

Conflict Analysis check list

The UNDG/ECHA Working Group on Transitions has developed a Framework for Conflict Analysis for the UN System and its partners which can easily be adapted for DDR strategic and programme planning. Three steps are delineated, as follows:

- STEP 1: Conflict Analysis
- STEP 2: Mapping Ongoing Responses and Actor Roles and Capacities
- STEP 3: Strategic and Programmatic Priorities in DDR

In each step, there is a disaggregation of information at every sector and level, as in the following table:

	1.1.1. Security	Political/ Governance	Economic	Social
International				
Regional				
National				
Sub-national				
Local				

Before DDR is implemented, the contextual analysis and conflict assessment addresses the following questions:

- What are the root causes of conflict? Have they been resolved or do they remain latent? What, if any, are the ideologies behind the war and are they still relevant?
- What circumstances led to the negotiation and signing of the peace agreement? Are all parties to the conflict included? Has one of the parties “won” the fighting? Is DDR called for in the peace agreement?
- What is the current level of security in the country? What is the capacity of state security forces to enforce security during the peace consolidation phase? How long is this phase expected to last?
- Does the current government have political legitimacy? Will there be elections? When? How does DDR fit into the goal of political reform?
- Is DDR an appropriate peacebuilding strategy? What kind of armed forces will undergo DDR? Is downsizing a goal? Should there be a formal DDR within a peacekeeping operation, requiring encampment, formal demobilisation with disarmament, and structured reintegration procedures? Should there be informal processes such as decentralised DDR interventions, voluntary turn-in of weapons, self-demobilisation and decentralized reintegration support mechanisms?

Reintegration:
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- What are the short and long-term goals, e.g., comprehensive disarmament, the long-term reintegration of violence-prone groups?
- What institutional actors in the country are able to undertake DDR activities (e.g., public and private institutions, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs, donors and other civil society actors)? What support do they need? What institutions need to be created?
- What internal and external resources are available to fund DDR and wider reconstruction and recovery activities?

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