

Promoting Peace and Security

THROUGH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



SIDA POLICY INFO

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VALIDITY: This policy replaces Sida's Strategy on Conflict Management and Peacebuilding (1999) and takes as its point of departure the new Swedish Policy on Global Development (2003), the Government policies preceding it and Sida's Perspectives on Poverty (2002). This policy is valid until 1 January 2010.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS:

WHAT AND WHY: Conflict-Sensitive Development Cooperation: How to Conduct a Conflict Analysis, Sida (2004), which provides guidance in conflict analysis at the strategic-, sector-, programme- and project- levels.

HOW: Sida/OECD DAC's guidelines and Tip Sheets on peace and security, which address the implementation of initiatives for peace and security. (www.oecd.org/dac/conflict)

WHEN AND HOW: *Sida's Early Warning tools*, which may enhance the monitoring of conflict dynamics and adoption of activities accordingly. The above resources can be found on Sida's intranet and www.sida.se/peaceandsecurity.

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Poverty, the rights perspective, violent conflict and insecurity

Point of Departure

The objective of this document is to define Sida's approach to peace and security in development co-operation and to provide guidance for operational implementation. It will set out the direction for Sida's work to promote peace and security. It will also clarify Sida's approach to making all development co-operation conflict sensitive, that is, not having negative effects on the conflict dynamics.

This policy also tries to identify Sida's specific role in promoting peace and security within the framework of development co-operation and the new Swedish policy on global development. It recognises the potentials but also the limits inherent in external interventions and development co-operation. For the sake of clarity this document is less oriented towards the complexities of violent conflicts and more centred on giving directions to Sida staff members. For a more elaborate analysis, please refer to *Conflict-Sensitive Development Co-operation: How to Conduct a Conflict Analysis*, Sida, 2004.

A review of Sida's most important partner countries shows that 75 per cent are affected by violent conflict or find themselves in a post-conflict phase.¹ In addition, several other partner countries are identified as risk countries, where violent conflict is possible if preventive action is not taken.²

Sida views **VIOLENT CONFLICT** as "incompatibilities or differences between groups of people that result in organised violence". This can range from violent confrontations and manifestations in society, such as violent riots and massive crackdowns on protestors, to wars, genocide and massacres.³

What are the consequences of violent conflict on development? An Oxford team of researchers examined eight civil wars and drew the following conclusions. Economic growth is almost always negatively affected, and the agricultural sector is particularly hard hit. In addition to deaths caused by fighting, heavy human costs result from deterioration in infant mortality and health, nutrition and educational standards. All cases in the study showed extreme development losses because of the weakening or destruction of every type of capital – physical plant, land, human resources, and organisational and social capital – and a decrease in new investment in these areas.⁴

Moreover, many countries are haunted by high levels of **INSECURITY** outside the framework of violent conflict. Weak states cannot provide even physical security for their citizens, and violent crime becomes a widespread and lethal threat, especially to the poor. It is also an obsta-

75% of Sida's partner countries are affected by violent conflict

Violent conflict incurs heavy costs for development

Insecurity and violent conflict have similar effects

cle to investment and development. Between 1980 and 1990, the rate of intentional homicide increased by 50 per cent in Africa and Latin America and by more than 100 per cent in eastern Europe and central Asia.⁵ Insecurity resulting from violent crime is especially prevalent in post-conflict societies.⁶

Because of today's broader security concept, development co-operation is increasingly seen to have an important role to play in the areas of peace and security, in tandem with military security policy, diplomacy and trade policy. **HUMAN SECURITY**, which emphasises the rights and needs of people – “freedom from fear”, “freedom from want” and “freedom to take action on one's own behalf” – rather than the territorial security of the state, has emerged as a policy concept among donor governments and is being used to highlight the link between poverty and insecurity. In a development perspective, the two main parts of the concept of human security are protection and empowerment. Protection shields people from danger, and empowerment enables them to develop their potential and fully participate in decision making. Protection and empowerment are mutually reinforcing and both are required in most situations.⁷ In a multidimensional poverty perspective, the essence of poverty is not only lack of material resources but also lack of power and choice. In this way, poverty reduction and the creation of human security coincide to a large extent.

A broader security concept

Multidimensional Poverty and Peace and Security

The overall goal of Swedish development co-operation is to help create conditions that will enable poor people to improve their lives. The rights perspective and the perspectives of poor people should guide Sida's work in all areas, including peace and security.⁸

What is the relationship between poverty and violent conflict? Economic poverty is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for violent conflict. Relatively wealthy countries fight wars, and the reasons for violent conflict are manifold. However, as described above and stated in the Government's new Policy on Global Development: “Armed conflicts are the most serious obstacle to development in many poor countries.” Thus peace is a basic prerequisite for sustainable development⁹. In addition, insecurity in a post-conflict society increases poverty, which then becomes a breeding ground for even more insecurity.¹⁰

Violent conflict and insecurity cause poverty

The rights perspective is based on the normative framework of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. It comprises democracy and respect for human rights. The rights of the child and gender equality are key

**Peace and security
are basic prerequisites
for sustainable
development**

elements. Application of this framework assures attention to essential values and norms such as participation, transparency, accountability, equality in dignity and the rights of all women, men, girls and boys. During violent conflict or high levels of insecurity, many of these rights are limited or denied. Additionally, the voices and perspectives of the poor are made invisible, and their needs, interests and capacities are lost in the midst of war. Exclusion and the feeling of being excluded are important root causes of violent conflict.

A multidimensional poverty concept combines the perspectives of poor people with the rights perspective. Poverty deprives people of the freedom to decide over and shape their own lives, because they have no power, no opportunity or no security.¹¹ The two perspectives and human security all blend into the multidimensional poverty concept. Violent conflict and insecurity strike at the core of society and affect the most vulnerable people – the poor – by increasing their poverty in all its aspects.

With a multidimensional poverty concept, it is apparent that peace and security are basic prerequisites for sustainable development and human security. The relationship is mutually re-enforcing. Therefore, Sida shall support processes that strengthen peace and security, i.e., actors and systems within society that can deal with the incompatibilities and differences mentioned above in a peaceful way. The aim is to enable poor people to improve their lives in an environment of peace, democracy, good governance, gender equality, human rights, sustainable use of natural resources, protection of the environment and socioeconomic development.

Sida's approach to peace and security

Development co-operation actors increasingly understand that they need to work in and on conflicts, rather than trying to work around them, because all development co-operation activities affect and are affected by the dynamics and structures of conflicts.¹²

Three basic approaches to development co-operation can be identified in cases of potential or ongoing violent conflict or insecurity.

From working around to working in and on violent conflict – Sida's three basic approaches

When working in conflicts and situations of insecurity

1. RISK AWARENESS: Sida shall strive to understand and anticipate the effects that the violent conflict and insecurity could have on development co-operation activities in the conflict region.

2. CONFLICT SENSITIVITY: Sida shall strive to ensure that development co-operation has no negative impact and thus does not escalate tensions between the parties to a conflict.

THE FIRST APPROACH CONCERNS RISK AWARENESS and the room for manoeuvring that development co-operation activities need during violent conflict and insecurity. For example, it might not be possible to continue long-term development co-operation activities in the same way as before. Instead, efforts might have to focus on other strategic issues and/or even shorter term and acute humanitarian needs.

All development co-operation shall be conflict-sensitive

THE SECOND APPROACH, CONFLICT SENSITIVITY, reflects the fact that, despite good intentions, initiatives can have a negative effect on the conflict situation both before and after the eruption of violence. An influx of resources and the way projects are carried out can have negative side effects, even if their prime objectives are achieved. The second approach is often referred to as a “Do No Harm” perspective, and is essential for all development co-operation initiatives.¹³

To determine whether or not a programme or project is conflict-sensitive and to enhance risk awareness, please refer to Sida's *Conflict-Sensitive Development Co-operation: How to Conduct a Conflict Analysis*, Sida (2004).

The hidden potential for promotion of peace and security

By taking a conflict-sensitive approach, Sida and its partners will generally be able to discover the hidden potential of regular development co-operation to promote peace and security, that is, to integrate a peace and security component into projects and programmes.

**Defining promotion
of peace and security**

Sida shall work *on* conflict and insecurity, consciously trying to influence the situation in a positive direction.

3. PROMOTION OF PEACE AND SECURITY: Sida shall explore and make use of opportunities to promote peace and security through the hidden potential of regular development co-operation and through specific programmes/projects.

For Sida, **THE THIRD APPROACH, PROMOTION OF PEACE AND SECURITY**, include all activities, within the specific framework of development co-operation, that consciously target the attitudes and behaviour of parties to a conflict, as well as structural instability, and whose primary or secondary goal is to increase security and contribute to conflict prevention or resolution. Some examples of initiatives that have peace and security as their secondary goal, that is, have hidden potential, are:

- House or road construction in post-conflict societies can be designed also to improve inter-group relations.
- Good governance and democracy initiatives can include marginalized groups that might otherwise rebel.
- Trade can be promoted also as a means to improve relations between different groups or countries.
- Projects training journalists in countries affected by violent conflict and insecurity can include components of conflict-sensitive reporting.
- Agricultural programmes can be expanded to address land rights disputes.
- Security sector reform programmes to reform the police can improve the efficiency of the police service, making it more aware of human rights and thereby increasing people's security and the legitimacy of the state.

See the next chapter for a more detailed overview of initiatives to promote peace and security. In Sida's view, these activities can be carried out at any stage of a conflict: submerged tensions, rising tensions, violent conflict or post-conflict. They include conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace-building activities. It is also important to stress the limitations of development co-operation and the fact that it is one policy area among many. In spite of this, Sweden's ability to promote

peaceful conflict resolution, as shown earlier in Central America¹⁴ and today in Somalia, Sri Lanka and Colombia, can be strengthened by close co-operation between diplomacy and development co-operation.

The third approach, promotion of peace and security, means finding options and strategies that can contribute to the prevention or resolution of violent conflict and to enhance security. When working directly with the dynamics of conflict or insecurity, it is important to develop strategies and projects based on thorough knowledge of the specific situation at hand. This knowledge is best derived from a Conflict Analysis, conducted by Sida or others. The analysis should examine actors, structures and the mechanisms of violent conflict, insecurity and peace in order to identify key areas where Sida can support activities to promote peace and security.¹⁵ In addition, there is a need for continuous monitoring of the dynamics of conflict and insecurity in partner countries. This can be done using traditional sources of information but should be supplemented by information from Early Warning Systems specifically designed to identify high-risk situations and opportunities for peace.¹⁶

When implementing projects and programmes to promote peace and security, Sida and its implementing partners shall strive to act and be perceived as **IMPARTIAL** in a conflict. Experience shows that this is the most efficient approach when promoting peace and security, for example in support of dialogue, reconciliation or demobilization. However, Sida cannot ignore threats to basic values such as human rights and gender equality.¹⁷

When promoting peace and security, as with development co-operation in general, Sida shall acknowledge that the ownership and capacity for change belong to the local, national or regional actors. This requires the views, participation and influence of the poor and of women, men, boys and girls equally. Civil society actors have an important role to play here in interaction with the state. As external development actors, we can only assist in building these **LOCAL CAPACITIES FOR PEACE**¹⁸, and our support has to be durable and sustainable.

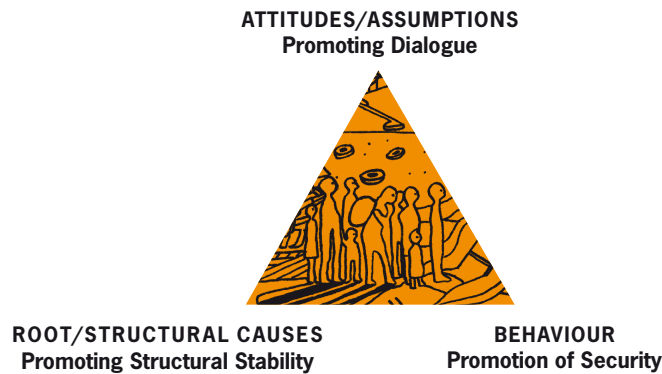
Sida shall be pro-active through conflict analyses and early warning systems

Sida shall be impartial but not neutral on the basic values

Sida promotes local capacities for peace

Promotion of Peace and Security in Practice

Figure 1:
The Conflict Triangle¹⁹



Greed and
grievances

Analytical point of departure: The conflict triangle

Violent conflicts and insecurity do not just “happen”. Many times the root causes have been festering for years or even decades. They do not inevitably lead to violent conflict, but if exacerbated by a sudden shock such as a natural disaster, rapid economic decline, elections or human rights violations, the risk of violent conflict may increase. What is decisive is how people choose to act based on greed or grievances. What we are interested in here is how structures, norms, environmental conditions and the like affect different actors and are acted upon by them, so that peace, conflict, security or insecurity may result.

The figure above illustrates this interaction. First we have actors’

ATTITUDES, such as fear, greed, a sense of insecurity or marginalization. These can affect their **BEHAVIOUR**, which ranges from the pursuit of conflict or criminality by violent means, to attempts to find peaceful solutions and reconciliation. The last corner represents fundamental structural problems, or **ROOT CAUSES**, and differences/incompatibilities in society - such as unequal distribution of land, lack of political influence or respect for human rights, or ethnic discrimination – which can increase tensions and insecurity in society. All three corners interact. A change in behaviour by one actor, such as increased human rights abuses by the government against a minority, can affect both the attitudes and behaviour of the adversary, resulting for example in the organisation of a fighting faction representing the minority that attacks government troops and police. One possible outcome is greater differences between the parties and an escalation of the conflict.

The triangle is a useful analytical model for identifying the fundamental dynamics of conflict and insecurity.

It can help in assessing what types of intervention are needed and the level(s) at which they should be pursued. For a more elaborate analysis of causes of violent conflict and peace as well as development co-operation responses, see Conflict-Sensitive Development Co-operation: *How to Conduct a Conflict Analysis*, Sida (2004)

Types of Intervention: Options for Development Co-operation

As mentioned above, Sida supports activities to promote peace and security at all stages of the conflict circle (see figure below). Activities can be combined and applied in more than one situation thus contributing to an integrated approach.

It is also important to address the attitudes and behaviour of the broader public and key actors at different levels in society. By having a broad approach and targeting different groups, we are more likely to have a positive impact on the conflict dynamics.²⁰

The promotion of peace and security consists of activities that are consciously aimed at influencing the conflict dynamics or increasing security, as a direct or indirect goal. It then becomes a tool that can help escape a vicious circle. It is also important to stress that initiatives at the local or national level are often insufficient. Regionalisation of violent conflict and insecurity as was the case in Central America, the Balkans and West Africa, means that activities to promote peace and security also have to be pursued at the regional level.²¹ Hence, by working at several levels Sida can contribute to peace and security within the framework of development co-operation in close coordination and co-operation with other donors, the UN system, actors in civil society, governments and regional and international organisations.

Sida has identified three main types of activities to promote peace and security addressing each of the three corners of the conflict triangle above: **PROMOTING DIALOGUE**, **PROMOTING SECURITY** and **PROMOTING STRUCTURAL STABILITY**. These can be applied during all stages of conflict (see below) and shall always address the specific needs, interests and opportunities of different groups, women, men, girls and boys. The three types of activities may also reinforce or weaken each other depending on how they are performed. For example, well implemented and based on a Strategic Conflict Analysis initiatives to promote dialogue could have beneficial effects on both the underlying structures and the level of security.

The initiatives exemplified in each category may be selected based on a country or regional needs assessment and as a result of a *Strategic*

**Regionalisation:
violent conflict and
insecurity have no
borders**

**Three main types of
conflict management**

Find key tools and early warning systems at sida.se under "Peace and Security"

Conflict Analysis (SCA), guided by Sida's *Conflict-Sensitive Development Co-operation: How to Conduct a Conflict Analysis*, Sida (2004), and the resulting priorities contained in the Swedish Government's *Country or Regional Co-operation Strategy*. Specific activities should take into consideration Sida's comparative advantages and be performed in close co-operation with other donors. The initiatives selected may be enhanced using Sida's *Guidelines on Peace and Security* (2005) and our *Early Warning tools*, which give more specific directions on how to implement activities in areas such as infrastructure, democracy, gender, small arms, and dialogue. Continuous consultations with the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs should be held, especially where the activity might be considered sensitive.



Figure 2:
Phases of Conflict ²²

PROMOTING DIALOGUE: Efforts to change attitudes and promote or create conditions for dialogue, negotiation and peaceful conflict resolution between primary and secondary parties to conflicts. For example, activities dealing with the culture of violence, education, media, reconciliation, mediation and other activities aimed at forming public opinion, increasing awareness and addressing violent behaviour, incompatibilities and structural instability.²³

PROMOTING SECURITY: Activities primarily addressing behaviour and that can give individuals and groups affected by violent conflicts or insecurity a greater degree of protection. For example, civil peace monitoring, observer functions, distribution of relevant and accurate information, monitoring and documentation intended to stabilise a conflict situation, disarmament, demobilisation and re-integration of ex-combatants (DDR), collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons and de-mining.

PROMOTING STRUCTURAL STABILITY: Activities that consciously target, as their primary or secondary goal, structural, or root, causes of violent conflict and insecurity. To achieve this, real or potential violent conflict or insecurity must have been identified. In a given context, it is also

necessary to have identified which factors constitute structural (root) causes by means of a conflict analysis. This definition is needed because not all types of development co-operation efforts are seen to contribute to peace and security. Indeed, they might “do harm” or have no effect at all on the conflict situation. Examples of promoting structural stability include initiatives to control conventional and small arms and light weapons and security sector reforms. Other programmes and projects can have a more indirect impact and be designed specifically to promote peace and security also, for example by promoting:

- Poverty reduction
- Economic growth
- Democracy
- Pluralistic, fair and accurate media that promotes diversity of opinion
- Good governance
- Human rights
- Gender equality
- Sustainable use and control of natural resources
- The prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Reducing corruption

More detailed examples of structural initiatives with this specific design can be found on page 8 under Sida’s third approach and in Appendix II.

A top priority for Sida is to contribute to the **PREVENTION OF VIOLENT CONFLICT** by identifying and addressing its root causes more effectively at an early stage, in other words to prevent violent conflict by promoting structural stability in situations of submerged tension. Strategic Conflict Analysis and Early Warning monitoring are two crucial components of this goal.

Returning to this policy’s starting point and the fundamentals of development co-operation, the overall goal of Swedish development co-operation is to help **CREATE CONDITIONS** that will enable poor people to improve their lives. By promoting peace and security and by having a conflict-sensitive development co-operation, we are helping to create some of these conditions. Finally, and most importantly, by assisting in the prevention and resolution of violent conflicts we are also contributing to the prevention of poverty.

Prevention by addressing root causes is a top priority at Sida

Prevention of violent conflict is prevention of poverty

PROMOTION OF PEACE AND SECURITY: Includes all activities, within the specific framework of development co-operation, that consciously target the attitudes and behaviour of parties to a conflict as well as the structural instability, and whose primary or secondary goal is to increase security, prevent violent conflict or help resolve it. There are three types of activities: promoting dialogue, promoting security and promoting structural stability. In Sida's view, promotion of peace and security includes activities carried out at any stage of a conflict, that is, submerged tension, rising tension, violent conflict or post-conflict. It includes conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace-building activities.

PHASES OF CONFLICT IN THE CONFLICT CIRCLE: In Sida's terminology, conflict is conceived of as a circle consisting of different phases that can reoccur unless the circle is broken. The phases are: submerged tension, rising tension, violent conflict and post-conflict. The goal of activities promoting peace and security is to escape the vicious circle.

SUBMERGED TENSION: Submerged tension refers to underlying conflict motives, which can be caused by structural instability in a country or region. These often appear as greed or grievances on the part of various population groups and elites in the society. In the long run, these grievances can increase the risk of political instability and armed conflict.

RISING TENSION: Rising tension refers to a situation in which grievances are increasingly accompanied by violent demonstrations and open protests. Often an open political power struggle is underway, and political violence has increased. The situation often includes gross violations of human rights and/or threats of violence. This situation entails the risk of armed conflict.

POST-CONFLICT: The situation following open confrontation. Post-conflict need not be the end of the conflict, as it can also entail the beginning of a new conflict if matters do not move in a favourable direction.

ARMED CONFLICT/WAR: Conflicts fought between enduring, organized and armed parties which have publicly proclaimed goals that are seen to be incompatible. In most cases at least one government is involved as a primary party. In addition to whatever other issues may be involved, armed conflicts and wars are usually fought for the control of or jurisdiction over territory or influence over or control of the government of a state. An armed conflict is a conflict of the type outlined above that causes at least 25 battle-related deaths in the space of a year; a war is an armed conflict that claims 1 000 or more battle-related deaths within one year.²⁴

VIOLENT CONFLICT: Incompatibilities or differences between groups of people that result in organized violence. These can range from violent confrontations and manifestations in society, such as violent riots and massive crackdowns on protestors, to wars, genocide and massacres.

Below are examples of initiatives to promote structural stability by addressing the root causes of violent conflicts. They involve regular development co-operation but are specifically designed to promote peace and security.

1. The **REDUCTION OF POVERTY** that creates grievances, such as directed job creation programmes for youth or schooling for girls and boys who might otherwise be recruited into fighting factions or organized crime; efforts to decrease economic inequality between ethnic groups where ethnicity has become politicised.
2. Programmes to increase broad-based **ECONOMIC GROWTH** in such a way that it creates equal opportunities and decreases tensions in society. For instance, taking into account the uneven growth of economic resources between conflicting groups; diversifying the productive sector so as to decrease dependency on conflict-related primary commodities such as timber, petroleum and diamonds.
3. Initiatives to promote the **SUSTAINABLE USE AND CONTROL OF NATURAL RESOURCES** to prevent conflict over resources, such as co-operation on the common use of scarce water resources or on land distribution and usage; the control of primary commodities, such as diamonds and timber, so as to limit access to resources that would finance violent conflict.
4. The promotion of **GENDER EQUALITY**, where women's and men's roles as victims, perpetrators or actors for peace are highlighted. For example, the strengthening of women's participation in peace processes and their involvement in politics; changing societal norms on gender-specific use of violence and promoting alternative standards; training military personnel on human rights and the Geneva Conventions.
5. The strengthening or introduction of **DEMOCRACY** in a conflict-sensitive manner. Democracy is a system for peaceful resolution of conflicts, but there is always a risk of increased violent conflict in transitional phases and thus a need for specific measures. For instance, carefully analysing the time and setting to avoid having elections too early in a post-conflict setting; promoting political identity markers other than ethnicity and religion; allowing a societal process on the rules and power modalities of democracy, letting civil society play a key role, and thereby making national adaptation of democracy possible; pursuing security sector reforms to increase democratic control over state institutions with a monopoly on state-sanctioned violence (see below).

6. To strengthen a pluralistic and diverse **MEDIA ENVIRONMENT** that can carry a wide range of views, information and a free exchange of opinion so as to reduce tensions and the risk of violent conflict.

Promoting conflict-sensitive journalism may prevent media from acting as a catalyst to escalation in times of conflict.

7. Promotion of **GOOD GOVERNANCE**, the rule of law and **HUMAN RIGHTS**. These issues are key concerns if the state is to provide its citizens with public goods and security and be able to manage change and resolve disputes. Increasing the efficiency, capability and legitimacy of the state can prevent serious grievances and motives for violent conflict and control resources for conflict (recruits, arms, diamonds, timber). For example, initiatives to decrease corruption related to primary commodities, and those to create and strengthen local and regional state institutions, such as decentralization; the more institutional issues of reconciliation, such as economic compensation and judicial justice; ombudsman offices to strengthen human rights and other rights; security sector reforms (see below).

8. SECURITY SECTOR REFORMS (SSR) promoting an efficient, transparent and democratic judicial sector including the police service. This promotes the rule of law and the security of citizens. Democratic control and transparency of the armed forces and intelligence services should be a concern, including the democratic and rights-based values and norms of these organisations. The involvement of civil society is essential in SSR as it is the primary beneficiaries of the security, or lack thereof, provided.

9. Measures to decrease the excessive and destabilising accumulation of **SMALL ARMS, LIGHT WEAPONS AND ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES** are important. Initiatives in this sector can increase human security and help prevent violent conflict. Less access to weapons makes violent conflict more difficult. Examples of initiatives include efforts to improve national and international legislation on arms control and training of state institutions like police and customs in small arms control.

Notes

1. These statistics are taken from the Uppsala Conflict Data Project (2003) on armed conflicts and the 20 largest co-operation countries of Sida in 2003. The percentage shows the proportion of these countries that were involved in an armed conflict at some time after the end of the cold war (1989-).
2. Crisis Watch, International Crisis Group (www.crisisweb.org).
3. In the academic literature, armed conflict is often used to differentiate between different levels of intensity of “war”, that is, minor and major armed conflicts. Sida’s definition of violent conflict integrates the two latter concepts. Please refer to Appendix I.
4. FitzGerald, Valpy, Stewart, Frances, & Associates, *War and Underdevelopment*, Volume 1, Oxford University Press, 2001.
5. Small Arms Survey, 2003. Note that part of the increase can be explained by improved reporting procedures.
6. OECD-DAC Guidelines: *Helping Prevent Violent Conflict*, 2001.
7. Human Security Now, Final Report by the Commission on Human Security, May 2003.
8. Swedish Policy on Global Development, Government Bill, 2003.
9. Perspectives on Poverty, Sida 2002.
10. OECD-DAC Guidelines: *Helping Prevent Violent Conflict*, 2001; Perspectives on Poverty, Sida, 2002.
11. Perspectives on Poverty, Sida 2002.
12. A source of inspiration for this chapter is the important work co-ordinated by the Collaborative for Development Action (CDA), in particular the Local Capacities for Peace project and Reflecting on Peace Practice project. Both of these projects have involved many of Sida’s NGO partners in the southern and northern hemispheres.
13. Anderson, Mary B., *Do No Harm: How Aid Can Support Peace – Or War*, Boulder, Lynne Rienner Publishers, February 1999.
14. Conflict Management in Latin America, Experience from Swedish Development Cooperation, Sida 2003
15. The methodology for conducting this type of analysis can be found in *Conflict-Sensitive Development Co-operation: How to Conduct a Conflict Analysis*, Sida, 2004.
16. Renowned “early warning” systems include FAST International (www.swisspeace.org) and International Crisis Group (www.crisisweb.org). Also see the Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP, www.peacc.uu.se).
17. Sida’s approach to a conflict situation is decided by the Swedish Government when adopting a Country Co-operation Strategy or in new directives alongside the strategy. This may result in an approach that is not impartial as a result of violations of the values mentioned here. For a discussion of neutrality, impartiality and efficiency, please refer to *Prevention of Violent Conflicts*, Swedish Government Communication 2000/01:2; OECD-DAC Guidelines: *Helping Prevent Violent Conflict*, 2001; Anderson, Mary B., and Olson, Laura, *Confronting War: Critical Lessons for Peace Practitioners* (Reflecting on Peace Practice, RPP), CDA 2002; International Alert, *Code of Conduct for Conflict Transformation Work*, 2004.
18. *Prevention of Violent Conflicts*, Swedish Government Communication 2000/01:2; Anderson, Mary B., *Do No Harm: How Aid Can Support Peace – Or War*, Boulder, Lynne Rienner Publishers, February 1999.
19. The Conflict Triangle was first developed by Johan Galtung.
20. Mary B., and Olson, Laura, *Confronting War: Critical Lessons for Peace Practitioners* (Reflecting on Peace Practice, RPP), CDA 2002
21. Swedish Policy on Global Development, Government Bill, 2003.
22. All three types of promotion of peace and security below can be applied during all four phases of conflict. However, they need to be adapted to the setting of the conflict to assure that they will not do harm.
23. Support for mediation at non-local levels should be decided on in collaboration with the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
24. This definition is based on the definition of armed conflict from the Uppsala Conflict Data Project, Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University.

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Halving poverty by 2015 is one of the greatest challenges of our time, requiring cooperation and sustainability. The partner countries are responsible for their own development. Sida provides resources and develops knowledge and expertise, making the world a richer place.



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