



Post – Earthquake Conflict Resolutions

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Disaster – Conflict Interface

- There is not much literature/study on disaster conflict interface.
- Most literature/study focuses on large disaster that has implication on conflict ridden state/society For example, Earthquake and Tsunami in Aceh (Indonesia 2004) and Tsunami in Ampara (SriLanka 2004)
- According to Dawn Brancati (2007), "although many scholars, policy makers, and relief organizations suggest that natural disasters bring groups together and dampen conflicts, earthquakes can actually stimulate intrastate conflict by producing scarcities in basic resources, particularly in developing countries where the competition for scarce resources is most intense."

Findings of study on Disaster – Conflict Interface*

- Disasters – particularly those associated with drought and desertification, and rapid-onset disasters – are more likely to contribute to **conflicts over limited natural resources** than any other type of conflict.
- Small-scale rapid onset disasters are less likely to contribute to national level/widespread conflict, but can have a significant impact on **local-level conflict**, particularly when they (re)-occur in highly vulnerable and resource-scarce contexts.
- Slow onset protracted disasters such as those involving drought can deepen **conflict over resources across large areas** when they occur in places where people face high levels of poverty and competition over limited natural resources.

*Disaster – Conflict Interface: Comparative Experiences (UNDP, 2011)

Disaster induced conflicts

- Natural disasters do contribute to conflict because they create competition for scarce resources, exacerbate inequality with the unequal distribution of aid, change power relationships between individuals, groups, and the organizations that serve them, and can create power vacuums and opportunities for warlords to usurp power.*
- Disasters can have a significant impact in exacerbating grievances that contribute to conflict. As a group's level of relative deprivation rises, the level of grievances usually rises as well.*

*Rakhi Bhavnani, "Natural Disaster Conflicts," Harvard University, February 2006,

Negative consequences of Disaster*

- Following disasters, loss of livelihoods and assets can increase natural-resource competition, demographic changes and migration that can reinforce vulnerabilities and increase tension between communities (e.g. Sri Lanka, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Bolivia, Kenya, Indonesia and PNG)
- Disaster and climate-induced population movements can lead to tensions/conflict between IDPs and host communities, e.g. due to the pressure of sharing scarce resources (land, water, etc.), unplanned settlements; land-tenure disputes; ethnic/tribal tensions and loss of livelihoods (e.g. Sudan, Kenya and PNG)

Negative consequences of Disaster*

- Poorly planned post-disaster resettlement (including forced resettlement) can lead to increased tensions between IDPs and/or between IDPs and host communities and/or authorities (e.g. PNG and Sri Lanka)
- Inadequate, poorly planned, non-participatory, culturally inappropriate and [perceived] politically motivated responses can lead to increased tensions between populations and authorities, or within communities (e.g. Bolivia, Kenya, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia and PNG)

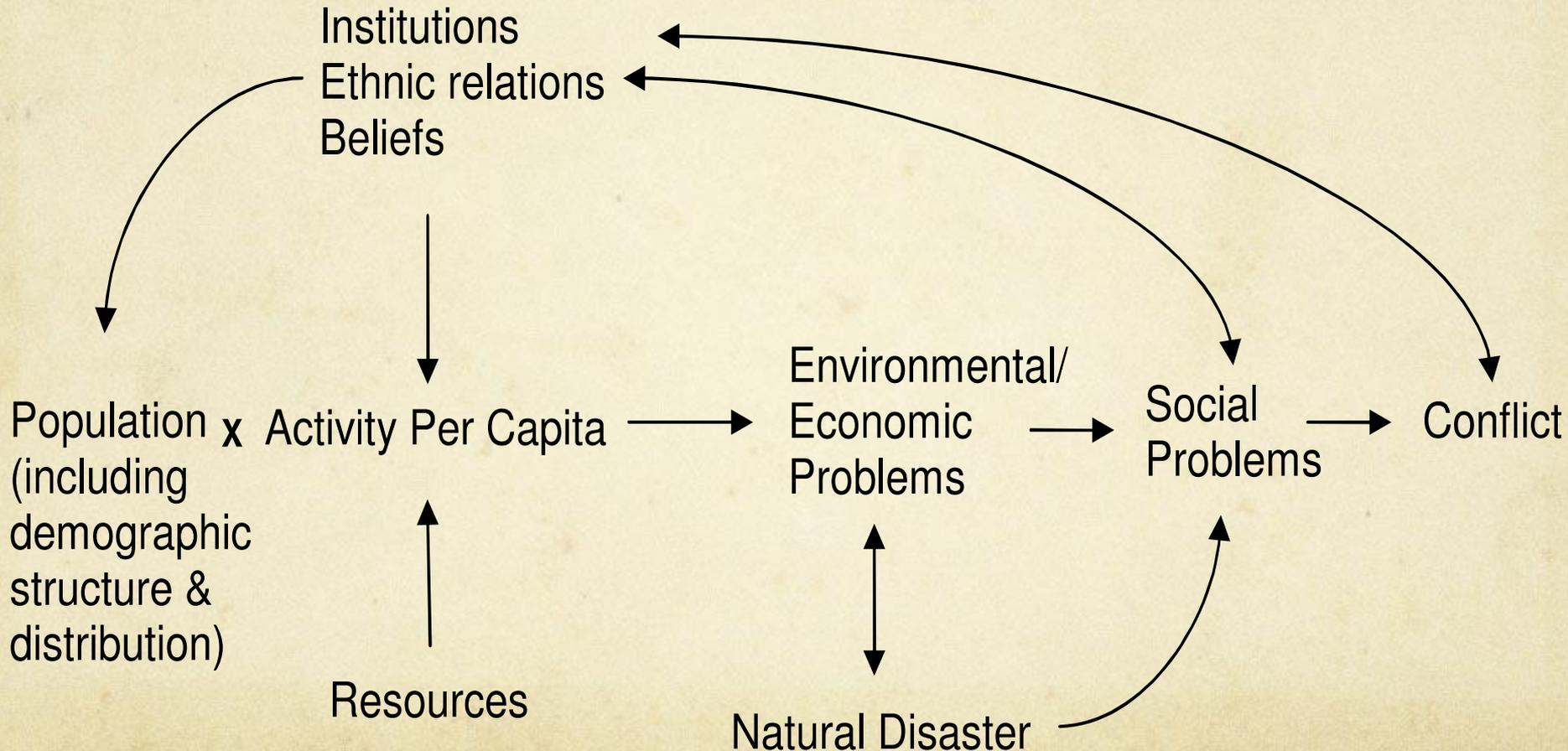
*Disaster – Conflict Interface: Comparative Experiences (UNDP, 2011)

Negative consequences of Disaster*

- Disaster funding can be used to strengthen military resources (e.g. Sri Lanka), can create tensions over funding allocation, and reduce incentives to coordinate (e.g. Sri Lanka, Indonesia)
- Conflict-insensitive water management or conservation efforts can lead to conflict between different tribes over resources (e.g. Kenya)
- Economically-motivated violence driven by the reconstruction market can increase tension between communities and the private sector (e.g. PNG and Indonesia)

*Disaster – Conflict Interface: Comparative Experiences (UNDP, 2011)

Natural Disasters and Conflict in the Context of Environmental Security*



*Rakhi Bhavnani, "Natural Disaster Conflicts," Harvard University, February 2006,

Post-Earthquake Conflict/Dispute in Nepal

- Relief distribution Related
 - Identity Card
 - Unequal distribution
- Land related
 - Ownership - Certificate, Community/Guthi. Separation of Family
 - Temporary occupation - IDPs
- Resource related
 - Drinking Water and Irrigation - Source, Distribution system
 - Forest
- Domestic Violence
- Wage Differences

Post-Earthquake Conflict/Dispute in Nepal

District Name	Victim Identity Card	Land Related	Transaction	Physical Assault	Defamation	Domestic Quarrel/Violence	Partition/Alimony	Wage/Compensation	Road/Exit	Irrigation/Drinking Water	Crops	Animal Husbandry/Grazing	Forest/Community Forest	Miscellaneous
Rasuwa	4	4	12	34	14	31	7	1	3	11	16	0	0	42
Nuwakot	9	18	13	29	25	14	7	2	10	17	2	1	8	15
Yarpalanchok	8	63	43	50	90	180	36	12	15	51	25	2	11	72
Sindhuplchok	10	54	43	67	59	94	23	17	6	25	8	3	11	34
Dolakha	1	8	11	27	39	41	16	0	3	11	14	0	10	14
Sindhuli	11	30	19	23	28	21	12	6	3	7	8	15	1	44
Ramechhap	2	3	0	5	4	4	2	0	0	8	1	3	1	7

Source: The Asia Foundation (TAF) Nepal, 2016

Addressing Local Conflict/Dispute Through Mediation

- Issue: Specific to Individual/Household, Group and Community
- Social Structure : Power relations and Inequities among groups and individuals in the community
- Sub-system: Local Government and Its Role in DRR
- System: National Policy and Law on DRR

Thank You

Questions

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