



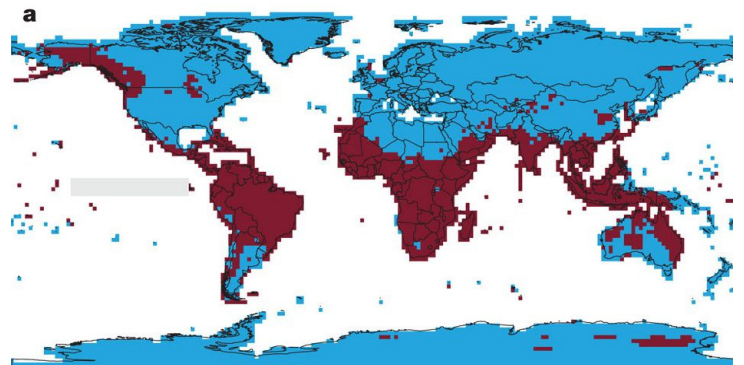
Planning in Conflict

Experiences with the conflict-sensitive programming approach “Do No Harm” in pastoralist settings

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- Negative effects of global climate abnormalities affect security in pastoral communities livelihoods
- New approaches tested for community disaster preparedness within ECHO's Regional Drought Decision
- Characterisation of dynamics in relation to programming cross border approaches within conflict prone & volatile environments
- Good practice cases on conflict sensitive programming

Global climate (El Niño Southern Oscillation, ENSO) is not only strongly correlated with global public health (Anyamba et al., 2006), but evidence exist that global climate abnormalities (ENSO) are strongly correlated with civil conflict occurrence (Annual conflict risk, ACR) (Hsiang et al. (2011) Nature 476, 438-441)



Recommendations:

- Need to take explicit decision to integrate CSP
- Mainstream the process – staff training & practical application
- Develop CSP indicators for measuring project successes
- Develop guidelines for the organizational institutionalization at regional and field level
- Make informed decision to or not venture into peace building specific objectives.
- Document lessons learned and share experiences with stakeholders and partners

Good practice:

- DNH must be integrated with other approaches within project cycle
- Recognition that all actors have vital role in the peace process
- Communities able to identify gaps, roles and own initiatives
- Facilitation of conflict sensitive mediation created room for win win resolutions
- Government involvement as key actor enhanced impact of the process
- A lot of preparations and implementation for the process
- Limited staff capacities – technical staffs versus DNH skills