

Do No Harm Analysis
GTZ-supported project
Fund for Crisis Prevention and Conflict
Transformation (Peace Fund)



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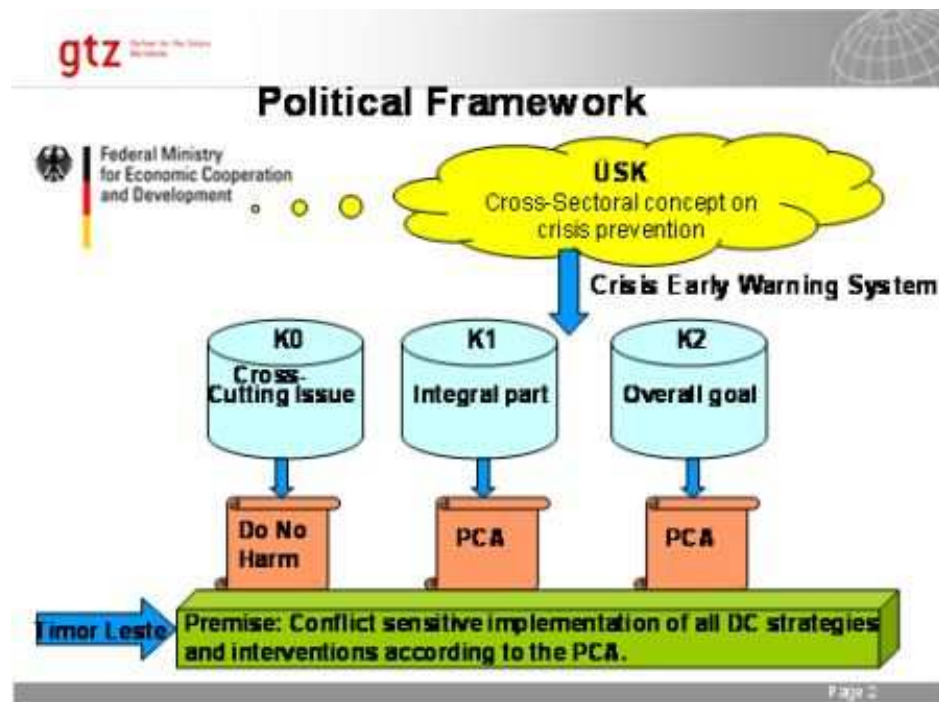
1. Introduction

Based on the Early Crisis Warning System the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) categorizes Timor Leste as post-conflict country with acute need for conflict prevention. Within this framework the Timorese and German government agreed in November 2007 to focus their cooperation on the thematic priority area “Crisis Prevention and Conflict Management”. This requires a conflict-sensitive implementation of all project indicators, strategies and instruments.

This report summarizes how conflict-sensitivity is ensured in the planning, implementation and monitoring process of the GTZ-supported project Fund for Crisis Prevention and Conflict Transformation (Peace Fund). The Peace Fund followed the BMZ requirement and conducted a Peace and Conflict Assessment (PCA). The report gives an overview on all steps that were conducted within the PCA to identify the impact and correlation between the project and the identified possible conflict potentials and peace-building needs within the social and political setting in which the project takes place.

The report starts with giving an introduction into the political framework of conflict sensitive project implementation within the German Development Cooperation. The next chapter gives an overview on the GTZ supported project Peace Fund, summarizing essential background information on the project, the design and goals of the project. Following, the project is analyzed on its conflict sensitivity according to the suggested steps within the Peace and Conflict Assessment (PCA). The chapters describe the analysis and results of each PCA step. The report concludes with the conflict-sensitive monitoring matrix which identifies activities and indicators that have to be monitored throughout the project cycle to ensure that the project does not unintendedly support conflict potentials but supports peace potentials.

2. Political Framework



In 2006 the BMZ published its "Sector Strategy for Crisis Prevention, Conflict Transformation and Peace-building in German Development Cooperation", which makes the conflict-sensitive design of development projects/programs a binding requirement for all implementing organizations of German development cooperation. It formulates binding development-policy directives for the planning, implementation and steering of German national development cooperation in conflict countries.

The sector strategy makes the BMZ crisis early warning system the starting point for the conflict-sensitive classification of projects. The analytical basis of this crisis early warning system is formed by an annually updated assessment of conflict potentials carried out in all cooperation countries. On the basis of the crisis early warning system, Timor Leste has been categorized as a post-conflict country with an "acute need for conflict prevention" over the past years. For this category of countries the BMZ requires the monitoring of the implementation of all instruments, strategies and interventions regarding a conflict-sensitive approach. Additionally, the construction of a strategy to support crisis prevention, conflict transformation and peace-building within the context of the project can be helpful. The implementation of these two steps is assured by the assignment of a conflict marker to every project. This C-marker assesses the need for conflict-sensitivity of each project according to three categories:

C2: Crisis prevention, conflict transformation or peace-building are an integral component of the overall objective of the project/program, i.e. are crucial to its implementation.

C1: Crisis prevention, conflict transformation or peace-building are an important part of the project/program concept, but are not in themselves crucial to its implementation. They are reflected in one of the indicators at the level of the overall objective, or at the very least in the phase objective/component objective and their indicators.

C0: Crisis prevention, conflict transformation or peace-building are not an explicit objective of the project/program. Since the project/program takes place in a conflict-prone and high-risk environment, however, it is planned and implemented on a conflict-sensitive basis. Corresponding preparation and continuous monitoring will seek to ensure as far as possible that the measure does not inadvertently exacerbate the conflict, but rather strengthens those results that help de-escalate the conflict and build peace.

Since Timor Leste is categorized as post-conflict country with acute need for conflict prevention, all projects have to receive at least a C-1 marker to ensure that at least one indicator aims directly at a conflict mitigating activity and that the overall project design, strategies and instruments are implemented in a conflict-sensitive way.

3. GTZ supported project Fund for Crisis Prevention and Conflict Transformation (Peace Fund)

The GTZ supported project Fund for Crisis Prevention and Conflict Transformation (Peace Fund) aims at strengthening the capability of selected Timorese organizations to implement initiatives for violence prevention and conflict transformation primarily among youth. At the same time, the lead executing agency, the Timorese Ministry of Economy and Development, is provided with advisory services and support to establish a fund for financing and managing measures targeting violence prevention among the young.

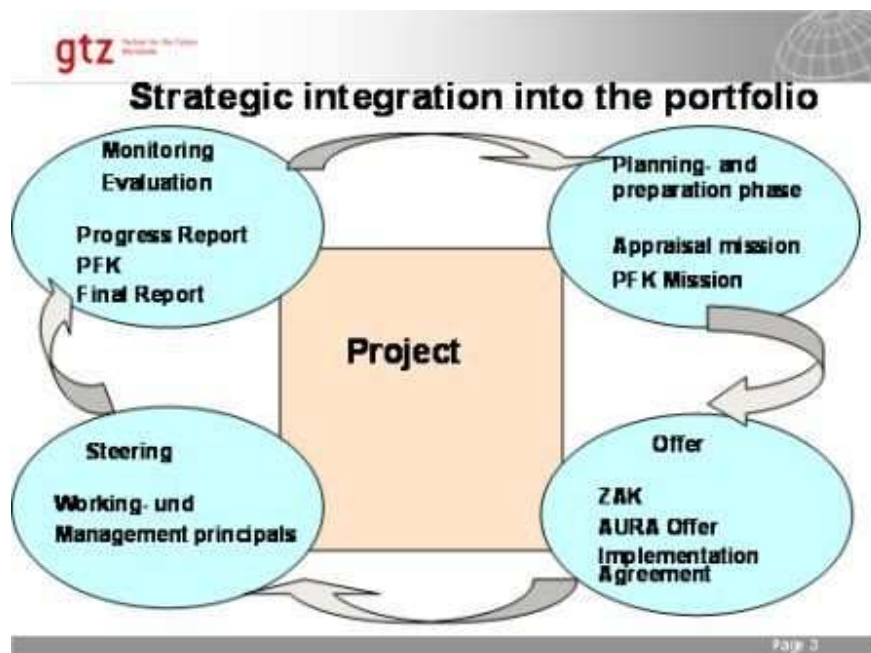
The target groups are rural and urban young men and women living in a conflict environment (e.g. martial arts groups, youth councils, sport groups, women groups, and labor groups). Intermediates are Timorese organizations who work on youth, peace building and conflict transformation, specialized training providers, and community based organizations.

The expressed objectives of the project are violence prevention and conflict transformation. In this context, the Conflict Fund strengthens the competencies of its partners and mediator

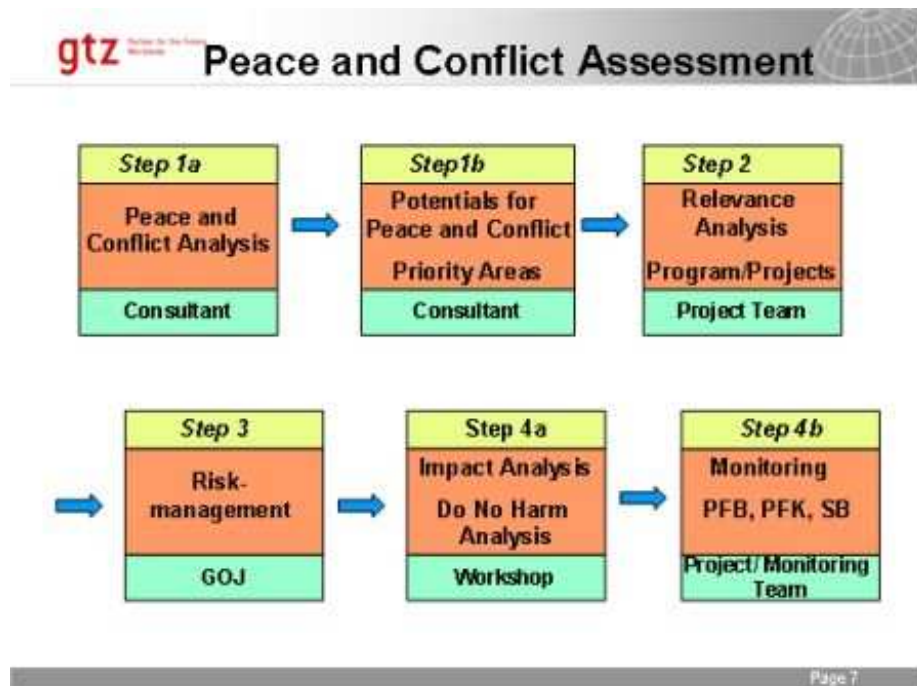
organizations in an integrated training and coaching program. The mediator organizations are empowered to develop conflict-reducing approaches in collaboration with young people, implement measures efficiently, and monitor their results. These efforts can awaken enthusiasm and motivation among young people for initiatives, re-integrate them more closely in community activities and enable them to pro-actively counter the perceived lack of prospects with enhanced self-confidence. Over the medium term, they gain enhanced skills and opportunities for transforming conflicts locally and participating in the overall community and national development process. This provides them with incentive to no longer allow themselves to be so easily incited or exploited to participate in violent conflicts. Since the overall objective of the project is geared towards conflict transformation, the project is assigned a C-2 marker. All indicators of the project are directed towards a conflict mitigating outcome.

4. Peace and Conflict Assessment (PCA)

To ensure conflict-sensitivity, the project implementation process is as essential as the instruments and measures of the project. The aspect of conflict-sensitivity has to be integrated into all phases within the project cycle; from the planning process to the final evaluation.



To assess the conflict-sensitivity of German Development Cooperation activities in conflict countries the BMZ sector strategy prescribes a specific methodology: the **Peace and Conflict Assessment (PCA)**. This includes the following steps: 1) peace and conflict analysis and assessment of peace-building needs (PBN), 2) peace and conflict-related relevance assessment of the project, 3) conflict-sensitive risk management and 4) peace and conflict-related impact monitoring.



4.1 Conflict and Peace-building Needs Analysis

The Conflict and Peace-building Needs Analysis (Conflict Analysis) forms the basis for all further elements of the Peace and Conflict Assessment (PCA). It analyses potential conflict lines and peace-building needs (PBN) within the country Timor Leste by describing the causes, actors, trends and scenarios, and relating these aspects to the project. BMZ commissioned Ms Leonhardt as consultant to prepare a Conflict Analysis for the GTZ portfolio Timor Leste. The Conflict and Peace-building Needs Analysis for Timor Leste reviews the current portfolio as to its conflict relevance and conflict sensitivity. It focuses on those social and political conflicts that impact negatively on the country's development and may (potentially) become violent. Based on the PCA approach it attempts to develop a framework for assessing the conflict relevance and conflict-sensitivity of the present country

portfolio by means of a brief conflict analysis and the identification of peace-building needs. It also undertakes a preliminary conflict-related relevance assessment of the German bilateral development portfolio and develops recommendations for increasing the conflict relevance and conflict-sensitivity of German cooperation with Timor Leste.

The Conflict Analysis offers a structured description of (potential) violent conflict lines in Timor Leste and serves as a baseline study for the Do No Harm analysis. Further structural and proximate causes of violent conflict in Timor Leste are described and conflict-reducing factors as well as peace-building needs are mentioned.

4.2 Peace and Conflict related Relevance Assessment

The Peace and Conflict related Relevance Assessment analyzes the peace-building relevance of the project in regard to the connectors and dividers that were identified in the Conflict Analysis. It forms the link between the definition of the peace-building needs (PBN) and the planning as well as steering of the Peace Fund project. The core element of the relevance assessment is thus the comparison of the project with the previously identified PBN, in order to determine the extent to which the project actually meets those needs.

Based on the Conflict Analysis and existing project documents, a relevance assessment was conducted of the Peace Fund project. This process was done jointly with the project team. The PCA advisor and project team reflected upon the degree to which the current project activities are consistent with the PBN and identified activities for a stronger orientation toward peace-building.

As a result of the meeting all relevant dividers and connectors within the project as well as all associated possible project impacts on the dividers and connectors were assessed and summarized in a matrix (see Annex I).

The matrix makes clear the strong correlation between the potential conflict and peace-building lines and the Peace Fund project. The impact of the Peace Fund project is relevant within the conflict and peace-building potentials in Timor Leste.

4.3 Risk Management

Element 3 of the PCA – Risk Management – seeks to identify the potential (negative) effects that a conflict may have on development cooperation, and ways of professionally managing

them. With the overall objective of reducing threats and preventing risks, the Risk Management aims primarily to help recognizing existing/changing risks, identifying necessary adjustments to measures, and establishing appropriate implementation structures. It addresses the risks of physical and psychological violence against personnel, issues of security and the risks to the feasibility of the project design and achievement of objectives.

The risk management analysis is currently developed by Mr Hütten (Principal Advisor for the Maritime Transport project) and will be published as the GTZ Security Handbook Timor Leste.

4.4 Peace and Conflict related Impact Monitoring

Peace and conflict related impact monitoring represents the final element of the PCA. The conflict related impact monitoring helps observe the demonstrable and traceable positive and negative impacts of the project on the conflict situation. Peace and conflict related impact monitoring observes the results of the Peace Fund project with respect to the peace and conflict situation. It covers both the intended and the unintended, and the positive and negative impacts of the project or country portfolio. The conflict-sensitive impact monitoring is a tool to support project steering during the implementation process.

The PCA recommends the Do No Harm (DNH) methodology to identify unintended positive and negative impacts of projects in conflict situations. The results of the Do No Harm analysis of the Peace Fund are presented in the following chapters.

4.4.1 Do No Harm Analysis

Conflict-sensitivity as a concept involves the correlation between the potential of conflict on the one hand and the means of development on the other hand. The aim of which is to avoid negative conflict-supporting and the promotion of positive, deescalating and peace-building effects. This approach is known as Do No Harm.

Every conflict context is marked by two groups of factors: dividing factors/tensions and unifying factors/capacities for peace. A dividing factor can support conflict or prevent peace-building processes. On the other hand, conflict contexts are also characterized by

connectors or capacities for peace. The Do No Harm principle presumes that every intervention interacts with both groups of factors in positive and in negative ways. Organizations working in a conflict area are not neutral, but become part of the conflict. As part of the conflict, organizations can help to reduce violence and tackle the root problems or can worsen and aggravate the conflict.

Identifying and understanding dividers and connectors in the context of conflict in Timor Leste is essential for the Do No Harm Analysis framework of the Peace Fund. As there are several dividers and connectors identified through the Conflict and Peace-building Needs Analysis in Timor Leste, it was necessary to figure out the relevance of Peace Fund for every connector and divider (as described in chapter 4.2). Every project activity has the potential to affect connectors and/or dividers whether in a negative or positive way. The Do No Harm analysis identifies those impacts.

The impact of a project in general is caused through the transfer of resources, such as food, health care, training, capacity building etc, because resources usually are attempted to be controlled and/or to be used to support one side of the conflict. Additionally, implicit ethical messages can have an effect on the conflict depending on the way and manner in which a resource is transferred, a service is offered or a work is done.

Peace Fund supports both advisory service on the national level and capacity development in the rural areas. It is more challenging to quantify the impact on dividers and connectors regarding the political policy advice. Here, impacts on sources of conflict and capacities for peace are not so obvious and it is rather difficult to observe the impact on the implementation level of the beneficiaries.

4.4.2 Results of the Peace Fund Impact Monitoring Analysis

The impact monitoring analysis implies two steps: formulating activities linked with each selected divider/connector and analyzing monitoring indicators to measure the impact of Peace Fund in regard to its conflict potentials and peace-building needs. These steps were conducted during a one day Do No Harm Workshop with all relevant project staff members. Participants were asked to report on actual, tangible changes in their work and life contexts that have emerged as a result of the project intervention.

Peace and conflict-related impact monitoring introduces additional observation components into existing monitoring systems by investigating the implementation process and the results

of the project with respect to its impact on the peace and conflict environment. Existing project activities were linked with relevant dividers and connectors. In addition, indicators were identified to ensure a successful further monitoring process.

During the workshop, a selection of 14 connectors/ dividers with the highest relevance for Peace Fund was discussed and corresponding monitoring activities and indicators were formulated. As a result of the analysis, the following hypotheses regarding the impact of Peace Fund on conflict potentials and peace-building needs can be made:

Index-No 1 *Regional tensions (particularly East-West divisions).*

The Peace Fund focuses on both rural and urban areas of Timor-Leste. Its calls for proposals are nationwide and give equal opportunity to all participants. The project facilitates regional exchange of experience between members of the steering committee and selected representatives of intermediaries. In the future, joined preparation training for participants of selected projects are planned. Thereby the training participants will come from different regions. Through these activities the Peace Fund intensifies contacts and the exchange of knowledge between the districts in Timor Leste. Thereby it contributes to reconciliation and trust between former conflict parties in Western and Eastern districts.

As the majority of NGOs are concentrated in Dili, where they have access to the internationals, and not out in the districts where there is an even greater need for the development of civil society, the project needs to monitor an equal representation of NGOs between the capital and districts.

Index-No 2 *The nation-building and democratization process are still in their infancy. The country lacks a national identity.*

Male identities in Timor Leste are strongly determined by and depend on their belonging to hierarchical, clientelist networks.

The Peace Fund coaches and trains intermediaries (youth groups that successfully submitted a proposal) in peace building (democratic rights and obligations, etc.). Thereby the project contributes to creating understanding in democratic thinking and behaviour. Young people begin to constructively come to grips with the demands of a democratic

society. Through integrating them more closely in community activities, educating them in their democratic rights and obligations and improving their employment opportunities, the project strengthens participatory and democratic modes of practice for reducing the potential for violence among youth.

Index-No 3 *Lack of self-help skills, distrust, a sense of neglect and insufficient integration in state and social structures generate frustration and a lack of prospects for the future among young people.*

The Peace Fund conducts training and coaching for selected youth groups in order to enable them to implement their own activities. For this they receive local subsidies. This in return increases their potentials for self-help. Through supporting local organisations in assisting youth groups/youth in the design, selection and implementation of local level initiatives, the project contribute to community development and to close the gap between the unmet high expectations related to independence and the unsatisfactory present situation which fosters a growing sense of social injustice and frustration among the population.

Index-No 4 *Increased regionalization and clan-orientation of politics. Uprooted from their rural communities and arriving in Dili in the search for jobs and a modern lifestyle, many of them have associated themselves with martial arts groups, religious sects, criminal gangs and political entrepreneurs.*

There are 15-20 martial arts groups with strict hierarchical structures and a registered membership. Many have branches down to village and hamlet level. Martial arts groups also played a major role in all recent incidents of large-scale street violence. There are also large bairro-based ethnically distinct groups, which mainly engage in organized crime. They usually fight fierce turf wars over the control of certain territories and illegal businesses, and have been involved in much of the recent violence.

The Peace Fund also includes martial arts groups in the project activities. Upon receiving a proposal, the project conducts a Do No Harm check on the youth group's (incl. martial groups) agenda, activities, outreach, etc. The project also strengthens local organizations as intermediates to work with rural and urban youth groups. Thereby, youth groups exposed to violence, including martial art groups, are more involved in community development

initiatives. These forms of more informal youth organizations form an important pool of future leadership and goodwill for the peaceful transformation of Timor Leste.

Index-No 5 *Central institutions such as the government, parliament, sector ministries, the security sector and the justice system still suffer from confused mandates, unclear rules and regulations and the lack of human and physical capacity = weak governance.*

The Peace Fund conducts team building activities for the State Secretariat for Youth and Sports. It formulates rules and regulations, determines the roles and principle of decision making, etc. within the Secretariat. Through its advisory and service support to the ministry, the project makes an impact on increasing efficiency within the ministry, decreasing corruption and impeding opportunities for ambitious individuals to turn government institutions into personal strongholds. Thereby, Peace Fund provides an important source of stability.

Index-No 6 *Checks and balances within the political system are weak and capacities to ensure financial transparency and accountability are insufficient.*

The Peace Fund conducts training and coaching of youth groups in, amongst others, democratic principles. The aim is to increase the democratic responsibilities of youths. The project checks that the youth groups adhere to the criteria of application which includes own initiative and the establishment of internal structures which allows members of organizations to fulfil the responsibility of their individual role. Through empowering non-state actors by enabling them to plan activities, design proposals, implement projects, monitor and evaluate their success, the Peace Fund strengthening participation and transparency in decision making process and policy making. Thereby the project makes a contribution to increase the contentment which reduces the risk of civil unrest.

Index-No 7 *Lack of effective communication between the public and the State. Despite formal democratic processes, Timorese politicians tend to show an authoritarian approach to power.*

Through the envisaged youth parliament the project provides advisory and support to the national youth councils (if it is demanded by the national youth council). The youth

parliament will provide a platform to built communication between national parliament and the national youth councils. Through implementing measures that promote dialogue and improve self-determination, the Peace Fund supports the improvement of a trustful official communication and reporting between the government and the population.

Index-No 8 *Divisions and rivalry among the political elite. Deep divisions and violence in society from 25 years of conflict remain a potential stumbling block to the development of a sustainable culture of democracy and peace in Timor-Leste.*

The Peace Fund steering committee consists of a multitude of political interests. The criteria for the steering committee include more representation of civil society and youth than government representatives. Thereby the project refrains from giving (involuntary) support to a certain political elites.

Index-No 9 *Inadequate formal and informal mechanisms of conflict management.*

The Peace Fund conducts training on life skills conflict management, group management and problem analysis for youth organizations. The aim is to skill youth groups in problem solving. These informal systems of dispute resolution play an important role, particularly in the rural areas and provide an important source of stability.

Index-No 10 *Traditional Timorese society is characterized by strong patriarchal structures. Although considered equals in the Timorese constitution, women and girls nowadays lack access to education and employment, only have limited property rights, and have to bear large numbers of children. Domestic violence is a frequent, yet largely underreported phenomenon, which is rarely prosecuted.*

The Peace Fund explicitly addresses women participation. 30% of the young people in the supported communities are young women. Women groups are specifically addressed to submit a proposal. One member of the steering committee is the umbrella organization for women emancipation (Rede FETO). The project supports the integration of young women in the planned initiatives with a view to enhancing their role and integration in community activities.

Index-No 11 *Timorese civil society is comparatively small, volatile and lacking capacity. Its political role as channel for articulating and communicating popular concerns is very much in its infancy.*

The integrated training and coaching to youth organizations conducted by the Peace Fund constitute a strengthening of civil society structures towards improving governance. Local subsidies support home-grown local initiatives and projects, particularly among young adults, to enable participants to engage in the development of public and community service projects. Through supporting local organizations as intermediates to work with rural and urban youth groups, the Peace Fund strengthens civil society structures.

However, the project could, in the future, seek a more strategic approach to supporting the political role of civil society organisations, support young people to develop organisational structures and enable them to act as peer-to-peer mediators.

Index-No 12 *Few local organisations specifically engage in violence prevention, conflict transformation and citizen education. The capacities of existing organisations to address the young people's problems are very limited.*

Through Peace Fund training and coaching youth organisations are capable of implementing initiatives for violence prevention and conflict transformation primarily among youth. The project sets-up an alumni for groups that already successfully completed their initiative. It offers a platform for the exchange of knowledge. The active participation of young people in community life reduces tension and frustration among them and fosters constructively coming to grips with the demands of a democratic society.

However, the projects needs to monitor the donor dependency of many NGOs in order to further prevent that donors and internationals attempt to impose civil society on Timor Leste from above. Local ownership of a grassroots peace-building process needs be encouraged. NGOs should be empowered to develop their own strategies for peace-building and further encourage and support the target group– local youth – to develop their own initiatives.

Index-No 13 *Little trust in political and administrative institutions. Poor service delivery results in erosion of trust in political and administrative institutions.*

The mechanism of the peace fund with its tender process can increase the trust of youth organizations in the steering committee (and its related organizations in the respective ministries).

Index-No 16 *In both rural and urban areas, conflicting claims to land and property represent an important source of conflict.*

Peace Fund has no direct involvement in land issues. However, the project skills youth groups in problem solving – including in the field of property disputes. Thereby the project can give a contribution to reconciling conflicting land claims.

5. Conclusion

The Peace and Conflict Assessment for Peace Fund has highlighted the correlation between the project Peace Fund and its impact on reducing conflict potentials and increasing local capacities for peace in Timor Leste. With its activities, Peace Fund can support economic and political processes that have been identified as contributors to peace and stability factors. While focusing on those factors that have most relevance for Peace Fund, the developed monitoring matrix gives a clear overview on what needs to be done and monitored by Peace Fund in order to ensure a conflict sensitive project implementation. Therefore the matrix on the impact monitoring analysis in Annex I provides a line of deduction and argumentation.

However, it is important to be aware of the attribution gap. While it can not be monitored and proven whether a peaceful development and a decrease of conflict potential have increased due to Peace Fund activities, it is not the aim of Peace Fund to do so. The Do No Harm Analysis rather gives the project staff an understanding and awareness of the project's impact on the social, economic and political surrounding in Timor Leste. The DNH analysis with its impact monitoring matrix provides an instrument for the project to steer the project in a way to avoid supporting the identified conflict lines.

The analyzed conflict sensitive monitoring activities and indicators should be assessed in the course of the regular monitoring process and a report on the status of the activities should be written at least once a year in the project progress report to the BMZ as well as for the final report.

Annex I Peace Fund Conflict-Sensitive Impact Monitoring Matrix

No	Conflict Context	Priority Area Climate Change		Relevance Conflict Fond	Monitoring Activities
		Dividers/ Source for Tension	Connectors/ Local capacities for Peace		
1	Regional tensions (particularly East-West divisions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A major issue between Easterners and Westerners is their respective contribution to the liberation struggle. Easterners claim to have fought harder for independence and accuse Westerners of collaborating with Indonesia. This dispute has implications for people's rights and entitlements towards the new state. The bulk of East-Western violence took place in the capital Dili, home to rural-urban migrants from both Western and Eastern districts. There, property rights over urban housing seem to have emerged as a major issue of contention. Many of the past years' arson attacks against private homes were related to unresolved property issues between present occupants and returning refugees and IDPs 	East Timorese are united by a shared belief in the power of the ancestors, their attachment to sacred houses (<i>uma lulik</i>), common myths and adherence to the Catholic Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project focuses on both rural and urban areas of Timor-Leste's – nationwide Facilitate regional exchange of experience between members of the steering committee and selected representatives of intermediaries <p>∞</p> <p>The majority of NGOs are concentrated in Dili, where they have access to the internationals, and not out in the districts where there is an even greater need for the development of civil society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationwide call of proposals, equal opportunity to participate in the call Joined preparation training is planned for participants of the selected projects → participants of each training come from different regions → channel of national youth council is used to directly address the needs of all district youth councils
2	<p>The nation-building and democratization process are still in their infancy. The country lacks a national identity.</p> <p>Male identities in Timor Leste are strongly determined by and depend on their belonging to hierarchical, clientelist</p>	A large share of the citizenry remains unaware of how democratic nations function and what rights and duties democracy entails.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund contributes to helping to create understanding in democratic thinking and behavior Young people begin to constructively come to grips with the demands of a democratic society Providing young people with support through integrating them more closely in community activities, educating them in their 	Intermediaries (youth groups that successfully submitted a proposal) are coached and trained in peace building (democratic rights and obligations, etc.)

No	Conflict Context	Priority Area Climate Change		Relevance Conflict Fond	Monitoring Activities
		Dividers/ Source for Tension	Connectors/ Local capacities for Peace		
	networks			<p>democratic rights and obligations and improving their employment opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop common approaches based on participatory and democratic modes of practice for reducing the potential for violence among young people and fostering dialogue 	
3	Lack of self-help skills, distrust, a sense of neglect and insufficient integration in state and social structures generate frustration and a lack of prospects for the future among young people.	The gap between the unmet high expectations related to independence and the unsatisfactory present situation foster a growing sense of social injustice and frustration among the population.		Support local organisations in assisting youth groups/youth in the design, selection and implementation of local level initiatives in order to contribute to community development	Selected youth groups are enabled through training and coaching to implement their own activities. For this they receive local subsidies . This in return increases their potentials for self-help
4	Increasing regionalization/ clan-orientation of politics. Uprooted from their rural communities and arriving in Dili in the search for jobs and a modern lifestyle, many of them have associated themselves with martial arts groups, religious sects, criminal gangs and political entrepreneurs .	<p>There are 15-20 martial arts groups with strict hierarchical structures and a registered membership. Many have branches down to village and hamlet level. Some martial arts groups align themselves with political parties, which use them for political intimidation. Martial arts groups also played a major role in all recent incidents of large-scale street violence.</p> <p>There are large bairo-based ethnically distinct groups, which mainly engage in organized crime, but may have some links with former resistance fighters. They usually fight fierce turf wars over the control of certain territories and illegal businesses, and have been involved in much of the recent violence.</p>	Besides these major types, there is a variety of more informal and church-run youth groups , often pursuing sports or social objectives. These form an important pool of future leadership and goodwill for the peaceful transformation of Timor Leste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project strengthens local organizations as intermediates to work with rural and urban youth groups Youth groups exposed to violence, including martial art groups, are more involved in community development initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Martial arts groups are included in the project activities. Upon receiving a proposal, the project conducts a DNH check on the youth groups (incl. martial groups) – agenda, activities, outreach, etc.

No	Conflict Context	Priority Area Climate Change		Relevance Conflict Fond	Monitoring Activities
		Dividers/ Source for Tension	Connectors/ Local capacities for Peace		
5	Central institutions such as the government, parliament, sector ministries, the security sector and the justice system still suffer from confused mandates, unclear rules and regulations and the lack of human and physical capacity = weak governance	The lack of rules and regulations within institutions such as the police (PNTL), for example, has allowed ambitious individuals to turn these institutions into personal strongholds . Unclear mandates can lead to inefficiencies (over-resourcing or neglecting) and to cause corruption.		Advisory services and support to State Secretariat for Youth and Sports on setting up of a crisis prevention fond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project conducts team building activities for the State Secretariat for Youth and Sports. Formulating rules and regulations, determine the roles, principle of decision making, etc. within the Secretariat.
6	Checks and balances within the political system are weak, and capacities to ensure financial transparency and accountability are insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is little consultation within government or between government and parliament There is a lack of effective channels for popular consultation and participation in political decision-making. This reinforces the sentiment of disempowerment and alienation among the population. There is strong evidence that leading members of government are able to exploit their positions to the benefit of their family businesses. In the rural areas, there even seems to be a widespread perception of democracy as being divisive and serving the interests of ambitious individuals 	Participation and transparency in decision making process and policy making can increase the contentment and can thereby reduce the risk of civil unrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empower non-state actors by enabling them to plan activities, design proposals, implement projects, monitor and evaluate their success Fund contributes to setting standards for transparency, accountability and quality Establishment of good and democratic governance(including institution building, support to democracy, promotion of transparency and accountability, effective service provision, security sector reform) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and coaching of youth groups (incl. in democratic principles) → increase democratic responsibilities Project checks that the youth groups adhere to the criteria of application which includes own initiative, establishment of internal structures which allows members of organizations to fulfil the responsibility of their individual role
7	Lack of effective communication between the public and the State.	Communication between government and citizens seems to be characterized by top-down information campaigns and language problems. Civil society shows		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacities among the partner organizations lead towards more preventive methods and more acceptance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the envisaged youth parliament the project provides advisory and support to the

No	Conflict Context	Priority Area Climate Change		Relevance Conflict Fond	Monitoring Activities
		Dividers/ Source for Tension	Connectors/ Local capacities for Peace		
	Despite formal democratic processes, Timorese politicians tend to show an authoritarian approach to power .	a poor capacity to articulate and communicate public opinion . Print and broadcast media seem to be of low quality and have a limited outreach.		for dialogue, mediation etc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement measures that promote dialogue and improve self-determination → improved communication and reporting between the government and the population.	national youth councils (if it is demanded by the national youth council). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The youth parliament provides a platform to built communication btw national parliament and the national youth councils
8	Divisions and rivalry among the political elite	Deep divisions and violence in society from 25 years of conflict remain a potential stumbling block to the development of a sustainable culture of democracy and peace in Timor-Leste		∞ The Peace Fund should be sensitive to the political issues involved in the nomination of high-ranking public officials and avoid supporting any partisan agenda – even involuntarily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steering committee consists of/includes a multitude of political interests Criteria for steering committee: more representation of civil society and youth than government representatives
9	Inadequate formal and informal mechanisms of conflict management .		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At local level well-established and effective clan-based dispute resolution mechanisms provide an important source of stability. Traditional and informal (e.g. mediation) systems of dispute resolution play an important role, particularly in the rural areas 	Youth groups are skilled in problem solving	Project conducts training on life skills conflict management, group management, problem analysis for youth organizations
10	Traditional Timorese society is characterized by strong patriarchal structures	Although considered equals in the Timorese constitution, women and girls nowadays lack access to education and employment, only have limited property		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project explicitly supports the integration of young women in the planned initiatives with a view to enhancing their role and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One member of the steering committee is the umbrella organization for women emancipation

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		rights, and have to bear large numbers of children. Domestic violence is a frequent, yet largely underreported phenomenon, which is rarely prosecuted		integration in community activities	(Rede FETO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women participation is explicitly addressed. 30% of the young people in the supported communities are young women. Women groups are specifically addressed to submit a proposal
11	Timorese civil society is comparatively small, volatile and lacking capacity. Its political role as channel for articulating and communicating popular concerns is very much in its infancy			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening civil society structures: local organizations as intermediates to work with rural and urban youth groups Civic education and social engagement of youth groups → <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek a more strategic approach to supporting the political role of civil society organisations Support organizational development: Support young people to develop organisational structures. Enable young people to act as peer-to-peer mediators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated training and coaching to youth organizations constitute a strengthening of civil society structures towards improving governance Local subsidies support homegrown local initiatives and projects, particularly among young adults, to enable participants to engage in the development of public and community service projects
12	<p>Few local organisations specifically engage in violence prevention, conflict transformation and citizen education.</p> <p>The capacities of existing organisations to address the young people's problems are very limited</p>		The energy of young people should be mobilized and channeled towards more creative and constructive intercourse with their families, communities and the nation as a whole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civic education and social engagement of youth groups Tensions and frustration are reduced among young people who actively participate in community life and thereby begin to constructively come to grips with the demands of a democratic society. Networking of actors, exchanging information on experience and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through training and coaching youth organisations are capable of implementing initiatives for violence prevention and conflict transformation primarily among youth The project sets-up an alumni for groups that already successfully

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				<p>strengthening the participation of adolescents and young adults in community processes contribute towards improving governance.</p> <p>∞</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many NGOs are functioning on donor dependency • Donors and internationals have attempted to impose civil society on Timor Leste from above • NGOs lack capacity to initiate, develop and manage their own initiatives, particularly in regard to motivation, capabilities and attitudes <p>→</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local ownership of a grassroots peacebuilding process needs be encouraged • NGOs require education, instruction and training in their role in the peacebuilding process and also require coaching, stimulus and incentive to become actively engaged in the process • NGOs should be empowered to develop their own strategies for peacebuilding and further encourage and support the target group— local youth – to develop their own initiatives 	completed their initiative. The alumni offers a platform for the exchange of knowledge
13	<p>Little trust in political and administrative institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor service delivery 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mechanism of the peace fund with its tender process can increase the trust of youth organizations in the steering 	

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	results in erosion of trust in political and administrative institutions.			committee (and its related organizations in the respective ministries)	
14	In both rural and urban areas, conflicting claims to land and property represent an important source of conflict.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress on land registration and establishing an effective system for reconciling conflicting land claims has so far been limited. This lack of proper mechanisms may give rise to or reinforce conflicts related to the planned bio fuel and industrial projects • Many land conflicts are related to Timor Leste's long history of forced resettlement and violent displacement, which created overlapping and conflicting layers of entitlements over land and property • An emerging source of conflict are industrial and agro-industrial projects such as a planned natural gas liquefaction plant and bio fuel plantations. The government is lacking the capacity to adequately regulate and monitor such installations in order to make sure that their economic benefit outweighs their social and ecological costs. 		∞ Youth groups are skilled in problem solving – including in the field of property disputes.	