

## **PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

**"BUILDING A RESILIENT COMMUNITY THROUGH PEACE"**

**BY RTN ABESELOM SAMSON**

**SATURDAY FEB 12, 2022**

**4:00 PM ADDIS ABABA TIME**

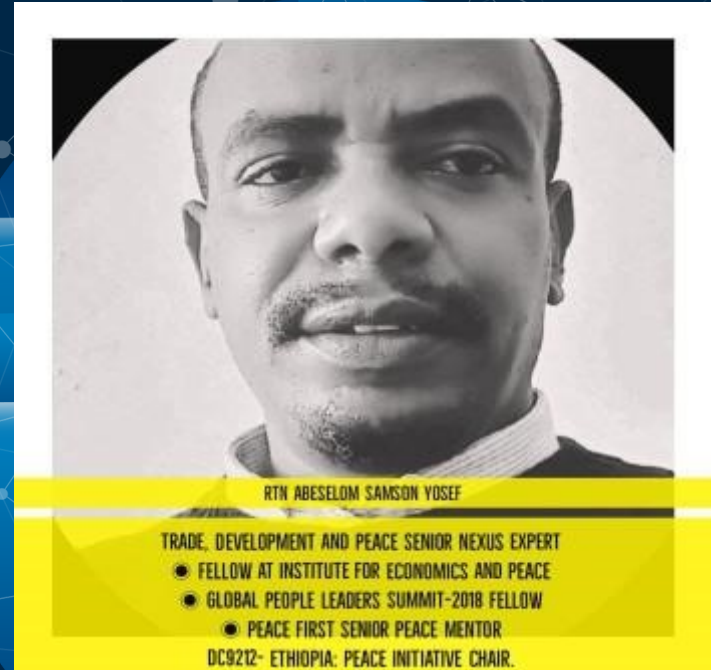
The Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP) is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit think tank dedicated to shifting the world's focus to peace as a positive, achievable, and tangible measure of human well-being and progress.

IEP achieves its goals by developing new conceptual frameworks to define peacefulness; providing metrics for measuring peace; and uncovering the relationships between business, peace and prosperity as well as promoting a better understanding of the cultural, economic and political factors that create peace.

IEP is headquartered in Sydney, with offices in New York, The Hague, Mexico City, Brussels and Harare.

For more information visit [www.economicsandpeace.org](http://www.economicsandpeace.org)

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RTN ABESLOM SAMSON YOSEF

TRADE, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE SENIOR NEXUS EXPERT

● FELLOW AT INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMICS AND PEACE

● GLOBAL PEOPLE LEADERS' SUMMIT-2018 FELLOW

● PEACE FIRST SENIOR PEACE MENTOR

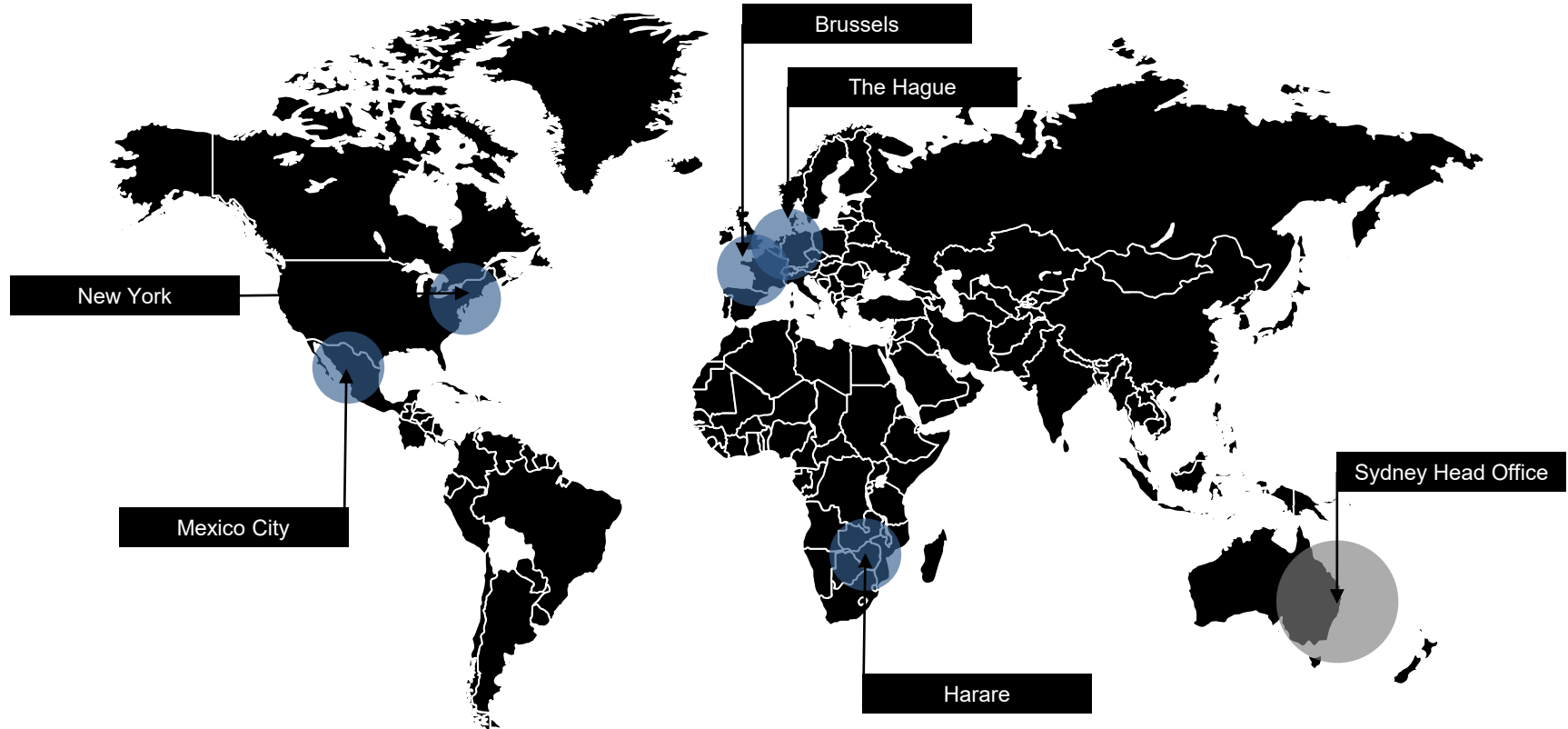
DC9212- ETHIOPIA: PEACE INITIATIVE CHAIR.

# Global Peace Index 2022

Overview & key findings



# Our international offices



# The Global Peace Index

Now in its

**15<sup>th</sup>** year

Ranks

**163**

countries

**99.7%**

of world's population  
covered

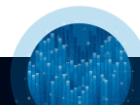
Using

**23**

Indicators weighed  
on a 1-5 scale

Developed by the  
Institute for  
Economics and  
Peace

Guided and  
overseen by a  
panel of  
**International  
Experts**



# Key Findings

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# 2021 key highlights

The average level of global country peacefulness has deteriorated by

**0.07%** ↘

This is the ninth deterioration in the last 13 years.

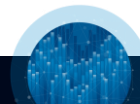
↗ **87** countries became more peaceful  
↘ **73** countries deteriorated

**Improvements were driven by changes in:**

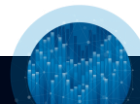
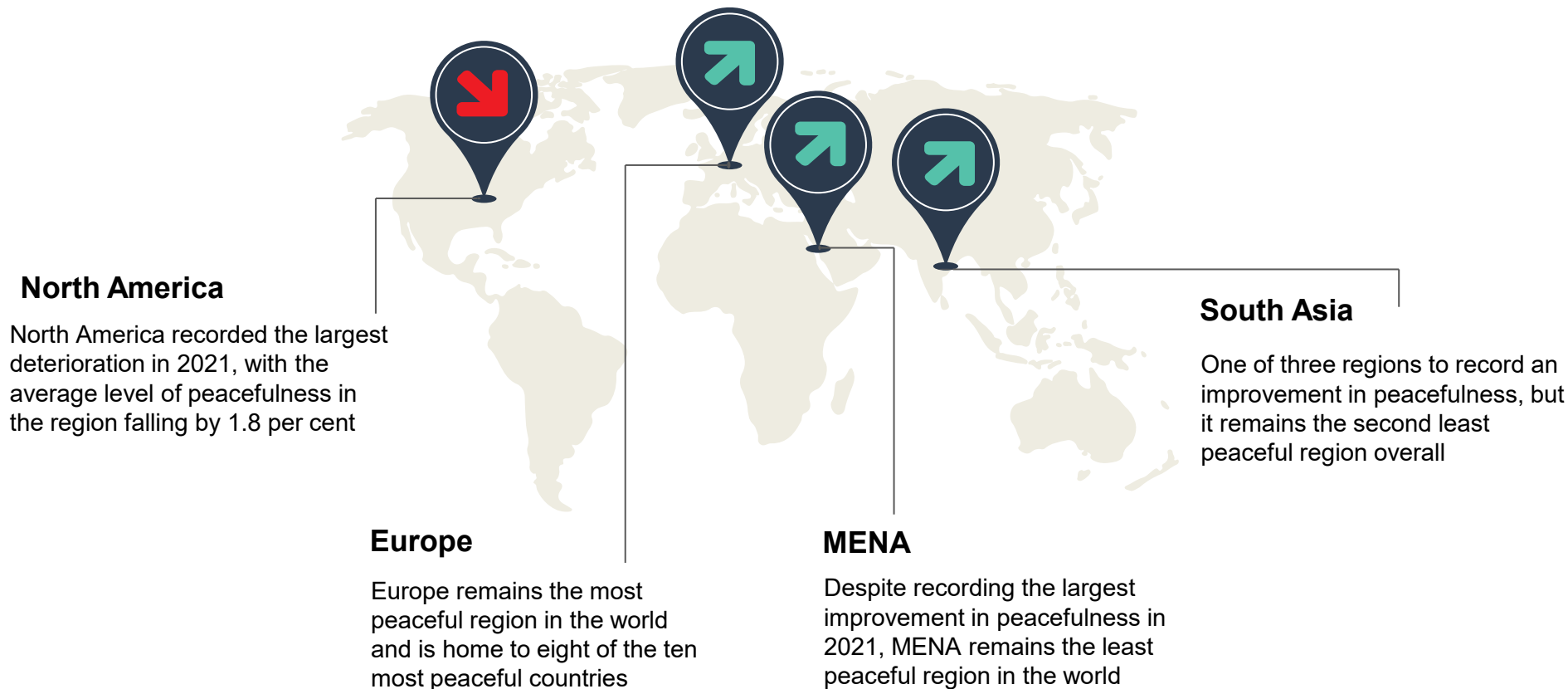
- Ongoing conflict
- Internal conflict
- Terrorism impact

**Deteriorations primarily driven by changes in:**

- Militarisation
- Military expenditure
- Safety and Security



# 2021 regional overview



# COVID-19 & Peace

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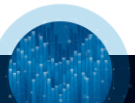


- While levels of violence fell in the early stages of the pandemic, most forms of violence returned to pre-COVID levels
- Civil unrest increased considerably after an initial drop. There was a ten per cent increase in violent demonstrations in 2020
- There were 5,000 COVID related violent incidents in 2020
- Political instability deteriorated in 46 countries. COVID-19 exacerbated existing tensions in many countries
- Long-term impact of the pandemic on homicide, violent crime, suicide is unclear.
- If poor economic conditions persist, likelihood of future civil unrest will increase



# COVID-19 and economic recovery

- Economic recovery will be the key factor in whether civil unrest continues to grow
- Countries with higher levels of Positive Peace are better placed to recover quicker from the pandemic



# The Economic Value of Peace

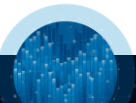
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# The economic impact of violence 2020



**10% reduction is equivalent to size of Switzerland, Denmark and Ireland's economies**



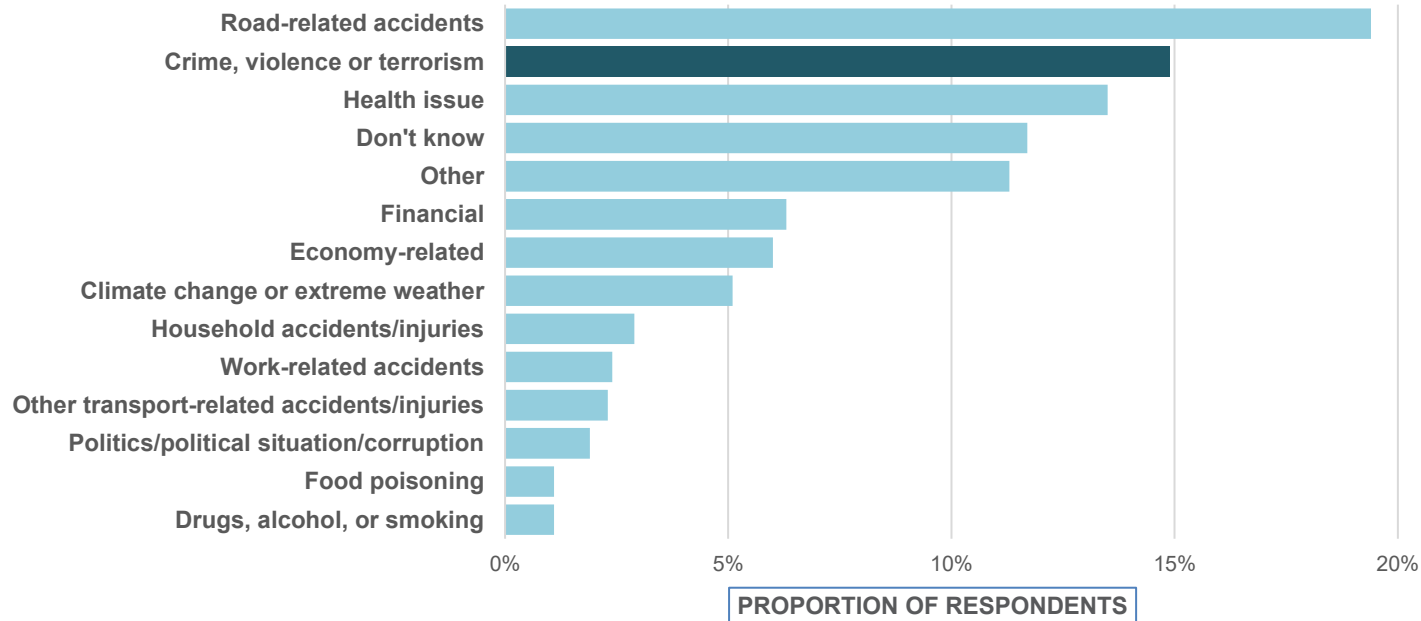
# Peace and Perceptions of Risk

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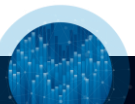


# What is the greatest risk to your safety?

Violence was the second most cited risk globally



Source IEP/ Lloyds Register Foundation World Risk Poll



# Predicting Changes in Peacefulness

- The gap between Positive Peace and Negative Peace is a strong predictor of future changes in peacefulness
- Countries with a Positive Peace 'deficit' are more likely to have falls in peacefulness in future
- However, they do need a shock to unsettle their current level of peace
- Of the ten countries with the largest deteriorations in peacefulness between 2009 and 2019, seven had large Positive Peace deficits in 2009
- 90 per cent of countries with Positive Peace deficits of more than 50 places in 2009 recorded substantial deteriorations by 2019
- Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone, Laos, Timor-Leste, Malawi and Liberia have the largest Positive Peace Deficits in 2020





**Is how to build a resilient Community**

The background features a large, semi-circular graphic on the right side. It contains a network of interconnected nodes and lines, with a central area showing a bar chart. The text "COMMUNITY SERVICE & LEARNING IN ACTION" is overlaid on this graphic in white, bold, sans-serif font.

**COMMUNITY SERVICE &  
LEARNING IN ACTION**

# Activity

Scenario:

Area X has a **safety net program** that provides support to all members of the community who are identified as very **low-income Households**.

The program is governed by an entity assigned by the **Area X government structure**. The Package is **50 kg wheat and 5 litres of oil** for every month per **household**. Some households preferred **Meaze over wheat** but there was no **option**.

Initially it was designed to select beneficiary in **participatory way**, and **only** the women association have participated in the selection process...

# Activity

## *Scenario:...*

...The distribution was actually made **once in a quarter**, and some of the community members **were not** able to know what the **distribution package included**. The Xarea **was expected** to post the actual distribution to the **beneficiaries every month and has not reported**(posted it) once in the past **three months**

We are evaluating the service provided to the residents of Area X, based on the following criteria

Expectation/Criteria(examples)	Score /scale 1-5 (1 poor, 5 excellent)	Explanation/Reasons
Participatory		
Responsive		
Accountability		
Transparency		
Effectiveness & Efficiency		

# Community Vulnerability Assessment & Capacity Building Actions



# Community Vulnerability Assessment & Capacity Building Actions

**Hazard:**

**Shock:**

**Stress:**

**Vulnerability:**

**Capacity:**

**Resilience:**

# Community Vulnerability & Capacity Assessment: Reflection

Vulnerability and capacity assessments often involve numerous tools, this vulnerability and capacity tree tool has been designed by adapting a problem tree to collect all the basic data required for this critical step of the resilience process.

The resulting vulnerability and capacity trees enable primary actors to identify existing coping mechanisms, and vulnerabilities through 5 lenses (human, socio-political, natural, physical and economic). Additionally, the trees help us to identify aspirations for a resilient community and starts us on the process of identifying the practical interventions necessary to achieve this.

# Community Vulnerability & Capacity Assessment: Reflection



## Human:

This can be thought of as vulnerabilities or capacities within a person. For example, access to information, health/ education, nutrition knowledge

## Socio-political:

This can be thought of as vulnerabilities or capacities based on relationships with others. For example, social support systems, community leadership, relationship with local government/ service provider's/ duty bearers.

## Environmental:

This can be thought of as vulnerabilities or capacities around us, due to the natural environment. For example, vegetation or forest coverage, soil quality, water access and quality etc.

# Community Vulnerability & Capacity Assessment: Reflection

## Physical:

This can be thought of as the vulnerabilities or capacities around us due to infrastructure. For examples roads, irrigation and communication systems, livelihood assets, infrastructure related to services

## Economic:

This can be thought of as vulnerabilities or capacities related to existing livelihood activities or access to finance, savings etc

### Impact of vulnerability (leaves)

*What happens to the community after disaster/shock?*

Human

Natural

Social

Financial

Physical



### Pressures

*Who is increasing our vulnerability?*



HAZARD

### Sources of vulnerability (roots)

*What within our community or surroundings makes us vulnerable to disaster?*

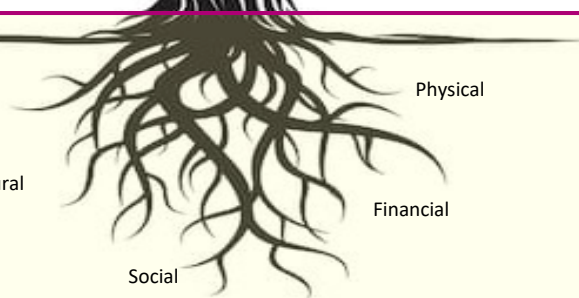
Human

Natural

Physical

Financial

Social



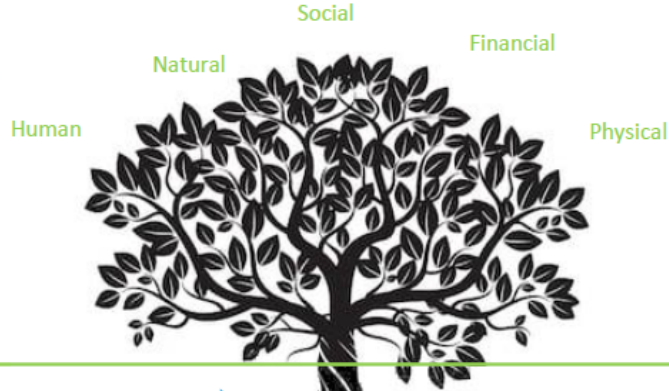
### Underlying causes (soil)

*What are the external factors exacerbating our vulnerability (e.g. climate change, legislation, things beyond control of the community)?*

# Capacity Tree example

## Impact of capacity (leaves)

What would the community look like if it was safe from disasters?



## Pressure releases

Who is increasing our capacity to cope?



HAZAR

## Sources of capacity (roots)

Existing and potential

What within our community keeps us safe now?

What can we do to increase our capacity?



## Underlying causes (soil)

What are the external factors improving our capacity (e.g. good legislation, political structures)?

As much as possible they should explore all potential capacities and should be encouraged to think in a solution-oriented manner rather than presenting themselves as vulnerable. We have more capacities than vulnerabilities if we commit to support and explore it further and that should be the overall message of the exercise –

## TOGETHER WE CAN

- You can also use the Community Resilience Battery tool which is community assessment approaches. (the concept is the same and some prefer the battery tool – as it easily shows the constant changes within capacity/vulnerability)

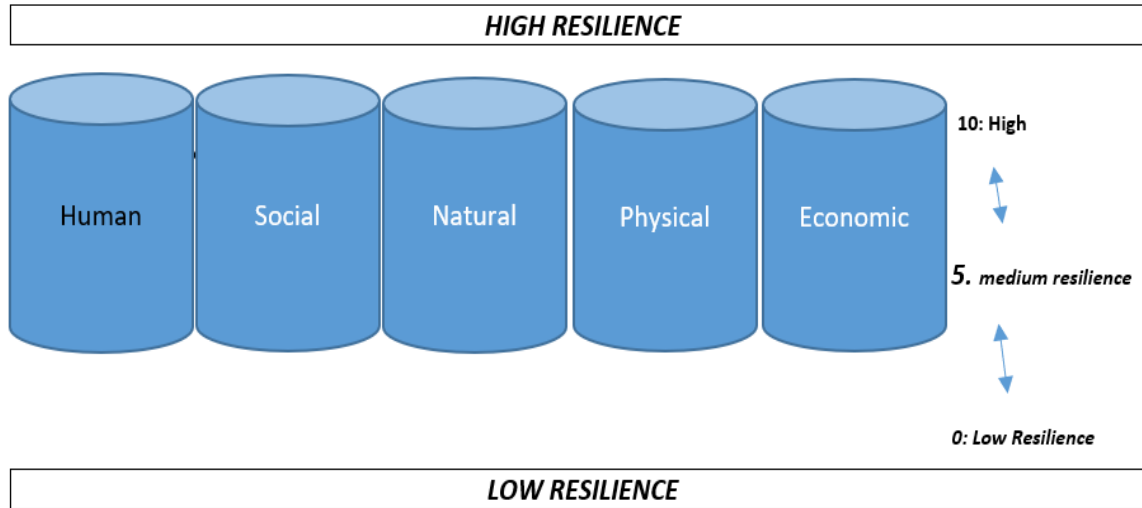
# RESILIENCE BATTERIES

Resilience and wellbeing batteries can support communities to identify solutions to deal with day to day stresses or sudden disasters or shocks.

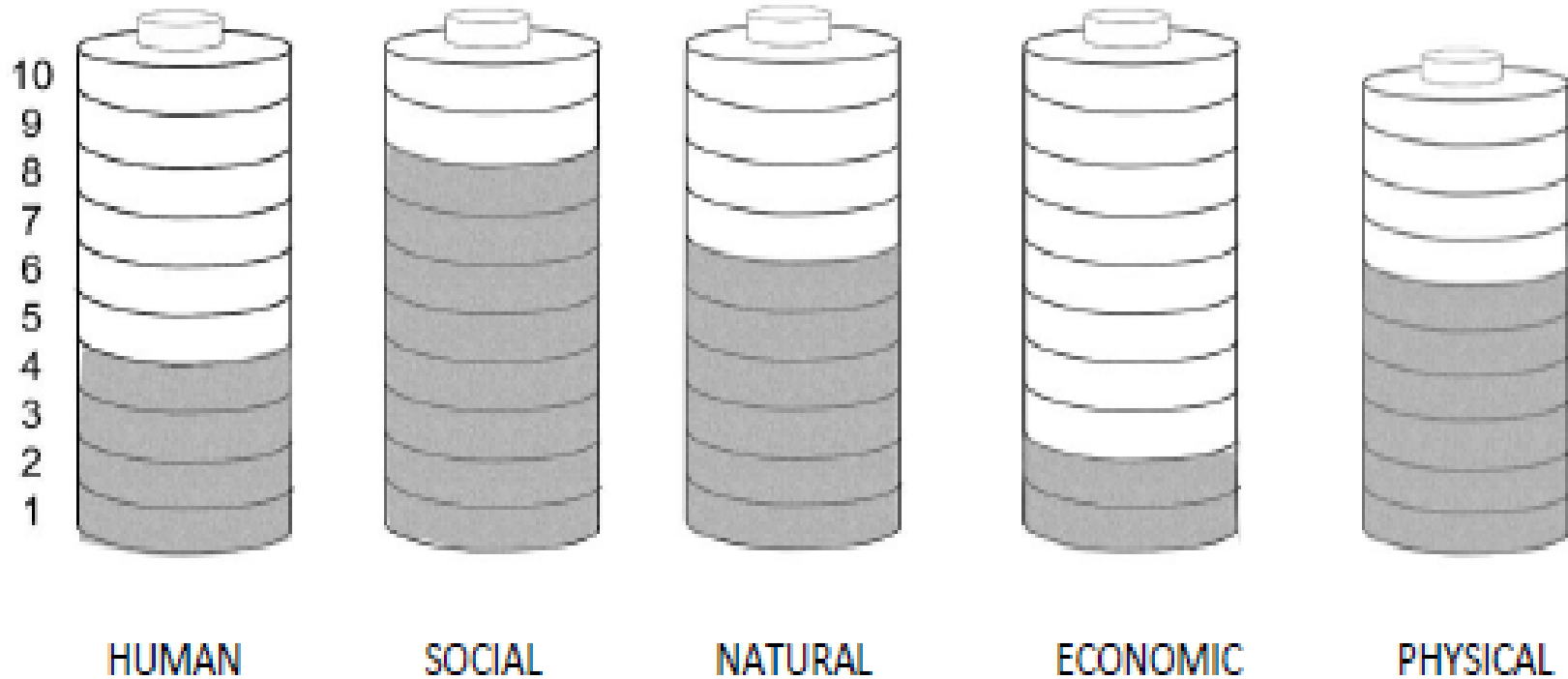
This batteries assessments can be undertaken within a 60-90 minute workshop or focus group discussion.

They can be used as a once off assessment and planning process or can be used on a more continual basis by individuals or within self help groups to monitor changes in their resilience levels.

## 2.3 Battery Tool



# RESILIENCE BATTERIES ...



# RESILIENCE BATTERIES ...

## RESILIENCE BATTERIES TEMPLATE: Hazard 1.

Domain	Current Level & reason	Previous Level & reason	Reason for any changes	What needs to be done (and by who) to increase to 10?
Human				
Social				
Environmental				
Physical				
Economic				

# RESILIENCE BATTERIES ...

HUMAN	SOCIAL	ENVIRONMENTAL	PHYSICAL	ECONOMIC
<p>Do you have access to early warning signal for this hazard?</p> <p>0- None 1- Partially 2- Yes</p>	<p>Do you have access to support from your family and friends to keep you safe before/ during this hazard</p> <p>0. None 1. Partially 2. Yes</p>	<p>Is the community/ your home in a safe location?</p> <p>0. No 1. Partially 2. Yes</p>	<p>Is your shelter keeping you safe from the hazard?</p> <p>0. No 1. Partially 2. Yes</p>	<p>Do you have a livelihood which supports you to stay safe</p>
<p>Do you have access to information about what to do when this hazard strikes to keep safe?</p>	<p>Do you have access to strong community leadership before/ during the hazard?</p>	<p>Is pollution within the community creating more vulnerability to disaster (ie due to chemical</p>	<p>Do you have the communication systems that support you to prepare/ keep safe during the disaster?</p>	

# RESILIENCE BATTERIES ...

<p>0- None 1- Partially 2- Yes</p>	<p>0- None 1- Partially 2- Yes</p>	<p>pollution, plastic pollution) 0 – Yes 1. Somewhat 2. No</p>	<p>0. None 1. Partially 2. Yes</p>	
<p>Skills: Do you have the skills you need to keep safe</p> <p>0- None 1- Partially 2- Yes</p>	<p>Is there a clear and effective evacuation system and plan for the hazard?</p> <p>0- None 1- Partially 2- Yes</p>	<p>Do you have access to clean and safe water before/ during and after the hazard:</p> <p>0. No 1. Partially 2. Yes</p>	<p>Is your infrastructure keeping you safe/ making you vulnerable to disaster:</p> <p>Water infrastructure:</p> <p>0. Not adequate – increasing vulnerability 1. Average 2. Adequate – increasing capacity.</p>	

# RESILIENCE BATTERIES ...

IEP





**Requesting for Collaboration**

## Mini-Project

World BEYOND War is a global nonviolent movement to fully end the institution of war and establish a just and sustainable peace.

World BEYOND War is a global nonviolent movement to fully end the institution of war and establish a just and sustainable peace. To achieve these objectives by establishing partnerships with individuals and organizations in a global campaign of education, lobbying, and nonviolent direct action.

Work is in progress in many committees, chapters, and affiliates to lay the foundation for the movement.

Dr. Phill



## Mini-Project

This is a leadership development programme aimed at preparing young people to advance positive change in themselves, their communities, and beyond. A wider purpose of the programme is to respond to emerging trends and contribute to the global Sustaining Peace and Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS) agendas in multiple countries. The programme will start in September and span 14-weeks. The programme is organised around two main parts – peace education and peace action – and will involve intergenerational collaboration and cross-cultural learning and action across North-South sites.

# Ethiopia

For 2022 , Ethiopia is selected to be part of the program and we would like Rotary Club to be part of the program.



Thanks You