



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# GUIDE TO CONTEXT ANALYSIS INFORMING FAO DECISION-MAKING

*Approaches to working in fragile and conflict-affected contexts*





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Approaches to working in fragile and conflict-affected contexts

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# Foreword

Conflicts are on the rise. Since 2013 the number of crises related to armed conflict has doubled. Today, an estimated two billion people live in fragile and conflict-affected areas of the world, where they are vulnerable to the impact of conflicts and disasters. There are more crises, affecting more people, and lasting longer today than a decade ago. It is estimated that, today, 80 percent of annual humanitarian funds are directed to countries impacted by conflict. In turn, armed conflict is among the most significant obstacles to the achievement of Zero Hunger – as it is for most of the other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There is a clear and urgent need to shift the way we operate in these settings in order to prevent the need for humanitarian assistance, in line with the UN Secretary-General’s Sustaining Peace Agenda.

In 2018 FAO approved its *Corporate Framework to Support Sustainable Peace in the Context of Agenda 2030*, committing FAO to more deliberate impact on sustaining peace within the scope of its mandate. The underlying objective is “conflict-sensitive programming” through which we hope to understand the dynamics of the context in which the FAO work will unfold, in order to—at a minimum—not do any harm but also to contribute to social cohesion and sustaining peace. Our goal is that all that we do (by ourselves or through partnerships) should follow this approach. Especially in fragile and conflict-affected contexts we need to systematically ensure that our work avoids contributing to divisions, disputes and violent conflict, rooted in robust theories of change.

FAO recently partnered with the international organization Interpeace to develop jointly corporate tools, guidance and training on conflict-sensitivity and context analysis, strictly limited to the areas of work and mandate of FAO. FAO’s ongoing partnership with Interpeace brings together FAO’s technical and programmatic knowledge with Interpeace’s 25 years of experience in peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

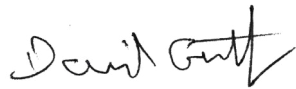
Through this collaboration, we have developed new ways of applying these concepts to make them accessible to practitioners and adaptable to different contexts, minimizing time and effort but still yielding a meaningful result – i.e. to minimize negative effects and maximize positive ones.

One result of this ongoing collaboration is the publication of this *Guide to Context Analysis*, following a year of testing in field offices. This is an accessible and practical learning tool for non-conflict specialists in FAO’s decentralised offices to document and institutionalize their knowledge of the local context, in order to inform the conflict-sensitive design of FAO interventions.

FAO is investing in and improving its capacities in this regard, and conflict-sensitive approaches are increasingly reflected in programme development, including the European Union-funded Global Network against Food Crises Partnership Programme.

This *Guide to Context Analysis* is the starting point of an ongoing process that will continue to evolve. The intent is to continue improving the approach to make it as user friendly, helpful and actionable as possible. Practitioners as well as researchers are invited to provide feedback.

I trust you will find this *Guide* useful in your work, helping to bring a more systematic conflict-sensitive lens to FAO's work.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Daniel Gustafson', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**Daniel J. Gustafson**

FAO Deputy Director-General,  
Programmes



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# Introduction

The *Guide to Context Analysis* is intended as an accessible and practical learning tool for decentralised offices to document and institutionalise their knowledge of the local situation or setting, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

A structured context analysis can contribute to the prioritisation of interventions and potential programmatic entry points while also informing project design, implementation and the monitoring and evaluation framework. Importantly, a comprehensive contextual understanding is integral to conflict-sensitive interventions. For interventions with explicit objectives of contributing to sustaining peace, a context analysis also identifies causality and the drivers of conflict that the intervention seeks to address.

For the purposes of this *Guide*, **conflict is broadly defined as irreconcilable or opposing positions by two or more groups. Conflict ranges from non-violent disputes over access and management of natural resources to intensive armed violence between or by organised groups.** The approach laid out in the following pages borrows from aspects of political economy and livelihoods analysis while also being compatible with the United Nations (UN) common system guidance on conflict analysis.

Conflict, in particular, often impacts rural areas disproportionately affecting the means of agricultural production, undermining livelihoods and rural employment while contributing to the exploitation rather than the management of natural resources. Harm to civilians and forced displacement are some of the more visible manifestations, though more indirect effects include deepened rural inequality, damage or neglect of rural infrastructure and the accentuated vulnerability of women and girls.

This *Guide* is intended to provide non-conflict specialists with an accessible and structured methodology to analyse and document a specific context. The *Guide's* structure is sufficiently flexible to suit an array of potential audiences or reporting formats including a rapid context analysis for a specific project, an area-based intervention, joint programming with other UN agencies, as well as a standalone strategic analysis to inform decentralised office planning.

The *Guide* can be read both as a standalone instructional aid on context analysis, as well as an essential precursor to FAO's *Programme Clinic* approach to design conflict-sensitive interventions (comprising both facilitators' and participants' guides).

# Preparing for a context analysis

Contexts vary significantly and so do the resources available to conduct a robust analysis. Prior to conducting a context analysis, whether it be conducted internally by a dedicated focal point or by an external organization, the methodological approach, scope of the analysis and the level of resources required should be discussed and agreed on.

Where a “good enough” context analysis is planned due to resource constraints, then the methodology and scope should be adjusted, though the central elements of the analysis, as detailed below, should remain the same.

## Why conduct a context analysis?

FAO implements projects in numerous fragile and conflict-affected contexts, including protracted crises. The reasons for conducting a context analysis include:

### Programme design and quality

- Informs intervention (re)design in an inception phase
- Identifies the root causes and contributing factors to conflict
- Determines stakeholders’ positions, interests and influence – e.g. value chains and local institutions
- Assesses programme entry points for contributing to local peace – e.g. natural resource management (NRM) and local institutions
- Assesses the potential or realised impacts of conflict on an intervention

### Impartiality and access

- Informs access strategies in complex contexts
- Informs decisions on impartiality, aid interference and access
- Contributes to decisions on implementing partner (IP) selection

### Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)

- Fundamental to adaptive programming
- Informs MEAL design and the theory of change (TOC)
- Contextualises interrelationships between conflict, resilience, peace and hunger, and informs the learning agenda

### External relations

- Institutionalises an understanding of the operational context for peer agency and donor engagement
- Opens new pathways for donor engagement predicated on a comprehensive understanding of the rural dynamic in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

To assist in planning for a context analysis, the non-exhaustive list of questions below can inform discussions on the methodology, scope and required resources.

## Planning for a context analysis

- **Objective of the analysis:** What will the analysis inform? What is expected and how will it link with project, programme or strategic process? What level of detail or complexity is required? How will the intended “clients” of the analysis also participate in the analysis to increase the level of ownership?
- **Geographic Scope:** What is the approximate area of study? Is it defined by administrative boundaries (e.g. sub-district, district and governorate)? A natural resource (e.g. water basin or cattle corridor)? Or a region (e.g. cross-border, number of provinces)?
- **Methodology:** Will the study combine qualitative and quantitative data (i.e. mixed methods) or focus on key informants and focus group discussions? Approximately how many interviews will be required in the field and at the country office location to ensure that the study is reflective of the context?
- **Collaboration:** Will the analysis be conducted by country office staff, from FAO’s internal global roster, an external consultant or another organization? Are they proficient in the local language(s) or is someone required to translate or assist with the analysis from the local area? Would the process also include implementing partners and/or UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)? Will the host government be involved? If a joint-analysis is planned, what is the division of responsibilities and therefore resources required?
- **Outputs:** What are the expectations of the intended recipients of the analysis and the desired formats (e.g. report, presentation, stakeholder engagement, and/or workshop validation)?
- **Resources:** What time, level of financial resources and logistical support can be dedicated to the analysis? In cases where resources are limited, what could be envisaged as “good enough” analysis to support the intended objectives?
- **Timeframe:** When could the context analysis take place? Are there calendar periods when staff may be particularly busy? Are there any local events that could hinder or delay the process? If community visits are planned are there any logistical factors that contribute to decisions on the timeframe?

Having the above questions answered will help frame the analysis, as well as ensure that the scope is understood by all, and that the resources are commensurate with the expected outputs.

## Informing the analysis

FAO's mandate, institutional knowledge and global operational presence are highly conducive to understanding rural contextual dynamics. A review of primary and secondary reporting and analysis accompanied by interviews and discussions with a number of internal and external interlocutors are likely to sufficiently inform an abbreviated context analysis. In the case of a context analysis directly informing a project with explicit objectives that contribute to improving the prospects for local peace, an intervention in a complex conflict context, or a more strategic analysis for a decentralised office, then a deeper and more diverse number of interlocutors should be consulted.

The methodological approach may include:

- **Desk review**

Household surveys, technical reports and academic articles (primary sources), analysis or commentary on primary sources (secondary sources) or a combination of the two (tertiary sources) are highly instructive in the construction of the analysis and the design of questions. Such reports also contribute to the triangulation of information to ensure its accuracy and reliability.

- **Surveys**

Household (HH) surveys introduce a quantitative element to what otherwise would be a qualitative analysis. If a HH survey is being planned for the area of study, discuss the opportunity of adding a module or several questions pertaining to the context, which could include conflict typologies, institutions engaged in the management of natural resources and conflict and questions of seasonality, among others.

- **Interviews**

Map out likely stakeholders or interlocutors possessing a complex understanding of the local context and/or related technical knowledge (e.g. forestry, land tenure, pastoralism, water management, etc.). In permissive contexts, field visits to a representative number of villages are highly encouraged, which should include Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) or key informant interviews (KIIs) mindful of gender, age, socio-economic status and livelihoods group but also inclusive of any local representative institutions.



### **Snowball sampling**

*could be considered when planning interviews with key informants. The method involves asking interviewees if they could recommend peers and colleagues to further discuss the issues raised in the interview. When using the snowball method, the sample or interviewee group grows in a similar manner to a rolling snowball. As the number of key informants increase, then the information obtained is likely to be more representative of the underlying context.*

- **To consider**

For the selection of KIs and FGDs, consideration should be given to:

- **Gender:** Have gender considerations been adopted in the selection of key informants, constituents of focus groups and HH surveys? If there are sensitivities over the participation of men and women in the same sessions, have adequate measures been taken to incorporate women's or youth voices into the analysis?
- **Minority and vulnerable groups:** Do the planned interviews, focus groups and surveys comprise a representative sample of the area in focus?
- **Triangulation:** Complex contexts may contain both active or latent conflicts, which have served to polarise community groups. It is therefore natural that certain viewpoints may represent a partial view of the context. It is highly recommended, context permitting, that a plurality of viewpoints are assessed to produce as rich and impartial analysis as possible.

Compile the discussion and interview notes, together with any secondary reports or assessments, to inform the structured analytical steps below. The interviews, consolidation of information and the actual analysis can be undertaken by one person dedicated to the task or as a participatory process involving a small number of staff.

The context analysis should clearly articulate the methodology (FGDs, KIs, HH surveys, etc.) and a disaggregation of interviews conducted as well as their location. Any methodological limitations to conducting a full and impartial analysis should also be highlighted. All assessments and reports informing the analysis should either be cited and/or be included in a bibliography.

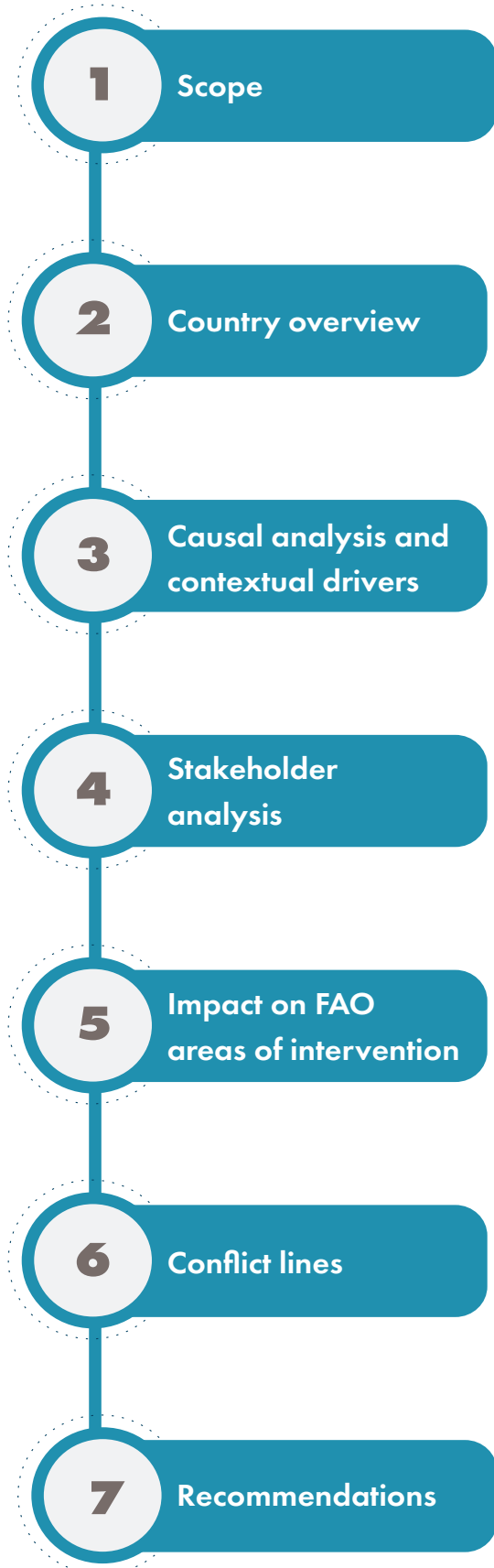


# Conducting a context analysis

The structure outlined in this *Guide* is intended to be adaptable to an array of reporting formats, though the essential elements (illustrated to the right) should remain. As has been articulated, a variety of factors inform the planning and undertaking of a context analysis. Therefore, the structure presented is intended to be sufficiently 'user-friendly.'

Importantly, a context analysis should be written and structured with the intended audience in mind. The language should be accessible to all with limited use of acronyms and technical jargon. The sequential elements of the context analysis should also, where relevant, refer back to the objective of the analysis as articulated in the introduction.

For each of the sections, there are subsections on the purpose, process and guiding questions. Templates for potential use in a final report can be found in the annexes.







# Scope

## Purpose

The introductory section frames the context analysis within the operations of the decentralised office. The section details why the analysis is being conducted as well as actual or potential linkages with FAO projects, programmes or strategic priorities.

The introduction also familiarises the reader with an overview of the conflict or contextual dynamics and how these dynamics have contributed to the current humanitarian and/or socio-economic situation.

## Process

Use FAO as well as UN and other assessments and analyses to provide a snapshot or overview of the current context. The introduction is not intended to detail the country or sub-national context, but instead provide the audience of the analysis, who may or may not be familiar with the context, with an overview of the situation.

FAO produces several leading analytical products, including the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA), which can be complemented by household assessment data, technical reports and peer agency humanitarian reporting.

## GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Why is the context analysis being conducted?
- Is the analysis linked to a project, programme or strategic process (e.g. Country Programming Framework [CPF]) for a decentralised office?
- How have conflictual dynamics contributed to the current humanitarian context?
- What is the current humanitarian and/or development context and how does it relate to FAO's mandate? What is FAO's response strategy and are there any constraints on access?

## 2

# Country overview

## Purpose

Following the introductory section, the country overview provides the reader with a background on the contemporary events, practices and policies that have shaped the current context. In place of an exhaustive study of the context, the section is intended to introduce the macro-level dynamics that have contributed to the current situation.

## Process

Whereas the introduction section provides the objective of the analysis within the national humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) context, the country overview considers the leading issues that have shaped the current national context.

In fragile contexts, the overview explores the leading issues that have contributed to state fragility, both historical and contemporary, including governance, economic and/or environmental factors. Similarly for conflict-affected countries, the overview provides a synopsis of the evolution of the conflict together with an overview of the leading causal factors. The country overview provides the outline for the analysis of the context in the subsequent pages.

Information on country-level dynamics can be obtained through a desk-based review of academic journal articles, think-tank pieces, UN Common Country Analyses (CCAs), research organisation reports, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) assessments and other credible sources.



**Consider the audience** when writing the country overview. How familiar is the audience with the country and would they be aware of any historical issues that have served to define the current context? The intent is not to provide an exhaustive country assessment, but to instead provide an overview of the leading issues. The detail will be provided in the successive sections.

## GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What are the leading economic, environment, political, security and social dynamics that have informed the current context?
- Why have certain issues had an inordinate impact on the context (such as identity, economic crises, political transitions etc.)?
- What contemporary fault lines have been created and why? What sustainable pathways to peace have been explored and what initiatives have failed, and why?

## Causal analysis and contextual drivers

### Purpose

The causes of conflict are rarely their more visible manifestations. Conflicts seldom, if ever, follow a simple linear causality. Instead, conflicts are multifaceted involving entrenched structural causes that are often associated with conflict drivers, which can either intensify violence or create the conditions where conflict is more likely.

Understanding both the structural causes and drivers of conflict can ensure that a FAO intervention does not produce unintended negative effects in communities (doing harm) or cause further damage or suffering (doing no harm), while informing actions that maximise positive outcomes (conflict-sensitivity) or contribute to building longer term peace and stability (doing some good).

### Definitions

- **Structural causes of conflict:** The systemic or foundational causes of disputes, divisions and conflict.
- **Conflict drivers:** Issues or factors that contribute to a conflictual or divisive environment that are often linked with more substantive issues (structural causes).
- **Peace drivers:** Initiatives or practices that contribute to a more peaceable environment.

### Process

Probing the causes of conflict is to “get to the bottom of a problem” and to understand the linkages with other structural causes and conflict drivers. At its most basic, analysing structural causes is asking “why” and to keep asking until the options are exhausted in a similar manner to Socratic questioning. Exploring causality can be a participatory process that examines grievances and the factors that transform them into violence. A further method is to use KIs to identify the deep-seated causes or the more visible drivers, and then to triangulate these in subsequent interviews. The main intent is to understand *what* causes conflict or contributes to fragility and not to spend too much time on the differentiation between causes and drivers.

As the analysis is likely to be focused on a distinct geographic area, then the focus should be on the causes and drivers, whether they be external to or within the area under study. In the template table in Annex 1, the five listed thematic areas provide a structure to analysing causality.



**Probing the causes** of conflict often leads to an understanding of what we don't know. Through a causal analysis, we can attempt to address information gaps and design interventions that attempt to address the causes of conflict related to FAO's mandate in place of its more visible effects.

## GUIDING QUESTIONS

### POLITICAL/GOVERNANCE

- How responsive and accountable are governance systems? How do formal and informal governance systems interact?
- Does political mobilisation occur around identity? Does political and/or economic marginalisation contribute to local grievances?

### ECONOMIC

- What are the leading causes of inequality? Why?
- What barriers exist for youth and women to access decent rural employment? Why? What options are available for youth and women?

### SOCIAL

- Is there ethnic or identity group mobilization around grievances? Why?
- Are there patterns of social exclusion of women, youth and minority groups? Why?
- Is there acceptance for customary conflict management structures? Has this been eroded or reinforced in recent years? Why?

### ENVIRONMENT

- Does the access to or management of natural resources produce disputes, tensions or conflict? Why? Is seasonality a contributing factor?
- Do decreasing agricultural yields (e.g. climate variability, damage, soil salinity) threatening food security and increase community tensions? Why?

### INSECURITY

- Have there been an increase in the number or presence of armed groups (non-state and state-linked)? Why? Have there been accounts of any human rights violations?
- Does criminality or the threat of it restrict the movement of women, boys or men?

Peace drivers analyse what connects or unites a community and are as important as understanding the causes and drivers of conflict. Economic, cultural and livelihoods activities, for example, can result in connections being forged between people that serve to reduce or eliminate rumours, suspicions or conflictual positions. These connectors, whether they be individuals, local associations, women's groups, cultural celebrations, or agricultural market spaces have the potential to engender an environment of cooperation and contribute towards improved relations between communities.

The analysis can then be structured by theme or by causal level to aid the reader (see the template table in Annex 1).

# 4

## Stakeholder analysis

### Purpose

A stakeholder or “actor” is an individual, association or entity with positions and interests capable of influencing, positively or negatively, the context within a given area. Stakeholder analysis identifies actors who are likely to have an impact on the area under study, examines their influence and interests and maps the relationships between them.

### Definitions

- **Stakeholder:** An individual, association or entity with positions and interests capable of influencing, positively or negative, the context within a given area.
- **Type:** The type of activity or practice that the stakeholder is more often associated with.
- **Power and influence:** The ability of a stakeholder to impact a particular course of action through power (coercive action) or influence (persuasion and thus accepted voluntarily).
- **Relationships:** The relationship or dynamic between the primary stakeholders.



#### Stakeholders associated with FAO's mandate

can often assume an important role in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. These stakeholders have the potential to act as important unifiers in their communities, or ensure access for inputs and production in insecure contexts. Such stakeholders include agricultural and fishery cooperatives, water management institutions, local market councils and pastoralist institutions and, more broadly, natural resource management institutions.



## Process

Many of the terms may seem subjective - and indeed they are. The assessment of power and influence, for example, may vary significantly between community members and key informants and in those cases it is important to ask why. The perception of power, influence or interests may differ based on gender, age, ethnic group, tribe or religion. Disaggregating community perspectives is crucial for the stakeholder analysis, as well as to understand potential cognitive or deliberate biases.

Dependent on the conflict dynamic, the stakeholder analysis can be informed by FGDs, KIs or as a participatory exercise with staff and partners, or a combination of all three for triangulation purposes.

The template table in Annex 2 can serve to detail the stakeholders and better understand their perspectives and linkages. The table can also be inserted into the context analysis as a reference for readers.

### GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What stakeholders or actors exercise control or influence (direct or indirect) within the area of study?
- What is the source of the stakeholders' power and influence? Does the influence contribute to tensions or improve the prospects of stability?
- What is the relationship dynamic between the primary stakeholders? Affiliated? Directly aligned? Strong links? Informal association? Exploitative? Conflictual? No relationship at all?



## Impact on FAO areas of intervention

### Purpose

Conflict has a direct as well as indirect impacts on agricultural and livestock production, fisheries, forestry and the management of these natural resources. In fragile and conflict-affected contexts, rural livelihoods groups may adapt their practices to limit the impact, while other stakeholders may seek economic, political or military advantage by influence or control over rural economic activity. Conflict activity can also damage or destroy rural infrastructure undermining livelihoods and food security and result in the forcible displacement of populations.

Indirectly, the effects of conflict can include the fixed and/or coerced priced buying of crops or fish, control over transportation, prohibitive “road taxes”, as well as the exploitation of natural resources such as forests for economic gain. Understanding both the direct and indirect impact of conflict and fragility can result in more responsive and effective programming.

### Process

FAO has extensive expertise and experience working in contexts of fragility and conflict, which is complemented by a network of technical experts and practitioners in the field. Engaging such experts and practitioners is likely to elicit information on damage and loss to rural economic production and infrastructure, while also generating an understanding of the adaptive capacities of communities by livelihoods group, and the influence or control of rural economic activity by certain stakeholders.

The guiding questions on the next page provide an overview of the areas of potential focus and questions to consider when assessing impact. Depending on the objective of the analysis, the thematic area can be tailored for specific projects or initiatives.



## GUIDING QUESTIONS

### ACCESS TO AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- How has access to land and irrigation water been affected by the context? If so, what has been the impact on communities?
- Are there different patterns to the use and management of natural resources? Have natural resources been exploited instead of managed and if so, what is the impact? What has been the effect on local institutions focused on natural resource use?

### VALUE CHAINS (INPUTS, PRODUCTION, TRANSPORT, ACCESS TO MARKETS AND PROCESSING)

- Have input restrictions or scarcity impacted agricultural production? If so, does this continue to occur and what has been the impact?
- Are there risks for farmers/herders/fisher folk to access land and water? Are certain livelihoods groups perceived as being associated with the broader conflict dynamics?
- How has the crisis impacted all stages of the value chains? Are there impediments to produce, market, sell, transport or process? If so, what are they and what is the impact?

### DISTRICT/AREA OF INTERVENTION

- What has been the major impacts on the area of study (e.g. displacement, lack of access to goods, water cuts, restriction of public services)?
- Would you expect any access changes over the course of the project? Why?





## Conflict lines

### Purpose

The conflict dynamic within an area may comprise several different, though likely interrelated, conflict lines. A conflict line is an incompatible position or objective adopted by two or more stakeholders.

A conflict line may be associated with local access to irrigation water or pasture, for example, with local stakeholders to the conflict in dispute over rights of access. Understanding the different perspectives of the concerned stakeholders together with an analysis of causality (section 3) can inform a programmatic response seeking to provide more inclusive access to water or pasture.

### Process

Revisit the information on causality and context drivers with a view to identifying the conflict lines. Once identified, either through further interviews or with information available, use the template table in Annex 3 to document the different perspectives of the concerned stakeholders.

### GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What disputes, tensions or conflicts are present in the area of study that are related to FAO's mandate? What other conflict lines exist that have the potential to impact agriculture and food security?
- Step into the shoes of the different stakeholders to understand their perspective. What is it that they want and why has it resulted in tensions, disputes or violence?
- How have disputed positions or interests deteriorated into conflict? What has undermined attempts to resolve the issue?



# 7

## Recommendations

### Purpose

Recommendations link the structured analysis of the context with FAO programming and decision-making. The recommendations section contextually informs the what, why, how, when and where of a FAO intervention and/or strategic process.

More specifically, succinct and actionable recommendations can inform:

- The choice of and linkages between project activities.
- Access considerations and strategies over the project cycle.
- Seasonality of insecurity and potential programmatic impacts.
- Partner selection.
- Stakeholder engagement and inclusion.
- Gender-sensitivity.
- Contributions to local peace.
- Questions of sustainability.

Contexts are rarely, if ever, static and therefore consideration should be given to recommendations on how the project or office can monitor the context, and update the context analysis, in the interests of ensuring adaptive programming and conflict-sensitivity.



### A participatory validation workshop

is strongly encouraged to develop actionable recommendations with project staff and senior management. Such an exercise, even if comprising a small number of project staff, can involve the presentation of the findings and informed discussions on the contextual implications for a FAO intervention or strategy. It is also likely to increase project-ownership of the final analysis.



## Process

Involving project staff and management in an end of report participatory workshop can validate the analysis and lead to the joint development of contextually informed recommendations for a project, programme or strategic process. Jointly developing recommendations introduces an important level of ownership. It can encourage more regular monitoring of the context and the potential interaction with the intervention.

Recommendations should be sufficiently specific as well as achievable. Furthermore, the recommendations should be clearly informed from the analysis itself.

### GUIDING QUESTIONS

- How can the intervention seek to reduce the impact of conflict drivers related to FAO's mandate, while attempting to support localised peace drivers?
- How should the intervention work with local stakeholders? How could the intervention be more inclusive with respect to women and girls, but also marginalised groups?
- What could be the negative unintended negative consequences of the intervention? How could these risks be reduced or eliminated?
- What inclusive community level practices, activities or institutions can be supported and potentially up-scaled?
- How could the intervention introduce a greater level of sustainability?
- How can the context be effectively monitored to understand the interaction between the intervention and the context, and inform adaptive management decisions?

# ANNEX 1 CAUSAL ANALYSIS AND CONTEXTUAL DRIVERS

	POLITICAL/ GOVERNANCE	ECONOMIC	SOCIAL	ENVIRONMENT	INSECURITY
STRUCTURAL CAUSES					
CONFLICT DRIVERS					
PEACE DRIVERS					

# ANNEX 2 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

STAKEHOLDER	TYPE	POWER AND INFLUENCE	RELATIONSHIP DYNAMICS

# ANNEX 3 CONFLICT LINES

CONFLICT LINE(S)	STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE (I)	STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE (II)	STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE (III)





[www.interpeace.org](http://www.interpeace.org)

Interpeace is an international organization for peacebuilding, initially established by the United Nations in 1994. Headquartered in Geneva, Interpeace strengthens societies' capacities to manage conflict without violence and engages with the international community to integrate peacebuilding principles in their policies and practice to foster sustainable peace. At the heart of those principles is a commitment to locally-owned, inclusive peace(bUILDing) processes.

We would very much welcome any feedback on your experience with this *Guide*. We would like to hear about your thoughts on the methodology, the participatory steps, the guiding questions and the overall applicability for your work. Any suggestions on ways we could improve the process or outcomes, please do get in touch.

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