

Towards a comprehensive risk management approach for enhancing climate resilience and conflict sensitivity



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Swiss NGO DRR Platform

6 November 2018

Why this Instrument?

- Many of HELVETAS partner countries are in fragile or conflict-affected countries which suffer at the same time from climate variability and extreme events.
- Conflicts are on the rise. At the same time, the frequency and intensity of extreme events is rising → this will probably lead to further conflicts over natural resources in regions where natural resources are already scarce.
- To offer a joint approach looking at social and climate risks at the same time → simplifies our colleagues work and workload in the field.



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Purpose

- **Orientate and support practitioners** working in contexts characterized by **latent and manifest conflict** and **adversely impacted by the changing climate**.

Target Group

- **Practitioners** working on the interface between climate change and social conflict.
- **State agencies** dealing with the nexus CC-Fragility.



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Key Facts about the Instrument

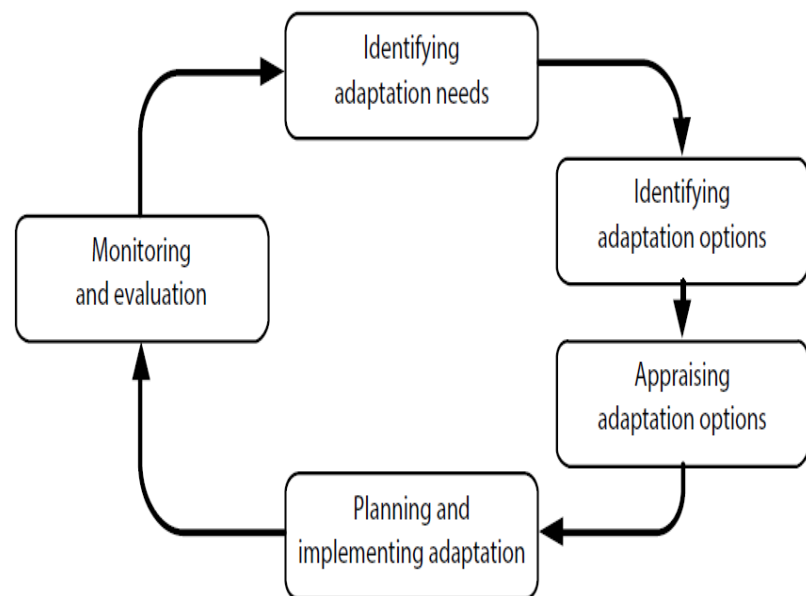
- Builds on and combines **two well-known approaches**: climate risk assessment and conflict-sensitive programme management (not a new tool).
- Focuses on **possible measures** to minimise conflict and climate risk and increase positive impacts.
- Is **particularly useful** when **starting a new project (designing phase) or for planning a new phase** in a climate and conflict characterized context.



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The Approach at a Glance

Adaptation to Climate Change Process



3 Step to Working in Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations

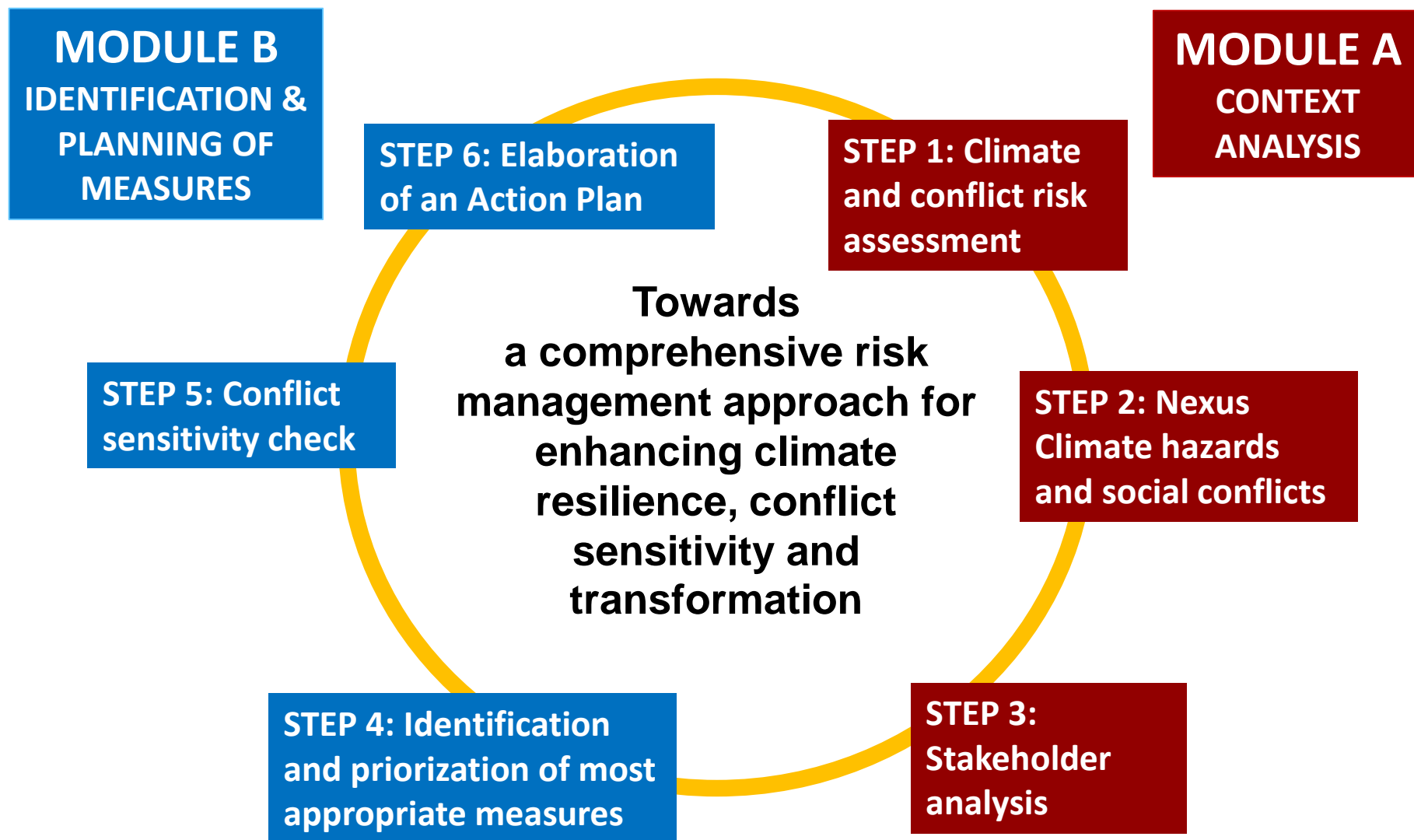


Tools¹

- **CRiSTAL²** (Community-based Risk Screening Tool, Adaptation & Livelihoods)
- **CEDRIG³** (Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guideline)
- **PROVIA⁴** (Guideline on Assessing Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change)
- Participatory Appraisal Tools

The 3-Steps Approach to working in fragile and conflict-affected situations developed by HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation jointly with KOFF in 2011.

The Approach at a Glance: Modules and Steps



2 Modules with 6 STEPS



Module A

Context Analysis

STEP 1: Climate and Conflict Risk Assessment

STEP 2: Identification of interfaces / interrelations between climate hazards and social conflicts

STEP 3: Stakeholder Analysis

Module B

Identification and planning of measures to increase climate resilience and lower social conflicts

STEP 4: Identification and Priorisation of most appropriate measures

STEP 5: Conflict Sensitivity Check

STEP 6: Elaboration of an Action Plan and integration of measures into the logframe

Pre-Step: Decision-making moment

Joint assessment on climate and social risks

Focus on conflict



Focus on CC/DRM

Source: HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (2018)

Pre-Step: Identification of major hazards and conflicts



Relevant hazards and conflicts in the project region	Frequency (when (month) and how often)	Intensity/impact (low, medium, high)
Climate Hazards		
Social Conflicts		

Source: HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (2018)

MODULE A: Context Analysis



MODULE A CONTEXT ANALYSIS

**STEP 1: Climate
and conflict risk
assessment**

**STEP 2: Nexus
climate hazards and
social conflicts**

**STEP 3:
Stakeholder
Analysis**

STEP 1: Climate and Conflict Risk Assessment



STEP 1 consists of the following:

- Identification of current and future hazards including its prioritization
- Detailed climate risk analysis
- Identification of main social conflicts and sources of tension

Objective

- To identify the main current and future hazards affecting the project area.
- Identify the impacts of each hazard in terms of frequency and intensity and the corresponding coping strategy applied by the community.

STEP 1a: Climate and Conflict Risk Assessment



Hazard Sub Type	Specific Hazard				
Meteorological	Changing temperature				
	Changing humidity				
	Storm	Tropical storm			
		Extra-tropical storm			
		Convective storm	<u>Derecho</u>		
			Hail		
			Lightning/thunderstorm		
			Rain		
			Tornado		
			Sand/dust storm		
			Winter storm/blizzard		
			Storm surge		
			Wind		
		Cold wave			
		Heat Wave			
		Severe winter conditions			
			Frost/freezing		

Can be conducted with different stakeholders

Priorization:

0 = not relevant

1 = low priority

2 = medium priority

3 = highest priority

c = current; p = potential hazard

Priorization of the hazards with the highest score

STEP 1a: Climate and Conflict Risk Assessment

Hazards	Intensity ¹	Frequency ²	Observed Trends ³	Future Trends ⁴ Possible Evolution under Climate Change	Impacts	Current Coping Strategies	Is the strategy sustainable? If not, why?
How often does a hazard occur? (e.g. once or more a year, every 2-4 years, every 10 years, less frequent)?							
	How “strong” is the hazard when it occurs (e.g. low, medium, high, very high)?		Do the community members observe a change? Is there a trend?				
				How will the hazard evolve under the changing climate? Will it become more intense/severe or even less severe?			

Source: HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (2016) modified from the CRiSTAL tool



A particular hazard might not yet have negative impacts today and is assessed as ‘irrelevant’, but can have significant impacts in the future.

STEP 1b: Identification of Main Social Conflicts, Sources of Tension & Connecting Elements

Relevant conflicts in the project region	Intensity (low, medium, high)	Probability of escalation (low, medium, high)	Impact (describe impact(s))

Objective

- To identify main tensions and social conflicts.
- Identify main sources of tensions and elements that connect people.

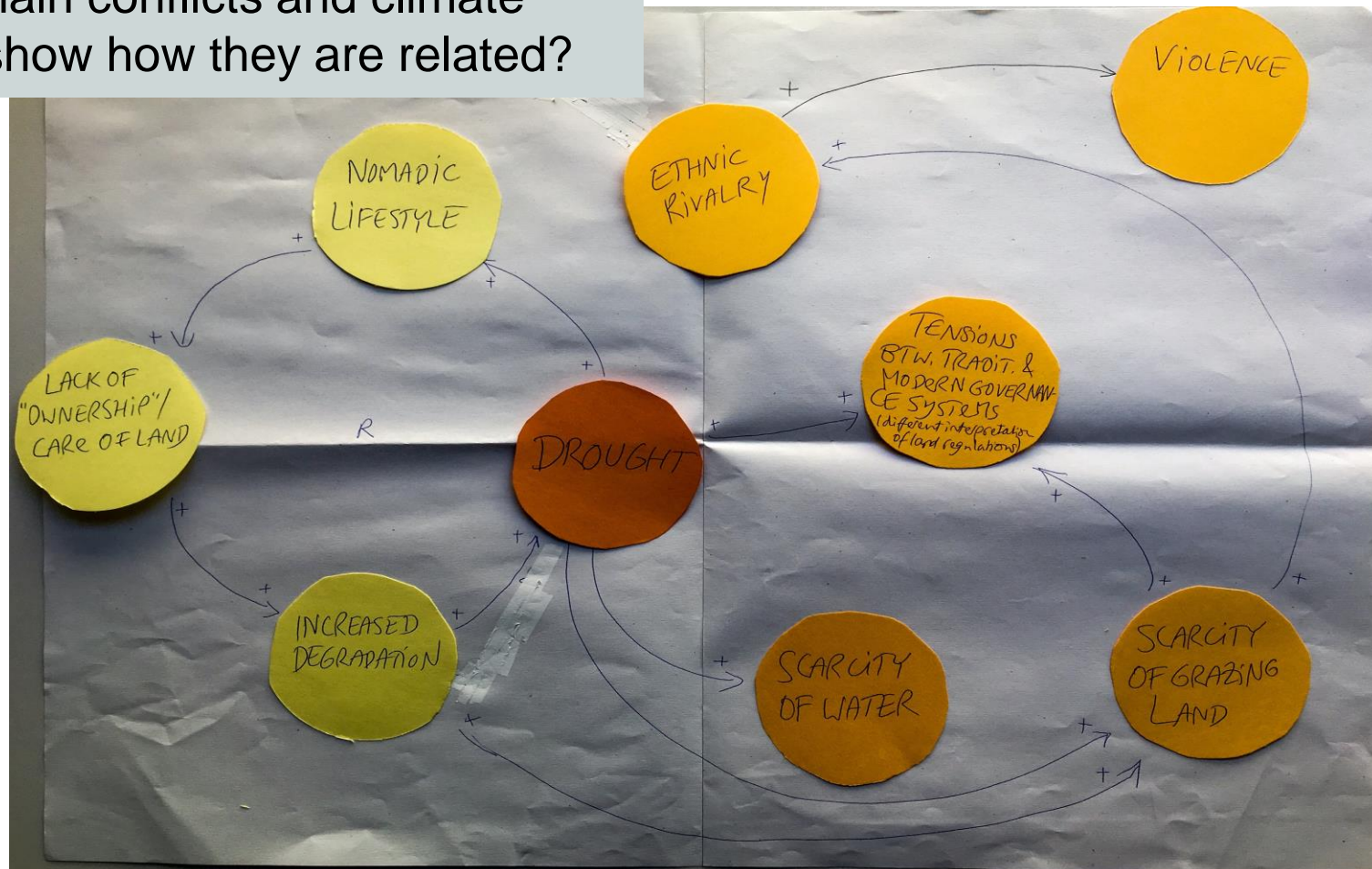
Sources of Tension	Explanation

Connecting Elements	Explanation

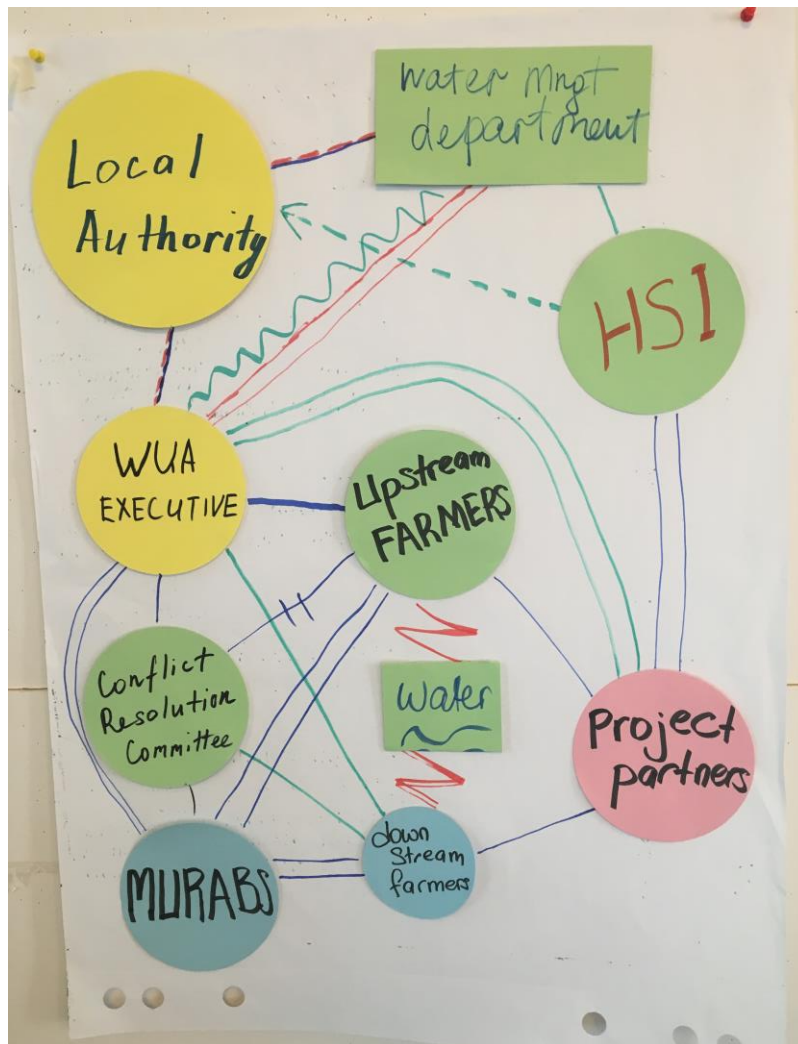
STEP 2: Identify interrelations between climate hazards and social conflicts (Systems Mapping)

Objective

Map out the main conflicts and climate hazards and show how they are related?



STEP 3: Stakeholder Analysis (Actors Mapping)



Objective

Get an overview of the most important actors involved in the context of your project and to better understand the nature of their relations.



Circle = parties involved



Dotted line = weak relation



Straight line = normal direct relation



Double line = very good relations, alliance



Zigzag line = discord, conflict.

Cut line = interrupted relation.
Add the conflict / tension issue

MODULE B IDENTIFICATION & PLANNING OF MEASURES

**STEP 6: Elaboration
of an Action Plan**

**STEP 5: Conflict
sensitivity check**

**STEP 4: Identification
and prioritization of most
appropriate measures**

Step 4: Identification and selection of most appropriate measures

STEP 4 consists of the following:

- Identification of possible options to increase climate resilience and lower social tension.
- Select the most appropriate measure based on a set of criteria

Objective

- Identify the best/most appropriate measures contributing most efficiently to climate resilience and social cohesion.

Climate hazards / Social conflicts	Impacts caused by climate hazards and / or social conflicts ¹⁵	Severity	Options (adaptation and mitigation) increasing climate resilience and social cohesion
		.	.
		.	.
		.	.
		.	.

Source: Modified by HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (2018) from CEDRIG Handbook (2012)

Step 4: Identification and selection of most appropriate measures

	Effectiveness in enhancing resilience	Decrease in social conflict	Cost	Feasibility	Sustainability	Further criterion?	Overall evaluation (total)
Transferred from STEP 5, Table X → Possible options	Explain how effective the option is enhancing resilience and score with (0) not effective, (1) effective, (2) very effective; (-1) counterproductive, (-2) very counterproductive	Explain how the option decreased conflict and score with (0) neither positive nor negative impact, (1) decreasing tension, (2) highly decreasing tension; (-1) increasing tension, (-2) strongly increasing tension	Explain how costly the option is and score with high costs (0), medium costs (1), low costs (2)	Explain how feasible the option is to implement and score with not feasible (0), feasible (1), very feasible (2)	Explain how sustainable the option is and score with e.g. low (0), medium (1), high (2)	Explain and score the options to the criterion of your choice accordingly	<p>Make an overall assessment of the option with regard to the outcome of the criteria scoring Cost/benefit considerations shall be taken into account</p> <p>→ KEEP minuses visible! E.g. 9; - 2 (this would probably not be a good option as it strongly increases conflict)</p>

STEP 5: Conflict Sensitivity Check: Actions Check

- What resources are we transferring? How? To whom?
 - Check the influence of our interventions on the conflict context. And how the conflict context can influence our actions (3-Step Approach: Step 2)
- Focus on the WHAT (most important at that stage), the HOW is more important after the planning.

Objective

Identify resource transfers that you need to be aware of regarding the selected measures and discuss how to deal with them.



STEP 6: Elaboration of an Action Plan

Activities to increase climate resilience and social cohesion	Who will do it?	How will it be done?	Short-term Mid-term Long-term			Resources needed and provided by whom	Timing	Necessary interventions (including actors) / Other comments	Further comments	Contribution to which objective/outcome
			S	M	L					

Objective

- Elaborate an action and get clarity on the roles and responsibilities for the implementation of each measure.

Questions?

