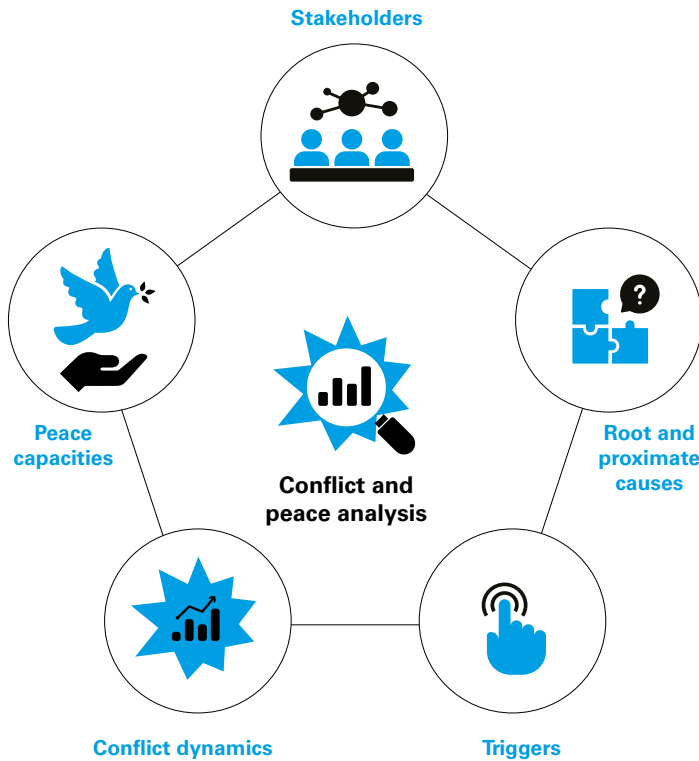


Step 5

What do we need to know?

Figure 5 Key elements of a UNICEF CPA

Adapted from UNICEF Guide to Conflict Analysis



UNICEF's [Guide to Conflict Analysis](#) outlines the **key elements of a mandate-relevant CPA** – including the examination of causes, dynamics, triggers, stakeholders, and peace capacities. The section below unpacks each of these elements through a WASH-distinct lens, while a sample of practical and visual tools to support data collection is included in CPA Tool 4 'Sample Conflict and Peace Analysis Tools'. CPA data can be collected through stakeholder inputs (e.g. community consultations, focus groups discussions, key informant interviews), or through technical WASH assessments that integrate a conflict lens (e.g. ESIA, WASH feasibility study). In both cases the below can be adapted to provide a tailored and simple analytical framework – [see CPA Tool 1 'Age and Gender-Sensitive WASH Conflict and Peace Analysis framework' for guiding questions under each category](#):

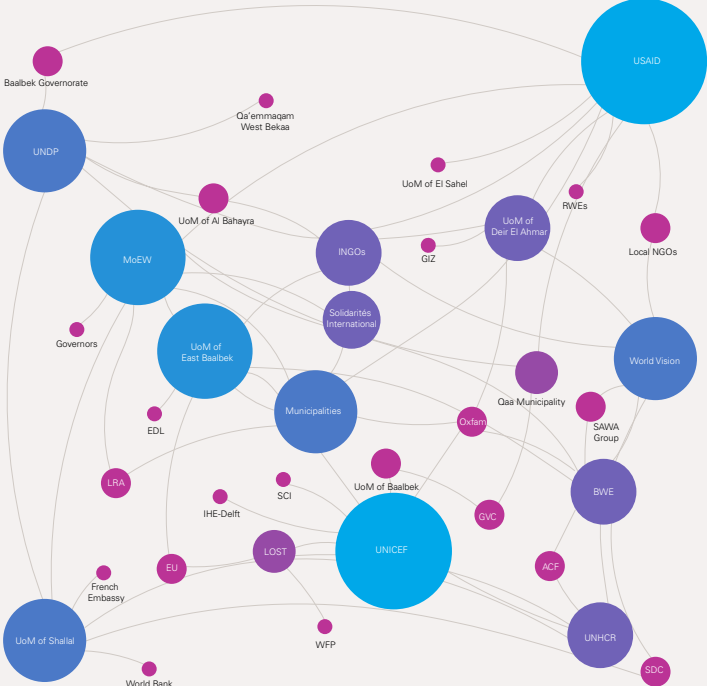
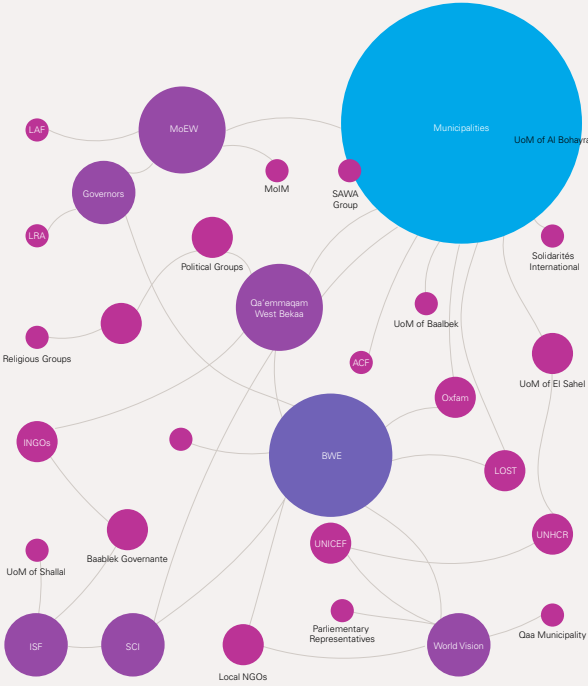
- **WASH-relevant conflict causes:** Refer to the underlying socioeconomic, cultural and institutional factors and relevant WASH interactions that create conditions for destructive conflict and violence e.g. poor governance, systematic discrimination, lack of political participation, unequal economic opportunity, grievances over natural resource allocation.
- **WASH-relevant conflict triggers:** are sudden or acute events that 'trigger' destructive conflict and violence. When working in a conflict context, it is critical to be aware of the potential triggers that can contribute to the outbreak or further escalation of tensions and violent conflict, and understand what consequences and impact these triggers can have on stakeholders and the implementation of WASH programmes.
- **WASH Stakeholder analysis and interactions (mapping):** provides an understanding of key actors' perspectives, needs and interactions with each other and the conflict context. This can provide you with new insight regarding how to engage in collaborative and inclusive partnerships, as well as stakeholders to target with new and/or adapted WASH programming – see the following country case example.
- **WASH-relevant Conflict dynamics – including water access and governance:** Understanding the 'pulse' of a conflict context requires awareness of the conflict dynamics, including patterns/trends and forces that connect or divide social groups. For example, what are WASH-relevant trends linked to the conflict that reoccur cyclically, and windows of opportunity for WASH programmatic responses?
- **WASH-relevant peace capacities:** refers to institutions, groups, traditions, events, rituals, processes/mechanisms, and people, who are positioned and equipped to address WASH-related conflict constructively and build/sustain peace through their engagement in WASH interventions. Identifying peace capacities through CPA is foundational to defining potential peacebuilding programming entry points for UNICEF sector work. Peace capacities can become the building blocks through which peacebuilding can be supported.

CASE STUDY

Social Network Analysis to explore stakeholder influence on WASH-related conflict

In Lebanon, UNICEF has partnered with the American University of Beirut to implement a social network analysis (SNA) has been employed to examine WASH-related conflict dynamics in areas identified as hotspots for conflict. This will inform locations of pilot projects to reduce conflict and build peace through conflict-sensitive WASH. The purpose of the SNA is to **identify the stakeholders who could be influential** in resolving tension at the district level by analyzing their communication and collaboration. SNA is used to visualize and examine the structure of social relationships and interaction in any given group.

- Role of municipalities is highlighted in both networks.
- Political groups and religious authorities play a great and influential role.
- Support of INGOs, IGOs, and their local partners is present.
- Water-related conflict resolution involves more loyal actors.



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The above categories can be integrated into a GRIP multi-hazard child-centred WASH risk assessment – see below:

RESOURCE BOX



Understanding how the main elements of a conflict analysis can be integrated in the GRIP risk analysis framework:

- A **stakeholder analysis** may also be included under the ‘capacities’ element of the broader risk analysis.
- **Conflict dynamics** may also be looked at as an aspect of the ‘capacities’ and ‘vulnerabilities’ elements of the broader risk analysis.
- **Root and proximate causes** may also be looked at as aspects of the ‘capacities’ and ‘vulnerabilities’ elements of the broader risk analysis.
- **Triggers** are closely linked to the ‘likelihood’ and ‘exposure’ elements of the broader risk analysis and may be looked at as part of these elements.
- **Peace capacities** may be looked as an aspect of the ‘capacities’ element of the broader risk analysis.

Source: GRIP Assessment – Module 2 Risk Analysis