

cifp

Country Indicators for Foreign Policy

NPSIA

Carleton
UNIVERSITY

Country Indicators for Foreign Policy
www.carleton.ca/cifp

Final Report Phase III

Principal Investigator
Dr. David Carment

cifp@carleton.ca

Prepared for:
Canadian International Development Agency
February 2003.

A member of the forum on early warning and early response  fewer

Executive Summary

CIFP has recently come to the end of the third phase in its development, and in accordance with the terms of its current funding agreement with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) this document presents a summary of the project's progress to date. It examines the project's objectives, outlines experiences thus far, provides a breakdown of the disbursement of project funds, points out areas of exceeded expectations and identifies ongoing activities.

CIFP has undertaken a number of activities to reach the completion point of the third phase of the project, and has begun work in a number of areas that represent the fourth phase in the project's evolution. To date *CIFP*'s outputs have included updating and expanding the dataset, testing and standardizing the project's analytical methods, generating risk assessment reports, redesigning the project website, the development and production of a stand-alone CD Rom resource for *CIFP* clients, conducting ongoing outreach and networking activities with partner organizations, and organizing training of trainers as well as other workshops for local analysts, both domestically and internationally.

The recent shift to the fourth phase of the project is characterized by ongoing efforts to expand *CIFP*'s clientele, developing its risk assessment capabilities and the introduction of an additional element to the project: a private sector conflict risk assessment methodology.

Table of Contents

About CIFP	3
<i>CIFP's Mandate</i>	4
<i>Challenges</i>	6
Reports and Analysis	7
<i>Expanding the Initial Indicator Set</i>	7
<i>Response to Selection of Indicators</i>	8
<i>Updating and Enhancing CIFP Data</i>	9
<i>Risk Assessment Reports Generated</i>	9
CD Rom	13
Consultation and Collaborative Activities	14
<i>CIFP Partners</i>	15
<i>Consultations and Collaboration</i>	17
<i>Outreach</i>	18
Training Component	19
<i>Training Sessions to date</i>	20
Internet Presence	21
<i>Mapping Component of the Website</i>	22
Private Sector	22
Future Funding	24
Appendix A: CIFP Team Members	266
Appendix B: List of Outputs	28
Appendix C: Planned Activities	311

About *CIFP*

CIFP has its origins in a prototype geopolitical database developed by the Canadian Department of National Defence in 1991. The prototype project called GEOPOL covered a wide range of political, economic, social, military, and environmental indicators through the medium of a rating system. In 1997, under the guidance of Andre Ouellette, John Patterson, Tony Kellett and Paul Sutherland, the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade decided to adopt some elements of GEOPOL to meet the needs of policy makers, the academic community and the private sector. Since then, the *CIFP* project has operated under the guidance of principal investigator David Carment, Associate Professor at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University. The project has thus far received funding from DFAIT, IDRC and CIDA.

The project represents an on-going effort to identify and assemble statistical information conveying the key features of the political, economic, social and cultural environments of countries around the world. The cross-national data generated through *CIFP* is intended to have a variety of applications in government departments, NGOs, and by users in the private sector. The data set provides at-a-glance global overviews, issue-based perspectives and country performance measures. Currently, the database includes measures of domestic armed conflict, governance and political instability, militarization, religious and ethnic diversity, demographic stress, economic performance, human development, environmental stress, and international linkages.

The *CIFP* database currently includes statistical data in the above issue areas, in the form of over one hundred performance indicators for 196 countries, spanning fifteen years (1985 to 2000) for most indicators. These indicators are drawn from a variety of open sources, including the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, and the Minorities at Risk and POLITY data sets from the University of Maryland.

Thus far, *CIFP* has progressed through three distinct phases in its development. The successful completion of the *FIRST* three phases can be directly attributed to the generous support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), The International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). Phase IV currently comprises funding, outreach and research. Many of the activities in phase III of the project were financed by resource overflows from earlier phases. This process continues into Phase IV as a result of *CIFP*'s efforts to explore new partnerships in the private sector (for example through a grant from Petro-Canada).

CIFP's Mandate

A consensus exists within *CIFP* and its partners (such as the Forum on Early Warning and Early Response - *FEWER*) that a more effective risk assessment and early warning methodology including the monitoring of structural indicators, evaluation of the historical record and inclusion of events-based data should be employed as part of Canada's current human security and conflict prevention approaches to international affairs.

Event though risk assessments and early warning are both valuable tools for understanding and preventing human generated crises they are distinct yet complementary activities. Risk assessments are based on the systematic analysis of remote and intermediate structural conditions, while early warning requires near real-time assessment of events that, in a high-risk environment, are likely to accelerate or trigger the rapid escalation of conflict. The development of a template for consolidating risk assessment and early warning methodologies into an integrated system is a cornerstone of *CIFP's* ongoing research activities. The work of *CIFP* and its partners is designed to enable policy makers and other stakeholders in potentially volatile environments to identify factors that can generate conflict while rapidly assessing policy responses to a volatile situation.

In an effort to address the need for a dynamic and comprehensive capability, *CIFP* has developed an innovative approach that emphasizes the need for transparent, easy to interpret, open source information. The foundations upon which *CIFP's* methodology are ranked structural indicators of latent and emerging conflict potential in a given country. *CIFP* reports are a harmonization of structural indicator analysis, global overviews, country performance measures, and issue-based perspectives on political, military, demographic, social, economic and environmental factors. *CIFP's* methodology offers an accessible quantitative and qualitative approach to conducting early warning reporting and analysis. This type of information is included in best practice early warning methodologies. Together with local field analysis, *CIFP's* approach provides a very effective and methodologically sound approach to early warning and conflict risk analysis. *CIFP's* methodologies, the selection of indicators and their operationalization are detailed in a variety of reports available at: <http://www.carleton.ca/cifp/reports.htm>

The *CIFP* project was originally planned to establish a framework for communications, information gathering and information sharing between participating organizations, through the integration of *CIFP* into the *FEWER* network. To this end, *CIFP* has engaged in a number of activities that have contributed both directly and indirectly to these goals.

Since the implementation of its pilot project in early 2001, the project's overarching mandate has been fully entrenched. The *CIFP* team is committed to enhancing its early warning and risk assessment activities, and is actively

engaged in networking for greater collaboration among international and domestic partners.

To date, the *CIFP* project has passed through three well-defined phases in its development. Several overlapping objectives have been identified for the *FIRST* three phases of the project. The cumulative outcomes resulting from meeting these objectives have been instrumental in bringing the project into its current phase four stage. Broadly defined, these phases include:

- ◆ **Phase 1:** The initial stage of the project, when the *FIRST* set of conflict risk assessment indicators was identified, a web presence was established, and partnership and outreach activities were initiated (1997-1999).
- ◆ **Phase 2:** The initial conflict risk assessment template was developed and networking and activities were solidified. *CIFP's* relationship with the *FEWER* network led to a pilot project implemented in two regions to test the *CIFP* methodology and the development and operationalization of *CIFP's* training techniques (1999-2000).
- ◆ **Phase 3:** The third phase of the project should be understood as a strengthening and consolidation phase. The project's web presence was revised to make it more user friendly, several risk assessment reports were generated, *CIFP* expanded its outreach and training activities and number of training sessions were conducted (2001-2003).
- ◆ **Phase 4:** Phase four can be considered a phase of consolidation and development. *CIFP* team members are actively engaged in networking and outreach activities to strengthen existing partnerships and explore new opportunities. *CIFP* has introduced a new division into its structure designed to expand its activities and clientele in the private sector. Increased awareness has enhanced *CIFP's* reputation as a valuable source of information and research and an increase in the demand for training workshops. Finally, *CIFP* team members are actively working towards securing a long term source of funding from either existing partners and through the establishment of new partnerships (present).

Specific objectives identified in the *FIRST* three phases of the project have been:

- ◆ Identifying a format for the project's risk assessment reports;
- ◆ Conducting a series of consultations with experts to assess the effectiveness of the initial set of indicators;
- ◆ Completion of a Needs Assessment Report;
- ◆ An assessment and review of existing risk assessment methodologies;
- ◆ Generating two pilot risk assessment reports for Southeast Asia and West Africa;

- ◆ Disseminating the pilot reports and collecting feedback on the selection of indicators from network contributors;
- ◆ Relating the findings gained from the dissemination and feedback stage to different needs of local analysts and donor community;
- ◆ Expanding and modifying the initial set of indicators;
- ◆ Developing a stand-alone version of the project database on CD Rom;
- ◆ Collecting data and maintaining a user-friendly internet presence;
- ◆ Continuing collaboration with project partners;
- ◆ Ongoing efforts to secure future sources of project funding;
- ◆ Developing, testing and implementing training tools for early warning and risk assessment

The goals outlined above represent the core elements in the project's development, and have been used as a reference point for identifying expectations. Outputs for all of these objectives can be found at www.carleton.ca/cifp.

Challenges

CIFP has not only successfully completed all of the objectives outlined above, It has exceeded its expected outputs by a healthy margin. However, a number of factors have been identified as ongoing challenges to the efficiency, sustainability and impact of *CIFP*'s long term activities. These include:

- ◆ The conflict prevention field is young. There remains inadequate support for mainstreaming effective early warning and early response into the policy domains of government agencies and limited understanding of how to integrate conflict factors into the mainstream of the private sector. While there are “pockets” of expertise throughout the private and public spheres, there remains limited synergy and sharing across the field and between the public and private sectors.
- ◆ Early warning and response are still characterised as “extractive” practices through the lens of an interventionist paradigm. Northern institutions analyse conflicts in the South and thereby define and implement responses. There is still limited support to Southern early warning and response initiatives, and to the inclusion of Southern perspectives into Northern decision-making processes. In this regard, *CIFP*'s partnerships and collaborations have

positioned the project to address this challenge. However success in overcoming this obstacle requires long-term resources commitments.

- ◆ Conflict prevention activities are often not informed by regular and locally prepared situation analyses. Where such analyses are factored into programming, it is often a “one-off” exercise or an external analysis that does not reflect local perspectives. Given the dynamic and complex nature of conflict, systematic monitoring and analysis in combination with structural risk assessments are prerequisites for appropriate and sustainable action.
- ◆ The impact of conflict prevention activities is often reduced because of a lack of co-ordination and strategy. Frequently, key conflict prevention actors (NGOs, governments, multilateral organisations, civil society groups, etc.) operate in isolation or do not co-ordinate activities across sectors. This often results from a lack of common analysis and the lack of multi-agency planning forums for the development of joint conflict prevention strategies.

Despite these challenges within the field, *CIFP* has managed to develop a strong reputation among its counterparts as an important contributor to the conflict prevention, early warning and risk assessment fields. The project has succeeded in having an impact on current approaches within the public sector. Numerous organizations such as SIPRI, the World Bank, UNDP, UNHCR, and OCHA, to name a few, have drawn on the work of *CIFP* in their own efforts to develop “in-house” initiatives that can potentially overcome many of these challenges.

Reports and Analysis

Each of the objectives identified in the *FIRST* three phases of the project have been met. In the case of outputs generated expectations have been exceeded.

Expanding the Indicator Set

In keeping with objectives identified in the *FIRST* phase of the project, *CIFP* conducted a number of consultation sessions with *FEWER* and other partners to assess the effectiveness of indicators selected to assess conflict risk. As a result, a revised set of indicators was introduced and was subsequently applied to the analysis of the target regions for the pilot project. The selection of the revised set of indicators was informed by a number of factors, including consultations with *FEWER*, a needs assessment, consultation with SIPRI, a review of existing methodologies, and reference to indicators identified by local analysts in their early warning reporting. Some indicators have also been included on the basis of evidence in the early warning literature as being strong predictors.

A final set of risk indices was established consisting of nine clusters: History of Armed Conflict, Governance and Political Instability, Militarization, Demographic Stress, Population Heterogeneity, Human Development, Economic Performance, Environmental Stress, and International Linkages. Within each cluster there are several standardized and weighted indicators that evaluate specific risks within a given region, country and specific issue area.

Out of this initial consultation process a number of background and methodological reports have been produced all of which are available on the *CIFP* website. These reports, listed below, have served to reinforce the academic and practical foundation of *CIFP*'s work, and are used as the basis for the project's current data collection and training.

Background and Methodological Reports

- ◆ *Early Warning Methodology Report (01/07/2000)*
- ◆ *CIFP Needs Assessment Report (01/07/2000)*
- ◆ *Early Warning Methods: Background Report and Methodological Notes (Summer 2000)*
- ◆ *Early Warning Methodology Report (01/07/2000)*
- ◆ *Preliminary Selection of Indicators: Discussion Paper (10/12/2002)*
- ◆ *Assessing Country Risk: Creating an Index of Severity (01/05/2001)*
- ◆ *Risk Assessment Template (01/08/2001)*
- ◆ *Conflict Prevention, Gender and Early Warning: A Work in Progress (11/02/2002)*
- ◆ *CIFP Methodology, Data Descriptions, Data Sources*
- ◆ *CIFP Risk Assessment Indicator Definitions*

Response to Indicator Selection

The response to the expanded selection and choice of indicators for the pilot project has been favorable. The December 2000 discussion paper on indicator selection was circulated to *CIFP*'s partner organizations throughout the *FEWER* network as well as within the Peacebuilding Divisions at CIDA and IDRC for comment. The common response was that the broader range of indicators would capture the broad trends necessary in undertaking risk assessment and early warning analysis.

Once the methodology and indicators were approved, the project's contributors were able to develop an agreed upon format for preparing the risk assessments and tests in the form of two pilot risk assessment reports.

The purpose of these consultations was obtain the opinions and suggestions of experts in an effort to formulate a template that can be used by a wide range of analysts. Details of these consultations are provided in the networking and outreach portion of this brief.

Updating and Enhancing *CIFP* Data

CIFP has undertaken measures to improve the quality of its data as per the priorities determined in the course of the May 2000 Needs Assessment. This has included the considerable tasks of updating, further backdating, and cleansing the initial dataset to remove observed inconsistencies, as well as expanding the number of countries included in the dataset.

Due to the dynamic nature of global, open source data collection, updating and enhancing the *CIFP* dataset is an ongoing and time-consuming process. Despite the financial and logistical challenges of conducting regular updates, the various research teams under David Carment's direction have made significant efforts to fulfill this objective on an annual basis.

The *FIRST* round of data updating – building on the initial data-sets completed in 1998 and 1999 - was completed by the end of January 2001 and is represented in the current version of the *CIFP* online database which includes data from 1985 up to 2000. Despite the absence of new funding sources for the second round of data updates, the *CIFP* team is currently in the process of collecting updated data. This current round of data collection represents one of the objectives set out for phase IV of the project.

The completed updated version of the database is expected to be indexed and available on the *CIFP* website in the Spring of 2003.

Risk Assessment Reports Generated

One of the most visible and well received set of outputs from the *CIFP* project are the regional conflict risk assessment reports. The conflict risk assessment reports represent the aggregate output of the basic objectives set out in the *FIRST* two phases of the project. Since January 2002 six regional risk assessment reports have been completed, eight briefs, eight on-line power-point briefs, all of which represent objectives set out for completion in Phases II and III. A regional risk assessment on Oceania is due for completion this spring.

Since September 2000, work has been undertaken towards preparing conflict risk assessment reports for a number of regions. This process has involved substantial research, outreach and consultation with project partners in order to establish a template for the analysis that is used in both reporting and training.

Regional risk assessment reports involve analysis of data trends and data mapping, and the evaluation of leading indicators of conflict potential on a regional basis. Comparative time series analysis is undertaken for a range of indicators determined to be most relevant. The drafts of the pilot reports were circulated to *FEWER* network partners and the policy community for comments and feedback. A common survey was developed and distributed to select members to facilitate and standardize this process.

In accordance with the terms of the 2000 CIDA grant, *CIFP* team members have generated conflict risk assessment reports for the two pilot regions: Southeast Asia and West Africa. However, in addition to the pilot reports, *CIFP* analysts have also produced regional risk assessment reports for South Eastern Europe, the Great Lakes region of Africa as well as a preliminary quantitative analysis of conflict risk indices for Sub Saharan Africa and Oceania (in progress). Below is the list of titles of the risk assessment reports currently available.

The purpose of the two pilot risk assessments were to establish a format for the risk assessment reports and to test *CIFP*'s methodology. The pilot conflict risk assessments were generated in consultation with a number of previously identified project partners listed in the box below.

Pilot Project: West Africa Partners

- ◆ Heinz Kruppenacher – FAST Director – Swiss Peace Foundation – kruppenacher@swisspeace.unibe.ch
- ◆ David Nyheim – Fewer Secretariat – secretariat@fewer.org
- ◆ Sam Doe - WANEP's Director - gbaydee@africaonline.com.gh
- ◆ Shannon Smith – IDRC/DFAIT – shannon.smith@dfait-maeci.gc.ca
- ◆ Michael Koros - IDRC/CIDA – michael_koros@acdi-cida.gc.ca
- ◆ Hannelore Wallner – FAST -- info@swisspeace.ch
- ◆ Susan Brown – CIDA – susan_brown@acdi-cida.gc.ca

Pilot Project: South East Asia Partners

- ◆ Heinz Kruppenacher – FAST Director – Swiss peace Foundation – kruppenacher@swisspeace.unibe.ch
- ◆ David Nyheim – Fewer Secretariat – secretariat@fewer.org
- ◆ Shannon Smith – IDRC/DFAIT – shannon.smith@dfait-maeci.gc.ca
- ◆ Michael Koros - IDRC/CIDA – michael_koros@acdi-cida.gc.ca
- ◆ Susan Brown – CIDA – susan_brown@acdi-cida.gc.ca

The completion of the *Conflict Risk Assessment Report: Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines* in January 2002 and the *Conflict Risk Assessment Report: Mano River Union and Senegambia* in April 2002 marked the completion of the risk assessment methodology contribution to the *FEWER* network. Since completing the pilot reports, *CIFP* team members have earnestly sought to expand their outreach activities, disseminate the two pilot reports and generate a clientele for these reports.

Three additional risk assessment reports have been generated beyond the two initial reports commissioned under the objectives of the pilot project. These reports have been produced as part of *CIFP*'s outreach activities and its efforts to secure new sources of financial support.

Regional Conflict Risk Assessment Reports Generated to Date

- ◆ *Conflict Risk Assessment Report: Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines* (01/01/2002)
- ◆ *Conflict Risk Assessment Report: West Africa: Mano River Union and Senegambia* (01/04/2002)
- ◆ *Conflict Risk Assessment Report Sub-Saharan Africa* (4/11/2002)
- ◆ *Conflict Risk Assessment Report African Great Lakes* (4/11/2002)
- ◆ *Conflict Risk Assessment Report: Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, and Ukraine* (8/11/2002)

Drawing on the Principal Investigator's participation in a three day presentation and overview of the *CIFP* methodology for the UNDP's South East Europe Early Warning System (SEEWS) *CIFP* team members produced a conflict risk assessment report for South Eastern Europe. The report, *Conflict Risk Assessment Report: Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, and Ukraine* was completed in August 2002 and has been available on the *CIFP* website since November 2002.

Despite positive feedback and a submission for funding to develop an enhanced UNDP South Eastern European Early Warning System the proposal submitted did not suit the existing needs of the UNDP. Nonetheless, the report is publicly available on the *CIFP* website and the Principal Investigator remains on the SEEWS' steering committee. This contribution has increased awareness of the project's output capabilities in addition to its use as a resource for *CIFP* end-users within the UN system.

Also due to interest in the project from the East Africa Bureau at CIDA as well as from other project partners, two additional risk assessment reports were generated in the summer of 2002. The preliminary quantitative analysis of conflict risk titled *Conflict Risk Assessment Report: Sub Saharan Africa* was completed in September 2002, as was the *Conflict Risk Assessment Report: African Great Lakes*. The production of both the Great Lakes and Sub Saharan Africa reports were undertaken in an effort to generate new sources of funding. Both reports have been well received by both the domestic and international conflict prevention, early warning and policy making communities and are in use by them. The African Great Lakes Report has also been used as a teaching tool for CIFP's training program – as were the South East Asia and West Africa Reports before it. The Sub Saharan Africa Report has been cited as a resource by a wide range of academic and international research organizations (see organizations linking to CIFP site).

In effect, some of the risk assessment reports in phase III were generated without additional funding. They were produced to identify potential funding opportunities and to promote partnerships with a wide range of domestic and international stakeholders. The reception of these reports among potential partners and existing clients has been very positive. Several positive reviews of the project and its methodology have been published, including acknowledgements from *Reliefweb*, *IRIN*, *the Human Security Bulletin* and *Wired Magazine*.

In addition to the Regional Conflict Risk Assessment and Background reports, CIFP researchers have generated country risk assessment briefs and slide presentations highlighting the use of structural indicators and the CIFP, FAST and FEWER methodologies. Below is a list of titles of these resources, which are available on the project Website.

Country Briefs

- ◆ *Afghanistan: A Risk Assessment Brief (01/02/2002)*
- ◆ *Angola: A Risk Assessment Brief (24/10/2002)*
- ◆ *Colombia: A Risk Assessment Brief (24/10/2002)*
- ◆ *Democratic Republic of Congo: A Risk Assessment Brief (01/02/2002)*
- ◆ *Kashmir: A Risk Assessment Brief (01/02/2002)*
- ◆ *Kyrgyzstan: A Risk Assessment Brief (24/10/2002)*
- ◆ *Philippines: A Risk Assessment Brief (24/10/2002)*
- ◆ *Sierra Leone: A Risk Assessment Brief (01/02/2002)*

Online Slide Presentations

- ◆ *Angola: A Risk Assessment* (24/10/2002)
- ◆ *Conflict in Colombia* (24/10/2002)
- ◆ *Kyrgyzstan: A Risk Assessment* (24/10/2002)
- ◆ *Kyrgyzstan: Key Indicators of Violence* (24/10/2002)
- ◆ *Risk Assessment: Conflict in the Philippines* (24/10/2002)
- ◆ *Country Indicators for Foreign Policy (CIFP)* (01/06/2002)
- ◆ *Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): Risk Assessment* (12/03/2002)
- ◆ *The Conflict in Kashmir: Risk Assessment* (12/03/2002)
- ◆ *Early Warning and Risk Assessment* (01/03/2002)
- ◆ *Bosnia and Beyond* (01/03/2002)
- ◆ *Afghanistan: A Risk Assessment* (15/02/2002)
- ◆ *Sierra Leone: Conflict Diagnosis and Outcome Scenarios* (15/02/2002)
- ◆ *Towards a Risk Assessment and Early Warning Capability* (13/12/2001)
- ◆ *Indicators for Caucasus and Central Asia* (02/05/2000)
- ◆ *An Overview of South Asian Crises* (16/12/1998)

CD Rom

The importance of developing a stand-alone CD version of the *CIFP* database was identified in the early stages of the project. The task of developing a stand-alone CD product as a complement to the *CIFP* website began in early 2002, and by June there were a number of copies of this resource in circulation.

The development of the *CIFP* CD was envisioned to provide an alternative means of accessing the *CIFP* dataset and mapping facility where internet access is problematic, such as the pilot regions. Consequently, this component of the project was deemed to be an important tool in the training component and as a resource for local analysts.

In light of the resource and logistical constraints associated with having to update a CD Rom version annually to reflect updates in data and other outputs, an alternative conception of the stand alone CD resource was developed. The most efficient and cost sensitive way to achieve this goal was to incorporate the CD

into a resource that can be used to facilitate outreach and networking. Therefore, the current version of this output provides *CIFP* clients with rapid access to its online database and related resources through the opportunity to install a desktop icon for direct access to the website as well as providing users with a CD copy of *CIFP*'s methodology reports.

Thus far, copies of this CD Rom have been produced and distributed to a wide range of potential and current *CIFP* users. The continued production of this resource is an integral part of *CIFP*'s ongoing networking and outreach activities. It provides potential partners and clients with the opportunity to rapidly access *CIFP* resources including the database, mapping capability, risk assessment reports and briefs links to *CIFP* partners and related sites along with other *CIFP* outputs on the website.

Consultation and Collaborative Activities

In working towards the *CIFP* goal of collaborative early warning reporting, it has been necessary to devote significant attention to *network development* and project *outreach* activities. Considerable time and attention has been spent on these activities, however building productive partnerships, and fostering good relations with staff at partner organizations is an ongoing and expensive process.

Effective partnerships are central to the success of *CIFP* in fulfilling its early warning mandate, and are the cornerstone of the *FEWER* consortium. Expanding *CIFP* partnerships was identified in the Needs Assessment as an important consideration for furthering the *CIFP*'s credibility with our policy-making audience. In recognition of this, *CIFP* is directing some efforts towards exploring new partnerships, and expanding existing partnerships. *CIFP* has been working to create a more systematic engagement and information sharing system with partner organizations. The knowledge gained from inter-agency linkages has been integrated into the data collection process, the design of the new website, and in the development of the risk assessment template.

The project's *partnership*, *networking* and *outreach* activities have occurred in four main areas. Since its inception *CIFP* has maintained and further entrenched its partnerships with individual agencies of the Canadian Government. *DFAIT* and *DND* have been instrumental in providing feedback and propelling the project to its current stage. The Canadian International Development Agency (*CIDA*) has also been a critical and generous supporter of the project since 2000, and it is the goal of Phase IV to have this partnership continue and grow.

CIFP's collaborative efforts have also extended to Canadian non-governmental organizations such as the *International Development Research Centre* (*IDRC*), the *Canadian Consortium on Human Security* (*CCHS*), the *Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee* (*CPCC*), and the *Centre for Security and*

Defence Studies (CSDS), as well as other Canadian non governmental, and academic organizations operating in the field of peacebuilding, conflict prevention and early warning.

IDRC Collaboration

The Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) project of the peacebuilding and reconstruction (PBR) division at IDRC maintains an interest in the development of the *CIFP* project and the *FEWER* network. Over the course of the pilot project in Phase II, *CIFP* project staff met with PCIA project staff approximately every six weeks to keep each other apprised of developments in their respective projects and to identify opportunities for cooperation.

DFAIT Peacebuilding Consultations

CIFP was also invited to give a presentation at the DFAIT sponsored peacebuilding consultations on May 3, 2001. This provided an opportunity to disseminate information about the project, and the *FEWER* network approach to developing risk assessment and early warning systems.

***CIFP* Partners**

Since the beginning of phase II of the project, *CIFP* has been working closely with a number of like minded organizations on several projects. Developing strong, dynamic and lasting partnerships is central to *CIFP*'s risk assessment, early warning and early response goals.

Forum on Early Warning and Early Response (*FEWER*)

FEWER is a global coalition of organizations that aim to provide early warning to violent conflicts and inform peacebuilding efforts. The membership base spans Africa, Asia, South and North America and Eurasia. Members include NGO's, academic institutions, think tanks and inter-governmental agencies.

Over the last three years, the secretariat of the Forum for Early Warning and Early Response (*FEWER*) and the Country Indicators for Foreign Policy project have successfully integrated *CIFP* into *FEWER*'s early warning and response network as identified in the proposal for the Pilot Project in Phase II. Through its indicators database, *CIFP* contributes structural data which complements *FEWER*'s information inputs. The risk assessment mechanisms provided by the country performance analyses of *CIFP* can and have been employed under the auspices of *FEWER* as a supplement to other types of information required for early warning, such as events data and local analysis. In addition, *CIFP* has and will continue to take leading role in developing analytic reports based on the integration of all the information to meet both the knowledge needs of local analysts involved in early warning and the need for policy options.

CIFP's training component has also been a central factor in its relationship with *FEWER*. As noted in the TRAINING COMPONENTS section of this document,

the majority of the training sessions that *CIFP* has taken part in have been in collaboration with *FEWER*.

Facts on International Relations and Security Trends (*FIRST*)

FIRST is a free-of-charge service for politicians, journalists, researchers and the interested public. It is a joint project of the *International Relations and Security Network (ISN)* and the *Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)*.

The integrated database system contains clearly documented information from research institutes around the world, including *CIFP*. It covers areas in the field of international relations and security, such as hard facts on armed conflicts and peacekeeping, arms production and trade, military expenditure, armed forces and conventional weapons holdings, nuclear weapons, chronology, statistics and other reference data.

CIFP team members and *FIRST* are currently developing an "Internet based early warning system." This would entail having local experts or policy experts filling in internet questionnaires each month regarding their country of expertise. Templates of the questionnaires can be found on the methodology section of the *CIFP* site. *CIFP* and SIPRI are currently planning a workshop to be held in Ottawa to develop this project further, and will submit a proposal for funding to Canadian sources in the Spring. (see *FUTURE FUNDING* for a more detailed description of this proposed initiative).

FAST

FAST is the early warning project of the Swiss Peace Foundation. Its objective is the early recognition of potential crisis situations for the purpose of early action and conflict prevention. *FIRST* uses events based local monitoring of conflict processes drawing on the Boston-based VRA methodology.

FAST is currently a *FEWER* partner, and is engaging in early warning analysis in the Caucasus Region, Southern Africa, and South Asia. Their methodology includes automated coding of events data and field analysis from local partners, with structural data included on an ad-hoc basis. *FAST* aims at enhancing the political decision-makers abilities to identify critical developments in a timely manner in order to formulate coherent political strategies to either (a) prevent or limit destructive effects of violent conflict, or (b) recognize windows of opportunities for peace-building.

There are obvious complementarities between *FAST* and *CIFP*. Opportunities for collaboration have been pursued beyond the pilot phase. Recently, *CIFP* and *FAST* have begun to develop an integrated early warning and conflict monitoring network in the South Caucasus. (see *FUTURE FUNDING* for a more detailed description of this proposed initiative).

CIFP has also engaged in collaborative activities with several NGOs in the developing world. A large proportion of *CIFP* partners in the developing world are members of the *FEWER*, however several initiatives have been with non-*FEWER* NGOs as well. Our partnerships with the *West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)* on the *Conflict Risk Assessment: Mano River Union and Senegambia*, and the *GZO Peace Institute (GZOPI)* in preparing the *Conflict Risk Assessment Report: Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines*, rare examples of *FEWER* members in the developing world with whom *CIFP* has been affiliated.

Despite the collaborative activities with *FEWER* members and domestic agencies our efforts have not been limited to this group of organizations. A number of initiatives have been pursued to expand partner opportunities. To this end, consultations and training sessions have been conducted with several non-*FEWER* organizations, most notably the *UNDP's SEEWS* as well as the Principal Investigator's invitation to participate in three day risk assessment and early warning training for the *Emirates Centre for Strategic Studies* in Abu Dhabi, UAE and the *Nairobi Peace Initiative* in Nairobi, Kenya in February 2003.

Consultations and Collaboration

- | | |
|--|--|
| November
2000:
Geneva,
Switzerland | <i>CIFP</i> representatives participated in a joint session on early warning at the International Security Forum and hosted by the International Security Network in co-operation with the Federated Fact database project located at SIPRI. The reports for this presentation and the panel are available at the ISN website. |
| January
2001:
London,
United
Kingdom | <i>CIFP</i> participated in the Annual General Meeting of the <i>FEWER</i> in a week long session and consultation on the integration of <i>CIFP</i> into the <i>FEWER</i> network. The PI was subsequently elected to a two year term as a member of the Board of Directors of <i>FEWER</i> |
| March
2001/May
2001
Berlin-
Germany/
The Hague –
Holland. | <i>CIFP</i> was tasked with the responsibility for organizing the annual conference of the Conflict Prevention Network. Initial consultations took place at the SWP in Berlin and the subsequent conference co-hosted by the Clingendael Institute took place at the Hague in May 2001. |
| October
2001:NY,
New York. | A <i>CIFP</i> representative participated in a one day workshop hosted by OCHA and the IPA to discuss the feasibility of creating a UN-based internal risk assessment capability. |
| December
2001:
Cambridge,
USA. | The Principal investigator (PI) participated in a two day workshop hosted by Harvard University and organized by the Human Security Consortium to discuss a Human Security Report. <i>CIFP</i> has subsequently become a member of the CCHS. |

December 2001: Belgrade, Serbia. The PI conducted a week-long internal review of the UNDP's SEE-EWS, generally and the Serb/Montenegrin EW initiative specifically. Recommendations for overhauling the current initiative were submitted based on interviews with key players in the region and an assessment of their current early warning reporting mechanisms.

June 2002 – London, UK As a member of the Board of Directors of *FEWER*, *CIFP*'s Principal Investigator participated in the Annual General Meeting of the *FEWER* in a week long session and consultation on the continued integration of *CIFP* into the *FEWER* network.

November 2002:Vienna, Austria. A *CIFP* representative participated in a two day workshop on early warning and artificial intelligence hosted by the Centre for Artificial Intelligence in Vienna. A book chapter drawing on the *CIFP* methodology was presented.

Continued consultation and collaborative activities have been identified as an integral element of *CIFP*'s growth strategy. As such, enhancing existing efforts has been identified as a priority in the current and future phases of *CIFP* activities.

Outreach

CIFP team members have been diligent in their efforts to increase awareness about the project and the varied uses of its outputs. Upon the completion of the new website design in the spring of 2002, a letter was prepared advertising the launch of the revised website. This letter was sent to all known users of the previous version of the website along with potential clients identified by *CIFP* team members.

Since the launch of the new site there has been a steady increase in public awareness of the project and its outputs. The increased interest in the project is most clearly represented by the number of people visiting the *CIFP* website.

The use of *CIFP*'s online resources is a useful gauge of the reputation and rising prominence of the project. In the course of a recent 42 day period, the *CIFP* website experienced 144,440 downloads of files and images. During the same period a number of *CIFP* reports were downloaded over 300 times each. For example, the *Colombia Brief* and the *Conflict Risk Assessment Report: Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine* were downloaded over 500 times each over the 42 day period.

In addition to the exceptional response noted by "hits" on the project website, a number of reviews of the project have been published in the last year. In the July 2002 edition of *Wired Magazine*, *CIFP* was compared to three other high profile

conflict analysis projects. The author of the report concluded that *CIFP's* methodology was a valuable tool for policy makers and analysts. The project has also received the attention of such organizations as *IRIN, the Human Security Bulletin, Reliefweb* and the *World Bank's Conflict Analysis Framework*. A March 2003 web-search conducted by *CIFP* personnel also revealed that more than 500 websites – business, academic and institutional - provide links to *CIFP's* main webpage and its individual resources.

Training Component

As identified by both *CIFP* and *FEWER*, the demand for analytical training is high, but the capacity to receive this type of training is often low. The task of developing a training component for local analysts and personnel within organizations such as CIDA and introducing policy analysts to *CIFP* capabilities, began in earnest during Phase II of the project. The training component was developed to build local conflict analysis capacity and provide a means of assisting local analysts in identifying and assessing relevant factors that operate as causes and/or accelerators of crises.

The training process unfolds with an introduction of basic concepts of conflict analysis, and the rationale for employing quantitative analysis as a complement to qualitative monitoring. The risk assessment and quantitative indicator analysis components of the training curriculum were developed in consultation with *FEWER* and WANEP (West African Network for Peace) at a Training of Trainer Sessions (TOTs) held in Ghana, Fall 2001.

Online Training Presentations

- ◆ *Early Warning and Risk Assessment (01/03/2002)*
- ◆ *Bosnia and Beyond (01/03/2002)*
- ◆ *Towards a Risk Assessment and Early Warning Capability (13/12/2001)*
- ◆ *Conflict Sensitive Approaches to Development, Humanitarian Assistance and Peace-Building (26/11/2002)*
- ◆ *Afghanistan Conflict Diagnostic (17/11/2002)*
- ◆ *CPR: Early Warning and Preventative Measures Workshop (December 5-7 2001)*
- ◆ *Training of Trainers II: Mano River Union Report to the Westminster Foundation for Democracy*

Several TOT sessions have been held over the course of 2001-2003 in a number of regions. Some training sessions have been conducted in collaboration with

the *FEWER* network while others have been provided in collaboration with non-*FEWER* partners.

While the training component of the *CIFP* project has been well received both domestically and internationally it will be necessary to further develop this component and provide a more robust programme. For this reason, *CIFP* has collaborated with *FEWER* and other network partners on additional funding proposals to support this work.

Training Sessions to date

August 2001: *CIFP*'s PI participated in a one week training of trainers in partnership with *FEWER*, *FAST* and *WANEP* in order to prepare local analysts in the methodologies of early warning, risk assessment and response strategies and to facilitate the introduction of the *CIFP* Risk Assessment reporting mechanism into the *FEWER* early warning framework. Participants were drawn from all of the West African States as well as Nigeria and Cameroon. An external assessment of this training is available from *FEWER*. Follow on activities include additional training sessions and the establishment of a West African Early Warning capability.

October 2001: In his role as a member of the UNDP/SEE-EWS advisory board *CIFP*'s Principal investigator participated in a three day presentation and overview of the *CIFP* methodology for the UNDP South East Europe Early Warning System. Participants were drawn from the UNDP's Balkan's EWS. A *CIFP* risk assessment report on SEE was prepared as a follow-on activity. A submission for funding to develop an enhanced UNDP SEEWS was submitted but not funded.

January 2002: *CIFP*'s PI participated in a one week training of trainers in partnership with *FEWER*, *FAST* and the GZO Peace Initiative in order to prepare local analysts in the methodologies of early warning, risk assessment and response strategies and to facilitate the introduction of the *CIFP* Risk Assessment reporting mechanism into the *FEWER* early warning framework. Participants were drawn from all of the Philippines but specifically Mindanao. An external assessment of this training is available from *FEWER*. A report was prepared on risks in South East Asia.

March 2002: A *CIFP* team member participated in the *FIRST* of several three day training sessions for the Development Assistance Community organized by the Peacebuilding Unit of CIDA and *FEWER*. Participants were drawn from major donor country programmes. In preparation for the training, *CIFP* completed a West Africa Risk Assessment report.

May 2002: *CIFP*'s PI participated in the second of several three day training sessions for the Development Assistance Community organized by the Peacebuilding Unit of CIDA and *FEWER*. Participants were drawn from major donor country programmes. In preparation for the training *CIFP* completed a South East Asia Risk Assessment report.

October 2002: *CIFP*'s PI participated in a three day risk assessment and early warning training for the Emirates Centre for Strategic Studies in Abu Dhabi in collaboration with *FAST* and *FEWER*. Participants included members of the UAE military command and government.

February 2003: The PI participated in a one week training of trainers in partnership with *FEWER* and the Nairobi Peace Initiative in order to prepare local analysts in the methodologies of early warning, risk assessment and response strategies and to facilitate the introduction of the *CIFP* Risk Assessment reporting mechanism into the *FEWER* early warning framework. Participants were drawn from all of the Great Lakes region. An external assessment of this training is available from *FEWER*. A Great Lakes Risk Assessment was prepared in advance.

Internet Presence

Maintaining and expanding *CIFP*'s internet presence is an integral component in the future growth of the project. The entire website was overhauled in 2001 to allow for more efficient querying of the data and to make the *CIFP* database more accessible and compatible for our partners and users. The importance of redesigning the website was identified as a priority in the May 2000 Needs Assessment. Consequently, considerable effort was expended on increasing the user friendliness of the website. The new website, was launched in the fall of 2001.

Since launching the revised version of the website there has been a growing interest in the site and *CIFP* outputs. However maintaining a high quality internet presence requires ongoing maintenance. *CIFP*'s analysis and reporting is not static. The reporting, analysis and data in particular need to be updated on a

regular basis. Therefore updating the project's resources requires ongoing maintenance of *CIFP*'s website. There has been considerable discussion of returning to a registered user format for the website which would require additional changes to the existing website. A registered user page would assist *CIFP* team members in tracking the number of *CIFP* users and to assist in strategically identifying new partners and potential outreach activities.

Mapping Component of the Website

Due to the project receiving slightly less funding than originally budgeted in the November 1999 proposal, *CIFP* decided to move ahead with implementing only the *FIRST* stage of mapping capabilities outlined in the proposal.

Work began in the development of an online MapServer to integrate map content into the website in early 2002. The mapping facility allows for dynamic real time map querying, and data is presented in colour-coded formats that correspond with *CIFP*'s unique 9-point system of indexing raw data.

The current version of *CIFP*'s mapping facility is available through existing queries. However due to funding constraints and a limited timeline, the mapping element of the website remains in this early stage. The fundamental features of the mapping facility have been implemented. In order to complete the installation of this capability, and to enable *CIFP*'s clients to use the MapServer independently of other queries, additional resources will be required.

The Private Sector

A leading element of the third and fourth phases of the *CIFP* project has been the development of a Private Sector early warning and risk assessment division. In developing a private sector specific capability *CIFP* team members have produced several background reports as well as a business-oriented risk assessment methodology.

The primary thrust of *CIFP*'s new Private Sector division has been to identify the role of the private sector in preventing conflict. The division's reports focus largely on multinational corporations, particularly firms operating in extractive, infrastructure and heavy industry sectors. The MNC focus is based on two primary assumptions: First that the risk and responsibilities of MNCs in conflict-prone regions are distinct from those concerning other types of private sector actors and secondly, that the activities of MNCs in these strategically sensitive sectors can potentially exacerbate conflict. The research and analysis activities of the Private Sector division relate specifically to the risk assessment needs of MNCs, while identifying a role for *CIFP* in providing risk assessment services to the private sector.

Private Sector and Conflict Prevention Background and Methodology Reports

- ◆ *Private Sector Risk Analysis and Conflict Impact Assessment: Measuring the Reverse Flow of Risk* (01/12/2002)
- ◆ *The Private Sector and Conflict Prevention Mainstreaming* (24/10/2002)
- ◆ *Fuelling Conflict or Financing Peace and Development: Part 1* (25/10/2002)
- ◆ *Fuelling Conflict or Financing Peace and Development: Part 2* (25/10/2002)

In addition to generating several private sector related background reports, team members in this division have been hard at work developing a risk assessment template for use in and by the private sector. The *Private Sector Risk Analysis and Conflict Impact Assessment: Measuring the Reverse Flow of Risk* was completed in December 2002. However, in light of *CIFP's* goals for developing the division's activities into a marketable service that can be provided to client firms, only the executive summary is available for public viewing on the *CIFP* website.

While the development of the private sector risk assessment template was funded, in part by David Carment's Petro-Canada Young Innovator Award, a large majority of the research activities conducted in the private sector division have proceeded independently of long-term funding sources. For this reason, the reports generated by the private sector have served the dual purpose of developing the division's theoretical base while simultaneously acting as resources for its outreach activities.

Despite the notable progress made to date: in the establishment of this division and the production of its numerous outputs, the private sector initiative remains in its infancy. The majority of the objectives that have been set out for Phase IV of the project fall under the mandate of the private sector division. Greater strides must be made with regards to networking and partnership activities with the private sector if we are to meet the objectives for this division.

Establishing meaningful partnerships is a requirement for expanding the private sector division's activities. Enhanced partnerships with the business community and the growth of this division is an integral part of *CIFP's* long-term growth strategy. *CIFP* team members are currently exploring opportunities for additional sources of funding as well as seeking out a partner firm interested in testing the risk assessment template. Until a pilot company or an investment firm is identified to explore such a relationship and implement the risk assessment template this division's activities will remain research oriented.

Future Funding

CIFP team members are currently pursuing a number of avenues for sources of funding. Among the opportunities being investigated are:

- ◆ *CIFP* is currently in talks with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) for an "Internet based early warning system." This would entail having local experts or policy experts using internet questionnaires regarding their country of expertise. The questionnaires would provide information regarding conflict accelerators or triggers taking place in that country, that could be paired with *CIFP*'s structural information to monitor situations and identify policy options. Information would be regularly updated. A pilot has already been arranged in West Africa. *CIFP* and SIPRI are currently planning a workshop in Ottawa to develop this project further, and will submit a proposal for funding to Canadian sources in the Spring.
- ◆ *CIFP* team members are also exploring the possibility of an initiative that would involve CIDA support for the development of a 5 year collaboration between *FAST* and *CIFP* to establish an integrated network in the South Caucasus. This network would produce risk assessments and early warning reports for desk officers and possibly NGOs, by combining an indicators-based methodology with on-the-ground networks and events-based profiling.
- ◆ In February 2003, the PI conducted a training of trainers session for members of the *FEWER* network held in Nairobi, Kenya. By all accounts the training session was a success and organizers plan on holding another session in the region before the end of the year. The final report serves as an example of how local risk assessment and response training can and should be conducted. It is available upon request.
- ◆ Interest has also been expressed by CIDA's South Asia Branch to produce a conflict risk assessment report for the region. Despite some initial optimism talks have been stalled. However *CIFP* team members intend to follow up on this possibility in the near future.
- ◆ *CIFP* has also been in contact with key personnel at the *Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Global Partnership Program* with regards to the possibility of *CIFP* developing a database of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

- ◆ *CIFP* has also collaborated with *FAST* and *FEWER* on a number of joint proposals (to SSHRCC, the European Commission, the World Bank, UNHCR etc) that have been made for additional funding to expand the training programme, and to expand the network beyond the pilot phase.
- ◆ Finally, in November 2002 *CIFP* collaborated with *FEWER* and *FAST* on a joint proposal to UNHCR to implement a comprehensive early warning system. *CIFP* would be responsible for producing occasional early warning and thematic analysis, in-depth analytical country reports that would be disseminated to UNHCR personnel in high risk environments. The consortium is currently awaiting a response to this proposal from UNHCR.

This report prepared by Sonja Varga, a MA Candidate and CIFP team member and David Carment, Principal investigator. For more information contact: cifp@carleton.ca.

Appendix A: CIFP Team Members

Phase 1

Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University

Principal Investigator: *David Carment, Ph.D.*

Project Co-coordinator: Troy Joseph - Ph.D. Candidate

Research Assistant: Satender Singh - M.A.

Research Assistant: Matt Loken - M.A.

Research Assistants: Dan Purdy - M.A., Anastasia Chyz ,

IT Manager: Gerard Peets, M.A.

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Deputy Director, Policy Planning Staff (CPP): André Ouellette

Foreign Service Officer: Heather Jeffries

National Defence

Maritime Operational Research Team: Paul Sutherland

Advisor: Tony Kellett

Phase 2

Principal Investigator:

David Carment, PhD

Project Managers:

George Conway, M.A. and Susan Ampleford, M.A.

Interns:

Charity Wakaba and Nozomi Kishi

Project Research Associates:

Shannon Leah Smith - MA, NPSIA, Angelica Ospina - MA, NPSIA

Information Technology Manager: Gerard Peets, M.A.

Mapping Information Manager: Peter Pulsifer

Analysts:

Molly Johnson, Jen Helsing - MA, NPSIA, Andrew Gedris - MA, NPSIA, Alexandra Mackenzie - MA, NPSIA

Phase 3

Principal Investigator:

David Carment, PhD

David Carment is responsible for selecting the research team, the choice of country indicators, and the operationalization and analysis of these indicators.

Research Associates

Sonja Varga – MA, NPSIA

Zeynep Ersahin - MA, NPSIA

John Gazo - MA Candidate, NPSIA

Koren Marriot – MA, NPSIA

Abdul-Rasheed Draman – Ph.D. Candidate, Carleton University

Mapping Information Manager:

Peter Pulsifer - PhD Candidate, Carleton University

Khan Tran

Khan is a B.Sc. student in Computer Science. Khan designed and implemented the database query system.

Website Co-coordinators:

Karla Adamsons

Mahi Khallaf – MA, NPSIA

Phase 4

Principal Investigator:

David Carment, PhD

David Carment is responsible for selecting the research team, the choice of country indicators, and the operationalization and analysis of these indicators.

Research Associates:

Leah Berger - MA, NPSIA

Ashley Campbell - MA, NPSIA

Caroline Delany - MA Candidate, NPSIA

Careesa Gee - MA Candidate, NPSIA

Juliette Gundy - MA, NPSIA

Megan Price - MA Candidate, NPSIA

Anthony Romanelli - MA Candidate, NPSIA

Sonja Varga - MA, NPSIA

Website Co-coordinator:

Maryam Moayed -MA Candidate, NPSIA

Maryam is a B.Sc Computer Science graduate of York University. She is responsible for content management and script modifications.

Appendix B: List of Selected Outputs

Risk Assessments, Background, Methodological and Private Sector Reports

Conflict Risk Assessment Report: Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, and Ukraine (8/11/2002)

Conflict Risk Assessment Report African Great Lakes (4/11/2002)

Conflict Risk Assessment Report Sub-Sahara Africa (4/11/2002)

Conflict Risk Assessment Report Sub-Sahara Africa - Appendix A (4/11/2002)

Conflict Risk Assessment Report: West Africa: Mano River Union and Senegambia (01/04/2002)

Conflict Risk Assessment Report: Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines (01/01/2002)

The Fall-out of Military Strikes Against Afghanistan: Regional and Global Risks (10/08/2001)

Responding to Terrorism: Implications for Regional and Global Stability (30/03/2001)

Private Sector Reports

Private Sector Risk Analysis and Conflict Impact Assessment: Measuring the Reverse Flow of Risk (12/2002)

The Private Sector and Conflict Prevention Mainstreaming (24/10/2002)

Fuelling Conflict or Financing Peace and Development: Part 1 (25/10/2002)

Fuelling Conflict or Financing Peace and Development: Part 2 (25/10/2002)

Country Briefs

Afghanistan: A Risk Assessment Brief (01/02/2002)

Angola: A Risk Assessment Brief (24/10/2002)

Colombia: A Risk Assessment Brief (24/10/2002)

Democratic Republic of Congo: A Risk Assessment Brief (01/02/2002)

Kashmir: A Risk Assessment Brief (01/02/2002)

Kyrgyzstan: A Risk Assessment Brief (24/10/2002)

Philippines: A Risk Assessment Brief (24/10/2002)

Sierra Leone: A Risk Assessment Brief (01/02/2002)

Online Slide Presentations

Angola: A Risk Assessment (24/10/2002)

Conflict in Colombia (24/10/2002)

Kyrgyzstan: A Risk Assessment (24/10/2002)

Kyrgyzstan: Key Indicators of Violence (24/10/2002)

Risk Assessment: Conflict in the Philippines (24/10/2002)

Country Indicators for Foreign Policy (CIFP) (01/06/2002)

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): Risk Assessment (12/03/2002)

The Conflict in Kashmir: Risk Assessment (12/03/2002)

Early Warning and Risk Assessment (01/03/2002)

Bosnia and Beyond (01/03/2002)

Afghanistan: A Risk Assessment (15/02/2002)

Sierra Leone: Conflict Diagnosis and Outcome Scenarios (15/02/2002)

Towards a Risk Assessment and Early Warning Capability (13/12/2001)

Indicators for Caucasus and Central Asia (02/05/2000)

An Overview of South Asian Crises (16/12/1998)

Training Presentations

Early Warning and Risk Assessment (01/03/2002)

Bosnia and Beyond (01/03/2002)

Towards a Risk Assessment and Early Warning Capability (13/12/2001)

Conflict Sensitive Approaches to Development, Humanitarian Assistance and Peace-Building (26/11/2002)

Afghanistan Conflict Diagnostic (17/11/2002)

CPR: Early Warning and Preventative Measures Workshop (December 5-7 2001)

Training of Trainers II: Mano River Union Report to the Westminster Foundation for Democracy

Methodology Reports

Conflict Prevention, Gender and Early Warning: A Work in Progress (11/02/2002)

Assessing Country Risk: Creating an Index of Severity (01/05/2001)

Interim Report: April 2001 (01/04/2001)

Anticipating State Failure (19/01/2001)

Preliminary Selection of Indicators (01/12/2000)

CIFP Sample Country Survey: Kyrgyzstan (01/07/2000)

Early Warning Methodology Report (01/07/2000)

CIFP Needs Assessment Report (01/07/2000)

CIFP Sample Survey of Foreign Policy Analysts (01/07/2000)

Early Warning Methods: Background Report and Methodological Notes (Summer 2000)

CIFP Risk Assessment Indicator Definitions

CIFP Methodology, Data Descriptions, Data Sources

Risk Assessment Template (01/08/2001) 247K

Methodology of Sources for Indicators for the Caucasus and Central Asia (15/06/2001)

Assessing Country Risk: Creating an Index of Severity (01/05/2001)

All reports can be obtained from the *CIFP* site.

Appendix C: Planned Activities

- ◆ Coordinating efforts with SIPRI to develop an internet based early warning capability.
- ◆ Pursuing a project in collaboration between *FAST* to develop an integrated network in the South Caucasus. This *CIFP* would produce risk assessments and early warning reports for desk officers and possibly NGOs.
- ◆ Awaiting the response to the joint proposal submitted to UNHCR to implement a comprehensive early warning system. *CIFP* would be responsible for producing occasional early warning and thematic analysis, in-depth analytical country reports that would be disseminated to UNHCR personnel in high risk environments.
- ◆ Anticipating future training sessions and outreach activities in response to demands of *CIFP* partners. A training of trainers session for members of the *FEWER* network held in Nairobi, Kenya. By all accounts the training session was a success and organizers intend to hold another session in the region before the end of the year.
- ◆ Planning on introducing the possibility of updating the Conflict Risk Assessment Report: Mano River Union and Senegambia. In light of the recent events in the region it is opportune to update the report to reflect the current situation.
- ◆ Updating the database. *CIFP* team members are currently in the process of updating the dataset. Once completed *CIFP* team members will be well positioned to conduct any number of risk assessment reports.
- ◆ Members of the Private Sector Division are actively searching for a corporate partner for a pilot study of mainstreaming conflict risk. This pilot study will not only enable *CIFP*'s private sector analysts to test the template, but also to produce a risk assessment report that can be utilized to further the division's corporate marketing activities.
- ◆ Continued integration into the *FEWER* network.