Building bridges for peace

An exchange of experiences on DDR and its linkages with human rights, early warning, and conflict prevention between Columbia and African contexts.

Outcome Document
11 - 12 March 2024, Geneva, Switzerland

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List of Acronyms

ARN - Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization

ASMUPROPAZ - Association of Women Producers of Peace Essences

AUC - African Union Commission

AU PAPS - African Union Political Affairs, Peace and Security

CPAPS - Commission for Political Affairs, Peace and Security

CSO - Civil Society Organization

DDR - Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration

DPO - Department of Peace Operations

DRC - Democratic Republic of Congo

EW – Early Warning

EWS - Early Warning System

IFIs – International Financial Institutions

IPSS - Institute for Peace and Security Studies

NGO – Non-Governmental Organisation

NHRI - National Human Rights Institute

OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

P-DDRCS - Programme of Disarmament, Demobilisation, Community Recovery, and Stabilisation

REC – Regional Economic Community

UN - United Nations

UNITAR – United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNOAU - United Nations Office to the African Union

UK FCDO - United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

WBG - World Bank Group

Structure of the Document

This outcome document presents:

- A short overview of the joint African Union (AU), United Nations (UN), World Bank group (WBG) programme background, objectives, and partners that organized this event, entitled "Building Bridges for Peace" on the margins of the 55th session of the Human Rights Council.
- The "Building Bridges for Peace" event's objective, rationale, and expected outcomes.
- The highlights of the "Building Bridges for Peace" event's panel discussions, including key outcomes
- and next steps.
- Links to all the communications associated with the "Building Bridges for Peace" event.
- List of participants.
- Agenda.
- Overview of the Colombian Early Warning System Architecture.
- Brief snapshot of the 3-year (2023-2025) AU UN WBG Joint Programme funded by the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (UK FCDO).

On the side-lines of the 55th session of the Human Rights Council, an event was organised and hosted by the African Union (AU), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and the World Bank Group (WBG), the event was entitled "Building Bridges for Peace", Geneva 11-12 March 2024.

This event showcased emerging results and learnings from a 3-year (2023-2025) UK FCDO-supported joint AU UN WBG programme on *"Strengthening Operational Linkages between Early Warning and Conflict Response",* using Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) and human rights as initial entry points.

This joint AU UN WBG 3-year programme support is part and parcel of the fourth iteration of the joint African Union, United Nations, and World Bank Group cooperation framework on the implementation of Joint Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities in Africa. The joint AU UN WBG cooperation framework is part of an ongoing legacy initiative that was established over a decade ago in 2012. Initially, it focused on support to AU DDR capacities. Over time the cooperation expanded to include support to AU in the areas of DDR, human rights, governance, early warning and conflict prevention.

This brief describes the outcomes and key highlights of the two-day event, which included:

- A one-hour panel event as a side event to the 55th session of the Human Rights Council, taking place on 11 March 2024 in Geneva, Switzerland.
- A series of closed technical meetings between project partners and relevant stakeholders, held on 11 and 12 March 2024 at the UNITAR office in Geneva.

In addition to raising awareness around the joint AU UN WBG programme, the two-day event was aimed at promoting cooperation between Member States and international regional organisations on conflict prevention and response using human rights and DDR related activities, and early warning systems as entry points. The following are some of the discussion highlights:

- Exchange of lessons between the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Colombian contexts has shown that there are a lot of key lessons that can be mutually beneficial for the DRC, Colombia, and the AU and its partners with respect to designing more effective early warning and strategic foresight products that facilitate linkages between early warning and early action.

- A continuous analysis of conflict root causes, combined with a common approach integrating human rights, DDR and early warning, is necessary for effective conflict prevention and response actions that break repeating cycles of armed group formation and ensuing conflict patterns.

- Capacity building initiatives related to strengthening early warning and strategic foresight products require a dual approach to understand the needs: (a) of the specific target audience who will use them, (b) the staff engaged in developing these analytical products.

- Data trust and local ownership through inclusion. To be relevant, the programme should include local actors to increase local ownership and trust around the actions informed by early warning. Accordingly, the programme will need to integrate a stronger focus on youth empowerment and gender mainstreaming during all stages of data collection and analysis related to the development of early warning products that inform the various conflict prevention and mitigation actions.

- The role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and National Human Rights Institutes (NHRIs) in data collection. The Colombian experience related to early warning systems' use of NHRIs has some important lessons for the joint programme and will be explored further going forward by the joint AU UN WBG programme (See annex for an overview of the Columbia Early Warning (EW) and NHRI/CSO architecture).

Introduction

The African Union, UNITAR, and the World Bank Group together with its partners Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) convened in Geneva for a two-day hybrid event organised in the framework of the UK FCDO-funded joint AU, UN, and WB programme "Strengthening Operational Linkages between Early Warning and Conflict Response (2023-2025)" – See Annex V for the Joint Programme Overview.

The two-day event included:

- A one-hour panel event organised as a side event to the 55th session of the Human Rights Council, titled "Building Bridges for Peace. An exchange of experiences on DDR and its linkages with human rights, early warning, and conflict prevention between Colombia and African contexts". The event was organised with the cooperation from the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the UN in Geneva and the Colombian Agency for Reincorporation and Standardisation (ARN). The event took place on 11 March 2024, from 2 to 3 pm, at the Palais des Nations (Room XXV) in Geneva, Switzerland.

- A series of closed technical meeting between the project partners of the initiative with the participation of relevant stakeholders. The technical meetings were held on 11 and 12 March 2024, at the UNITAR Office in Geneva, Switzerland.

Objective of the event

The one-hour panel event was aimed at promoting south-south exchange between Member States and international and regional organisations on conflict prevention and response, using human rights and DDR as thematic entry points.

The panel event provided an opportunity for the sharing of knowledge and experiences from Colombia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as suggestions on how to cooperate in a moment when the prevailing spike in violent conflicts globally and across the African continent is the highest in decades.

Emphasis was on exploring the linkages between the reintegration of ex-combatants, human rights and early warning systems to address the conflict's root causes to interrupt and prevent repeating cycles of violent conflict and armed group formation. The discussion touched upon areas like the human rights approach to early warning systems. This included a focus on data collection and analysis, as well as the inclusion of women in peace processes.

The follow-up closed-door technical meetings allowed partners to discuss specific implementation objectives and strengthen partnerships among relevant stakeholders.

The two-day event identified practical and relevant insights that will inform the ongoing joint AU-UN-WB partnership to tailor support to regional actors and Member States engaged in prevention and response across the African continent.

Participants

The one-hour panel featured contributions from a diverse group of speakers, including:

- Olivier Mukarji, Advisor to the World Bank Group, who provided the moderation to the event.
- H. E. Amb. Gustavo Gallon, Ambassador of the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the UN.
- Issaka Garba Abdou, Head of the Governance and Human Rights Division of the African Union.
- Tania Rodriguez, Programme Director at the Colombian Agency for Reincorporation and Standardisation (ARN).
- Kajima Jeff Kabatunanga, Expert at Disarmament, Demobilisation, Community Recovery and Stabilisation Program of the Democratic Republic of Congo (P-DDRCS).
- Sandra Gonzalez Sanabria, Leader of the Association of Women Producers of Peace Essences (ASMUPROPAZ).

The event saw the participation of 50 representatives of Member States and UN Institutions, and **Non-Governmental Organisation**s (NGOs). A total of 16 countries, besides Colombia and DRC, were present (Angola, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Türkiye, USA).

The technical meetings saw the participation of the project partners as well as relevant stakeholders. Representatives of UNITAR, AU, WBG, OHCHR, IPSS, Department of Peace Operations (DPO), United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU), ECORYS, the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the UN, ARN, P-DDRCS, and the Association of Women Producers of Peace Essences (ASMUPROPAZ) attended the meetings.

Highlights of participant interventions during the one-hour panel event

Olivier Mukarji, World Bank Group Sr. Technical Advisor to the UK FCDO joint AU-UN-WBG programme (2023-2025) on optimising linkages between early warning and conflict prevention

Mr. Olivier Mukarji opened the event by providing its rationale and setting the scene for the discussions. He gave a brief overview of the AU UN WBG joint programme, allowing the audience to understand the work that the programme partners are doing to enhance the linkages between early warning and conflict prevention, applying a human rights-based approach linked to DDR. See annex 2 for abrief overview of the joint programme.

Issaka Garba Abdou, Head of the Governance and Human Rights Division of the African Union

Mr. Issaka Garba Abdou provided essential information on the background of the joint initiative and the work of the AU Commission of conflict prevention and response with a focus on human rights and early warning. The African continent has seen a heightened proliferation of armed groups within the last 8 years in comparison to the previous decade. Moreover, it currently experiences the highest rate of violent conflict and displacement, affecting youth and women disproportionately. It is, therefore, imperative to identify and respond efficiently to lingering root causes underlying the recurrence of conflict on the continent, and to do so, it is necessary to combine effective conflict prevention and response. The AU, the UN, and the WB are engaged in addressing the repeating cycles of armed group recruitment and conflict through the establishment of a common approach that encompasses human rights, early warning and DDR. Strategic partnerships for experience sharing, learning, and capacity-building are pertinent to ensure that a working system is in place to operationalise conflict prevention. Lastly, a key tool to break the cycle of violence in Africa is recognised in an inclusive, peace- and conflict-sensitive education, which is the AU Theme for the Year 2024.

H. E. Amb. Gustavo Gallon, Ambassador of the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the UN

The Ambassador gave a brief narration of the evolution of the peace process in Colombia since the 1960s, as well as the role of the UN in brokering peace and safeguarding human rights within the country. Among the UN efforts mentioned, the Ambassador also highlighted the UNITAR project "Youth-led Peace and Reconciliation in Colombia: A Transformational Approach" and its efforts to contribute to peacebuilding by strengthening resilience and conflict prevention of at-risk youth, families, and marginalised communities.

Tania Rodriguez, Programme Director at the Colombian Agency for Reincorporation and Standardisation (ARN)

Ms. Rodriguez presented the work of the Agency and the peculiarities of the Colombian process of reintegration, hence the importance of focusing on the political and socioeconomic dimension to rebuild the sense of citizenship and divert people from criminal and violent means. The work of the Agency considers the shifts in gender roles that occurred during the war, embedding women's empowerment as a necessary lens of its programmatic activities. The programme also has a specific focus on young people in rural and urban areas to prevent recruitment or forced enrollment of youth by armed groups.

Kajima Jeff Kabatunanga, Expert at Disarmament, Demobilisation, Community Recovery and Stabilisation Programme of the Democratic Republic of Congo (P-DDRCS)

Mr. Kabatunanga shared insights into the DDR programme in DRC. The country has gone through 5 phases of DDR to adjust to the evolving and dynamic contexts and emerging challenges. For this reason, the programme conducts a continuous analysis of the root causes of conflict in the target communities to craft tailored solutions to reduce the likelihood of a return to violence and ultimately undermine the gains of the DDR process. The expert also mentioned how the programme benefitted from previous exchanges with Colombia and how lessons learned from such experience supported the conceptualisation of the current P-DDRCS programme.

Sandra González Sanabria, Leader of the Association of Women Producers of Peace Essences (ASMUPROPAZ)

Ms. González provided a testimony of the reintegration process and the experiences of the demobilised women from Colombian rural areas who are part of the organisation she leads. In her speech, she focused on the importance of involving communities and rebuilding social fabric. Giving agency to the community is the way to ensure the success of peace and prevent the recurrence of violence. Ms. González also highlighted that the voices of women need to be heard and that prioritisation and respect for women and their rights are crucial for the success of conflict prevention and response.

Discussion highlights from Technical Meetings

The technical meetings (hybrid) took place on 11 March, before and after the high-level panel event, and on 12 March. As mentioned, participants in these meetings included UNITAR, AU, WBG, OHCHR, IPSS, UN DPO, UNOAU, and representatives from DRC and Colombia.

Day 1 – 11 March 2024

Partners discussed the rationale for the project, aligned around the need – highlighted by the AU – for better understanding, through data collection and analysis, the root causes of violent conflict as a strategy to interrupt conflict cycles. The analysis of root causes will contribute to integrating human rights and early warning as a part of a common approach: acknowledged grievances can contribute to conflict prevention and resilience against conflict. All of that will be part of the new AU-UN-WB common conflict prevention framework, which will integrate conflict and response.

Moreover, the discussion took advantage of the presence of the representatives of DRC and Colombia and investigated the dimensions of conflict prevention and response in the two countries. The two countries exchanged on the different dimensions of DDR processes, the analysis of root causes and armed group dynamics, as well as the role of the UN and the AU in peace processes and the phasing out of peacekeeping missions. The ARN gave an overview the Colombian early warning alert system produced by the NHRI in partnership with CSOs and communities and for which the government can be held accountable[1]. It was noted that it would be useful to conduct a contextual assessment of the role in EW of NHRIs in Africa to consider a similar system for the African contexts.

Then, the discussion moved to incentives for peace, which are deeply linked to the analysis of the root causes of conflict. A continuous conflict and context analysis that factors the political, psychosocial and economic dimensions of communities and individuals is crucial. Such analysis should be developed through local stakeholders, such as CSOs and NHRIs, who have a firsthand account of the context in which they operate, and the data collected should be used and shared by multiple stakeholders working on conflict prevention and response, such as Human Rights, DDR and Early Warning actors. Therefore, a holistic and common approach that prioritises data collection, communication between stakeholders and early action is needed. In this regard, the inclusion of local actors, as well as the integration of innovative approaches stemming from cultural traditions and African-specific EW technologies, will strengthen the local ownership of the conflict prevention framework.

[1] A study on the Colombian EW alert system is attached to this report.

In line with the AU Theme of the Year, the importance of education and its role in youth empowerment and conflict prevention, including prevention of recruitment into armed groups, was discussed. Finally, the importance of the inclusion of a gender lens for DDR and early warning approaches was highlighted.

Day 2 – 12 March 2024

The second day was dedicated to discussing the objectives and outcomes of the project in light of what emerged during the panel and the discussion of the previous day, and the insights provided by the representatives of DRC and Colombia.

The focus of the discussion was directed towards the two main end-users of the project: the AU Commission of Political Affairs, Peace and Security (CPAPS) and the local stakeholders, CSOs and NHRIs. Within CPAPS, there is a need to increase the workflow between the different divisions and strengthen the relationship between the AU and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). This would support harmonising the different approaches to early warning and early action in the context of conflict prevention. As during the day before, the important role of local actors, such as CSOs and NHRIs, was stressed. CSOs are not only generating primary data but are also respondents thanks to their closeness with their communities. It is, therefore, important to create partnerships with local actors. A human right-based approach can be included in early warning and prevention through the strengthening of capacity as well as sensitisation and the creation of awareness of the importance of early warning in conflict prevention. Capacity building should also include a gender- and youth-sensetive lens to strengthen the role of women and youth while enhancing the primary data gathering. For both end-user categories, it is always necessary to include them at all levels to make clear how data is used.

Regarding the capacity-building pillar of the project framework, UNITAR, OHCHR, and IPSS presented the status of their work and the upcoming activities. In general, the discussion highlighted that capacity in conflict prevention and early warning can be strengthened at different levels (e.g., CPAPS and desk officers, CSOs and NHRIs). A key aspect is to ensure that capacity support is tailored to the target audience of a specific early warning product. This will include a needs assessment, a consultation process with the target audience, and a focus on methodology. Capacity-building activities will also need to include an inclusive and gender-sensitive approach, as well as integrate lessons learned during the piloting of the training modules, as well as after.

During the second half of the day, the joint programme team (AU UN WBG) discussed reflections on achievements and challenges encountered in previous phases, as well as planning and priorities for the next steps of the projects. The presentation also included insights on the Knowledge Management, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning of the project with a focus on how the programme prioritises human

rights principles such as inclusion of gender and youth dimensions.

Next steps

Strengthening the design of regional early warning products to break repeating cycles of armed group formation and conflict.

- South-south knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning. AU, together with the joint programme team (WBG and UN), will assess potential actions to support DRC (and other conflict contexts) based on the experiences shared by the Colombian representatives on individual and community reintegration, early warning systems (through NHRI), and addressing root causes of armed group formation. This assessment will also consider the integration of strong government involvement and resource provision, as demonstrated by Colombia's political support for DDR.

- Identify a typology of operational contexts and risks that will inform the types of early warning and strategic foresight products related to DDR and human rights and make use of specific country/regional examples to inform their design. The initial set of contextual typologies could include the following:
    - contexts where there are peace-keeping missions (UN or AU).
    - contexts where they are being phased out (e.g. DRC).
    - contexts where there are no peace-keeping missions.

- Identify the key risks and sources of resilience for each of the contextual typologies that will inform the design, implementation, and iteration of the target early warning and strategic foresight knowledge products. This year, the AU is focusing on the theme of education. Therefore, how educational outcomes influence repeating patterns of armed group formation (including the prevention of recruitment) and conflict will be prioritised. In addition, there is a need to consider including psychosocial support and the prominent role of women in DDR processes as key components, reflecting successful strategies from Colombia.

- Identify the specific set of information and capacity needs for the targeted end-users of the target early warning/strategic foresight products. This will include a thorough needs assessment for the different target audiences of each of these early warning and strategic foresight knowledge products to inform capacity-building activities. Additionally, there is a need to more effectively direct support to households to emphasise the socio-economic stability of reintegration communities.

Data Trust and Data Responsibility

- Identify the key data needs and associated challenges for each of the specific early warning products being developed by the joint programme across the data life cycle. This will need to include guidance on safeguarding the rights of those from whom data is collected and those who collect and analyse it across the data life cycle.

- Consider conducting an assessment of the role of CSOs and NHRIs in Africa with respect to providinginformation for Early Warning products that support DDR and human rights-related actions and helpensure that data safeguards are in place to incentivise a responsible uptake of primary data and increase trust around the proposed actions.

Communication and Advocacy

- Enhance engagement and communication among relevant stakeholders at management and technicallevels on the learnings generated by the programme to augment the general understanding of the value added of a human rights and holistic approach to conflict prevention that makes linkages between early warning and early action more effective.

Partner Cooperation

- Increase support to internal and external partner coordination infrastructure to ensure that all relevant stakeholders and end-users are engaged at all stages of the various work packages related to the design, testing and iteration of the target early warning products and associated initiatives related to capacity building, communication and advocacy.

Annex I

General agenda of the two-day event

Monday 11 March 2024

10:00 – 12:00 – Internal technical meeting of the programme team and the representatives of DRC and Colombia

14:00 – 15:00 – High-level Event

15:00 – 16:00 – Reception and exhibition in conjunction with High-level Event

16:30 – 18:00 – Internal technical meeting of the programme team - hybrid

Tuesday 12 March 2024

10:00 – 13:00 – Internal technical meeting of the programme team - hybrid

14:00 – 18:00 – Internal technical meeting of the programme team (cont'd) - hybrid

Annex II

Agenda for the High-Level panel discussion

Building Bridges for Peace: An exchange of experiences on DDR and its linkages with human rights, early warning, and conflict prevention between Colombia and African contexts.

AGENDA

Venue and time:
Date: 11 March 2024
Venue: Palais de Nations (Room XXV) in Geneva, Switzerland
From 2 to 3 pm: panel discussion
From 3 to 4 pm: buffet with typical Colombian specialties.

Panellists:

- Issaka Garba Abdou, Head of Governance and Human Rights Division- Directorate for Governance and Conflict Prevention, CPAPS, African Union
- H. E. Amb. Gustavo Gallon, Ambassador of the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the UN
- Tania Esperanza Rodriguez Triana, Programme Director at the Colombian Agency for Reincorporation and Standardisation (ARN).
- Kajima Jeff Kabatunanga, Expert at Disarmament, Demobilisation, Community Recovery and Stabilisation Programme of the Democratic Republic of Congo (PDDRCS)
- Sandra González Sanabria, Leader of the Association of Women Producers of Peace Essences (ASMUPROPAZ)

Moderator: Olivier Mukarji, World Bank Group Advisor to the UK FCDO joint AU-UN-WBG programme (2023-2025) on optimising linkages between early warning and conflict prevention.

Panel flow:

Time	Topic	Speaker
14.00 – 14.07 (7 minutes)	Welcome participants. **Intro to the topic:** • Optimising conflict prevention by addressing the root causes driving recruitment to armed groups. • What are the expectations of the hosting AU and Joint Partners to the panel with respect to informing the joint programme implementation. • Presentation of the panellists.	Olivier Mukarji WBG advisor
14.08 – 14.15 (7 minutes)	**Questions:** • What can you tell us briefly about the current conflict landscape in Africa? • From a strategic foresight perspective, how does the AU view the upcoming challenges from a human rights and reintegration lens?	Issaka Garba Abdou (AU)
14.16 – 14.23 (7 minutes)	**Question:** • In your extensive experience on human rights and on collaboration between member states and international and regional institutions, what can you tell us about the importance of cooperation between member states for conflict prevention and conflict resolution?	H. E. Amb. Gustavo Gallon (Colombia)
14.24 – 14.31 (7 minutes)	**Questions:** • Can you explain to us the different reintegration routes put in place in Colombia, and how Colombia have learned from each different reintegration process? • Question: How is the work of the ARN articulated with early warning systems in Colombia? • Question: how does the ARN use gender disaggregated data to answer to the different needs - in terms of livelihood, education etc – in relation to gender?	Tania Esperanza Rodriguez Triana (Colombia)
14.32 – 14.39 (7 minutes)	**Question:** • A few years ago, you participated in an exchange between DRC and Colombia as representative of the former DDR Commission of DRC. • What can you tell us about what was useful for DRC in very concrete terms? • How did that experience shape the DDR path of DRC? What works and what doesn't and needs to be done differently? • And how will experiences to date shape help shape future reintegration efforts in the DRC to help address the root causes of armed group recruitment?	Kajima Jeff Kabatunanga (DRC)
14.40 – 14.47 (7 minutes)	Questions:	Sandra González Sanabria

	• We heard about policies and data, but all these are connected to stories and lives. In your experience, what would you like to share with us about reasons that push people to join an armed group? • And also, reasons to decide to join the peace process? Have you noticed any difference between man and women? • You lead an association of women producers. What can you tell us about the original need to specifically bring together women to support their livelihood?	(Colombia)
14.48 – 14.58 (10 minutes)	Q&A	
14.59 – 15.00 (2 minutes)	Closing remarks	Olivier Mukarji WBG Advisor

Speaker Bios

H.E. Ambassador Gustavo Gallón

Ambassador of the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the UN

As Colombia's Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva since December 2022, he brings a wealth of experience in law, politics, and human rights. A graduate of the Externado University of Colombia in Law, he holds a Master's in Political Science from the University of Paris I, with postgraduate studies in Political Sociology from the School of Advanced Studies in Social Sciences in Paris. He is the esteemed director and founder of the Colombian Commission of Jurists (1988-2022). His international roles include serving as an Independent Expert on the UN Human Rights Council for Haiti (2013-2017) and as the UN Human Rights Commission's Special Representative for Equatorial Guinea (1999-2002). With a background as a Constitutional Court Judge, columnist for El Espectador, and professor at prestigious Colombian universities, his contributions to human rights discourse are profound and far-reaching.

Ms. Alejandra Miller Restrepo

Director of the Colombian Agency for Reincorporation and Standardisation (ARN)

She is an economist from the University of Valle and holds a Master's Degree in Political Science, Government, and International Relations from the Pontifical Javeriana University. She has served as a professor and dean of the Faculty of Accounting and Economic Sciences at the University of Cauca and as secretary of Government of the same Colombian department. For four years, she was a member of the Truth Clarification Commission, where she was in charge of the chapter of the report called 'My Body is My Truth', which highlights the experience of women and LGBTQ+ individuals at different moments of the war. She is a leader of the feminist movement in Colombia and a member of the Women's Peace Route.

Mr. Issaka Garba Abdou

Head, Governance and Human Rights Division- Directorate for Governance and Conflict Prevention, CPAPS, African Union

He currently serves as the Head of the Governance and Human Rights Division within the Directorate for Governance and Conflict Prevention at the Department of Political Affairs, Peace, and Security of the African Union Commission, a role he assumed in May 2021. Prior to this, he held the position of Senior Political Officer for Public Service and Anti-Corruption, as well as Coordinator of the Secretariat of the

African Union Policy Organ, known as the Specialised Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Governance, and Development, Urban Development, and Decentralisation (AU-STC No. 8), from September 2015 to May 2021. He directed the development of The Common African Position on Habitat III and the Regional Framework on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda developed jointly with UNECA and UN-Habitat. He is also a member of the African Union Working Group on Asset Recovery and Return.

Mr. Kajima Jeff Kabatunanga

Expert at Disarmament, Demobilisation, Community Recovery and Stabilisation Programme of the Democratic Republic of Congo (P-DDRCS)

He is currently the principal assistant to the National Deputy Coordinator in charge of the new P-DDRCS of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). He brings solid experience in project management; Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning; and Information Management Systems. He further has a programming track record in DDR and community-based reintegration; stabilisation and social and environmental safeguarding; conflict analyses and mediation. From 2006 to date, he supported and experienced the changes within the DDR structures of the DRC, and the broader stabilisation, peace and security efforts. In 2013, he was part of the team who worked with the Colombian ACR delegation in their visit to DRC and attended the fourth technical cooperation tour in Valle the Cauca, Colombia.

Ms. Sandra Gonzalez Sanabria

Leader of the Association of Women Producers of Peace Essences (ASMUPROPAZ)

After joining the Peace process in Colombia, she has been the leader of the Association of Women Producers of Peace Essences (ASMUPROPAZ) in the municipality of La Montañita, Caquetá, of which she is the legal representative. She leads the entire process of the Association, which has a scope covering 5 rural areas and not only involves signatories of the Peace Agreement but also neighbouring communities. The Association works on the entire productive chain of planting and transforming aromatic plants for the extraction of essential oils and the subsequent production of Amazonian biocosmetics called "Wise Essences of the Jungle."

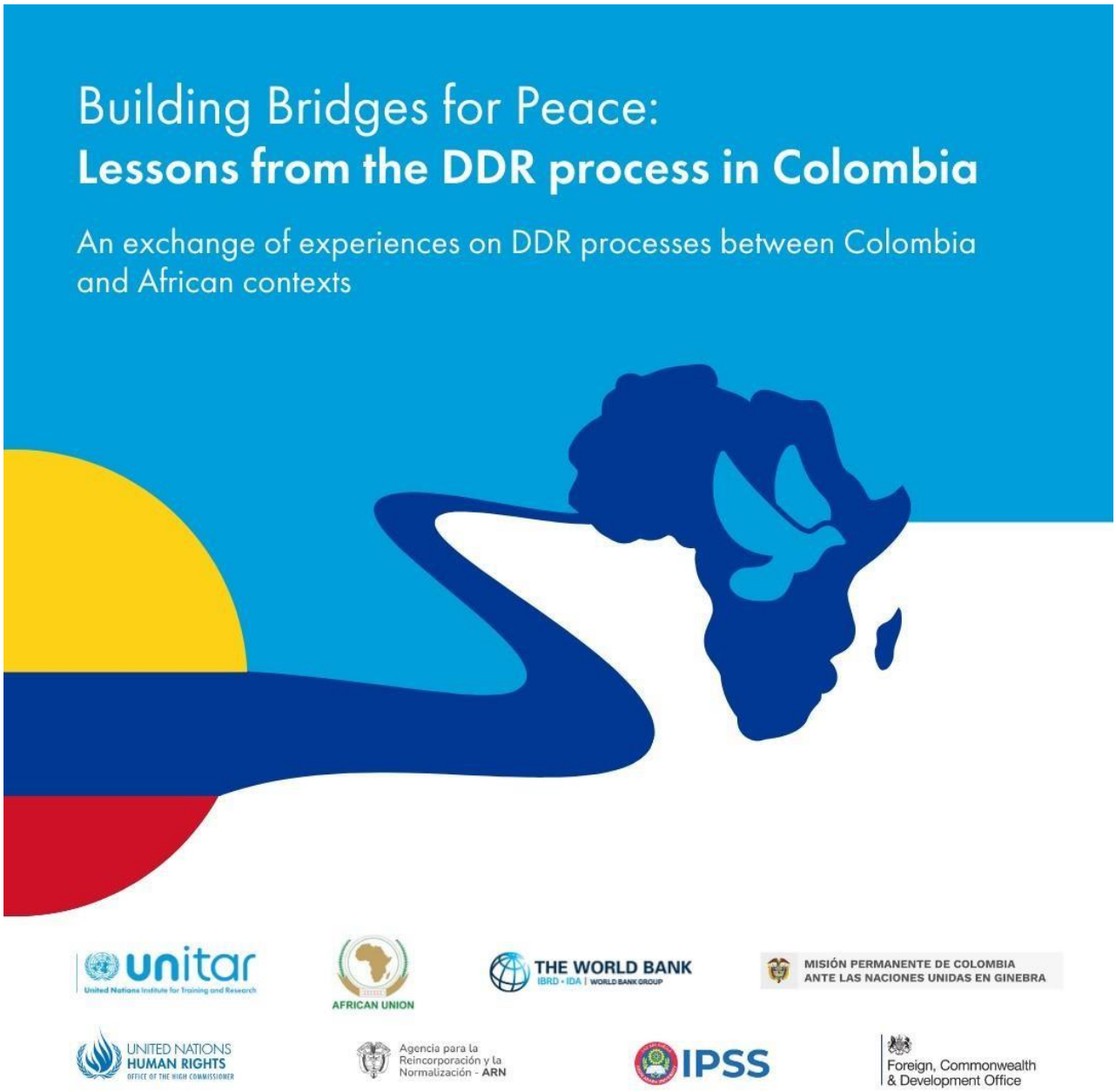
Mr. Olivier Mukarji

Advisor of the World Bank Group to the FCDO funded AU-UN-WBG Joint Programme

As a WBG advisor, Olivier supports the FCDO-funded joint AU-UN-WBG programme. He has served as a mediator in several peace processes in Africa and the Middle East, working with the UN, AU, and governments. With experience in Afghanistan, Belarus, Lebanon, Jordan, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Chad, Mali, DRC, and Namibia he focuses on understanding how government and private sector financing flows can be optimised to help address poverty, and break repeating patterns armed group formation and violent conflict. Clients include International financial institutions (IFIs: World Bank, Islamic Development Bank), the UN, investment banks, and philanthropies, donor governments. Olivier also specializes in designing AI assisted impact measurement frameworks and software that track public and private sector investments towards social and economic goals in low, middle and high-income countries.

Annex III Communication Tools

Visual



Flyer

- Building Bridges for Peace_Flyer.pdf

Social media posts

Published on 29 February 2024

- LinkedIn - https://www.linkedin.com/posts/unitarhq_bridgesforpeace-ddr-humanrightscouncil-activity-7168960796247465987-7_A8?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop
- Facebook- https://www.facebook.com/UNITARHQ/posts/801570948674374?ref=embed_post
- Instagram- https://www.instagram.com/p/C37uJ6ouIBO/

Published on 08 March 2024

- LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/posts/unitarhq_ddr-peacebuilding-humanrightscouncil-activity-7171901838156382209-TfLU?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop
- Facebook: https://fb.watch/qG_luEQMsC/
- Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/p/C4QnYQbLm8r/

Additional post with quotes from the panel discussion to be published in May 2024.

Press Release

- https://unitar.org/about/news-stories/news/fruitful-exchanges-conflict-prevention-and-response-side-event-human-rights-council

Video Interviews

The following interviews will be published on social media on the UNITAR channels.

- Kajima Jeff Kabatunanga: Building Bridges for Peace, 11th March 2024- Testimonial with Kajima Jeff Kabatunanga
- Sandra González Sanabria: Building Bridges for Peace, 11th March 2024- Testimonial with Sandra González Sanabria
- Tania Rodriguez Triana: Building Bridges for Peace, 11th March 2024- Testimonial with Tania Rodriguez Triana
- Issaka Garba Abdou: Building Bridges for Peace, 11th March 2024 – Testimonial with Issaka Garba Abdou

Annex IV. Early Warning System in Colombia. An Overview[2]

The Early Warning System (EWS) serves as a crucial tool for the Ombudsman's Office in monitoring and alerting about risks, threats, and vulnerabilities faced by civilian populations due to conflict or violence. Its primary objective is to notify authorities promptly of potential violations of human rights and International Humanitarian Law.

To fulfil this role, the Ombudsman's Office collects, analyses, and verifies information using various methods such as statistics, indicators, and georeferencing. This data forms the basis for designing and implementing monitoring instruments. Through its reports, the Office urges the State to take timely action to prevent and protect the rights to life, liberty, integrity, and personal security of individuals.

Operationally, the Ombudsman's Office is structured into several key groups:

- The *Monitoring, Analysis, and Warning Group*, which operates at both national and regional levels.
- The *Systematisation and Monitoring Group*, responsible for tracking recommendations and state responses, as well as archival and georeferencing tasks.
- The *Social and Interinstitutional Projection Group*, responsible for developing strategies and actions to promote the protection of human rights and civic participation.
- The *Technical and Operational Management Group*, which oversees special reports and manages the system's secretariat.

The obligations of prevention and protection are stipulated in the international treaties signed and ratified by Colombia, as well as in the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Colombian Constitutional Court. These bodies emphasise the importance of implementing early warning mechanisms to enable the State to take pre-emptive measures against existing risks, thereby safeguarding people's rights.

Key national legal instruments are:

- The Law 1106 of 2006: this imposed the duty on governors and mayors to promptly address recommendations and early warnings.
- The Decree 2780 of 2010: it established and regulated the Intersectoral Commission for Rapid Response to Early Warnings (CIPRAT for its name in Spanish).

[2] https://cej.org.co/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Sistema-de-Alertas-Tempranas.pdf

While the responsibility for issuing Early Warnings rests with the Ombudsman's Office, CIPRAT facilitates the adoption of urgent response measures by relevant authorities. It also maintains communication with other entities in the system, overseeing alerts issued by the Ombudsman's Office.

CIPRAT comprises key government agencies, such as the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence, National Protection Unit, General Command of the Armed Forces, National Police, and Comprehensive Care and Reparation Unit for Victims. Additionally, the Presidential Advisory for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, Attorney General's Office, Office of the Prosecutor General, International Community, and Governors and Mayors Focused on Issued Alerts contribute to its operations.

It is also worth mentioning that the Peace Agreement established a comprehensive security system to ensure the safe exercise of politics and provide security guarantees for defenders of organisations and social movements involved in the implementation of agreements and peacebuilding processes.

How does it work?

When risks to individuals' security are identified by the Ombudsman's Office, its recommendations are formulated for the National Protection Unit, tasked with implementing protection measures for those facing extraordinary or extreme risk and evaluating requests for protection measures. Concerning threats to communities, the Ombudsman's Office issues Risk Reports to collectively prompt the State through the Ministry of Interior to adopt relevant protection measures. The differential and gender approach is fundamental in this work.

The Risk Reports of the EWS are developed based on a process of verification and analysis of collected information: assessment of threats and dynamics characterising armed confrontation in a region; characteristics, strengths, and vulnerabilities of the Population; and current institutional factors for their protection. The Report provides general recommendations to competent authorities and entities to promptly and effectively take actions to prevent and mitigate the risk of possible violations of human rights and breaches of International Humanitarian Law[2].

The process for the release of the Risk Report includes targeting, which contributes to identifying territories requiring special attention; monitoring that identifies risk situations, records information, and carries out humanitarian observation missions; then, a warning is effectively issued, and the Risk Report is released.

The EWS has a Risk Analysis Model, a Conflict Analytical Framework, an EWS Glossary, and an Action Protocol. The Protocol categorises reports into two groups: the first covers electoral, land, and border

issues, and the second addresses ethnic groups, gender, childhood, and the stigmatisation of social groups.

Some of the variables used by the Ombudsman's Office for risk analysis include the physical configuration and location of the area, the community's economic structures, historical power and violence dynamics, sociocultural processes, and vulnerability and resilience factors. Additionally, the interests and strategies of armed actors are crucial for evaluating risks based on conflict dynamics. Expressions of violence, the type of influence exerted by different actors, and the possibility of actions against the population are evaluated. Other factors considered by the Ombudsman's Office include cases of forced recruitment, displacement, sexual violence, control and expropriation of goods and land, gender-based violence, food blockades and confinement, restriction of access and circulation of goods essential for survival, and social control and organisation of the community.

In this regard, Risk Reports generally contain information on the geographic location of the vulnerable population, with a differential focus based on gender or ethnicity or membership in a specific social group, the source of the threat and its characteristics, the situation's background, and consequent recommendations.

As part of the coordination process with the National Government, Risk Reports are submitted to the CIAT (Interinstitutional Early Warning Committee) for competent authorities and entities to adopt prevention, mitigation, and risk control measures and actions.

Types of alerts[3]:

- Imminent alerts: Typically fall under the jurisdiction of law enforcement and local authorities,requiring their immediate response.

- Structural alerts: Entail recommendations aimed at addressing underlying vulnerability conditions.These may involve a community impacted by armed actors vying for control, whose conflicts affect the community's well-being. They encompass socio-economic, infrastructure, and connectivity measures, with a focus on medium to long-term solutions.

Upon generating an alert, those notified by the Ombudsman's Office are informed of the recommendation within 48 hours at most. The first follow-up session is scheduled within 10 days, followed by a second

[3] https://comunal.mininterior.gov.co/Documentos/Bot%C3%B3n%20Oferta%20Institucional/Presentaci%C3%B3n%20CIPRAT.pdf

follow-up at 9 months, with the expectation that the risk should have diminished due to the entities' response.

Territorial instances for rapid response:

- Territorial Prevention Committees: These committees serve as the primary mechanism for coordinating the State's swift response to early warnings issued by the Ombudsman's Office.
- Territorial Alert Committees for Rapid Response in PDET (Territorially Focused Development Programmes): These committees convene in conjunction with the Territorial Prevention Committees.

Duties of leaders regarding security and coexistence:

- Adhere to the Constitution and the Law: In matters concerning public order, Article 296 of the Political Constitution of Colombia mandates that the acts and directives of the President be immediately and preferentially enforced over those of governors and, similarly, those of governors over those of mayors.
- Promptly address recommendations and early warnings issued by the national Government, particularly the Ministry of the Interior, aimed at preventing, addressing, and mitigating situations of risk that disrupt public order and potential violations of human rights or International Humanitarian Law (Law 418 of December 26, 1997).

How is the work of the Agency for Reincorporation and Standardisation (ARN) articulated with the Early Warning System?

In Colombia, the reintegration process is mandated to the Agencia para la Reincorporación y la Normalización (ARN), which was previously the Presidential High Council for Reintegration. Its creation marked a milestone in the history of Disarmament, Demobilisation, and Reintegration (DDR) in Colombia. What was originally a short-term Reincorporation programme became a long-term Reintegration process with broader coverage and management capacity, along with improved tools and resources to support demobilised individuals.[4]

Specifically in relation to early warning, the ARN oversees, manages, and responds to all communications received from the EWS regarding rapid reactions to risks and threats to rights such as life, integrity, freedom, personal security, civil and political liberties, and breaches of international humanitarian law.

[4] ReseñaHistorica.pdf (reincorporacion.gov.co)

To fulfil this mandate, the Agency has implemented a strategy that includes training its employees on the system and internal guidelines, as well as establishing actions to address recommendations provided to the Entity in all Early Warnings, within the framework of its legal competencies, planning, budget, and administrative autonomy.

Additionally, as part of monitoring the recommendations issued by the Ombudsman's Office, progress on these recommendations is recorded quarterly on the SIGOB - CIPRAT platform of the Ministry of the Interior.

The EWS requires the active collaboration of the Agency with the competent national and territorial authorities and bodies in order to implement and execute actions, plans, methodologies, or inter-institutional strategies aimed at preventing victimisation and/or stigmatisation of ex-combatants and ensuring adequate security conditions to prevent human rights violations of the population involved in the DDR process. To this end, the ARN has implemented both short-term and long-term actions, including:

- Negotiating and coordinating with the Public Force and State agencies for the protection of the target population and their families, aligning with National Government strategies and public policies.
- Managing threat situations with competent protection and security authorities to prevent and mitigate vulnerabilities among the target population.
- Strengthening individual and collective capacities of the target population through a culture of legality and peaceful coexistence to prevent recidivism and victimisation.
- Collaborating with public and private actors at local and national levels, international cooperation agencies, and universities to strengthen rural associativity across organisational, productive, commercial, financial, and environmental domains.
- Coordinating to provide effective access to health services as affirmative actions in sexual and reproductive rights.
- Facilitating involvement in academic processes, employment, and productive projects for the population involved in DDR processes to enable job placement and promote productivity across various fields of knowledge.

Coordinating institutional offerings for land provision to beneficiary populations in various spaces developed with the presence of delegates from competent entities.

Annex V. Snapshot of the Joint AU UN WBG Programme (2023 – 2025)

Background and evolution of the AU UN WBG partnership

This 3-year program (2023 – 2025) between the AU WBG and UN, supported by a UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) multi-year grant, is the result of a decade-long legacy of WBG and UN investments and partnership with the AU since 2012.

The joint programme falls under the fourth iteration of the overarching Joint AU UN WBG Cooperation framework established in 2012: "the joint AU UN WBG partnership framework on the implementation of joint disbarment, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) activities in Africa". This joint AU UN WBG partnership framework focuses on supporting the AU to respond to conflict prevention and conflict mitigation requests from member states, and regional APSA stakeholders (viz. Peace Support Operations, Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms).

This joint AU UN WBG cooperation framework followed the closure of the Multi Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP) (2002 – 2009) which remains the largest programme to demobilize armed groups in the Great Lakes region of Africa. Following its closure, the AU and member states requested that capacity to meet the emerging contextual and structural challenges facing African countries be strengthened.

Initially established in 2012 by the AU, UN Department of Peace Support Operations, and the WBG to support the AU in areas related to DDR, the joint AU UN WBG partnership evolved its focus areas over time based on needs. Currently in its fourth iteration (2023 – 2025), the joint AU UN WBG partnership framework supports the AU in the following areas: DDR related activities, human rights, governance, early warning and conflict prevention.

Snapshot of the four phases of the Joint AU UN WBG partnership framework

Figure 1: Snapshot of the four phases of the joint AU-UN-WBG Partnership

Phase One (2012- 2015)

>> The initial phase of the program laid the foundation to build a DDR capacity at the AU Commission. This included the establishment of the institutional capacity of the Defense and Security Division (the current DDR-SSR Division). Furthermore, the program conducted initial workshops on DDR for the AU and the Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs), established an online and physical Resource Center (which later transformed into PAPs Resource Center), and started work on various AU DDR Operational Guidance Notes

Phase Two (2015-2018)

>> Sought to strengthen AU response DDR capacity through integration of human rights into knowledge and training architecture and focused on consolidating activities of the initial phase by emphasizing on operational support to Member States and Peace Support Operations in DDR-related areas.

Phase Three (2019-2022)

>> Aimed to design an early warning and early action pathway to interrupt and prevent violent conflict. This phase recognized the importance of strategic and demand-driven interventions at both national and regional levels. However, the results achieved were severely impacted by the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, phase three of the project helped deliver some important results through the partnership between the AU, the UN, and the WB, and further cooperation with the PSOs as well as the Centres of Excellence on the continent. Furthermore, the third phase explored new ways of delivering technical assistance in hard-to-reach areas through increased collaboration with local partners.

Phase Four (2023-2025)

>> This phase builds on the successes and learning from previous delivery. Specifically, it continues to iterate the human rights and prevention focused methodologies based on the results generated from specific piloting of early warning and strategic foresight products and training packages in support of AU actions in target national and regional contexts in the areas of DDR and human rights.

Evolution of the partnership framework's thematic focus areas, partners andend-users

The joint partnership between the AU UN WBG evolved over the past decade. Initially it focussed specifically on DDR. In line with AU, UN and WBG policy priorities, this focus was broadened to include a stronger emphasis on conflict prevention, human rights and early warning.

Accordingly, the partnerships evolved too. At first it included the African Union DDR division, the WBG, the UN Department for Peacekeeping Operations. Over time additional partners were included: OHCHR, UNITAR, the AU Human Rights and Governance Division, and the AU CEWS.

See below table for overview of the evolution of the thematic focus areas, partners and end-users of the knowledge products and capacity building initiatives.

Legend: green highlight indicates new thematic areas, partners, end-users added in each phase

Table – Evolution of the Joint AU UN WBG Partnership Framework

Phases	Phase 1 (2012 – 2015)	Phase 2 (2016-2018)	Phase 3 (2019 – 2022)	Phase 4 (2023 – 2024)
Partners	AU DDR Division UN : UN DPKO, UNDP, Unicef, UN OAU, WBG programme team	AU DDR division African Training Centers of Excellence (ACTEs): Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCPA) UN: UN DPKO, UN OAU, Inter-Agency Working Group on Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS) WBG programme team	AU: AU CPAPS – DDR, AU Human Rights, AU Continental Early Warning System RECs: ECOWAS, COMESA ACTEs CCCPA. Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center (KAIPTC), Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) UN: UN DPKO, UN OAU, IDDRS, UNITAR, UN OHCHR, ECORYS WBG programme team WBG programme team and WBG Nordic Trust Fund Team	AU: CPAPS – DDR, AU Human Rights, AU Continental Early Warning System, Regional Desks and Situation Room RECs: ECOWAS, COMESA ACTEs: CCCPA, KAIPTC, IPSS UN: UN DPKO, UN OAU, IDDRS, UNITAR, UN OHCHR, UNDP WBG: programme team, WBG HRIE TF Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV), Regional Integration (RI), Social Sustainability and Inclusion (SSI)
Thematic Focus	DDR	DDR, SSR, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), Gender, National Frameworks, Foreign Fighters, CVE/PvE. Children affected by armed conflict	DDR, SSR, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), Reintegration related activities, Foreign Fighters, CVE/PvE. Children affected by armed conflict Human Rights, Early Warning,	DDR, Reintegration related activities, SSR, SALW, Human Rights, Early Warning and Strategic Foresight, gender, preventive mediation, youth
End-users of target analytical tools and and capacity strengthening/training initiatives	AU DDR division	AU DDR division, RECs (through SALW Steering Committee), ACTEs: CCPA	AU DDR division, Human Rights division, CEWS RECs-SALW Steering Committee, ECOWAS, COMESA, EASF ACTEs: CCCPA. KAIPTC, IPSS	AU DDR, Human rights and governance divisions, CEWS, Sit Room, Reg Desks, ACHPR, National peace and security infrastructure. RECs SALW Steering Committee, ECOWAS, COMESA, EASF ACTEs: CCCPA. KAIPTC, IPSS, Net4Peace CSO /NHRI networks – eg WANEP

Rationale

The importance of conflict prevention has been increasing over the past years. However, the prevailing spike in violent conflicts globally and across the African continent is the highest in decades. This indicates that current efforts are inadequate, and more investment is required to understand how to make conflict prevention more effective.

Limited understanding and focus on prevention: Responses to conflict dynamics by the AU and African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) partners are mostly directed to tackling the symptoms of conflict as opposed to addressing their root causes. The graph below depicts the conflict stage model employed by the AU and APSA spanning seven conflict stages ranging from latent non-violent conflict (stages 1-2) to eruption of violent conflict (stages 3 and 4), and de-escalation of conflict (stages 5-7).

Currently, the AU and RECs conflict early warning systems and the responses they inform across the continent focus mostly on stages 3 and 4 where violent conflict has already started. Therefore, the actions are primarily focused on addressing conflict symptoms not preventing them.

Figure 2 Explainer- The graphic below presents the conflict stages model employed the AU DPAPS, and the joint programme. **The model comprises seven conflict stages:**

- Stages 1,2 and 6,7 are non-violent conflict. Responses here aim to prevent escalation to violent conflict stages
- Stages 3,4 and 5 are violent conflict and response here aim to de-escalate conflict.

Currently most of all APSA responses across the continent occur in stages 3 and 4 of which 60% are recurring patterns of violent conflict. (APSA Impact Evaluation 2020-2022, NUPI 2018)

The joint programme, using human rights and DDR as initial entry points supports, DAPS to more effectively inform appropriate responses at regional and member state levels to fulfil the dual objectives of:

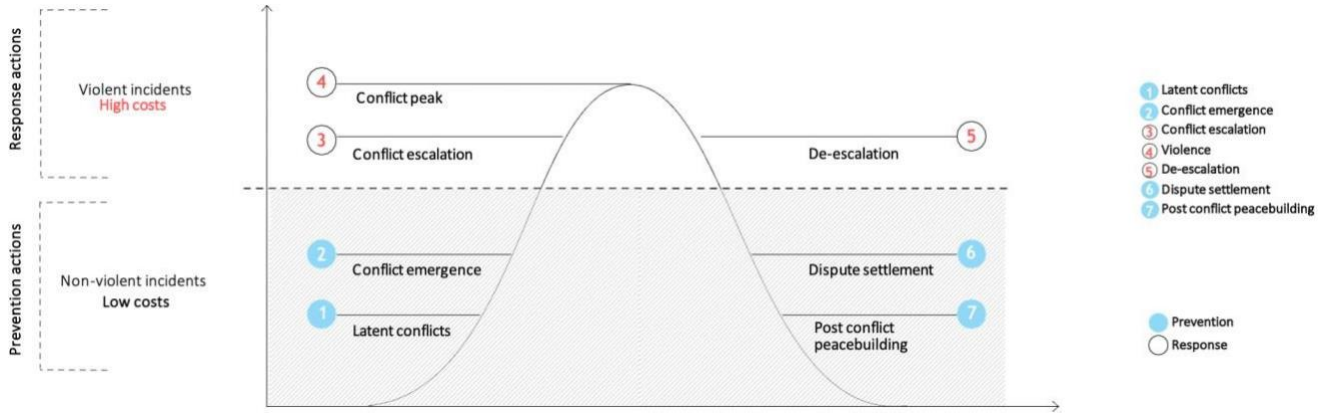
- De-escalating violent conflict in conflict states 3 and 4.
- Prevent new and recurring violent conflict trends by addressing their root causes in stages across stages 1, 2, 6 and 7.

Although there is a broad consensus among the AU and partners that for prevention to be effective it requires partner organizations working together in identifying, and addressing the root causes of violent conflict, as well as mitigating their effects.

The challenge remains that there is no operational blueprint to help partners operationalize conflict prevention in practice.

This UK FCDO supported 3-year (2023-2025) joint AU-UN-WBG programme is a unique multilateral approach designed to address this challenge by leveraging the comparative advantages of each of the partner institutions. These include the AU, RECs/PSOs. UN, WBG and CSO and NHRIS engaged in conflict affected and at-risk contexts.

Figure 2: Overview of the AU and REC model of conflict stages



AU UN WBG Joint Programme Objective

This joint three-year (2023-2025) AU, UN, WBG support programme aims to:

>> increase the number and effectiveness of AU CPAPS conflict management and prevention actions in support of requests by member states and regional partners (RECs, PSOs, CSO/NHRI networks), using DDR, Human Rights, and Governance as thematic entry points.

Joint Programme beneficiaries

There are three tiers of Joint Programme partners (see table above for detailed overview):

Tier 1 partners are the implementing partners that benefit directly or indirectly from the FCDO grant:

>> AU Department for Political Affairs, Peace and Security (CPAPS)
- Human Rights and Governance Division
- DDR/SSR Division
- Regional Desks
- Situation Room

>> WBG

>> UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

>> UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

>> Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)

>> UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPO)

>> United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU)

Tier 2 partners include Training Centres of Excellence and research institutions engaged by Tier 1 partners.

Tier 3 partners consist of like-minded partners that enhance the catalytic effect of the programme results by operationalizing partnerships and synergies.

Peace Support Operations and Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

Other
- CSO networks
- National Human Rights Commissions

Joint Programme Components and Result Areas

The programme has four interrelated components described below.

>> **Component 1 focuses on developing a common methodology and evidence base** that can inform AU and partner cooperation across thematic and organizational silos in support of conflict prevention and mitigation actions across the seven conflict phases.

>> **Component 2 identifies and pilots select early warning and strategic foresight knowledge products** that inform AU end-users in the DDR/SSR and Human Rights and Governance divisions as entry points.

>> **Component 3 develops and rolls out bespoke trainings to strengthen AU CPAPS capacities** to deploy and use these knowledge products to inform conflict prevention and mitigation actions at national and regional levels.

>> **Component 4 integrates a real-time learning architecture to harvest learnings from the piloting of these knowledge products and training packages** so that they can inform iterations of these products during implementation. This component also supports quarterly learning and strategic communication events for the AU and partner management and technical levels to promote a shared understanding of the value add of a human rights-based approach to conflict prevention using the programme results as cases.

Component 01: Common human rights-centred conflict prevention methodology and evidence base established

- Develop and integrate a common prevention framework for data collection, analysis and a common framework for evaluation that uses HR principles to reflect a stronger focus on the drivers of conflict across the seven AU conflict stages model.
- This will include the development of a shared approach to human rights centred conflict prevention (CPF), a common approach to evaluate results (APSA IE), and a common approach to data collection and analysis (DataResponsibility Guidelines) that are tailored to the Early Warning and Strategic Foresight knowledge products identified in component 2.
- The programme will prioritize the development of common approaches to data collection and analysis with an emphasis on increasing primary data uptake- through stronger CSO engagements- that inform preventative and responsive instruments employed by partners in fragile contexts.

Component 02: Harmonization of AU/REC prevention and conflict response instruments and processes in support of member-states

- This component leverages the common approaches established in component one and optimizes CPAPS (HR and DDR) conflict prevention support to regional and national partners the identification and testing of 2-3 knowledge products based on DDR and HR divisions 'specific needs related to meeting requests of member states and regional partners (PSO, RECs,) across the seven conflict phases.
- There will be around 4-6 knowledge products in total: 2-3 for each of the two target divisions (DDR and HR). These products will be customised versions of existing products within the CEWS infrastructure.

Component 03: Institutional capacity building

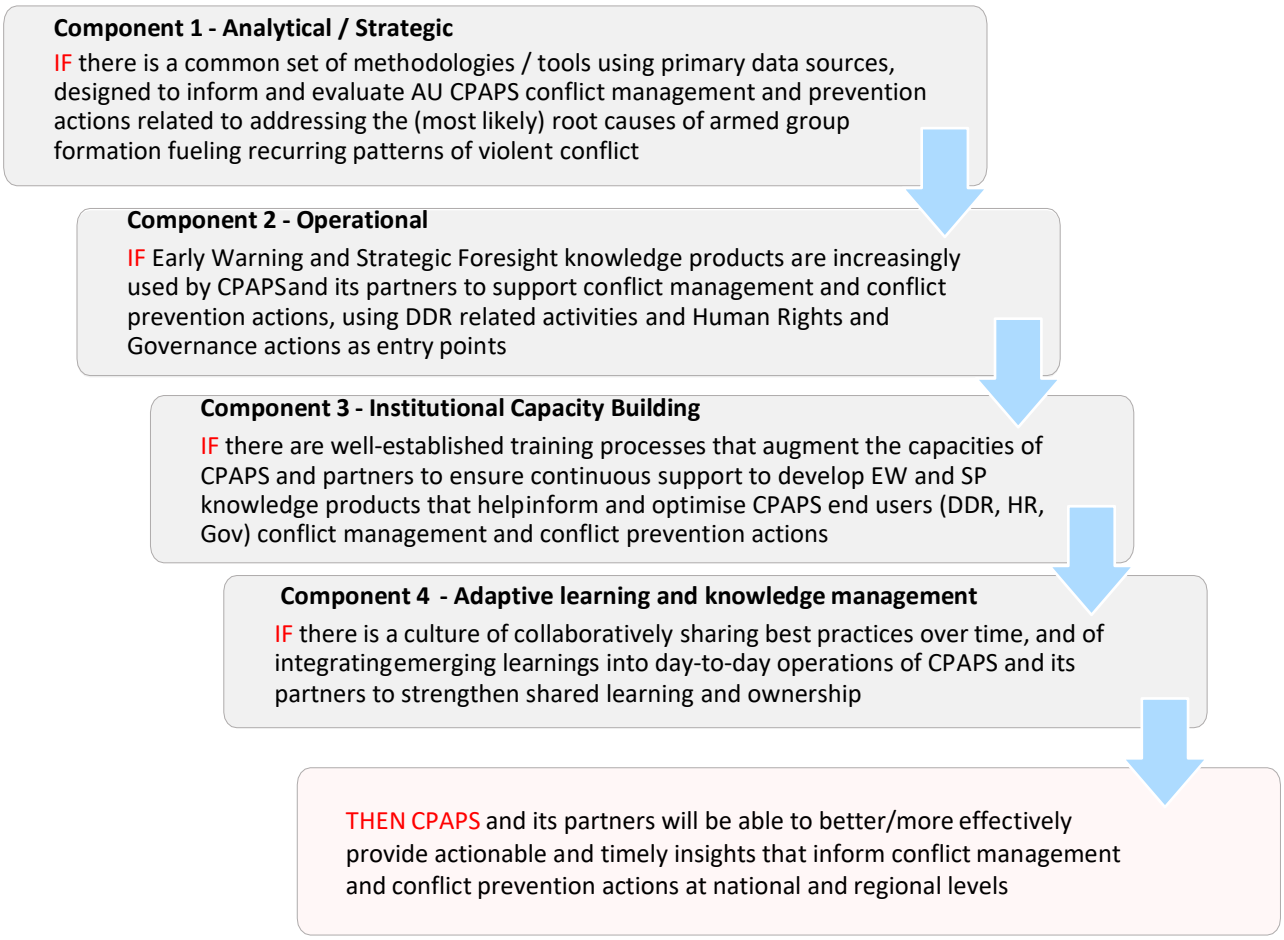
- Deliver targeted, demand-driven capacity building to partners through the roll-out of training modules in partnership with regional training centres
- This will include targeted trainings to optimize capacities of (a) those who collect data, (b) those who analyse the data (regional desks) that inform the target knowledge products for DDR and HR divisions, (c) the end-users of these knowledge products (DDR and HR divisions)

Component 04: Increased coherence and strengthened cross-institutional learning and knowledgeexchange across partner policy, programme and research spheres

- Increased coherence, ownership and strengthened cross-institutional learning and knowledge exchange across partner policy, programme and research spheres
- Establish a flexible knowledge and learning architecture across partners at global and regional levels
- This will include the establishment of a learning framework that brings all partners together at least four times a year to share experiences related to the above three components with a view of optimizing processes and gauging progress towards mitigating emerging programme risks, and of course the results set out by the programme
- A key component of the programme is to engage in communication and policy dialogue events to widen the understanding of the work among CPAPS and internal programme partners and external stakeholders (technical and management) engaged in supporting requests by regional stakeholders (RECs, PSOs) and member states in conflict management and conflict prevention

Programme theory of change

Figure 3: Theory of Change narrative



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