



# Managing Disaster Risks in fragile and conflict affected situations "

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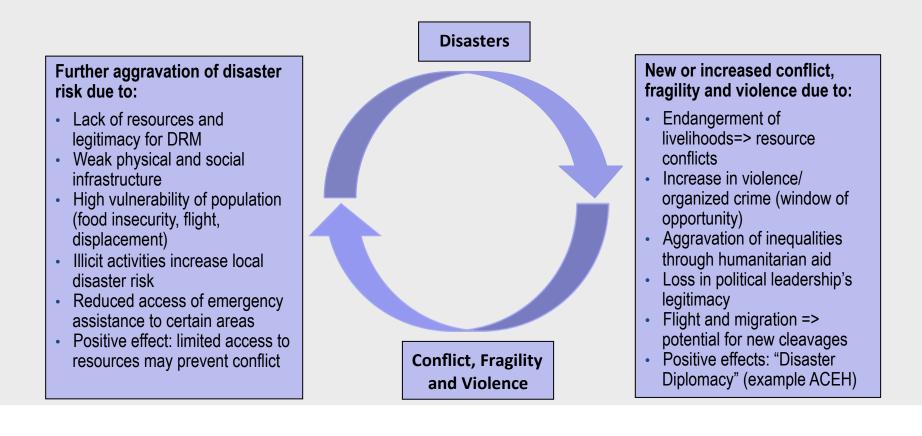
## Introduction

- 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