efforts since that engagement process will determine the degree of knowledge and information available for transfer. This centers the reality of social tipping points around both governance and social justice, a reality that acknowledges uncertainties associated with the response capabilities and adaptive capacities of both social and natural systems (Adger *et al* 2017, Patterson *et al* 2018, Thomas *et al* 2019).

Tipping points becoming synonymous with climate risks may also pose challenges for describing social systems and may promote misunderstanding about the impact of physical climatic changes on social systems. There is no reason to believe that an abrupt change in a physical or environmental condition would correspond to a similar abrupt change in a human system—or that a gradual environmental change may not lead to a more sudden change in a human system (Bentley *et al* 2014). For example, Kopp *et al* (2016) draw critical distinctions between shocks that are experienced in economic systems and threshold behavior that may be observed in climate or societal interactions, recognizing that economic shocks may arise due to tipping elements, gradual change as well as non-climatic

triggers. Human systems can also exhibit behaviors that are much more complex than suggested by the physical tipping point model. This type of more complex relationship was recently shown in Bell *et al* (2021), where contrary to expectations, individuals would continue to populate coastal areas due to their economic, social, and cultural capital even as the climate risks increase due to sea-level rise (Bell *et al* 2021).

To prevent destabilizing tipping points, adequate governance is needed which anticipates and avoids hazardous pathways so that we can stay within the planetary boundaries. To contain systemic risks, a challenge is to develop adaptive governance approaches at multiple institutional levels that assess the underlying complex mechanisms and induce positive social tipping points, facilitating a transformation to more resilience, sustainability and peacebuilding (Brauch *et al* 2016). The stability of cooperation or conflict is unclear when escalation occurs, especially in the presence of climate change. Whether climate stress facilitates a cycle of cooperation, or a cycle of conflict, or other shifts between cooperation and conflict, depends ultimately on the societal response.

7. Outlook

Our discussion reveals an urgent need for the development of integrated Human-Earth System models which contain or can reasonably well represent tipping points and cascading effects and for more interdisciplinary research in this area. The Lake Chad Basin situation demonstrates how hydro-meteorological variability and climate change dynamics play in tandem to generate manifold tipping points and potential cascading effect settings acting along with social, cultural, and political elements and, thus, creating cascading effects between the environment and society which cannot be separately dealt with. There is also paleodata evidence for cascading effects propagating from the climate system to ecosystems and societies leading to societal collapses or transformations (Brovkin *et al* 2021). This calls for more rigorous interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research on integrated natural and human Earth System tipping points and cascading effects and more causal link studies. Integrated natural and human Earth system models will be better able to support decision making (Lempert *et al* 2009, Haasnoot *et al* 2013, Kasprzyk *et al* 2013). However, the complexity of Integrated natural and human Earth System modelling might come at a cost of their interpretability and practical usefulness. Therefore, a stronger stakeholder engagement might be needed when designing modelling interfaces and scenarios.

Such integrated models should also include social equity and social justice mechanisms. This seems to be a pressing issue since inequality is currently fixed in Integrated Assessment Models in the form of Negishi

welfare weights (Stanton 2011, Rao *et al* 2017). The emerging scholarship on policies addressing tipping point settings is promising. For instance, the work of Moser and Rodgers (2012) in urban landscapes and urban conflicts integrates the dimensions of political economy, power dynamics and distribution within a society as underlying factors of urban tipping points.

Tipping points in social systems also need to be better understood in order to detect their presence and allow early interventions. In physical climate science and ecology, tipping points are nowadays a rigorous mathematical concept with potentially predictive skills. In social climate science, tipping points may at times seem to be still more like a metaphor (Van der Hel *et al* 2018). For example, Lenton (2020) discusses cascading tipping points and how to use tipping points to start positive change. This requires process understanding, which might be difficult for social systems to achieve, but attitude change might be possible.

Sustainable and adaptive governance approaches include mitigation, adaptation, the building of social networks, disaster management, and conflict resolution. To meet the temperature limit of 1.5 °C or 2 °C according to the 2015 Paris agreement, an anticipative policy framework will be necessary to avoid perilous pathways, and which allows for a systemic transformation towards self-organized stabilization. Early warning systems can build on measuring sensitivity, including criteria for instability, thresholds for transitions, factors of criticality and control mechanisms to facilitate transformation across tipping points. These can be incorporated into integrated modeling of human-environment interaction and dynamic social tipping processes, using agent-based modeling (behavioral rules) and social network analysis (spread of cascading events). Improving the cross-scale modelling integration (i.e. global vs. local) is needed to better represent the impacts of cascading effects on most vulnerable groups. This might be achieved by coupled climate models, global large-scale economic models, which capture cross-sectoral and cross-regional dependencies and micro-economic ABM modelling, which better depict heterogeneity and interactions in the human system at a local scale.

Tipping points as an organizing concept, as a way of bringing the potential for large, potentially catastrophic risks from climate change to the attention of policymakers, have shown some success. Continuing improvements in the assessment and communication of these risks to both physical and human systems are very much needed (Simpson *et al* 2021) together with interdisciplinary research and knowledge exchange.

Data availability statement

No new data were created or analysed in this study.

ORCID iDs

Christian L E Franzke ⓘ https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4111-1228
Elisabeth A Gilmore ⓘ https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9037-6751
Shona K Paterson ⓘ https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3107-585X
Jürgen Scheffran ⓘ https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7171-3062

References

Aaheim H A, Orlov A and Sillmann J 2021 Cross-sectoral challenges for adaptation modelling *Climate Adaptation Modelling* ed C Kondrup *et al* (Basel: Springer Nature Switzerland) accepted

Adger W, Brown I and Surminski S 2018 Advances in risk assessment for climate change adaptation policy *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* A **376** 20180106

Adger W, Butler C and Walker-Springett K 2017 Moral reasoning in adaptation to climate change *Environ. Polit.* **26** 371–90

Bell A *et al* 2021 Migration towards Bangladesh coastlines projected to increase with sea-level rise through 2100 *Environ. Res. Lett.* **16** 024045

Bentley R *et al* 2014 Social tipping points and Earth systems dynamics *Front. Environ. Sci.* **2** 35

Biermann F and Kim R E 2020 The boundaries of the planetary boundary framework: a critical appraisal of approaches to define a 'safe operating space' for humanity *Annu. Rev. Environ. Res.* **45** 497–521

Brauch H G, Spring Ú O, Grin J and Scheffran J (eds) 2016 *Handbook on Sustainability Transition and Sustainable Peace* vol 10 (Berlin: Springer)

Brovkin V *et al* 2021 Past abrupt changes, tipping points and cascading impacts in the Earth system *Nat. Geosci.* **14** 550–8

Brown S 2020 Future changes in heatwave severity, duration and frequency due to climate change for the most populous cities *Weather Clim. Extremes* **30** 100278

Buhaug H and Von Uexkull N 2021 Vicious circles: violence, vulnerability, and climate change *Annu. Rev. Environ. Res.* **46** 545–68

Burke M, Davis W M and Diffenbaugh N S 2018 Large potential reduction in economic damages under UN mitigation targets *Nature* **557** 549–53

Cai Y, Judd K L, Lenton T M, Lontzek T S and Narita D 2015 Environmental tipping points significantly affect the cost-benefit assessment of climate policies *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA* **112** 4606–11

Castellano C, Fortunato S and Loreto V 2009 Statistical physics of social dynamics *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **81** 591

Centola D, Becker J, Brackbill D and Baronchelli A 2018 Experimental evidence for tipping points in social convention *Science* **360** 1116–9

Connor G 2017 'Violent extremism' in the lake chad basin: understanding the drivers of the Boko Haram insurgency *NUPI Report* (Accessed 22 August 2021) (https://doi.org/10.1097/EDE.0000000000001444)

Czupryna M, Franzke C L E, Hokamp S and Scheffran J 2020 An agent-based approach to integrated assessment modelling of climate change *J. Artif. Soc. Soc. Simul.* **23** 1–7

Diaz D and Moore F 2017 Quantifying the economic risks of climate change *Nat. Clim. Change* **7** 774–82

Dietz S, Rising J, Stoerk T and Wagner G 2021 Economic impacts of tipping points in the climate system *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA* **118** e2103081118

Dijkstra H 2013 *Nonlinear Climate Dynamics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)

Dudney J and Suding K N 2020 The elusive search for tipping points *Nat. Ecol. Evol.* **4** 1449–50

Easterly W 2009 Empirics of strategic interdependence: the case of the racial tipping point *J. Macroecon.* **9** 1–34

Eckstein D, Künzel V and Schaefer L 2021 Global climate risk index 2021 *German Watch* (available at: http://germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_1.pdf) (Accessed 14 June 2021)

Fisher D 2019 The broader importance of #FridaysForFuture *Nat. Clim. Change* **9** 430–1

Fitton N *et al* 2019 The vulnerabilities of agricultural land and food production to future water scarcity *Glob. Environ. Change* **58** 101944

Franzke C L 2017 Impacts of a changing climate on economic damages and insurance *Econ. Disasters Clim. Change* **1** 95–110

Franzke C L and Torello I Sentelles H 2020 Risk of extreme high fatalities due to weather and climate hazards and its connection to large-scale climate variability *Clim. Change* **162** 507–25

Galbraith E D 2021 Earth system economics: a biophysical approach to the human component of the Earth system *Earth Sys. Dyn.* **12** 671–87

Gaupp F, Hall J, Mitchell D and Dadson S 2019 Increasing risks of multiple breadbasket failure under 1.5 and 2C global warming *Agric. Syst.* **175** 34–45

Gladwell M 2000 The tipping point: how little things can make a big difference. Little, Brown

Gleick P H 2014 Water, drought, climate change, and conflict in Syria *Weather Clim. Soc.* **6** 331–40

Grimm S and Schneider G 2011 Predicting social tipping points. Current research and the way forward *Technical report* German Development Institute (available at: http://kops.uni-konstanz.de/bitstream/handle/123456789/18359/Schneider.pdf?sequence=2) (Accessed 15 May 2021)

Grodzins M 1957 Metropolitan segregation *Sci. Am.* **197** 33–41

Haasnoot M, Brown S, Scussolini P, Jimenez J A, Vafeidis A T and Nicholls R J 2019 Generic adaptation pathways for coastal archetypes under uncertain sea-level rise *Environ. Res. Commun.* **1** 071006

Haasnoot M, Kwakkel J H, Walker W E and Ter Maat J 2013 Dynamic adaptive policy pathways: a method for crafting robust decisions for a deeply uncertain world *Glob. Environ. Change* **23** 485–98

Hansen J, 2008. Twenty years later: tipping points near on global warming, *The Guardian* (available at: www.theguardian.com/environment/2008/jun/23/climatechange.carbonemissions) (Accessed 22 November 2021)

Haraguchi M and Lall U 2015 Flood risks and impacts: a case study of Thailand's floods in 2011 and research questions for supply chain decision making *Int. J. Disaster Risk Reduct.* **14** 256–72

Hegre H *et al* 2019 ViEWS: a political violence early-warning system *J. Peace Res.* **56** 155–74

Helbing D 2013 Globally networked risks and how to respond *Nature* **497** 51–59

Ide T 2018 Climate war in the Middle East? Drought, the Syrian civil war and the state of climate-conflict research *Current Clim. Change Rep.* **4** 347–54

IMCCS (International Military Council on Climate and Security) 2021 The world climate and security report 2021 (available at: https://imccs.org/the-world-climate-and-security-report-2021/) (Accessed 30 June 2021)

IPCC 2021 Climate change 2021: the physical science basis *Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the* Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ed V Masson-Delmotte *et al* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press) p 1300 (available at: www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Full_Report.pdf)

Kamta F N K, Scheffran J and Schilling J 2021 Water resources, forced migration and tensions with host communities in the Nigerian part of the lake chad basin *Resources* **10** 1–14

Kapsar K E *et al* 2019 Telecoupling research: the first five years *Sustainability* **11** 1033

Kasprzyk J R, Nataraj S, Reed P M and Lempert R J 2013 Many objective robust decision making for complex environmental systems undergoing change *Environ. Modelling Softw.* **42** 55–71

Kelley C P, Mohtadi S, Cane M A, Seager R and Kushnir Y 2015 Climate change in the fertile crescent and implications of the recent Syrian drought *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci.* **112** 3241–6

Kelman I 2020 *Disaster by Choice: How Our Actions Turn Natural Hazards into Catastrophes* (Oxford: Oxford University Press)

Kopp R, Shwom R L, Wagner G and Yuan J 2016 Tipping elements and climate–economic shocks: pathways toward integrated assessment *Earth's Future* **4** 346–72

Leblanc M, Favreau G, Tweed S, Leduc C, Razack M and Mofor L 2007 Remote sensing for groundwater modelling in large semi arid areas: Lake Chad basin, Africa *Hydrogeol. J.* **15** 97–100

Leimbach M, Bauer N, Baumstark L and Edenhofer O 2010 Mitigation costs in a globalized world: climate policy analysis with REMIND-R *Environ. Model. Assess.* **15** 155–73

Lempert R, Scheffran J and Sprinz D F 2009 Methods for long-term environmental policy challenges *Glob. Environ. Polit.* **9** 106–33

Lenton T M 2020 Tipping positive change *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.* **375** 20190123

Lenton T 2011 Early warning of climate tipping points *Nat. Clim. Change* **1** 201–9

Lenton T 2013 What early warning systems are there for environmental shocks? *Environ. Sci. Policy* **27** S60–S75

Lenton T, Held H, Kriegler E, Hall J W, Lucht W, Rahmstorf S and Schellnhuber H J 2008 Tipping elements in the earth's climate system *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA* **105** 1786–93

Lenton T, Rockström J, Gaffney O, Rahmstorf S, Richardson K, Steffen W and Schellnhuber H J 2019 Climate tipping points—too risky to bet against *Nature* **575** 592–5

Liu J *et al* 2013 Framing sustainability in a telecoupled world *Ecol. Soc.* **18** 1–19

Liu J, Herzberger A, Kapsar K, Carlson A K and Connor T 2019 What is telecoupling? *Telecoupling: Exploring Land-Use Change in a Globalised World* ed F Cecilie Friis and N JonasØ (Cham: Palgrave Macmillan) pp 19–48

Mach K J *et al* 2019 Climate as a risk factor for armed conflict *Nature* **571** 193–7

Magrin G and De Montclos M A P 2018 *Crisis and Development. The Lake Chad Region and Boko Haram* (Research Document) (Paris: Agence Française de Développement) (available at: https://issuu.com/objectif-developpement/docs/web-lac_tchad_va-20180809_465c23d2fc5934) (Accessed 22 November 2021)

Masson-Delmotte V *et al* 2018 Summary for policymakers *Global Warming of 1.5 °C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context*

of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty (Geneva: World Meteorological Organization) p 32

McLeman R, Wrathall D, Gilmore E, Thornton P, Adams H and Gemenne F 2021 Conceptual framing to link climate risk assessments and climate-migration scholarship *Clim. Change* **165** 1–7

Milkoreit M, Hodbod J, Baggio J, Benessaiah K, Calderón-Contreras R, Donges J F, Mathias J-D, Rocha J C, Schoon M and Werners S E 2018 Defining tipping points for social-ecological systems scholarship—an interdisciplinary literature review *Environ. Res. Lett.* **13** 033005

Moser C and Rodgers D 2012 Understanding the tipping point of urban conflict: global policy report *Urban Tipping Point Project Working Paper, 7* (available at: www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/wp7-draft-globalpolicyreport.pdf) (Accessed 13 July 2021)

Nagabhatla N and Brahmbhatt R 2020 Geospatial assessment of water-migration scenarios in the context of sustainable development goals (SDGs) 6, 11, and 16 *Remote Sens.* **12** 1376

Nagabhatla N, Cassidy-Neumiller M, Francine N N and Maatta N 2021 Water, conflicts and migration and the role of regional diplomacy: Lake Chad, Congo basin, and the Mbororo pastoralist *Environ. Sci. Policy* **122** 35–48

Nagarajan C, Pohl B, Rüttinger L, Sylvestre F, Vivekananda J, Wall M and Wolfmaier S 2018 Climate-fragility profile: lake Chad basin *Berlin: adelphi 32* (Accessed 22 August 2021)

Naqvi A, Gaupp F and Hochrainer-Stigler S 2020 The risk and consequences of multiple bread-basket failures: an integrated copula and multilayer agent-based modeling approach *OR Spect.* 1–28

NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) U.S. Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters 2021 (available at: www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/) (Accessed 29 June 2021) (https://doi.org/10.25921/stkw-7w73)

Nordhaus W 2018 Evolution of modeling of the economics of global warming: changes in the DICE model, 1992–2017 *Clim. Change* **148** 623–40

O'Brien E 2020 When small signs of change add up: the psychology of tipping points *Curr. Dir. Psychol. Sci.* **29** 55–62

Okuyama Y 2007 Economic modeling for disaster impact analysis: past, present, and future *Econ. Syst. Res.* **19** 115–24

Orlov A, Sillmann J, Aaheim A, Aunan K and de Bruin K 2019 Economic losses of heat-induced reductions in outdoor worker productivity: a case study of Europe *Econ. Dis. Clim. Change* **3** 191–211

Otto I *et al* 2020 Social tipping dynamics for stabilizing earth's climate by 2050 *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA* **117** 2354–65

Patterson J, Thaler T, Hoffmann M, Hughes S, Oels A, Chu E, Mert A, Huitema D, Burch S and Jordan A 2018 Political feasibility of 1.5C societal transformations: the role of social justice *Curr. Opin. Environ. Sustain.* **31** 1–9

Perkins-Kirkpatrick S and Lewis S C 2020 Increasing trends in regional heatwaves *Nat. Commun.* **11** 3357

Pham-Duc B, Sylvestre F, Papa F, Frappart F, Bouchez C and Créaux J-F 2020 The lake Chad hydrology under current climate change *Sci. Rep.* **10** 1–10

Piesse M 2017 Boko Haram: exacerbating and benefiting from food and water insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin *Future Dir. Int.* **19** 1–8

Piontek F, Drouet L, Emmerling J, Kompas T, Méjean A, Otto C, Rising J, Soergel B, Taconet N and Tavoni M 2021 Integrated perspective on translating biophysical to economic impacts of climate change *Nat. Clim. Change* **11** 1–10

Pretis F, Schwarz M, Tang K, Haustein K and Allen M R 2018 Uncertain impacts on economic growth when stabilizing global temperatures at 1.5C or 2C warming *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* A **376** 20160460

Rao N, van Ruijven B J, Riahi K and Bosetti V 2017 Improving poverty and inequality modelling in climate research *Nat. Clim. Change* **7** 857862–748

Rockström J *et al* 2009 Planetary boundaries: exploring the safe operating space for humanity *Ecol. Soc.* **14** 1–33

Rodriguez Lopez J M, Tielbörger K, Claus C, Fröhlich C, Gramberger M and Scheffran J 2019 A transdisciplinary approach to identifying transboundary tipping points in a contentious area: experiences from across the Jordan River region *Sustainability* **11** 1184

Russill C 2015 Climate change tipping points: origins, precursors, and debates *WIRES Clim. Change* **6** 427–34

Sayan R C, Nagabhatla N and Ekwuribe M 2020 Soft power, discourse coalitions, and the proposed interbasin water transfer between Lake Chad and the Congo River *Water Altern.* **13** 752–78

Scheffer M *et al* 2012 Anticipating critical transitions *Science* **338** 344–8

Scheffer M, Bascompte J, Brock W A, Brovkin V, Carpenter S R, Dakos V, Held H, Van Nes E H, Rietkerk M and Sugihara G 2009 Early-warning signals for critical transitions *Nature* **461** 53

Schelling T 1971 Dynamic models of segregation *J. Math. Sociol.* **1** 143–86

Selby J, Dahi O S, Fröhlich C and Hulme M 2017 Climate change and the Syrian civil war revisited *Polit. Geogr.* **60** 232–44

Simpson N *et al* 2021 A framework for complex climate change risk assessment *One Earth* **4** 489–501

Skah M and Lyammouri R 2020 The climate change-security nexus: case study of the lake Chad basin *Technical report* Policy Centre for the New South (available at: https://media.africaportal.org/documents/the_climate_change_security_nexus.pdf) (Accessed 15 May 2021)

Sornette D 2006 *Critical Phenomena in Natural Sciences: Chaos, Fractals, Self Organization and Disorder: Concepts and Tools* (Berlin: Springer)

Stanton E 2011 Negishi welfare weights in integrated assessment models: the mathematics of global inequality *Clim. Change* **107** 417–32

Steffen W *et al* 2015 Planetary boundaries: guiding human development on a changing planet *Science* **347** 259855-1–10

Steffen W *et al* 2018 Trajectories of the earth system in the anthropocene *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA* **115** 8252–9

Stoerk T, Wagner G and Ward R E 2018 Policy brief—recommendations for improving the treatment of risk and uncertainty in economic estimates of climate impacts in the sixth intergovernmental panel on climate change assessment report *Rev. Environ. Econ. Policy* **12** 371–6

Tàbara J, Frantzeskaki N, Hölscher K, Pedde S, Kok K, Lamperti F, Christensen J H, Jäger J and Berry P 2018 Positive tipping points in a rapidly warming world *Curr. Opin. Environ. Sustain.* **31** 120–9

Thomas K, Hardy R D, Lazrus H, Mendez M, Orlove B, Rivera-Collazo I, Roberts J T, Rockman M, Warner B P and Winthrop R 2019 Explaining differential vulnerability to climate change: a social science review *WIRES Clim. Change* **10** e565

Van der Hel S, Hellsten I and Steen G 2018 Tipping points and climate change: metaphor between science and the media *Environ. Commun.* **12** 605–20

van der Wiel K and Bintanja R 2021 Contribution of climatic changes in mean and variability to monthly temperature and precipitation extremes *Commun. Earth Environ.* **2** 1–11

van Ginkel K *et al* 2020 Climate change induced socio-economic tipping points: review and stakeholder consultation for policy relevant research *Environ. Res. Lett.* **15** 023001

van Nes E, Arani B M, Staal A, van der Bolt B, Flores B M, Bathiany S and Scheffer M 2016 What do you mean, 'tipping point'? *Trends Ecol. Evol.* **31** 902–4

Waldhoff S, Anthoff D, Rose S and Tol R S J 2014 The marginal damage costs of different greenhouse gases: an application of FUND *Econ. Open-Access.* E **8** 2014–31

Wang R, Gentine P, Yin J, Chen L, Chen J and Li L 2021b Long-term relative decline in evapotranspiration with increasing runoff on fractional land surfaces *Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci.* **25** 3805–18

Wang R, Lü G, Ning L, Yuan L and Li L 2021a Likelihood of compound dry and hot extremes increased with stronger dependence during warm seasons *Atmos. Res.* **260** 105692

Winkelmann R, Donges J F, Keith Smith E, Milkoreit M, Eder C, Heitzig J, Katsanidou A, Wiedermann M, Wunderling N and Lenton T M 2022 Social tipping processes towards climate action: a conceptual framework *Ecol. Econ.* **192** 107242

World Economic Forum 2021 The global risks report 2021 *Technical Report* (World Economic Forum) (Accessed 19 May 2021)

Zscheischler J *et al* 2018 Future climate risk from compound events *Nat. Clim. Change* **8** 469–77

Zscheischler J *et al* 2020 A typology of compound weather and climate events *Nat. Rev. Earth Environ.* **1** 333–47