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Towards a Mainstreaming of Early Warning of Hazards and Conflicts

The paper looks for synergies between two early warning communities: the *disaster* and *conflict prevention community*. It links EU institutional efforts at two levels: of the *Cardiff* and *Göteborg process* that includes early warning for conflict prevention. On extreme outcomes of global environmental change, there is little systematic knowledge on the linkages among outcomes between disasters, migration, famine and conflicts. Early warning efforts are distinguished for hazards and conflicts at the UN and EU level. With the *Green diplomacy* of Thessaloniki (2003) a network of Foreign Ministry experts was set. The paper points to advantages of linking early warning of disasters and conflicts because successful early warning of hazards will also mitigate conflicts, and successful early warning of conflicts will reduce the vulnerability to hazards. The paper argues for a three-fold mainstreaming of early warning efforts: a) *vertical*: global to local, b) *horizontal*: disaster reduction and conflict prevention, and c) of *actors*: political and scientific community. Humanitarian organisations addressing both would benefit from such a mainstreaming.