



Managing Disaster Risks in fragile and conflict affected situations "

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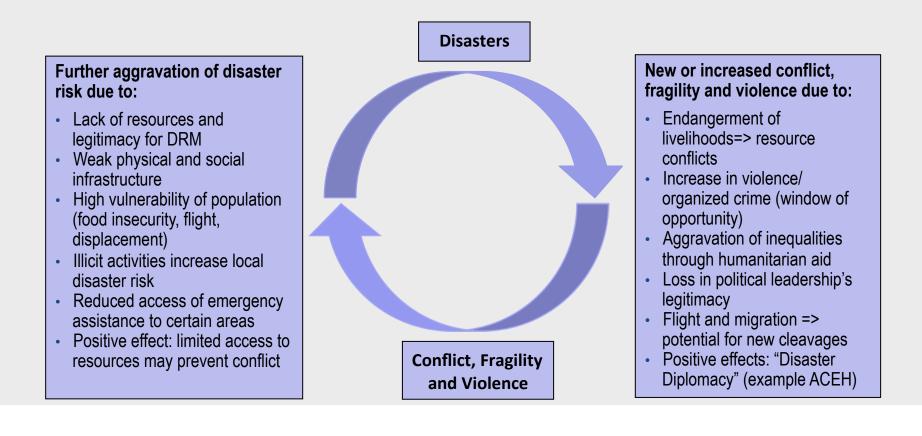
Introduction

- Fragile and conflict affected states particularly vulnerable to disasters
- Complex interdependence between conflict, fragility and violence and disasters
- Prominent examples at the interface are Haiti, Sri Lanka etc.
- Comparison of BMZ partner countries with increased or high conflict escalation potential (BMZs Early Crisis Warning System) and high disaster risk (World Crisis Index): 25 partner countries





Interface of Disaster Risk and Conflict, Fragility and Violence







Disaggregation helps to understand the nexus

<u>Disasters</u>

- Rapid-onset disasters: e.g. floods -> may have less effect on national conflicts, greater effects on local conflicts
- Slow-onset disasters: e.g. droughts -> may result in (larger scale) conflicts over resources

Fragile country constellations

- Weak state capacity, low level of violence
 - High state capacity, strong socio-economic disparities, high level of violence
- High state capacity, weak legitimacy & development orientation, (violent) repression
 - Eroded monopoly of force and state legitimacy, high level of violence
- Conflict and post-conflict countries, weak capacity, high level of violence

Analysis to formulate concrete approaches for development cooperation





Potential thematic areas for development cooperation in the nexus of DRM and Peace and Security

- Resilience
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm
- Refugees & Migration
- Organised Crime





Project example for integrated approach: Adaptation to Climate Change and disaster prevention in Water Basin areas in Huancavelica, Peru





Objective: Increase disaster prevention capacity and climate resilience for village populations in water basin areas

Time frame: 10/2011 - 12/2016; Budget: 5mio. EUR; Implemented by GIZ

Partner: Centro Nacional de Estimación, Prevención y Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres - CENEPRED

Activities:

- Series of technical adaptation measures with partners at all levels, from local communities to ministries
- Promote fair dialogue & negotiation mechanisms with different stakeholders in the water basin area
- Human capacitiy development to increase conflict mediation and other skills
- University courses for natural resource management and dialogue mechanisms in 2014 and 2015
- Trainings and dialogue formats enable more symmetric dialogue and prevent conflicts & disputes over water => increased resilience to climate change





Conclusion and possible next steps

- Analysis on how to better integrate DRM & peace and conflict approaches, in particular in fragile contexts with high disaster risks
- Take stock of what is out there in terms of research, integrated and best practice approaches = first assessment: only few research and best practices available
- Work more systematically on the interface in international contexts: G7, OECD, Worldbank, UNESCAP, UNISDR, International Alert etc.
- Proposition: Discussion Note spearheaded by GFDRR and interested parties until next CG