

From Crisis to Resilience: Strategies to Progress Disaster Resilience in Fragile and Conflict Affected Contexts

Systems approach to resilience in fragile and conflict-affected countries

Nahuel Arenas

Deputy-Chief

Regional Office for the Americas & the Caribbean
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
(UNDRR)



@niankul23



Fragility

*“The combination of exposure to risk and **insufficient coping capacity of the state, system and/or communities to manage, absorb or mitigate those risks.** Fragility can lead to negative outcomes including violence, the breakdown of institutions, displacement, humanitarian crises or other emergencies” States of Fragility report (OECD, 2018).*



Colombia: National DRM Plan 2015-2025:

- Conceptual Framework: defines **DRM as a development policy** fundamental to ensure not only sustainability but also territorial security, collective rights and interests as well as to improve quality of life of communities and populations at risk.
- DRM is understood as a **social process that can contribute to offering protection to people, improve security, wellbeing and sustainable development.**

Haiti: National DRR Plan 2019-20

- Armed conflict included as anthropic hazards; it underscores the **contribution of DRR to human security and conflict prevention.**

CURRENT CONTEXT

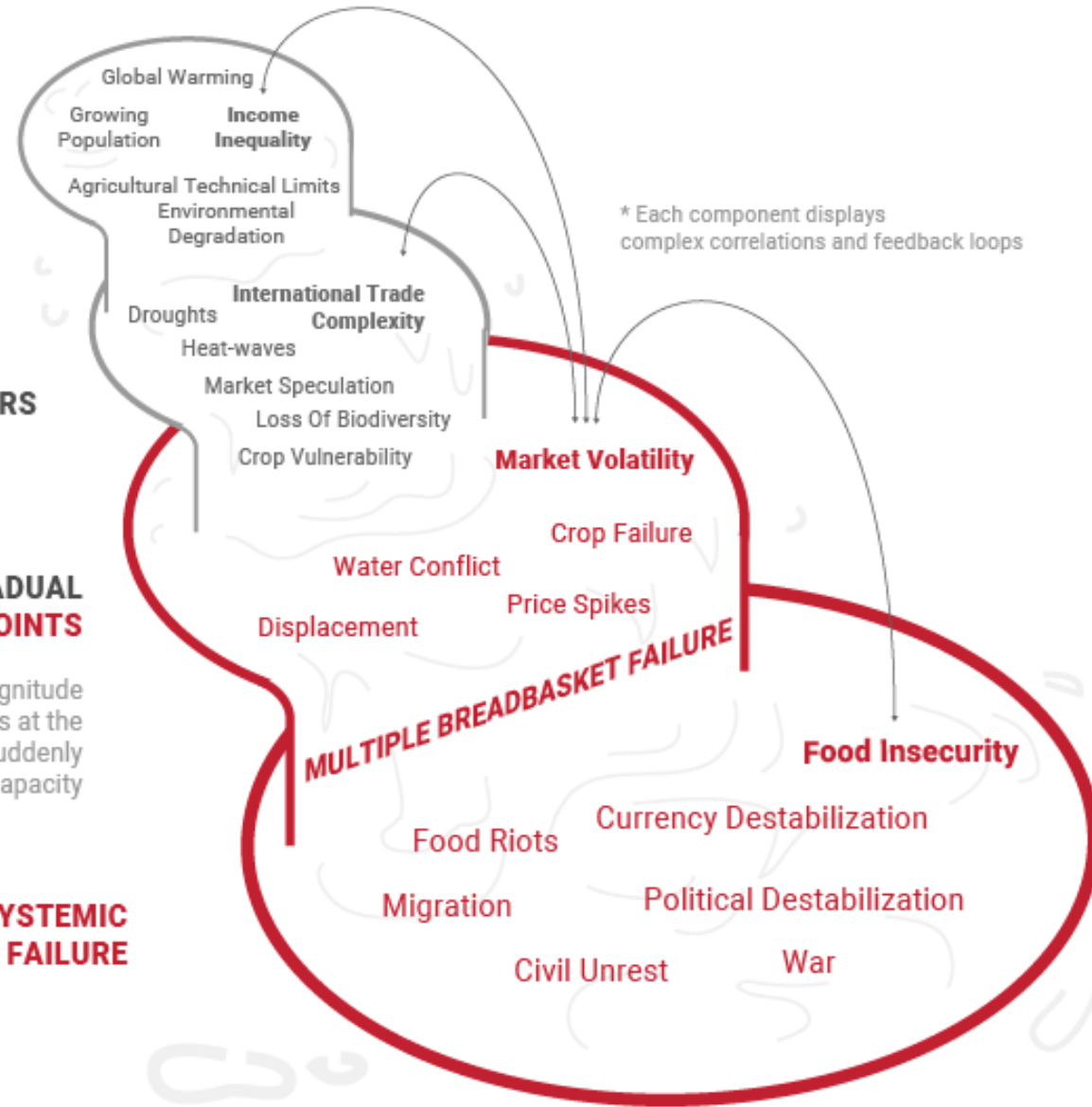
Capacity to absorb negative events is being reduced slowly (e.g. population growth pushing the limits of agricultural technology)

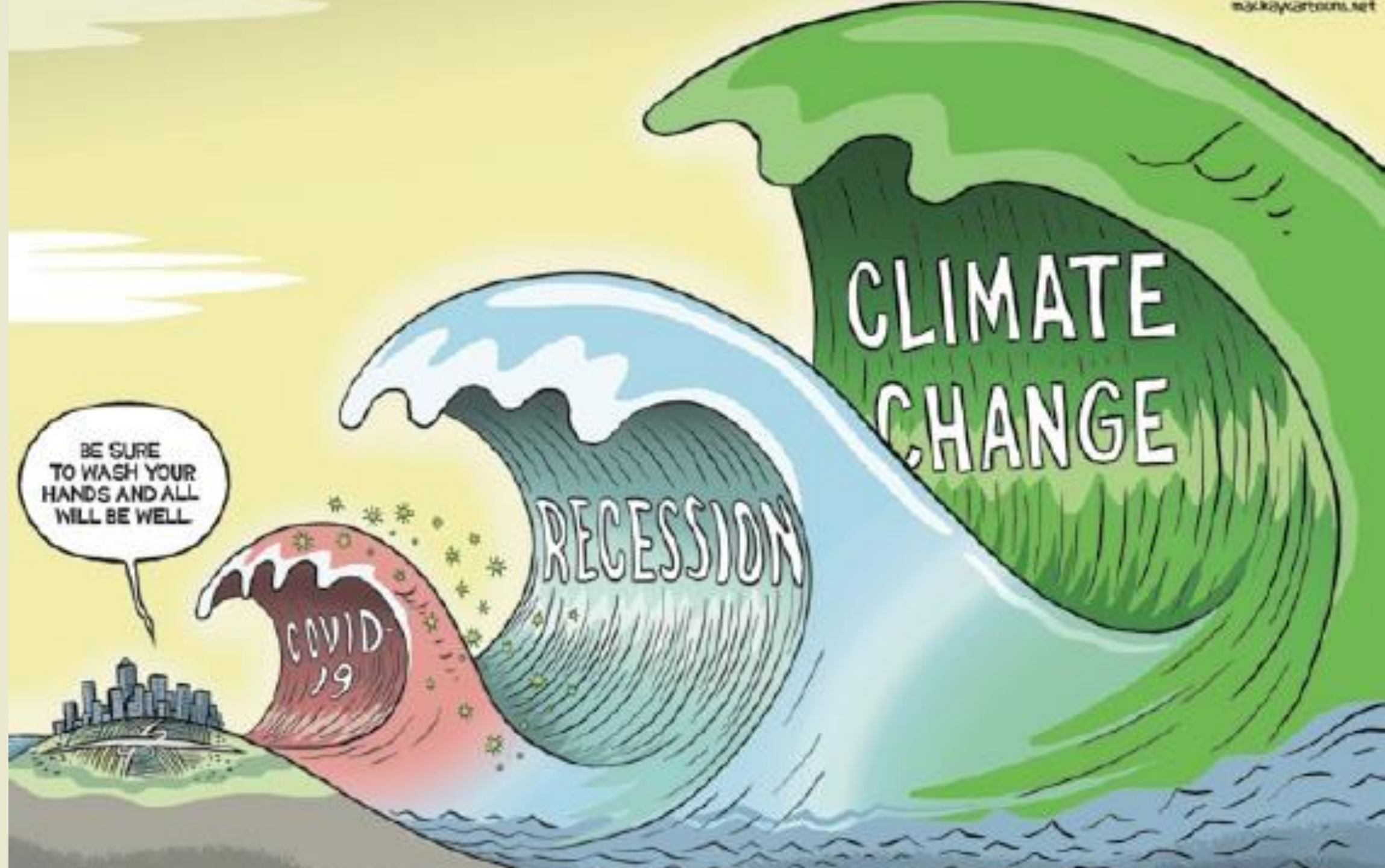
BUILDING STRESSORS

SUDDEN AND GRADUAL TIPPING POINTS

An event of great magnitude or multiple failures at the same time could suddenly exceed all remaining capacity

MULTIPLE SYSTEMIC FAILURE





BE SURE
TO WASH YOUR
HANDS AND ALL
WILL BE WELL

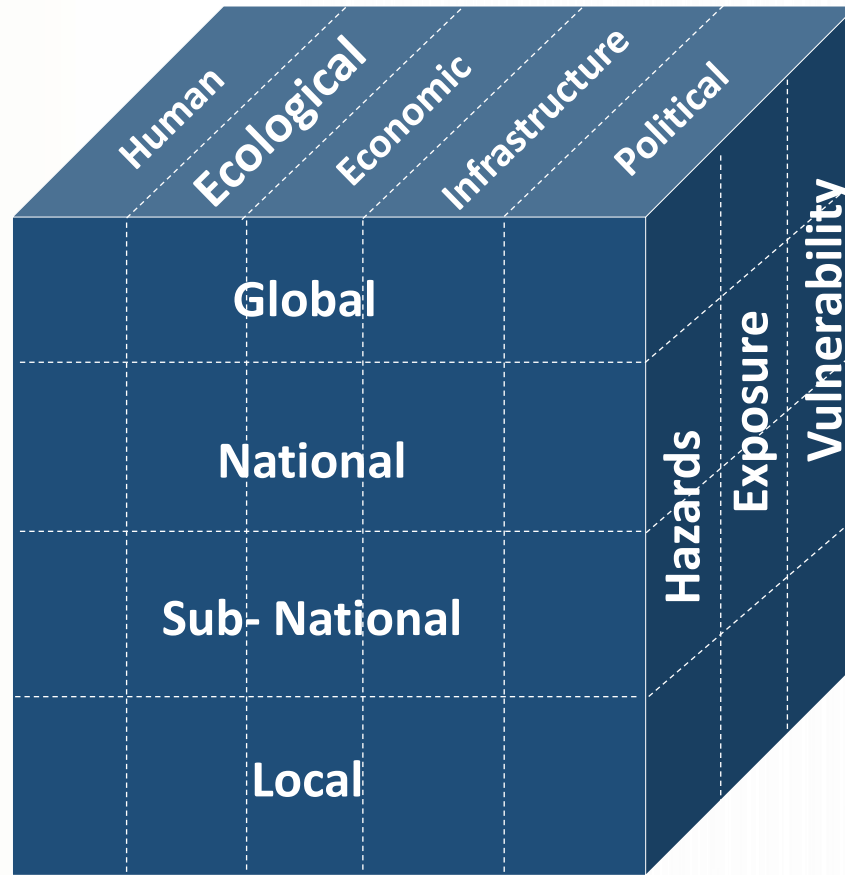
COVID-
19

RECESSION

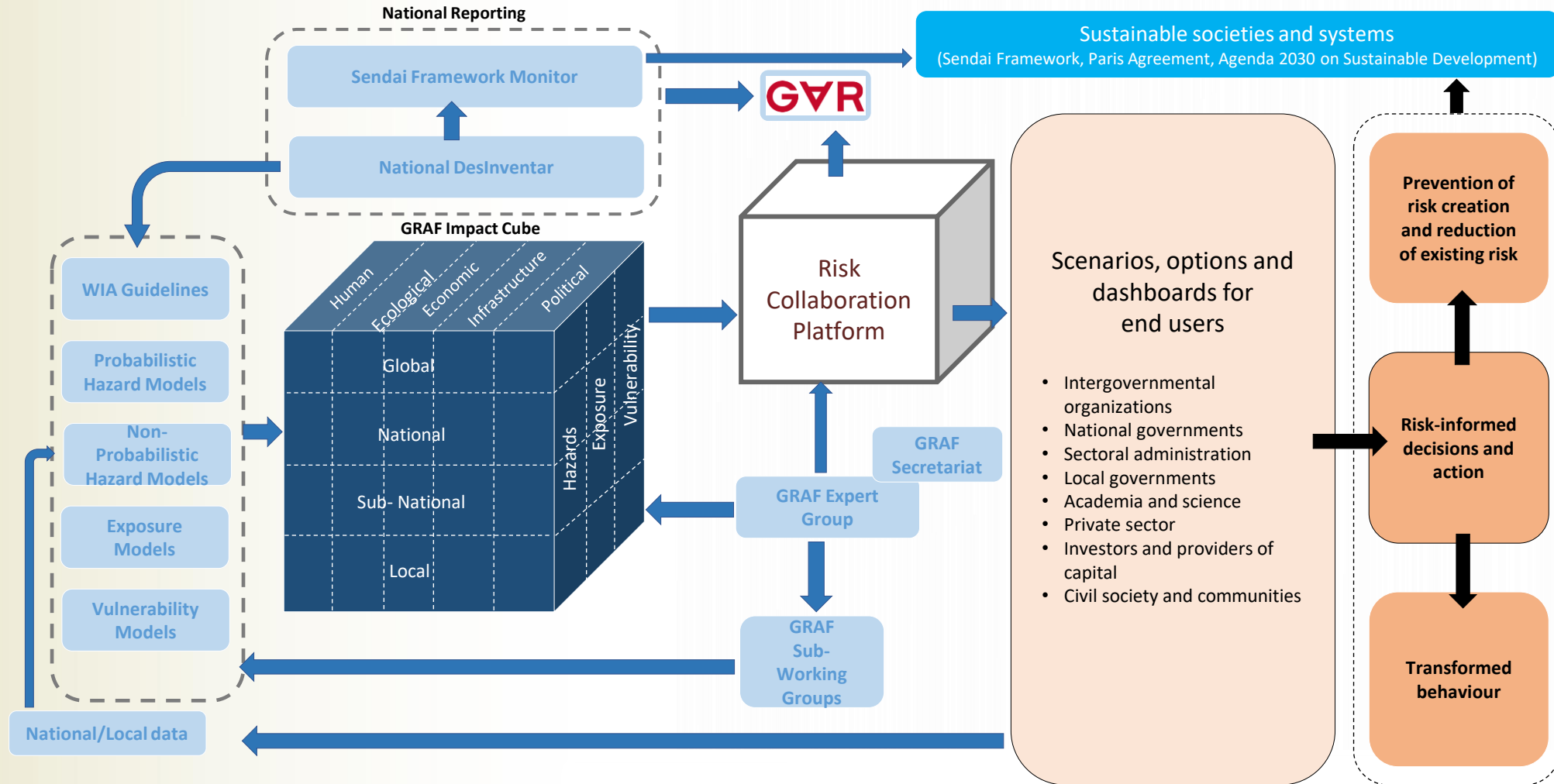
CLIMATE
CHANGE

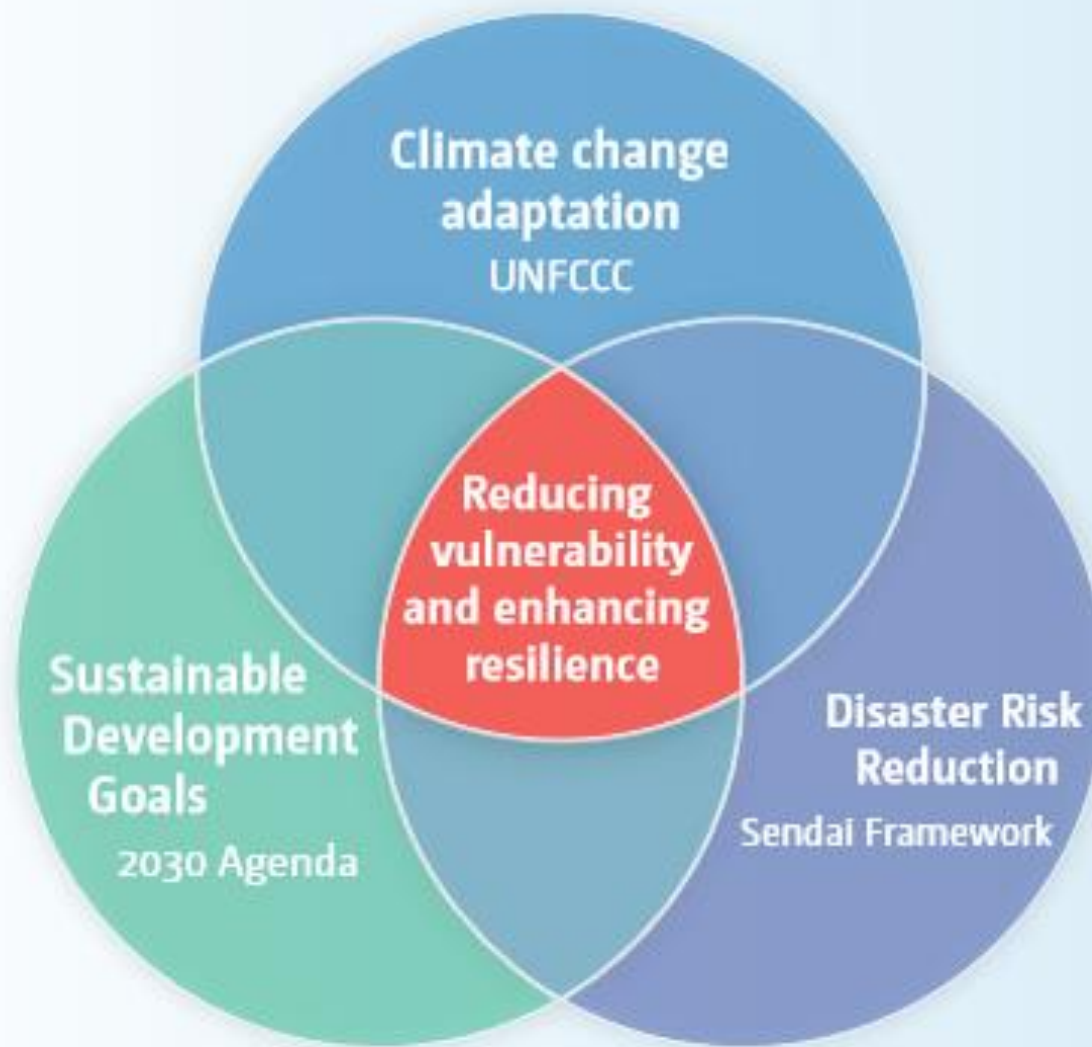
“Complexity demands that all actors must act together as partners on the front-line systemic risk reduction.”





Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF)





Thank you!

