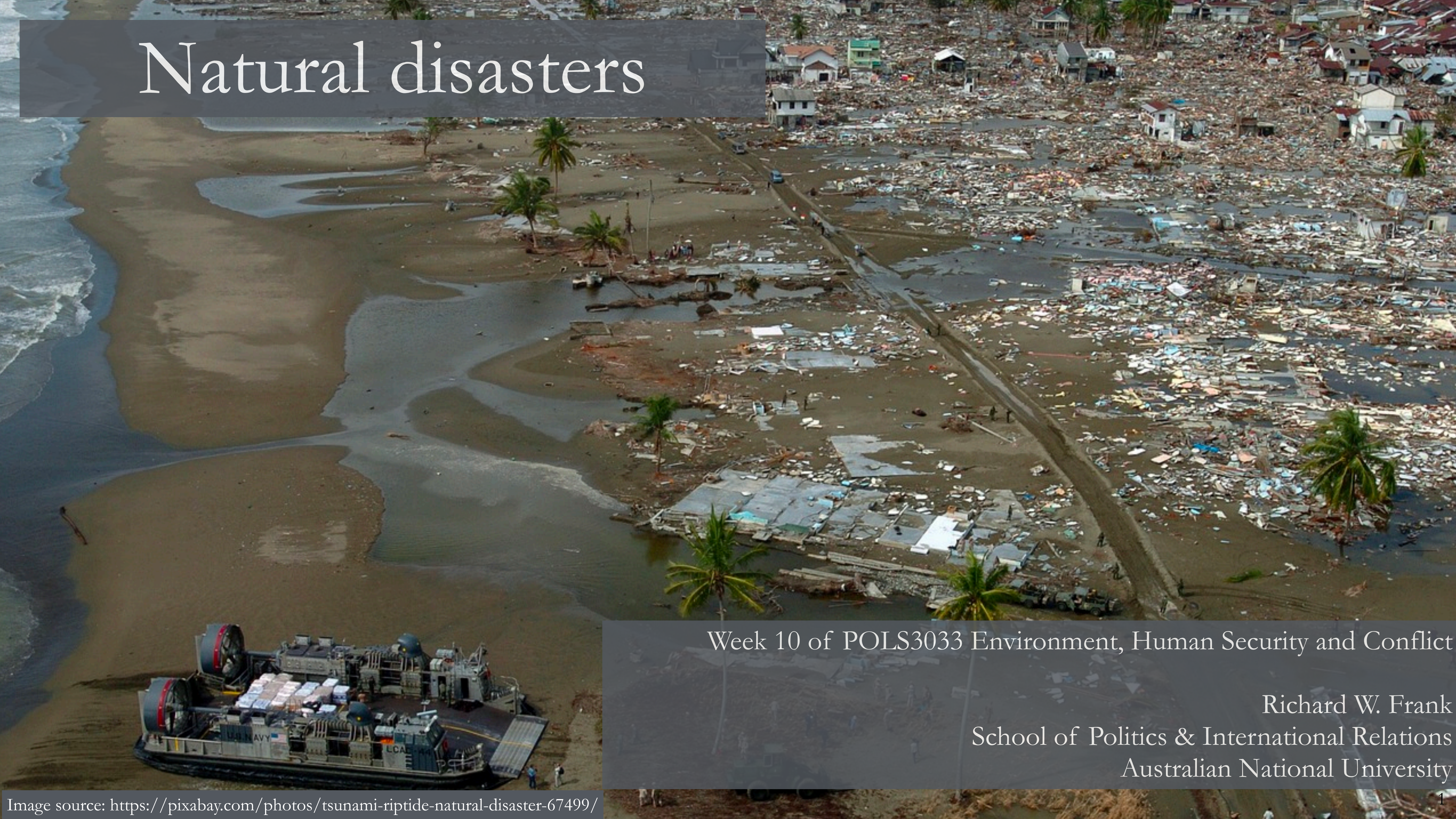


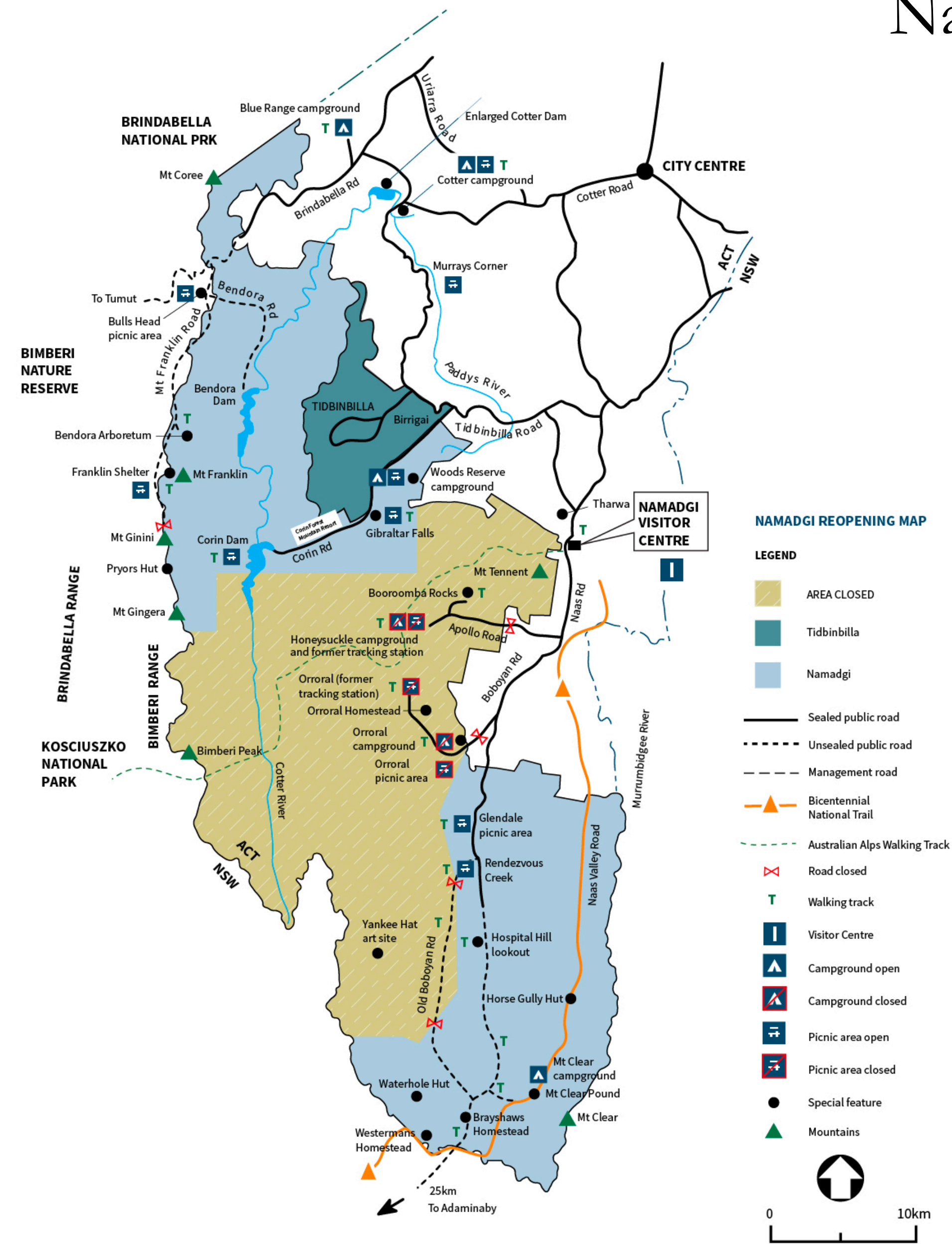
Natural disasters



Week 10 of POLS3033 Environment, Human Security and Conflict

Richard W. Frank
School of Politics & International Relations
Australian National University

Namadgi National Park



Course Outline

Week	Summary
Section 1: Defining terms, actors, and interests	
Week 1	Introduction, course overview, and conflict
Week 2	Economic development and economic instability
Week 3	Political institutions and instability
Week 4	Environmental change and scarcity
Section 2: Causes	
Week 5	Population
Week 6	Migration
	<i>Teaching break (no class)</i>
Week 7	Water
Week 8	Food
Week 9	Natural resources
Week 10	Natural disaster
Section 3: Responses	
Week 11	Domestic responses
Week 12	International cooperation



SBSNews

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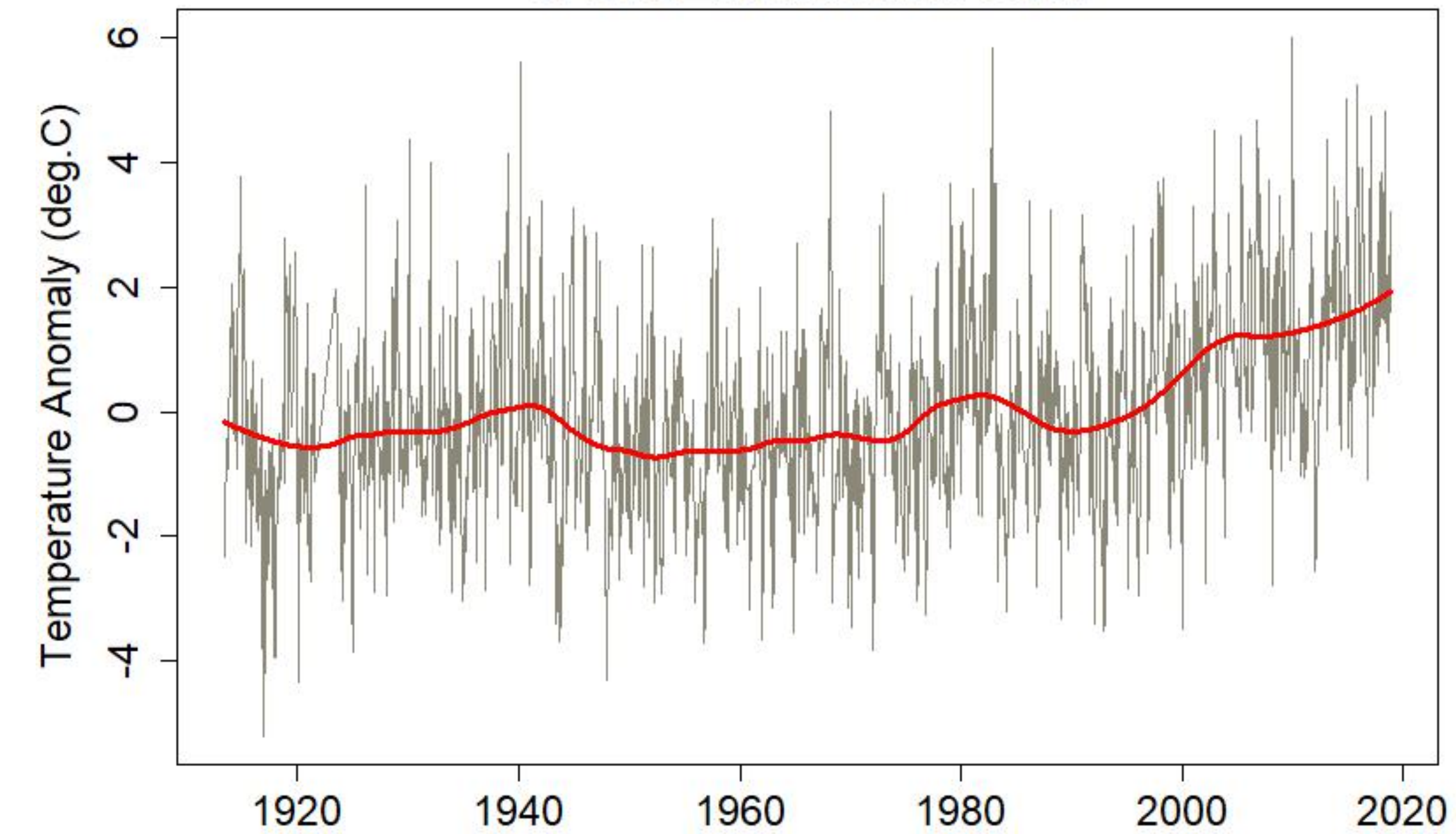
Australia's worst natural disasters



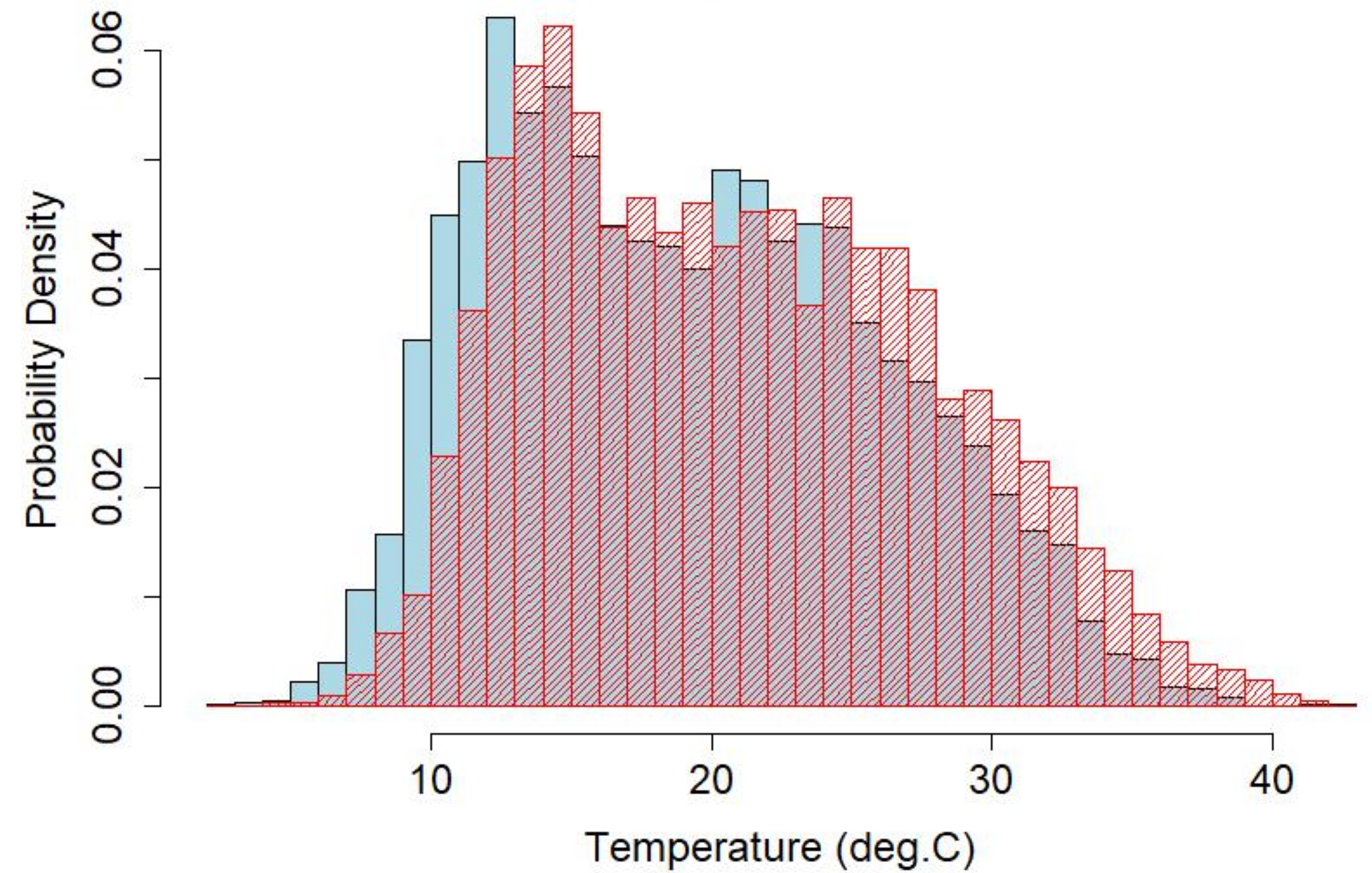
The bushfire crisis in Victoria isAustralia's worst-ever bushfire disaster. It's also Australia'sworst natural disaster in 110 years. Here's a list of othernatural disasters.



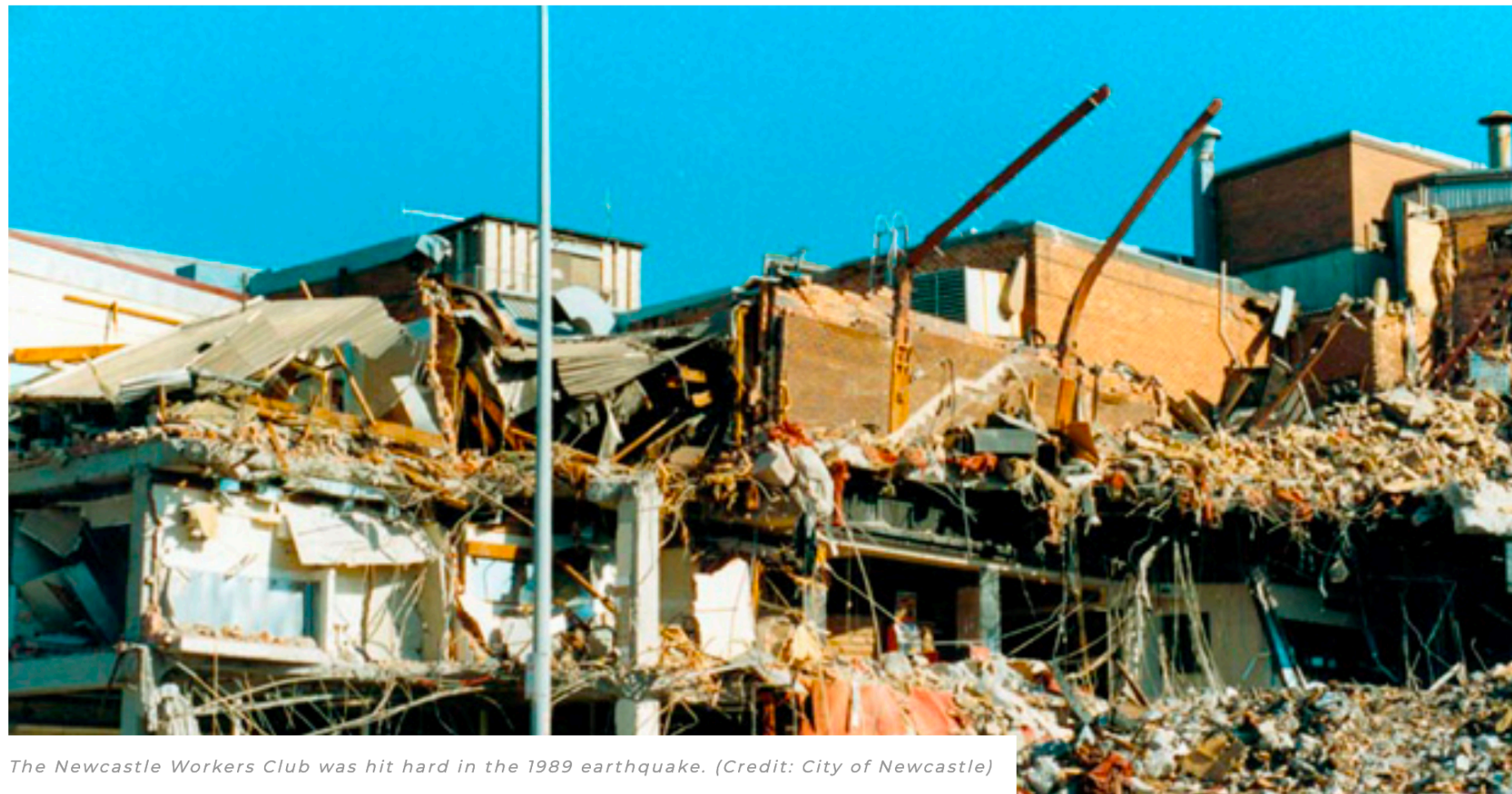
CANBERRA AIRPORT



CANBERRA AIRPORT



1950-1970 in blue, 2000-2018 in red



The Newcastle Workers Club was hit hard in the 1989 earthquake. (Credit: City of Newcastle)

On this day: Newcastle earthquake strikes

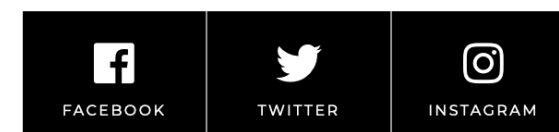
BY EMILY VERDOUW | NOVEMBER 7, 2013

In 1989, Australia's most destructive earthquake hit Newcastle with devastating consequences.


[Tweet](#)

ON **28 DECEMBER, 1989**, the streets of Newcastle, from all accounts, were devastated. People were seen clearing from their offices and spilling onto the streets as buildings began to crumble around them, as one of the most disastrous earthquakes in Australian history struck.

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Centenary of Spanish flu pandemic in Australia

21 January 2019

Why don't we commemorate its victims and heroes?

'Spanish flu', the pandemic that killed between 50-100 million people worldwide, made landfall in Australia by 1919. About a third of all Australians were infected and nearly 15,000 people were dead in under a year, yet little is known of its generational impact. Dr Peter Hobbins investigates.

At Sydney's enormous [Rookwood Cemetery](#), a lichen-spotted headstone captures a family's double burden of grief.

The grave contains the remains of 19-year-old Harriet Ann Ottaway, who died on 2 July 1919. Its monument also commemorates her brother Henry James Ottaway, who 'died of wounds in Belgium, 23rd Sept 1917, aged 21 years'.

While Henry was killed at the infamous [Battle of Passchendaele](#), Harriet's headstone makes no mention of her own courageous combat with 'Spanish flu'.

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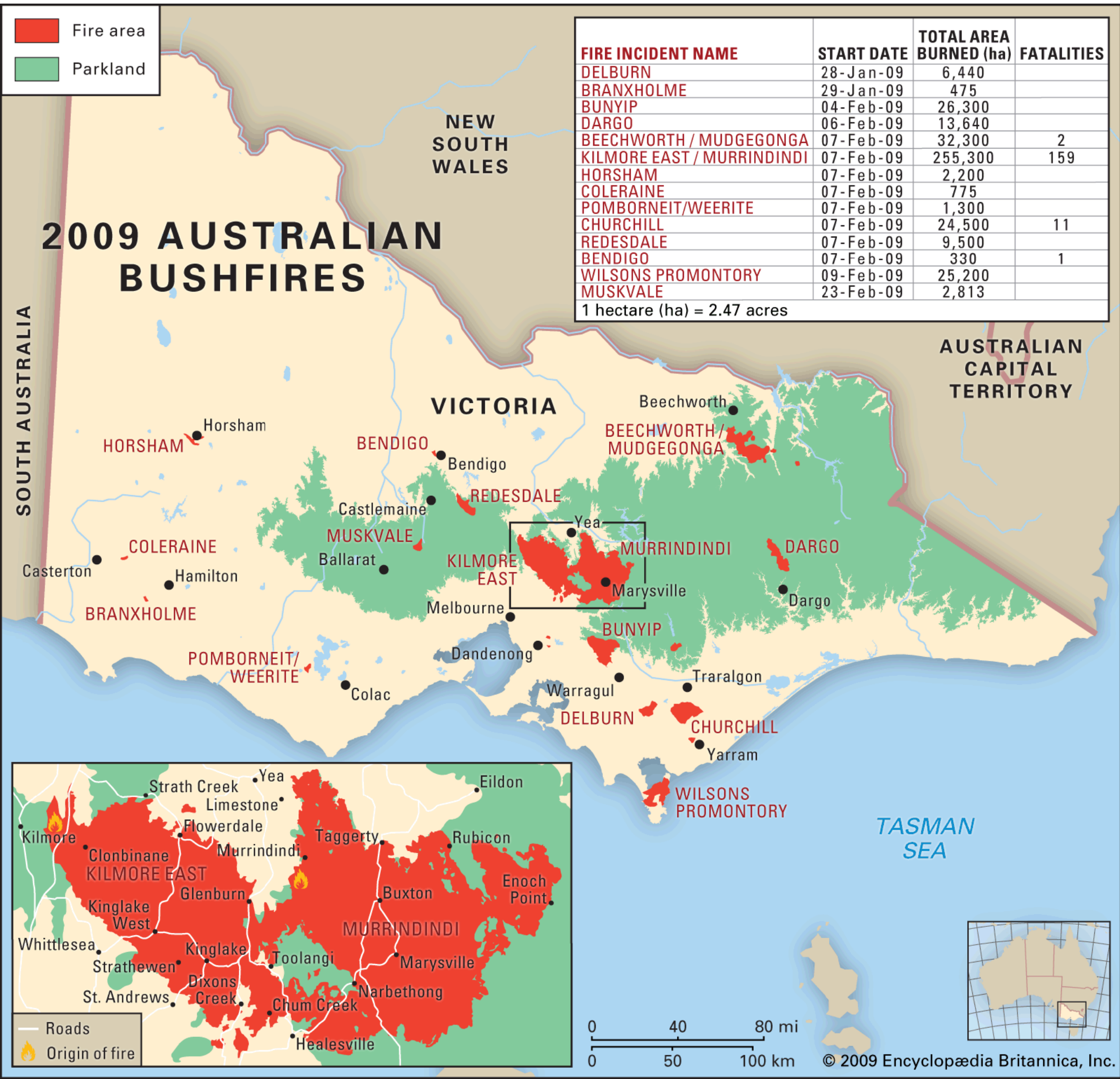
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For the latest news



1918-1919 Spanish flu pandemic

~15,000 die in Australia
50-100 million worldwide



California

Oliver Milman
and agencies

@olliemilman

Tue 6 Oct 2020 08.17
AEDT



296

California fires set bleak record as 4m acres destroyed

- 4m figure double the previous record for most land burned
- Officials warn season ‘far from over and fire potential high’

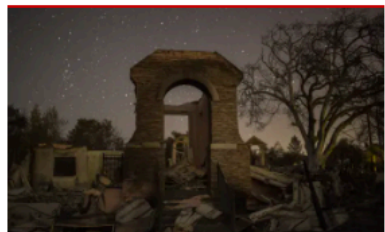


▲ The Bidwell Bar Bridge that crosses Lake Oroville north of Sacramento. The sheer scale of the fires means flames will scorch California for some time to come. Photograph: Noah Berger/AP

The wildfires that have ravaged California have reached a bleak new milestone, having consumed 4m acres in a fire season that shows little sign of ending.

The unprecedented figure - an area larger than Connecticut - is more than double the previous record for the most land burned in a single year in California.

“The 4m mark is unfathomable. It boggles the mind, and it takes your breath away,” said Scott McLean, a spokesman for the California department of forestry and fire protection, known as Cal Fire. “And that number will grow.”



‘We just had to get home’: the Californians who rebuild despite the danger of wildfires



IMFBlog



Climate Change Will Bring More Frequent Natural Disasters & Weigh on Economic Growth

NOVEMBER 16, 2017

by [Sebastian Acevedo](#), and [Natalija Novta](#)

November 16, 2017

Versions in [عربي](#) (Arabic), [中文](#) (Chinese), [Français](#) (French), [日本語](#) (Japanese), [Русский](#) (Russian); [Español](#) (Spanish)



As natural disasters become more frequent and intense, countries should invest in resilient infrastructure to better withstand such hazards (photo: Carlos Garcia Rawlins/Newscom).

The weather seems to be getting wilder and fiercer. From devastating hurricanes in the U.S. and the Caribbean, to raging wildfires in California and ruinous floods in India, the human and economic toll of extreme weather events is enormous.

Each time an extreme weather event causes significant loss of property and loss of life, a natural disaster is recorded. Natural disasters are a particularly important risk to [small, lower income countries](#) because they can quickly wipe out a significant portion of their GDP. For decades, the IMF has been committed to helping meet member's post-disaster needs. Will these needs increase with climate change? In other words, will climate change bring more frequent weather-related natural disasters? Based on our analysis in [Chapter 3](#) of the October 2017 *World Economic Outlook*, the answer is yes.

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Today's puzzles

Natural disasters are both **unpredictable** and **regular** occurrences.

Why then have we not developed more effective means for **preventing, mitigating, or adapting** to these disasters?

Why have we not seen significantly **more conflict** since the coronavirus **pandemic** started?

Today's motivating question:

What effects do natural disasters have on human security and conflict?

Lecture question #1

Watch the Al Jazeera English video below (<https://youtu.be/f5yxMxAdbNc>) about the 2020 Pakistani floods.

What tensions related to disaster preparedness does this video highlight between the Sinh and national governments?

II. Natural disasters: defining our terms



Disaster definition

Naturally occurring physical phenomena
caused either by rapid or slow onset events:

- **Geophysical** (earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis and volcanic activity)
- **Hydrological** (avalanches and floods),
- **Climatological** (extreme temperatures, drought and wildfires)
- **Meteorological** (cyclones and storms/
wave surges)
- **Biological** (disease **epidemics** and insect/
animal plagues)

Technological or man-made disasters

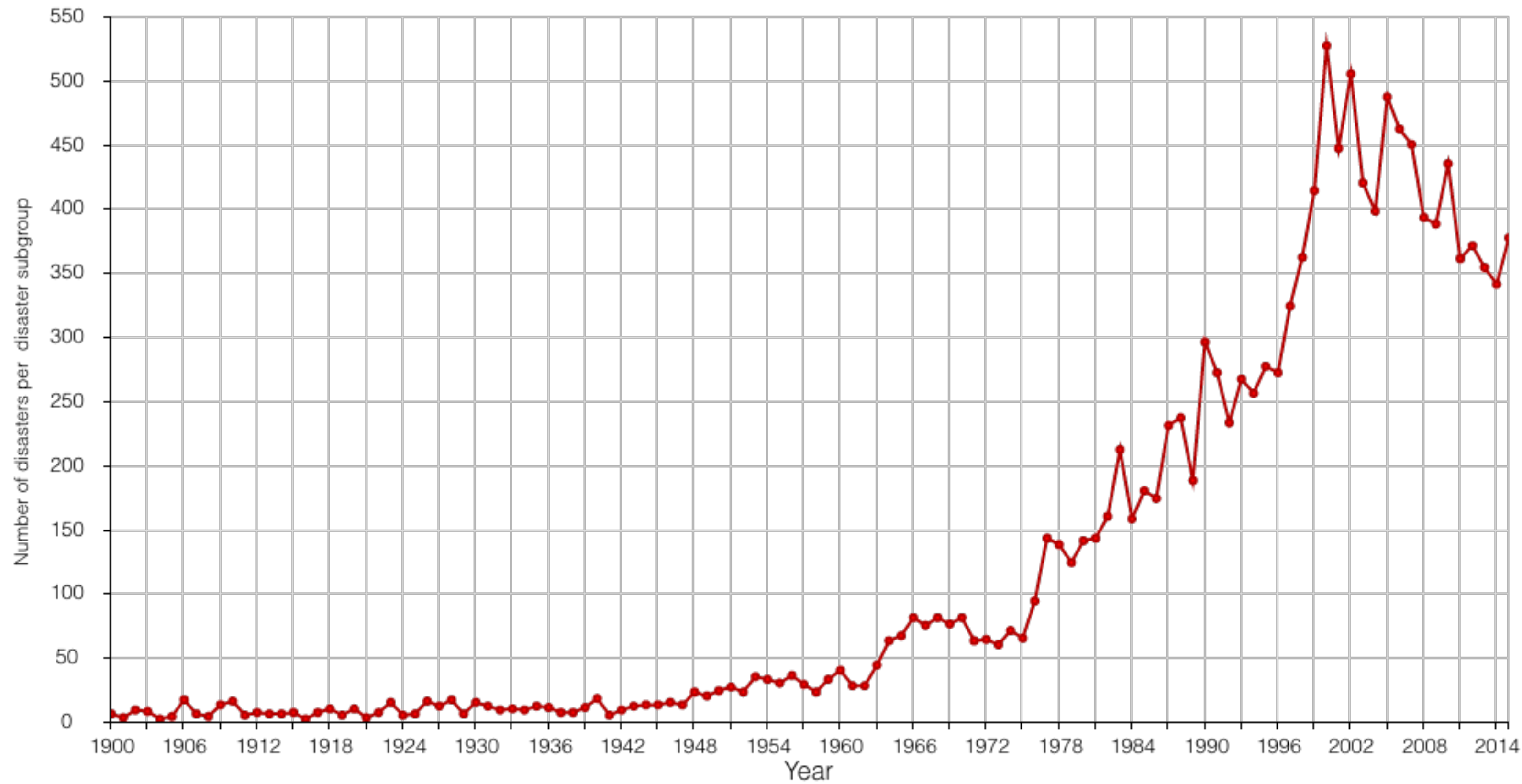
Events that are caused by humans and occur in or close to human settlements.

- Complex emergencies/conflicts
- Famine
- Displaced populations
- Industrial accidents
- Transport accidents
- Environmental degradation
- Pollution

Important **thresholds**

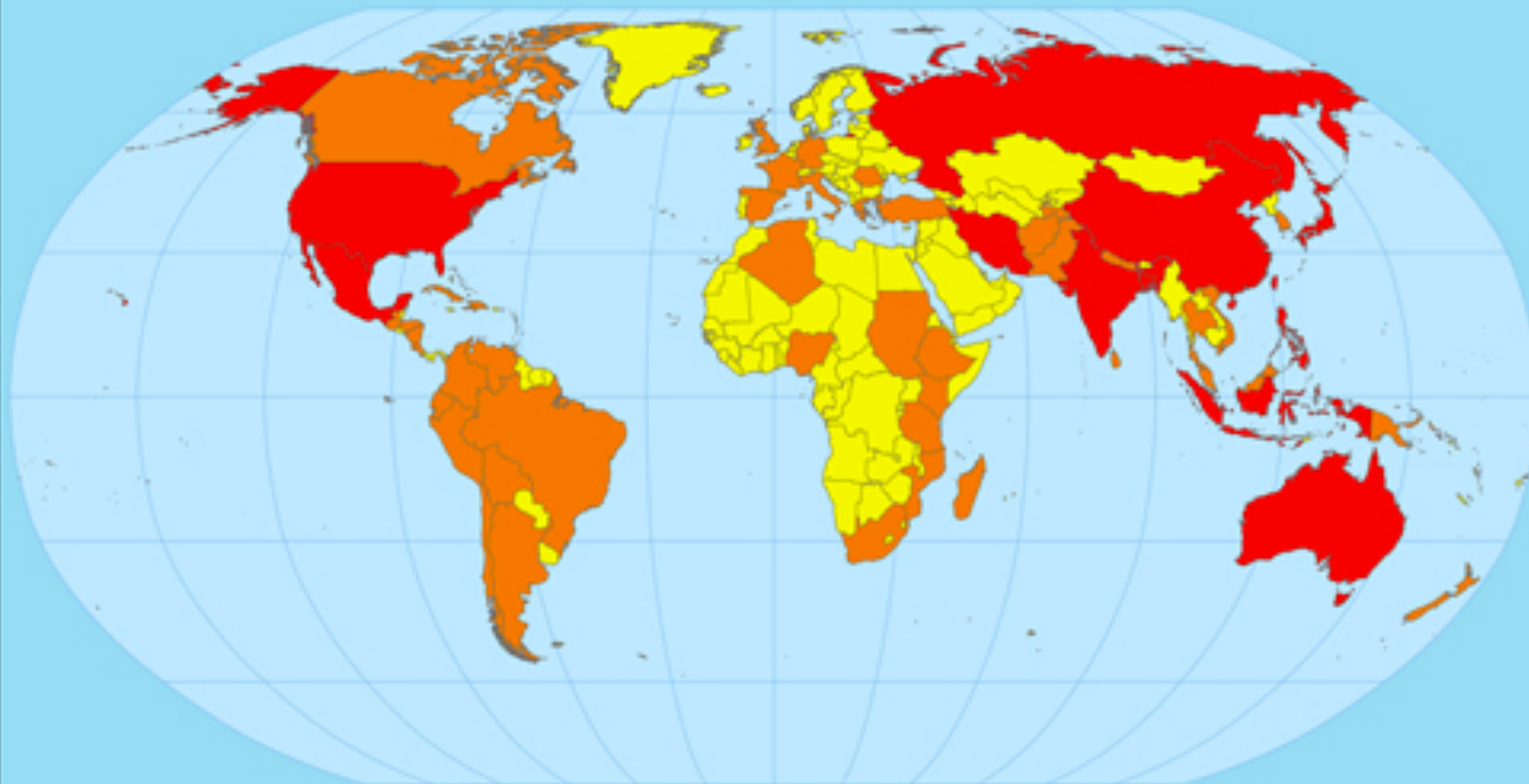
- 10 or more people **killed**
- 100 or more people **affected**
- Declaration of a **state of emergency**
- Call for **international assistance**

Natural disasters over time



Source: Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters http://www.emdat.be/disaster_trends/index.html

Number of natural disasters by country: 1976-2005

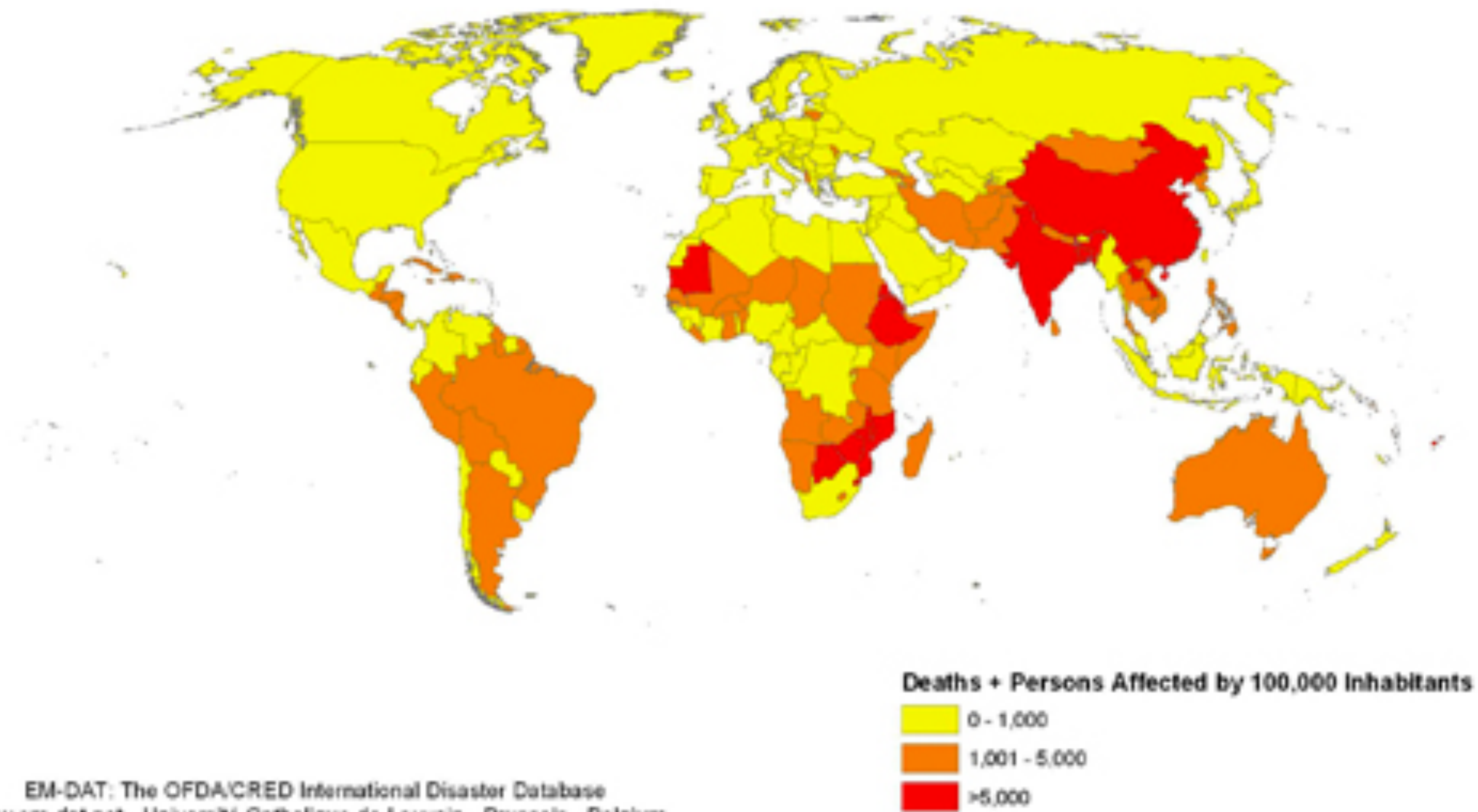


Number of disasters 0 - 29 30 - 119 >119

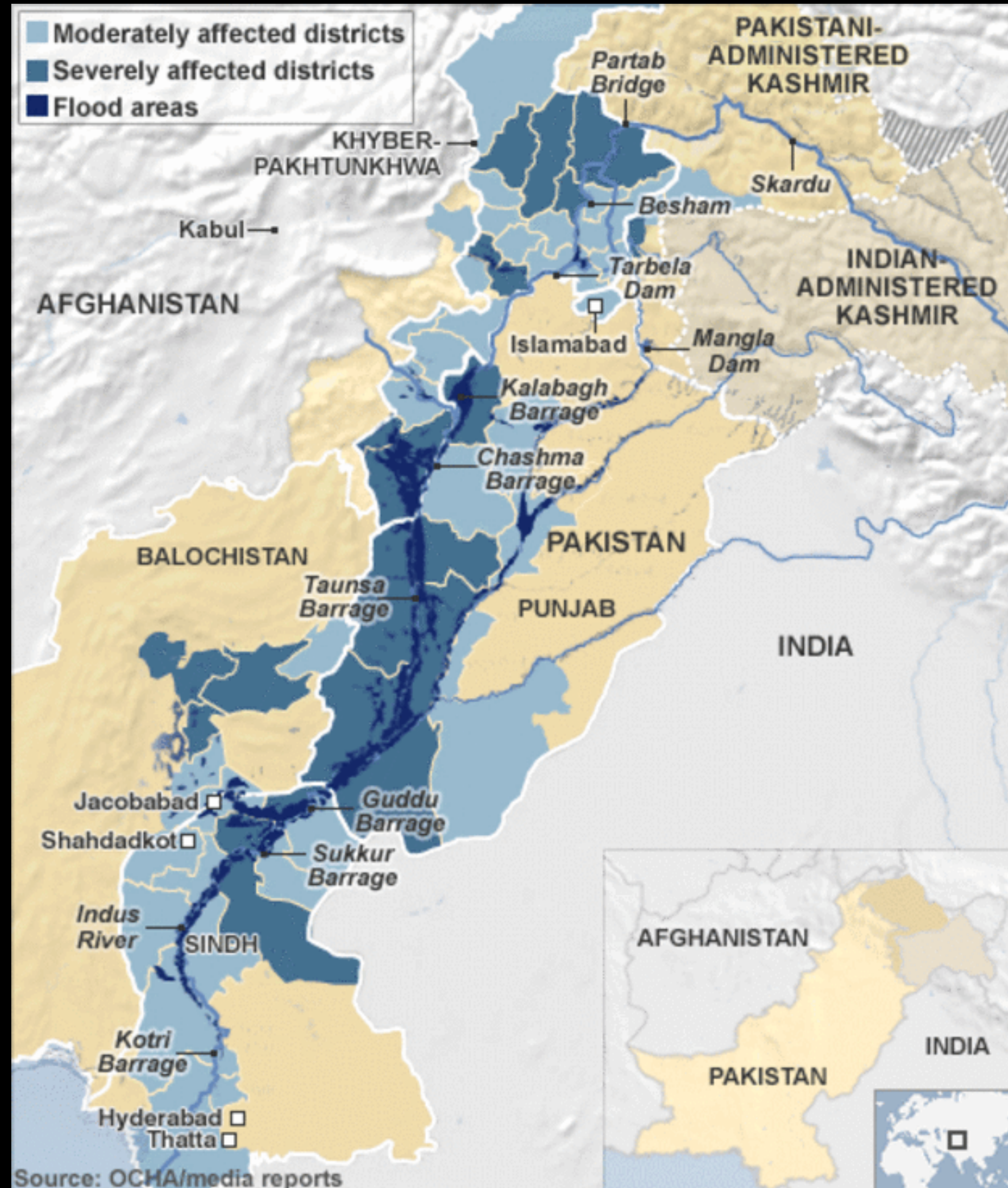
Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters



**Total Number of Deaths and of People Affected by Natural Disasters by 100,000 Inhabitants:
1974-2003**



Flooding in Pakistan, August 2010





Australian Government
Geoscience Australia

Indian Ocean Tsunami propagation 26 December 2004

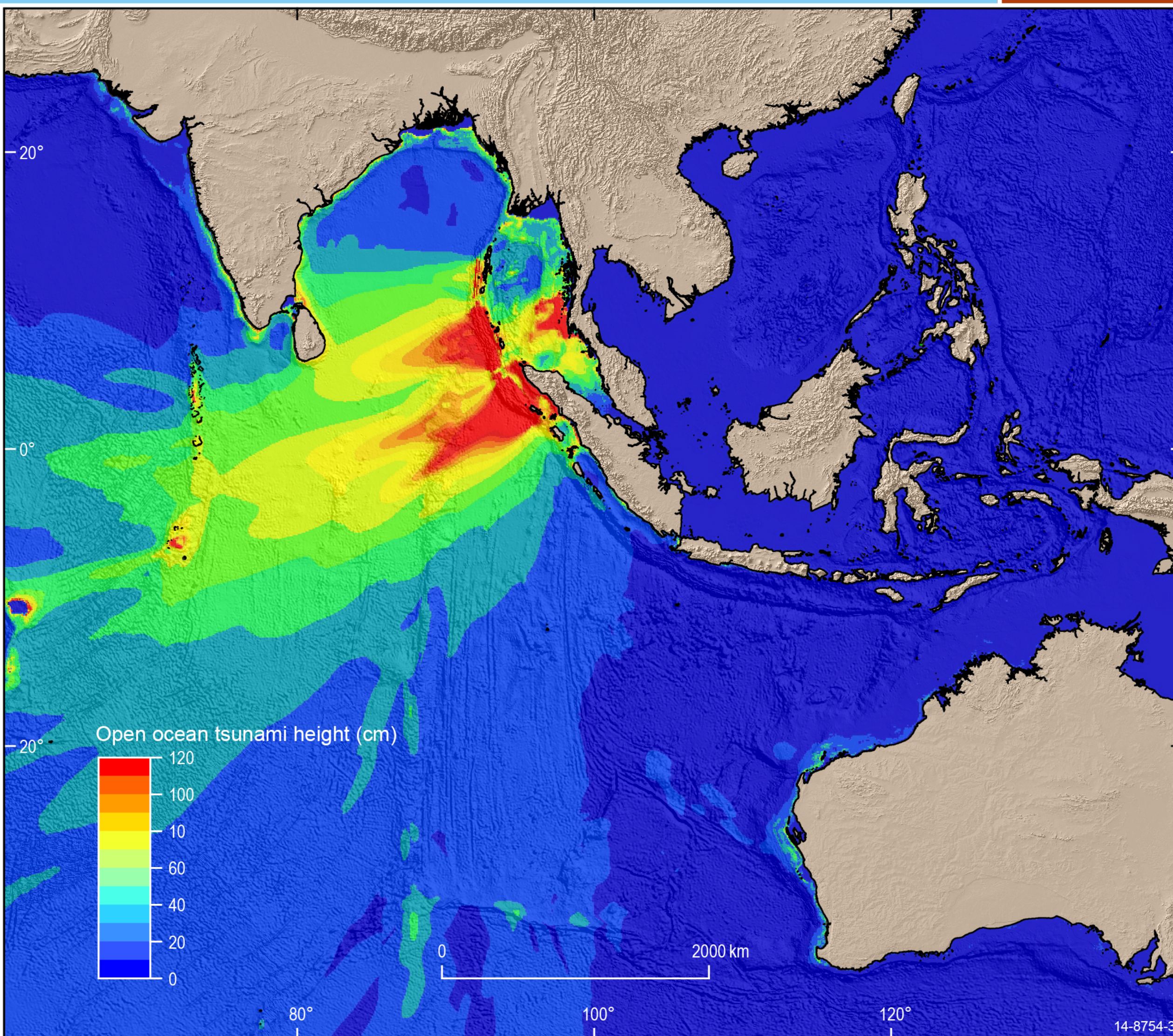
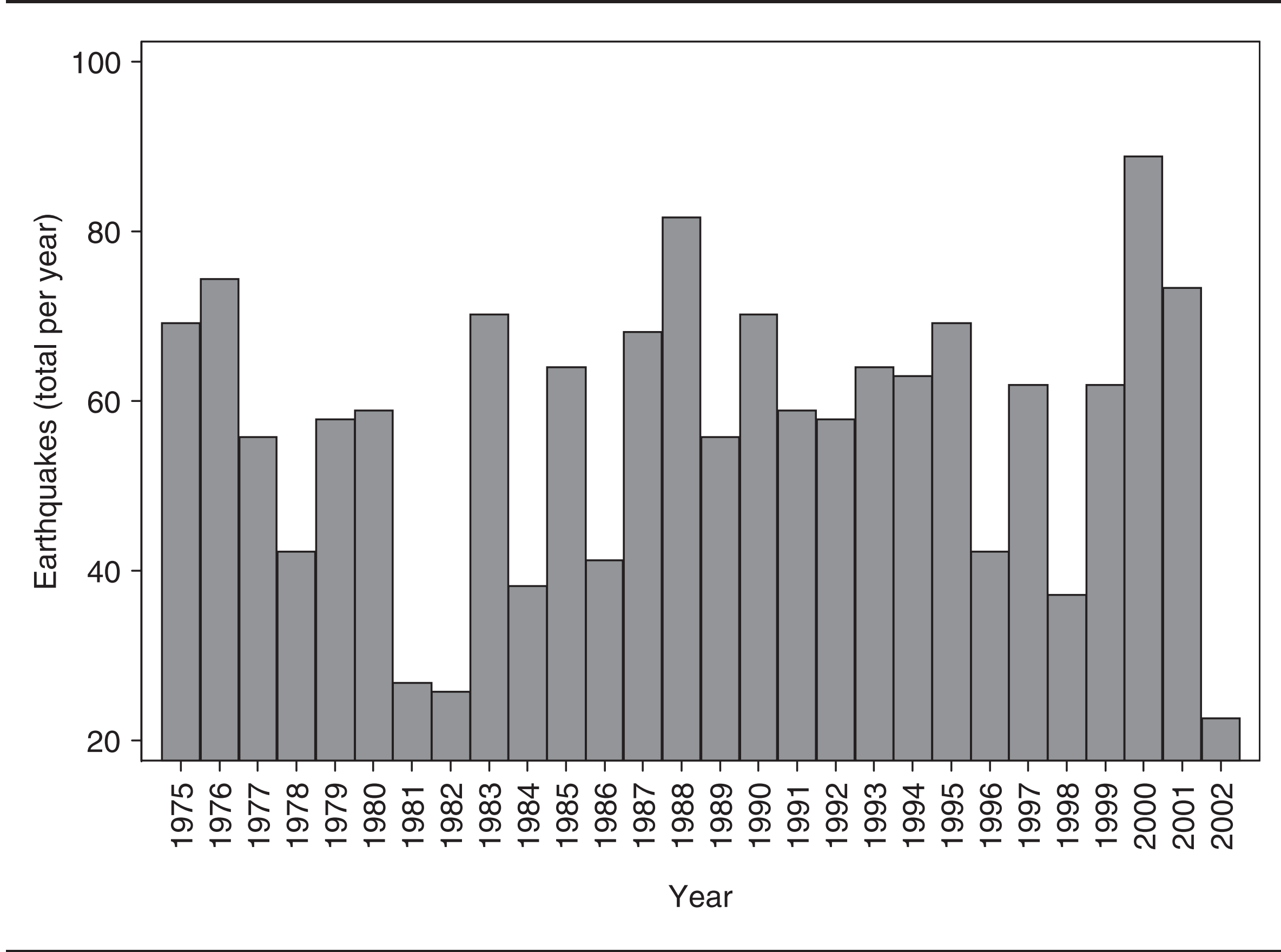


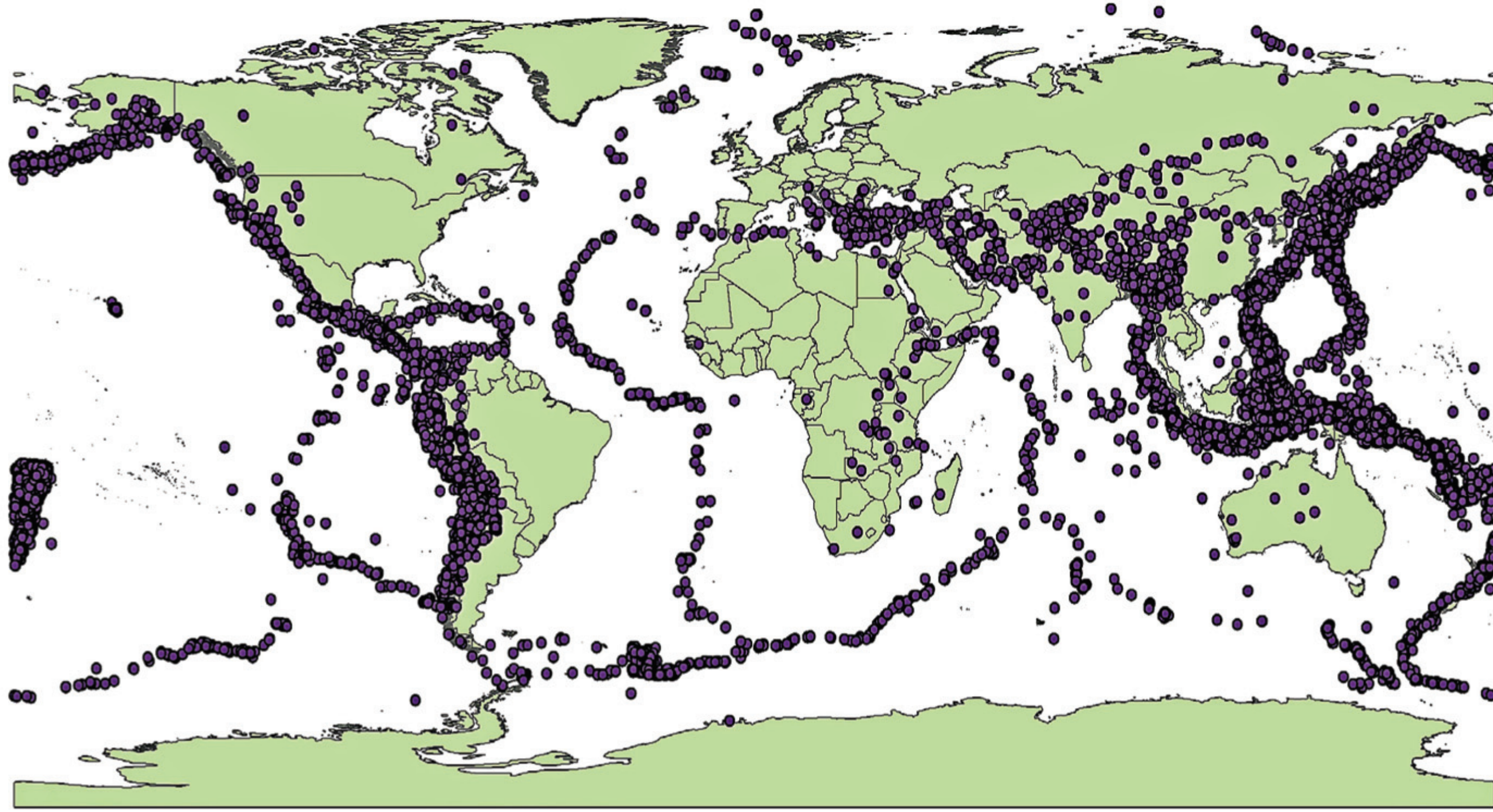


Figure 1
Number of Earthquakes M5.5 or greater (1975-2002)



Source: Data based on F. R. Engdahl and A. Villasenor (2002), Centennial Earthquake Catalog. The data in this graph include only earthquakes occurring in the countries contained in the statistical analysis.

Figure 2
Geographic Location of Earthquakes M5.5 or Greater (1975-2002)



Source: Data based on E. R. Engdahl and A. Villasenor (2002), Centennial Earthquake Catalog.

Source: Brancati 2007: 719

Northridge, CA

1994

6.7 on Richter scale

54 died

Property damage: USD\$22–85 billion



Alaska, 9 July 1958, 7.8 earthquake caused 50m tsunami



B. VIEW IN AUGUST 1958

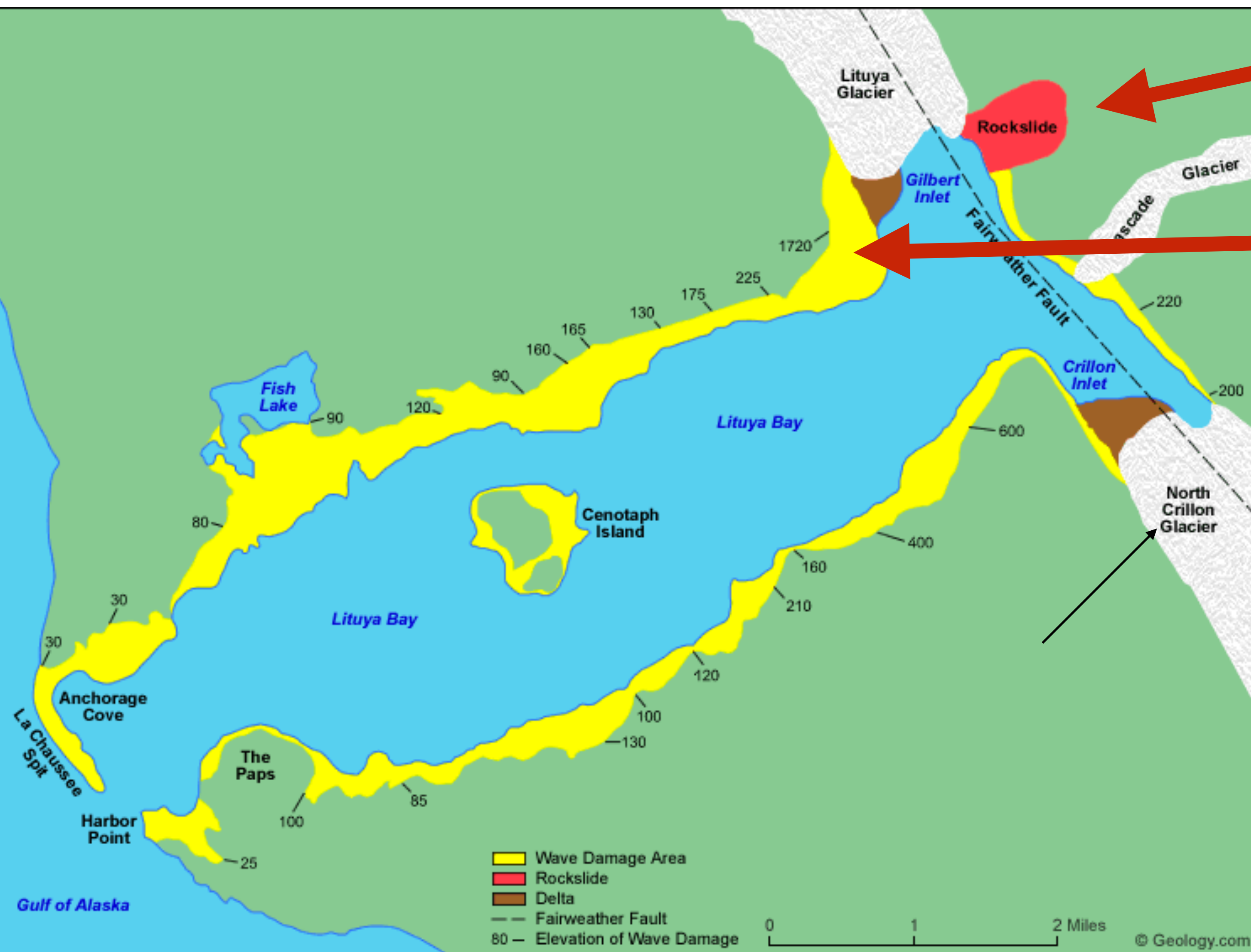
A giant wave generated on July 9, 1958, by a rockslide from the cliff (*r*) at the head of the bay destroyed the forest over the light areas to a maximum altitude of 1,720 feet at *d* and to a maximum distance of 3,600 feet in from the high-tide shoreline at Fish Lake (*F*). A fishing boat anchored in the cove at *b* was carried over the spit in the foreground; a boat under way near the entrance was sunk and a third boat, anchored at *e* rode out the wave

Image from USGS Professional Paper 354C by Don Miller, 1960, shows the trim line of devastated forest along both sides of Lituyu Bay, highest at the head of the bay. 'e' indicates the location of the Urlich' boat at

Source: <https://i1.wp.com/www.geological-digressions.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/fiord-tsunamis-usgs-1.jpg?ssl=1>



Source: <https://geology.com/records/biggest-tsunami.shtml>



914m rock slide consisting
of 30.6 million m³

Removed all trees and
vegetation for up to 524 m
above sea level

Source: <https://geology.com/records/biggest-tsunami.shtml>

40 years later



Fukushima Daiichi Accident

(Updated October 2018)

- Following a major earthquake, a 15-metre tsunami disabled the power supply and cooling of three Fukushima Daiichi reactors, causing a nuclear accident on 11 March 2011. All three cores largely melted in the first three days.
- The accident was rated 7 on the INES scale, due to high radioactive releases over days 4 to 6, eventually a total of some 940 PBq (I-131 eq).
- Four reactors were written off due to damage in the accident – 2719 MWe net.
- After two weeks, the three reactors (units 1-3) were stable with water addition and by July they were being cooled with recycled water from the new treatment plant. Official 'cold shutdown condition' was announced in mid-December.
- Apart from cooling, the basic ongoing task was to prevent release of radioactive materials, particularly in contaminated water leaked from the three units. This task became newsworthy in August 2013.
- There have been no deaths or cases of radiation sickness from the nuclear accident, but over 100,000 people were evacuated from their homes to ensure this. Government nervousness delays the return of many.
- Official figures show that there have been well over 1000 deaths from maintaining the evacuation, in contrast to little risk from radiation if early return had been allowed.

The Great East Japan Earthquake of magnitude 9.0 at 2.46 pm on Friday 11 March 2011 did considerable damage in the region, and the large tsunami it created caused very much more. The earthquake was centred 130 km offshore the city of Sendai in Miyagi prefecture on the eastern cost of Honshu Island (the main part of Japan), and was a rare and complex double quake giving a severe duration of about 3 minutes. An area of the seafloor extending 650 km north-south moved typically 10-20 metres horizontally. Japan moved a few metres east and the local coastline subsided half a metre. The tsunami inundated about 560 sq km and resulted in a human death toll of about 19,000 and much damage to coastal ports and towns, with over a million buildings destroyed or partly collapsed.

Eleven reactors at four nuclear power plants in the region were operating at the time and all shut down automatically when the quake hit. Subsequent inspection showed no significant damage to any from the earthquake. The operating units which shut down were Tokyo Electric Power Company's (Tepco) Fukushima Daiichi 1, 2, 3, and Fukushima Daini 1, 2, 3, 4, Tohoku's Onagawa 1, 2, 3, and Japco's Tokai, total 9377 MWe net. Fukushima Daiichi units 4, 5&6 were not operating at the time, but were affected. The main problem initially centred on Fukushima Daiichi units 1-3. Unit 4 became a problem on day five.

The reactors proved robust seismically, but vulnerable to the tsunami. Power, from grid or backup generators, was available to run the residual heat removal (RHR) system cooling pumps at eight of the eleven units, and despite some problems they achieved 'cold shutdown' within about four days. The other three, at Fukushima Daiichi, lost power at 3.42 pm, almost an hour after the quake, when the entire site was flooded by the 15-metre tsunami. This disabled 12 of 13 back-up generators on site and also the heat exchangers for dumping reactor waste heat and decay heat to the sea. The three units lost the ability to maintain proper reactor cooling and water circulation functions. Electrical switchgear was also disabled. Thereafter, many weeks of focused work centred on restoring heat removal from the reactors and coping with overheated spent fuel ponds. This was undertaken by hundreds of Tepco employees as well as some contractors, supported by firefighting and military personnel. Some of the Tepco staff had lost homes, and even families, in the tsunami, and were initially living in temporary accommodation under great difficulties and privation, with some personal risk. A hardened emergency response centre on site was unable to be used in grappling with the situation, due to radioactive contamination.

Three Tepco employees at the Daiichi and Daini plants were killed directly by the earthquake and tsunami, but there have been no fatalities from the nuclear accident.

Among hundreds of aftershocks, an earthquake with magnitude 7.1, closer to Fukushima than the 11 March one, was experienced on 7 April, but without further damage to the plant. On 11 April a magnitude 7.1 earthquake and on 12 April a magnitude 6.3 earthquake, both with epicenter at Fukushima-Hamadori, caused no further problems.

Contents

[The two Fukushima plants and their siting](#)

[Events at Fukushima Daiichi 1-3 & 4](#)

[Inside the Fukushima Daiichi reactors](#)

[Fuel ponds: developing problems](#)

[Radioactive releases to air](#)

[Radiation exposure on the plant site](#)

[Radiation exposure and fallout beyond the plant site](#)

[Public health and return of evacuees](#)

[Managing contaminated water](#)

[IRID and NDF involvement](#)

[Fukushima Daiichi 5&6](#)

[Remediation on site and decommissioning units 1-4](#)

[Fukushima Daini plant](#)

[International Nuclear Event Scale assessment](#)

[Accident liability and compensation](#)

[Inquiries and reports: the accident itself and decommissioning](#)

[Inquiries and reports: radiation effects](#)

['Stress tests' on Japanese reactors and new regulatory authority](#)

[Notes & references](#)

[Related Information](#)



II. Natural disasters: defining our terms



III. Natural disasters and conflict



Image source: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Emergency_food,_drinking_water_and_shelter_to_help_people_displaced_in_Rakhine_State,_western_Burma._\(8288488088\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Emergency_food,_drinking_water_and_shelter_to_help_people_displaced_in_Rakhine_State,_western_Burma._(8288488088).jpg)

Disasters can **decrease** conflict risk

- **Rally-around-the-flag** effect
- **Reduce capacity** of groups to start conflict
- Kill popular **rebel leaders**

Disasters can **increase** conflict risk

State-focused

- Reduce state capacity to prevent rebellion

Rebel-focused

- State could respond poorly to disaster.
- Increase grievances against state
- Orphans might be easier to recruit.
- Citizens might face greater relative deprivation
 - e.g. droughts (Miguel , Satyanath, & Sergenti 2004)



Disasters & migration

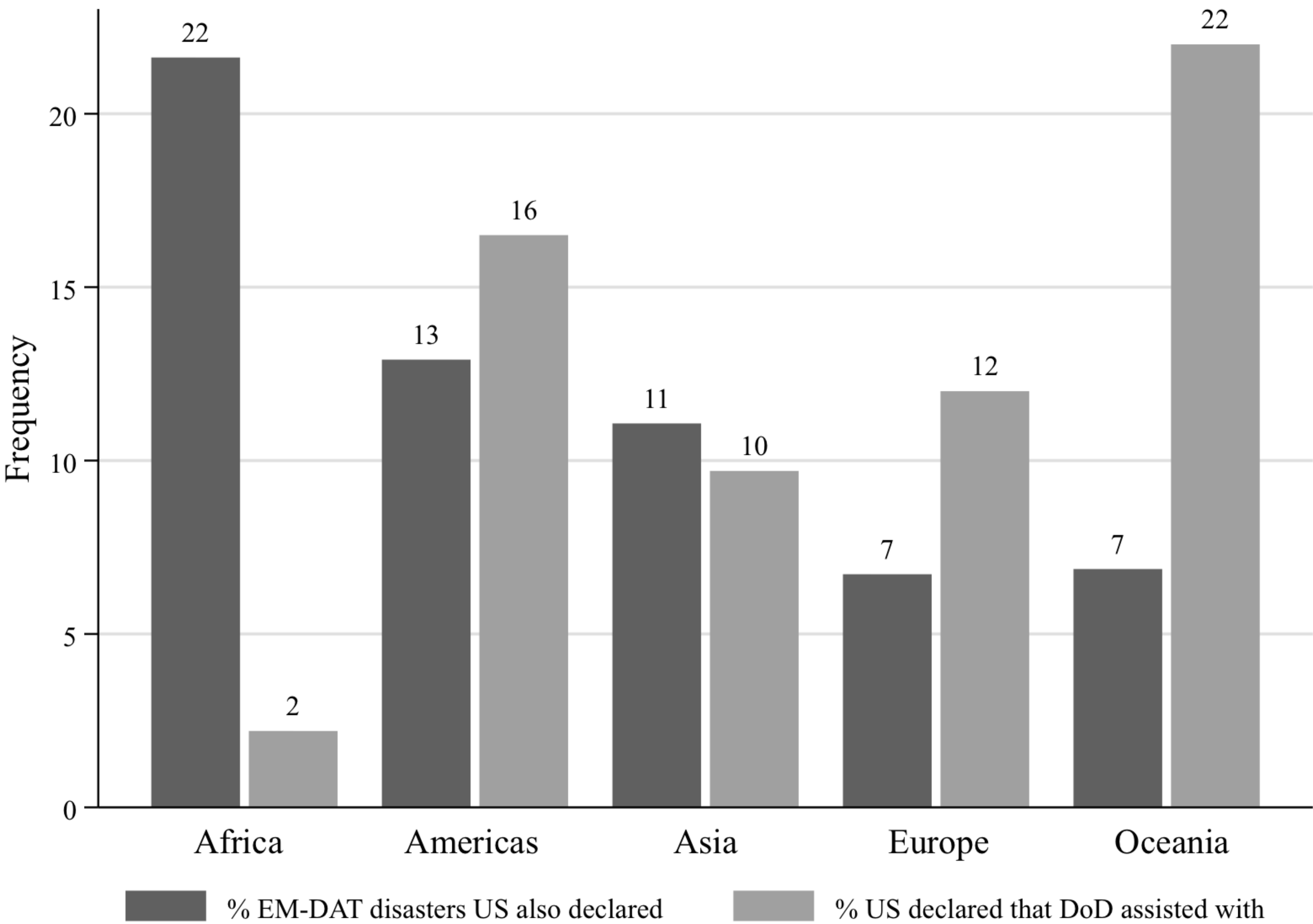
- Disasters often provoke **mass migration**
- During the 2010 Pakistani floods over a million people were displaced.
- **Non-linear** relationship between **wealth** and **migration**
- The **poorest** and the **richest** are less likely to move.
- People need socio-economic, cultural, and social **resources** to move.

Disasters & the military

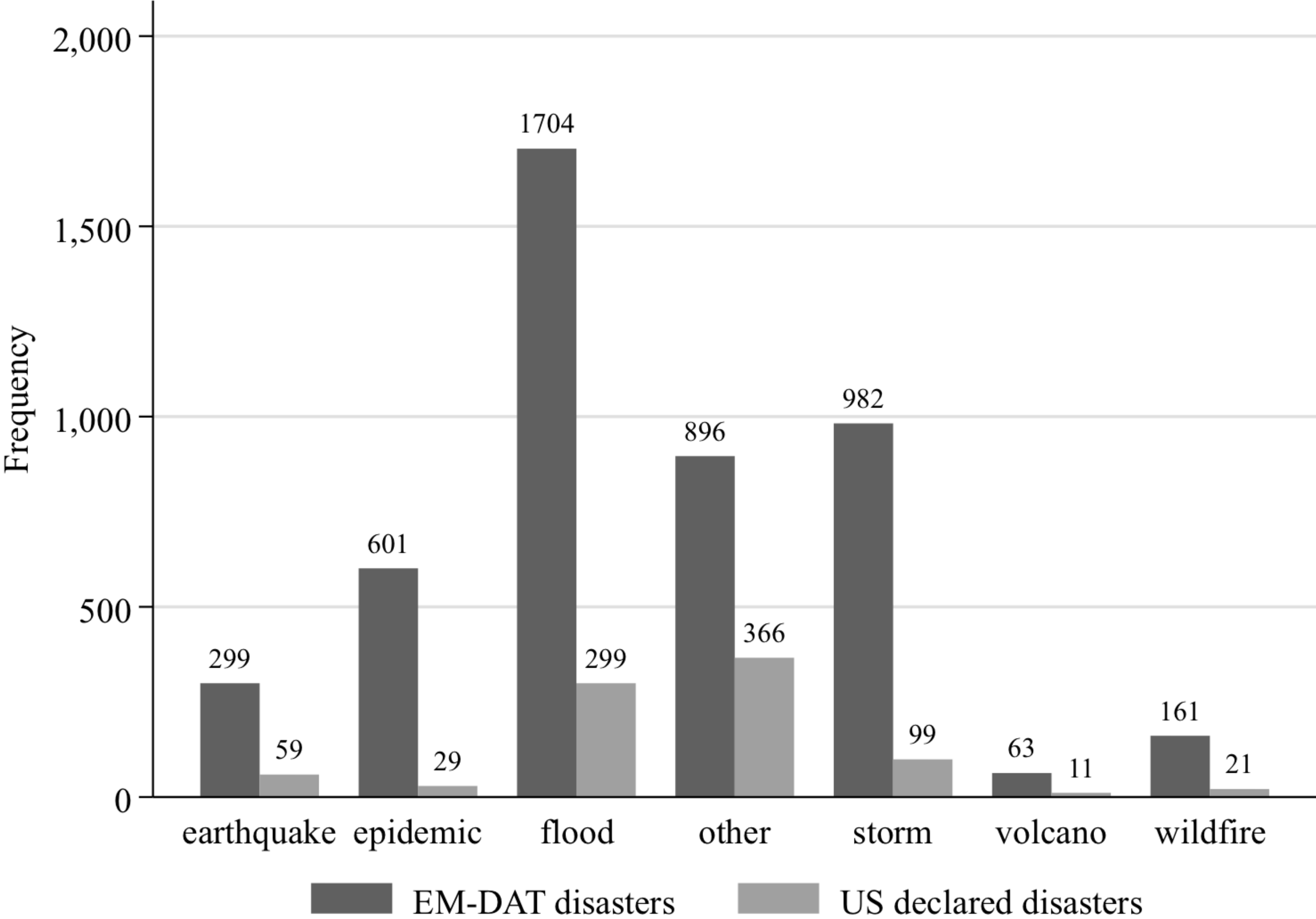
- Domestic and foreign **militaries** are often involved in providing humanitarian assistance
- After the 2010 Haiti earthquake over **twenty countries'** military or government actors were involved in the response from as far away as China and Qatar.



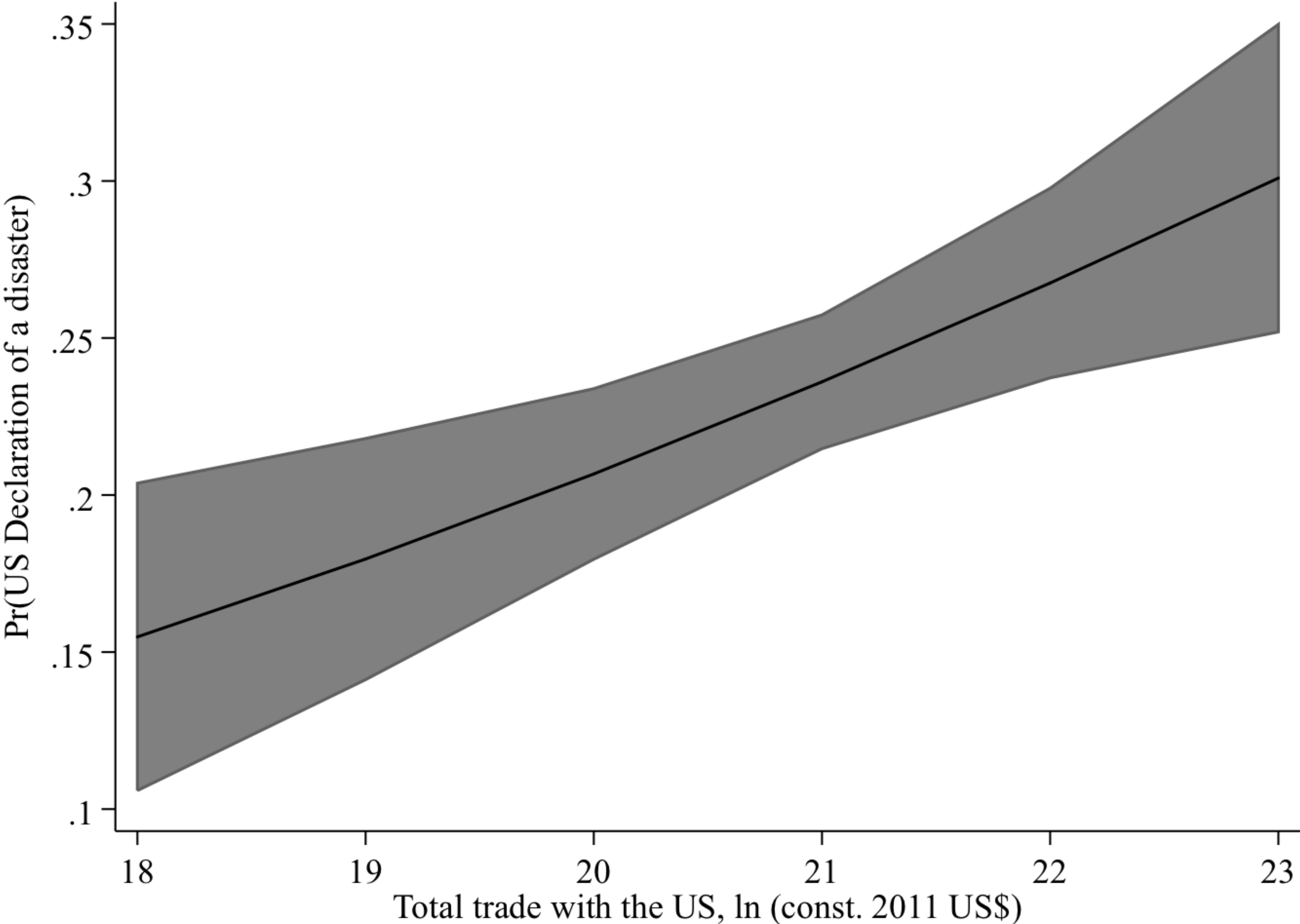
Percent of disasters US & DoD responded to



Frequency of disasters and US disaster declarations



Marginal change in the probability that US declares an emergency given estimates from Model 5
over the amount of bilateral trade with the US



Disasters and conflict **duration**

State-focused

- Decrease state capacity to suppress rebel groups.
- The military can provide humanitarian assistance but taken away from battlefield.
- Infrastructure damage hurts state capacity.

Disasters and conflict **duration**

Rebel-focused

- Rebel groups can evade capture and avoid defeat more easily.
- Disasters can affect relative capability, which can affect bargaining power.
- Disasters can let rebels demonstrate competent governance.

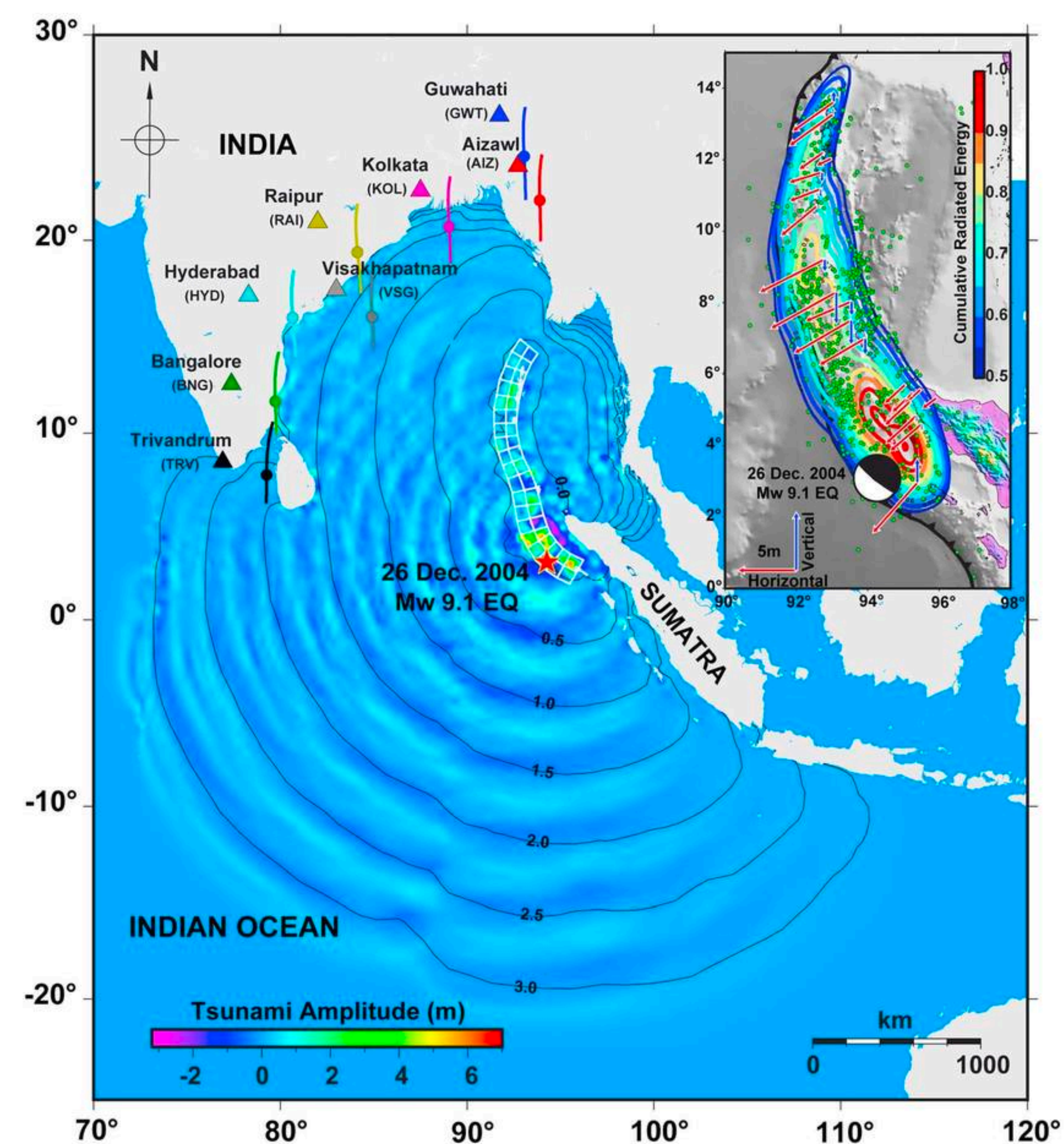
III. Natural disasters and conflict



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IV. Disaster and conflict in Aceh





2004 Indian Ocean earthquake

- **9.2 magnitude** on the Richter scale
- Triggered a tsunami on 26 December 2004
- The **tsunami killed approximately 230,000 people**
 - 168,000 in Indonesia alone, **almost all in Aceh**
 - The **deadliest tsunami** in recorded history



Image source: <https://www.theatlantic.com/photo/2014/12/ten-years-since-the-2004-indian-ocean-tsunami/100878/>

EWAN MCGREGOR



THE IMPOSSIBLE

A FILM BY J.A. BAYONA



Banda, Aceh

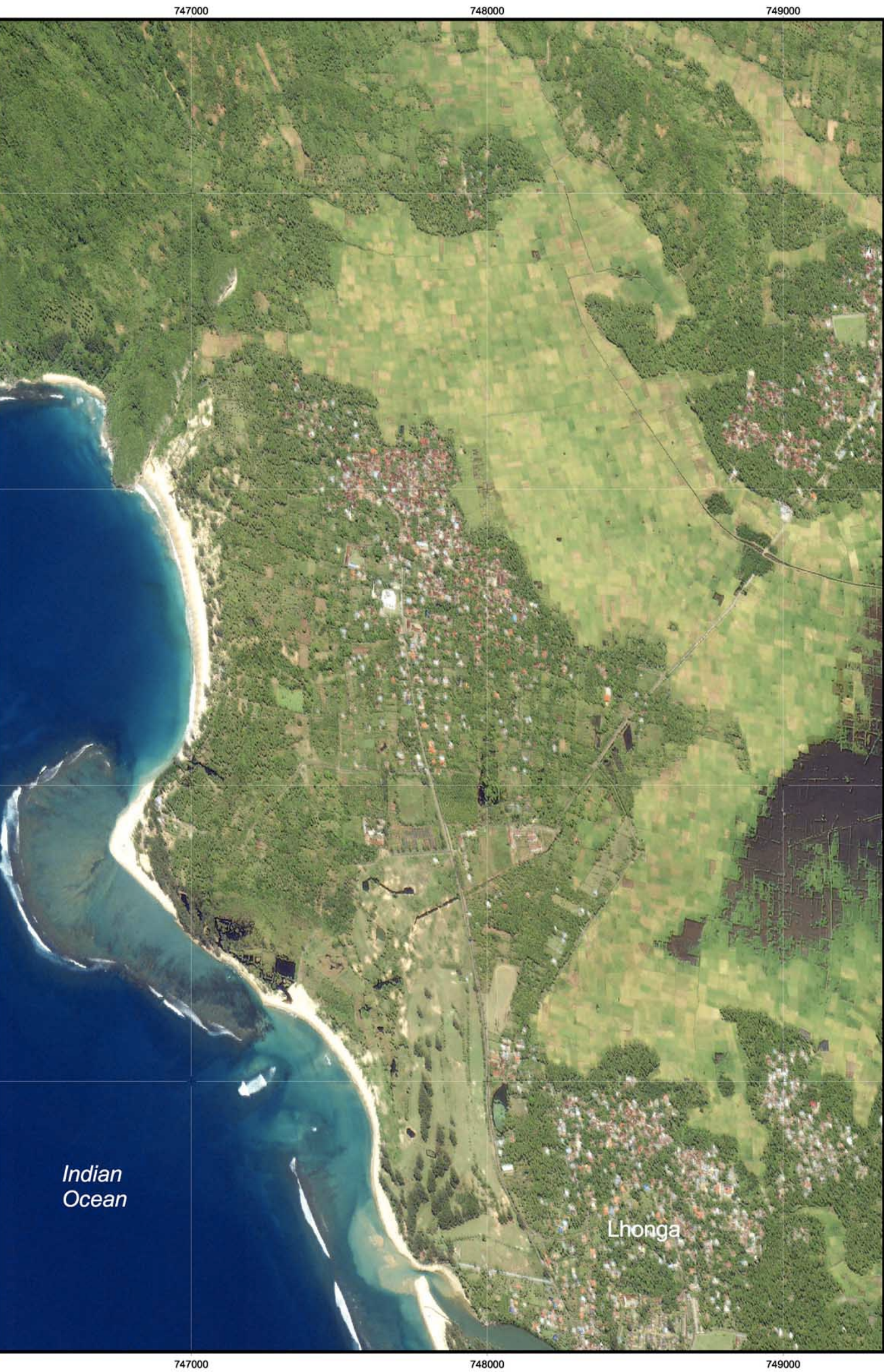


Image source; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2004_Indian_Ocean_earthquake_and_tsunami#/media/File:US_Navy_050102-N-9593M-040_A_village_near_the_coast_of_Sumatra_lays_in_ruin_after_the_Tsunami_that_struck_South_East_Asia.jpg

Indonesia - Banda Aceh Subset 2

1 : 10.000

IKONOS - January 10, 2003 - PRE-DISASTER IMAGE



IKONOS - December 29, 2004 - POST-DISASTER IMAGE



Center for Satellite based
Crisis Information
- Emergency Mapping & Disaster Monitoring -

German Remote Sensing Data Center
German Aerospace Center

Ikonos - Subsets

Damaged Area

Legend

Coastline before Tsunami

Interpretation

The map shows an area north of the village of Lhonga on the northwestern coast of Sumatra (Indonesia) before and after the devastating Tsunami flood wave, which struck many countries in the Indian Ocean on December 26, 2004. The IKONOS images were taken on January 10, 2003 and December 29, 2004, respectively.

The region of Banda Aceh is one of most severely damaged areas. The Tsunami swashed up to two kilometers inland and destroyed major parts of the coastal plains, including settlements, forests and farmland.

Scale

0200400600800 m

1 : 10.000

Projection: UTM Zone 46 N
Spheroid: WGS84
Datum: WGS 84

N

Data Source

IKONOS imagery provided through

National University of Singapore

Visual Information. Visible Results.

Map created December 30, 2004 by ZKI@DLR.DE
updated January 4, 2004 (Version 03)

Aceh, Indonesia



4.7 million people ($\sim 2\%$ of Indonesia's population)

2% of Indonesian GDP

53% mountainous terrain

1971 natural gas discovered

Free Aceh Movement (GAM)



Free Aceh Movement (GAM) timeline

1945—Indonesia declares independence from the Netherlands.

1949—The Dutch East Indies ceases to exist and becomes the Federal Republic of Indonesia, led by Sukarno.

1953—Daud Beureueh declares Aceh independent from Indonesia. Numerous Acehnese back the rebellion.

1959—After prolonged conflict with rebels, the central government gives Aceh "special territory" status, conferring on it a high degree of autonomy in religious, educational and cultural matters.

1976—Teungku Hasan M. di Tiro establishes the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) for an independent Islamic state.

Table 2.1 The Three Incarnations of GAM

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Active members</i>	<i>Casualties</i>
GAM I	1976–79	25–200	>100
GAM II	1989–91	200–750	1990–92: 2,000–10,000
GAM III	1999–	15–27,000	1999: 393 2000: 1,041 2001: 1,700 2002: 1,230

Source: Ross in *Understanding Civil War* (2005: 36)

Ross's (2005) analysis of GAM using Collier & Hoeffler (2004) model

- Aceh was relatively **poor** compared to rest of Indonesia
- **Mountainous**
- Lacks **ethnic fragmentation**
- Has a **diaspora**
- **History** of conflict
- Highly dependent on **natural resources**
- Democratic **reforms** in 1998-99



An Aceh peace agreement was signed on August 15, 2005 in Helsinki.



Source: <http://cmi.fi/2020/08/14/after-15-years-the-need-to-actively-build-peace-in-aceh-is-not-over/>

Since 2000

2001—More autonomy from Jakarta

2006—Aceh instituted Sharia.

2006—Poverty returned to pre-tsunami levels.

2007—Former Partai GAM became Partai Aceh

2009—Partai Aceh won 47% of vote (a plurality) in local elections

2011—Party split in 2011 with creation of Partai Nanggroe Aceh

2014—Election support down to 35%

Southeast Asia

Teenage couple in Indonesia’s Aceh province whipped 17 times for cuddling in public

- The 18-year-old couple was whipped in front of hundreds of spectators in Banda Aceh
- Flogging in the conservative region is used as punishment for a range of offences, including gambling, gay sex or having extramarital relations

AFP

Agence France-Presse

Published: 8:06pm, 31 Jan, 2019

f



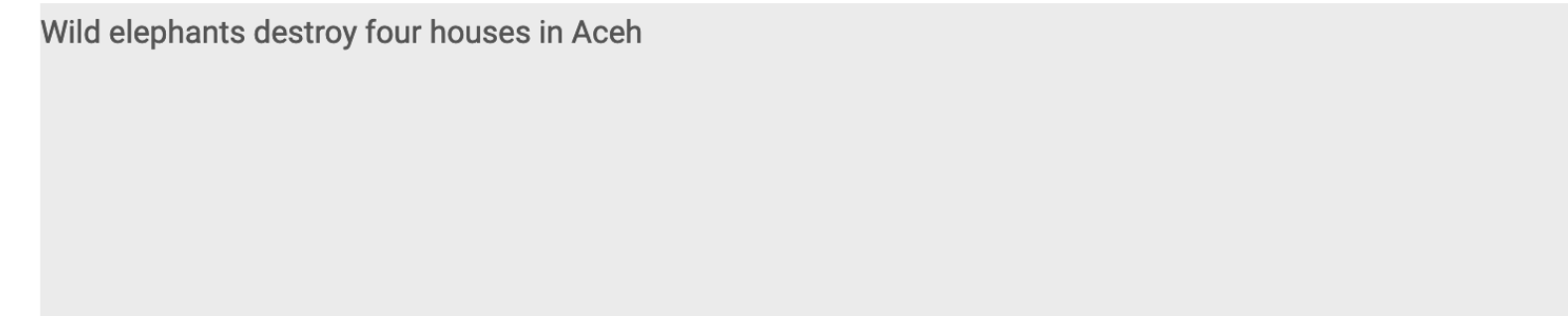
An 18-year-old Indonesian woman is caned in Banda Aceh as punishment for being caught cuddling with her boyfriend.
Photo: AFP

A young couple in Indonesia’s Aceh province were whipped on Thursday after they were caught cuddling in public – a crime under the conservative region’s Islamic law

Aceh in 2019-2020

Wild elephants destroy four houses in Aceh

© 12 hours ago



A herd of wild Sumatran elephants (ANTARA/HO)

“The elephants repeatedly wander into human habitats in the subdistrict in search of food”

Banda Aceh, Aceh (ANTARA) - A human-animal conflict continues in the areas of Bener Meriah District, Aceh Province with a herd of wild Sumatran elephants destroying four houses in Pantanlah Village, Pintu Rime Gayo Subdistrict, Tuesday. The houses belong to Miswar, Agus, Ahmad, and Sulaiman, all residents of Pantalah Village, Head of Pintu Rime Gayo Subdistrict Edi Irwansyah Putra said here Wednesday.

While no deaths were reported in the incident the elephants damaged the agricultural lands of the villagers.

The elephants repeatedly wander into human habitats in the subdistrict in search of food, Putra said. "Therefore, the villagers have been asked to remain alert and cautious with this ongoing human-elephant conflict to avoid fatalities," he said.

To ease the burden of villagers whose houses had been destroyed by the wild elephants, Secretary of Bener Meriah District Administration's Social Affairs Office Saidi Nurdin said packages of staple food and clothes had been distributed.

Bener Meriah is one of the districts in Aceh Province, which is vulnerable to the impact of human-elephant conflicts.

In February, a herd of wild Sumatran elephants in Aceh Province went on the rampage in Negeri Antara Village, Pintu Rimbee Subdistrict.

The wild elephants not only ravaged the agricultural lands but also attacked and injured a 40-

POPULAR

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Wamena riot survivors are still traumatized: Wiranto

INTERNATION

Ambassador of bilateral matter

Aceh in 2019

NEWS > NATIONAL

'Don't be scared': Aceh hosts ultramarathon to soften image

News Desk

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Tue, February 11, 2020 / 06:00 pm



Welcome to my paradise: A sticker that reads ‘The Light of Aceh’ is displayed on the window of a tourist bus in Banda Aceh. JP/ PJ Leo (JP/ PJ Leo)

0
SHARES



Indonesia's westernmost province, Aceh, plans to host the West Coast Aceh 250K ultramarathon from April 4 to 6 in an attempt to boost a positive public image.

“Aceh has been portrayed as 'unsafe' and that's the problem. We expect the ultramarathon to be able to convey a message to the public, both at home and overseas, that Aceh is a friendly and comfortable destination," Aceh Tourism and Culture Agency head Zulkifli told the press on Monday as quoted by *Antara*.

The implementation of sharia in Aceh has been considered unfriendly to potential visitors.

17 April 2019 national election

- Split support from Partai Aceh's leaders
- Party chairman Muzakir Manaf supported opposition Prabowo
- Party Aceh Secretary General Kamaruddin “Abu Razah” Abubakar supported incumbent Widodo.
- Widodo won (55%/45%), Prabowo rejected result initially due to allegations of widespread cheating.

NEWS > NATIONAL

No room for any call of referendum, government says



Marguerite Afra Sapiie

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Sat, June 1, 2019 / 01:17 pm



Indonesians show their inked fingers after casting their vote at a polling station during the presidential election in Trumon, Southern Aceh province, on April 17. Indonesia kicked off one of the world's biggest one-day elections, pitting president Joko Widodo against ex-general Prabowo Subianto in a race to lead the Muslim-majority nation. (AFP/Chaideer Mahyuddin)

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SHARES



The government has asserted that there is no room for any call of referendum in any region of Indonesia, amid reports that some groups in Aceh are demanding referendum on independence for the country’s westernmost province.

Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Wiranto said on Friday that the country’s laws no longer accommodated acts of referendum and therefore there was no legal basis for any party to demand such a thing.

A 1983 decree issued by the People’s Consultative Assembly on referendum was revoked in 1998. At the same time, Law No. 6/1999 has also annulled Law No. 5/1985 on referendum, the security chief said.

“The government has no room for any call of referendum in any region of Indonesia,” Wiranto said.

Pro-referendum calls in Aceh surfaced recently following a statement by Muzakir Manaf, a former Free Aceh Movement (GAM) military commander and the chairman of local Aceh Party, that insinuated a call for a referendum in the autonomous region.

The calls came shortly after the 2019 general election, when incumbent Joko “Jokowi” Widodo defeated presidential challenger Prabowo Subianto but failed to win majority votes in the sharia-based province.

The former Army general secured 85.59 percent of the vote in Aceh, mostly thanks to a coalition between Prabowo’s Gerindra Party and the Aceh Party, which is powered and run by former GAM combatants at the local level.

Wiranto suspected that Muzakir’s call for referendum in the province might be related to a political motive, including the former Aceh deputy governor’s disappointment following defeat in the 2017 Aceh gubernatorial election.

Lecture question #2

What theoretical links can you make between the causes of conflict we have read about and the situation in Aceh in 2015 described in the Al Jazeera video?

IV. Disaster and conflict in Aceh





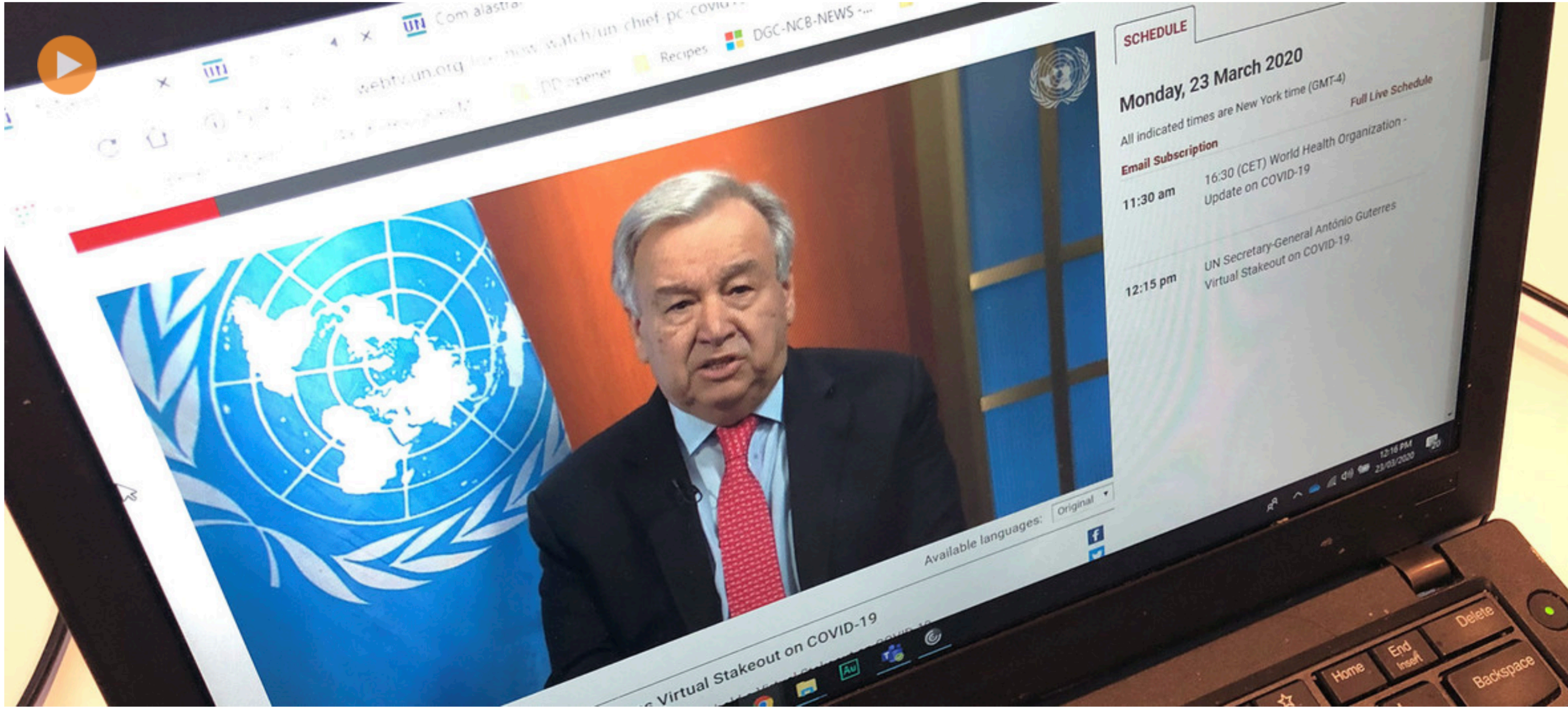
V. Natural disasters, coronavirus, and conflict

Conclusions

Motivating question—What effects do natural disasters have on human security and conflict?

- The focus here on how natural disasters can affect **conflict onset** and **duration**.
- Disasters (both slow and fast-onset) can **both increase and decrease** conflict risk.
- **Aceh** a case of a disaster helping to end conflict.
- We did not focus on direct effects on **human security**. Is this a problem?

COVID-19: UN chief calls for global ceasefire to focus on ‘the true fight of our lives’



UN News/Daniel Dickinson | The UN Secretary-General António Guterres appeals for a global ceasefire in a virtual press conference broadcast on UN Web TV.

23 March 2020 | Peace and Security

In an appeal issued on Monday, UN [Secretary-General António Guterres](#) urged warring parties across the world to lay down their weapons in support of the bigger battle against COVID-19: the common enemy that is now threatening all of humankind.



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COVID-19 threatening global peace and security, UN chief warns

Source: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/03/1059972>

UN chief: Cease-fire appeal backed by parties in 11 nations

U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres says that warring parties in 11 countries have responded positively to his appeal for a global cease-fire to tackle the coronavirus pandemic

By **EDITH M. LEDERER** Associated Press

4 April 2020, 06:12 • 4 min read



 The Associated Press

*U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres addresses his statement, during the opening o...***Read More**

UNITED NATIONS -- U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said Friday that warring parties in 11 countries have responded positively to his appeal for a global cease-fire to tackle the [coronavirus](#) pandemic, but turning words into peace is enormously difficult and fighting has escalated in major conflicts including Yemen, Libya and Afghanistan.

He called on all governments, groups and people with influence “to urge and pressure combatants around the world to put down their arms,” saying the need is urgent because “the COVID-19 storm” is now coming to all conflict areas.

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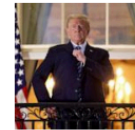
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Press Release

Over 21,000 people killed since UN global ceasefire-resolution



New York, NY, September 24, 2020 — At least 21,347 people have been killed in conflict, including more than 5,800 civilian adults and children who were directly targeted (1), despite the adoption of a **UN Security Council resolution** calling for a global cessation of hostilities some 90 days ago. Instead of a ceasefire, allowing countries and humanitarian organisations to focus on battling the COVID-19 pandemic, ongoing violence is pushing millions to the brink of conflict induced famine and hindering the battle against the outbreak. Leading aid organisations urge Heads of State meeting today in the Security Council in New York to urgently renew their call for a global ceasefire, and to accelerate COVID-19 response capacity and access in areas affected by conflict and humanitarian crisis.

The UN Secretary-General issued his first call for a global ceasefire in March, yet early signs of progress have since stalled, as armed groups have continued or even increased fighting. This is contributing to a devastating increase in food insecurity and the likelihood of famine caused by conflict. The UN issued a warning only last week on the risk of conflict-induced famine in South Sudan, Yemen, DRC and northeast Nigeria. The economic impacts of the COVID-19

MEDIA CONTACTS

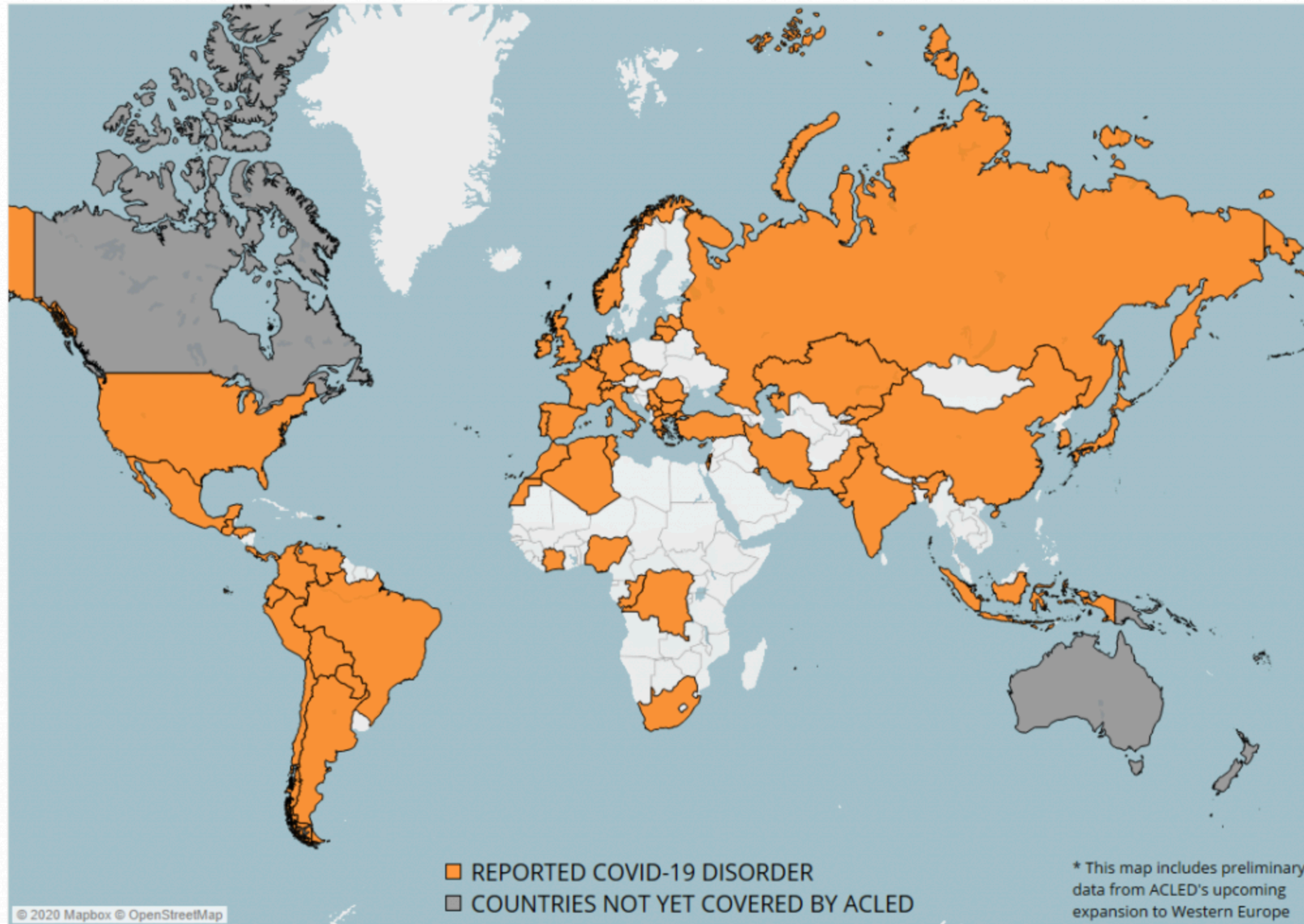
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COVID-19 DISORDER TRACKER (27 SEP - 3 OCT 2020)



Source: <https://acleddata.com/analysis/covid-19-disorder-tracker/>

Lecture question #3

Given what we know about how other forms of natural disasters affect the probability of conflict, why has there not been more civil conflict or political violence since the pandemic started?



V. Natural disasters, coronavirus, and conflict