

Mapping of DESA's ongoing activities in Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding, and Development

Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues (OSAGI)	Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD)	Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)	Division for Sustainable Development (DSD)	Statistics Division (SD)	Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination	Financing for Development Office (FFDO)
Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)			Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)			
<p>Mandate A/RES/S-23/3; Further actions and initiatives Beijing Platform for Action CSW Agreed Conclusions on Women and armed conflict adopted in ECOSOC resolution 1998/12. II Armed Conflict CSW Agreed Conclusions on Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution and in post-conflict peace-building adopted in ECOSOC resolution 2004/12. Women, peace and security, Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). Women, Peace and Security Presidential statements: S/PRST/2001/31, 31 October 2001 S/PRST/2002/32, 31 October 2002 S/PRST/2004/40, 28 October 2004</p> <p>Charter Bodies Serviced Commission on the Status of Women</p>	<p>Mandate Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action: commitment 4-social integration to create "a society for all. GA 24th special session on "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world" June, 2000 ECOSOC resolution 2004/16: Implementation of the social objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (E/2004/26) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing- Older persons in conflict situations... (A/RES/58/133): Youth and Conflict (E/2004/43-E/C.19/2004/23): Indigenous people and conflict.</p> <p>Charter Bodies Serviced: -Commission on Social Development Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues</p>	<p>Mandate A/55/985-S/2001/574, Item VII. B. Para 167: The most promising approach.....to build national and international capacity for long-term action to prevent armed conflict. * Para 169: The United Nations.....should support national efforts for conflict prevention and should assist in building national capacity in this field.*Para. 11 mainstreaming. and best include a conflict prevention perspective in...activities" *Annex 1, Para 13. "stresses the important role that women...can play and calls for the strengthening of that role in all relevant institutions at the national, regional and international levels. A/RES/50/225, Item 13 and 14: Requests the United Nations to develop strategies, at the request of interested countries, for rebuilding a viable public administration in countries undergoing post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction;</p> <p>Charter Bodies Serviced: Nil</p>	<p>Mandate</p> <p>Charter Bodies Serviced: Commission on Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Mandate ECOSOC resolution 2000/27 reaffirmed the importance of national efforts to build statistical capacity in all countries, including through statistical training, and of effective international support in that context for developing countries. Charter Bodies Serviced: Statistical Commission</p>	<p>Mandate Ad Hoc Advisory Group(s) on African countries emerging from conflict: ECOSOC resolution 2002/1, 2002/304 of 25 October, 2002, 2003/16 of 22 July, 2003 Charter Bodies Serviced: ECOSOC II & III Committees of GA NGO Committee</p>	<p>Mandate</p> <p>Charter Bodies Serviced:</p>
<p>O S A G I In 2002, OSAGI prepared the Secretary-General's study on Women, Peace and Security, and the Secretary-General's reports S/2002/1154 on the same subject and S/2004/814 dated 13 October 2004) on four years of implementation of SCR 1325. The Presidential Statement adopted at the Open Debate (S/PRST/2004/40) included several recommendations made in the report.</p> <p>For the 48th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in March 2004, OSAGI organized an expert group meeting in January 2004 in collaboration with DPA which analyzed obstacles, lessons learned and best practices on women's participation in electoral processes in post-conflict countries. Briefing notes were also prepared in collaboration with the DPA.</p>	<p>World Summit for Social Development DSPD is currently elaborating a conceptual and operational framework for Inclusive People-centered Peace-building, including, among others, Indigenous Peoples, Older Persons, Youth, Persons with Disabilities, based on the concepts and principles of social integration contained in the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development. Several activities have been undertaken in</p>	<p>The DPADM manages several capacity-building projects in conflict management. They include a project assisting Governments in sub-Saharan Africa to strengthen their policy-making, institutional and personnel capacities to manage and mitigate conflicts in constructive, non-violent and sustainable ways. In this respect, activities undertaken include: (i) training programmes to upgrade universities, management and sub-regional training institutions; (ii) technical assistance to public institutions; (iii) policy advice for mainstreaming</p>	<p>(DSD) DSD has a close watching brief on key and emerging issues relating to natural resource management. Analysis of the impact of conflict on resource management and the relationship between natural resources endowments and causes of conflicts has been incorporated into the normative and analytical tasks of the Division, including in the SG's reports.</p> <p>At the request of Governments in Central Asia, DSD provided technical advice on water</p>	<p>The Division has played an active role over the years by assisting countries in post-conflict situations in developing a national statistical system that would meet the growing demand for statistical data.</p> <p>Specifically, the Division has engaged in the following activities: a) transmitted technical manuals and guidelines for the compilation of official statistics to post-conflict</p>	<p>The Office provides substantive secretariat support to the ECOSOC Ad Hoc Advisory Groups on Guinea-Bissau and on Burundi, which entails preparations for briefing for the Groups, organizing meetings and missions to these countries and drafting their reports. The Office has systematically involved DPA, UNDP and</p>	<p>In collaboration with DPA, the Office works with the Rio Group on financial mechanisms to enhance democratic governance in Latin America.</p>

<p>For the review of implementation of gender mainstreaming in the Coordination Segment of ECOSOC in July 2004, OSAGI prepared a Conference Room Paper entitled "Gender mainstreaming in the work of the United Nations on peace and security" (E/2004/CRP.3).</p> <p>OSAGI also supported DDA in preparing briefing notes on gender and disarmament in 2001. It assisted DPKO, including the gender advisers in the field, as and when required. The Special Adviser played a key role in the appointment of a gender adviser at DPKO headquarters.</p> <p>The Special Adviser attends meetings of the Executive Committee on Peace and Security and participates, when invited, in the meetings of the informal group of Member States supporting the work on women, peace and security: "The Friends of 1325".</p> <p>The Special Adviser is the Chairperson of the Taskforce (TF) on Women, Peace and Security which comprises 20 UN entities and five NGOs. The TF promotes a coordinated approach to gender mainstreaming in peace and security. It also supports and monitors implementation of Security Council resolution 1325; and liaises with Member States and NGOs. The TF has facilitated the development of gender checklists for use by needs assessments missions and also developed a roster of gender experts.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, chaired by the Special Adviser, organized a workshop on "Gender and post-conflict reconstruction: lessons learned from Afghanistan" jointly with the OECD/DAC Expert Group on Gender Equality in Paris in July 2003.</p>	<p>relation to this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * publication of Secretary-General's report on 'Promoting social integration in post-conflict situations' (A/AC.253/23); * holding an expert group meeting on 'Structural threats to social integrity: social roots of violent conflict and indicators for prevention' (December 2001); * jointly editing a book on 'Trauma interventions in war and peace: prevention, practice and policy' (Kluwer Academic/Plenum Press); and * compiling data/information on youth peace-builders in more than forty countries. <p>The report on the World Social Situation (2005) entitled "Achieving Social Justice: the inequality predicament" is being prepared for publication in June 2005. One Chapter under its Part II: Global and National Inequality Trends in the Decade since the World Social Summit, deals with "Inequalities and social integration" addressing issues on ethnic, racial, religious and cultural conflicts and inequality.</p>	<p>conflict prevention, and (iv) enhancing the capacities of African NGOs working in conflict zones through the on-line Peacebuilding Portal</p> <p>DPADM also implements several country-specific project activities: (i) a project based at the University of Ghana entitled: Training Programme in Good Governance and Peacebuilding offers training workshops for civilian personnel in peacekeeping missions; (ii) UNDP-funded conflict prevention projects in Zimbabwe and Romania; (iii) advisory services to peace and development projects in Ghana and Guyana initiated through the Interagency Framework Team on Prevention.</p> <p>DPADM also works on reconstruction of governance institutions and structures in post-conflict situations. Activities include: Angola (reconstituting public administration), Balkans (strengthening public administration in Kosovo), Liberia (good governance), Mozambique (elections), Rwanda (judges and administration), Somalia (Somaliland-planning), South Africa (local government capacity building), Burundi, and the DRC.</p> <p>DPADM is also involved in the DESA pilot project in rural Timor Leste for capacity building and the promotion of human security, integrating productive activities, social and community development and water and energy infrastructure. The project will address the sustainability of access to basic services as a result of very limited capacities and lack of confidence of the communities. A second challenge is creating a culture of consultation between district/central government officials, community based organizations and NGOs. A/RES/50/225,</p> <p>A representative from DPADM participates regularly in a number of interagency initiatives related to peace, security, and governance.</p> <p>The Division closely cooperates with</p>	<p>resource governance and management and, in that context, on prevention and resolution of conflict over water resources. DSD also contributed to a Timor-Leste reconstruction project with financing from the Human Security Trust Fund.</p> <p>DSD contributed to the Chad-Cameroon Petroleum Development and Pipeline Project by providing independent advisory services on resource allocation.</p> <p>In 2003, the Division was tasked with coordinating UN inputs to the World Bank work on Governance of Natural Resources and Conflict. Through the EC-ESA, the Division invited comments and consolidated them into one UN input.</p> <p>DSD has also been a key player in the establishment and implementation of an agreement on the international sharing of water resources in the Jordan river basin.</p> <p>Based on DSD's work over several decades in the DPRK, an agreement was reached in 2004 for an institute in the ROK to fund training of DPRK experts in a neutral country in the area of energy planning.</p> <p>DSD has developed an online database of partnerships for sustainable development (mandated by CSD-11). This facilitates sharing of expertise on achieving sustainable development through partnerships and underscores the inter-linkages between natural resource management and conflicts.</p>	<p>countries in order to strengthen their statistical capacities.</p> <p>b) supported such countries in the planning, conducting and technical review of population census in a manner that supports national statistical capacity building. For example, the Division provided advisory service in planning and conducting census in Timor Leste, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.</p> <p>c) organized workshops and professional attachments, under the Development account projects or through fellowship schemes to increase in conflict affected countries For example: --statisticians from countries such as Iraq have been trained in activities associated with the ESCWA Development Account A special training attachment in Bulgaria was also organized for Iraqi statisticians. --countries emerging from post-conflict situation in the ECOWAS region, such as Sierra Leone and Cote d'Ivoire, are also benefiting from similar Development account projects.</p>	<p>OCHA in these endeavors.</p> <p>The Office has also engaged in a process of consulting various UN entities on how best to service ECOSOC in its consideration of post-conflict situations.</p> <p>In February 2004, the NGO Section of the Office, in cooperation with NGOs in the Asia-Pacific region, held three meetings addressing issues of peace in the region: *With Peace Boat, the Japan Federation of Bar Association and the Korean Bar Association: "Roles for NGOs in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and civil society in peace building in Northeast Asia," *With Nagoya University's Society for Peace-building Studies' a Conference on Learning from the Experiences of NGOs"; and, *With Peace Boat: "Northeast Asia Regional Consultation Meeting on the Role of Civil Society in the Prevention of Armed Conflicts".</p> <p>In October 2004, UN-NGO-IRENE/Pakistan was established under one national NGO coordinator with the support of 7 thematic focal points one of which included Peace, Security and Human Rights.</p>
<p>DAW</p> <p>The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is mandated to follow-up the implementation of the critical areas of concern contained in the Beijing Platform for Action (BPA) among which "Women and armed conflict" is one of the twelve critical areas of concern. At its 48th session in March 2004, the CSW considered this critical area of concern as a priority theme. As the Secretariat of the CSW, DAW prepared the Secretary-General's report. The CSW adopted agreed conclusions which contained several recommendations to Governments and other relevant entities on the participation of women and incorporation of gender perspectives in conflict prevention, peace processes, and in post-conflict peacebuilding, including in elections, reconstruction and rehabilitation. (E/2004/27-E/CN.6/2004/14).</p> <p>DAW also organized an expert group meeting in collaboration with Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and OSAGI, on peace agreements as a means for promoting gender equality in preparation for the above session of the CSW. A framework of model provisions on promoting</p>	<p>Youth and conflict</p> <p>(a) The Secretary-General's report: The World Youth Report 2003 addressed issues of "Youth and conflict prevention" (E/CN.5/2003/4, Para 45 to 47) and highlighted the role of young people as active agents for building peace, preventing conflict, and promoting a culture of peace. The 2005 World Youth Report is currently under preparation.</p> <p>(b) DSPD organized a workshop on "Youth and Employment in Post-Conflict Situations in the Arab Region" in Beirut (January 2004). With the participation of youth leaders as facilitators/trainers, the workshop reviewed current policies and programmes for youth employment in post-</p>	<p>A representative from DPADM participates regularly in a number of interagency initiatives related to peace, security, and governance.</p> <p>The Division closely cooperates with</p>	<p>UNFF</p> <p>UNFF conducts analytical work on the role of forest sector in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. In this context, it closely follows international processes tackling illegal logging</p>		

<p>CSW. A framework of model provisions on promoting gender equality in peace processes was developed which contains a set of standards for mediators, facilitators and funding entities involved in preparing peace agreements. This has been widely disseminated to field offices. Secretary-General's report (S/2004/814 of 13 October 2004) to the Security Council on women, peace and security urged Member States, UN entities and the civil society to develop comprehensive guidelines and training initiatives based on this framework of model provisions.</p> <p>DAW has implemented a technical assistance project entitled: Enhancing Women's Participation in Peace Processes under the Development Account. The process has included a consultation meeting in Addis Ababa (April 2001); training workshops on "Conflict Management for Women" in Cape Town (October 2001), Conakry (October 2002) for the Mano River region, and in Kigali (September 2003) for the Great Lakes region. The Mano River Women's Peace Network has requested additional support to take the lead in carrying out further training programmes in the sub-region.</p> <p>DAW is also implementing a technical assistance project on implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in countries emerging from conflict. Consultations were undertaken in Timor Leste (2004), and a training workshop was held in Sierra Leone (2004). Activities are planned for Afghanistan in 2005.</p> <p>DAW provides advice and support, on request, to different parts of the Secretariat on women, peace and security. For example, DAW supported DDA and OCHA in preparing for their internal consultation processes and the development of action plans on gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>DAW is a member of the Inter-agency Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security and also participates, on request, in the meetings of the informal group of Member States supporting the work on women, peace and security: "The Friends of 1325".</p>	<p>conflict situations focusing on: employability, equal opportunities, entrepreneurship and job creation and developed practical strategies for youth employment at the national level.</p> <p>Indigenous peoples and conflict At its Third Session in 2004, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues adopted several important recommendations regarding indigenous peoples and conflicts.</p>	<p>different parts of the UNDP on a number of prevention-related activities. These include: developing appropriate curricula for conflict prevention and resolution training; and the development of the Peacebuilding Portal - a networking and information sharing tool for non-governmental organizations in Africa.</p> <p>DPADM participated in the first two inter-agency missions of the Framework Team for Coordination on Prevention to Guyana and Ghana. Both missions led to project activities for which DPADM continues to provide on-going advisory services.</p> <p>DPADM is collaborating with the OAS for the expansion and adaptation of the Peacebuilding Portal to include Latin America and the Caribbean. It is also exploring the development of a conflict management capacity-building project for training and institutional development.</p>	<p>processes tackling illegal logging and associated trade, especially the regional Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) processes. The UNFF Secretariat is a partner in the Asia Forest Partnership, which inter alia, deals with illegal logging in the Asian region.</p> <p>Discussions in UNFF on the issue of illegal logging and associated trade, including in conflict situations, were reaffirmed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that calls on Governments and other actors to take immediate action on domestic forest law enforcement and illegal international trade on forest products. As a follow-up, the UNFF has had discussions on this issue inter alia in the Ad hoc Expert Group on Finance and Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies.</p> <p>The UNFF Secretariat hosted a Ministerial breakfast meeting on "Forest and Conflict" during the July 2003 substantive session of ECOSOC focusing on environmental degradation as a driver in conflicts.</p>		<p>The monthly online newsletter UN-NGO-IRENE regularly profiles particularly successful or inspiring NGO initiatives and provides information on conflict, peace and development related events, activities and resources.</p>	
---	--	---	---	--	---	--

Chart prepared by: DESA Task Force on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and development.