

**AN ARCHITECTURE FOR BUILDING
PEACE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL:**

I. INTRODUCTION

0. The first part of the introduction discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter and the role of the research in addressing the current challenges in the field.

1. The second part of the introduction provides a brief overview of the research methodology and the structure of the paper. It outlines the key sections and the flow of the argument, ensuring that the reader has a clear understanding of the paper's organization.

2. The third part of the introduction discusses the theoretical framework and the key concepts that underpin the research. It explains how these concepts are applied to the study and how they relate to the research objectives.

3. The fourth part of the introduction discusses the significance of the research and its potential contributions to the field. It highlights the novel aspects of the study and the ways in which it advances the current understanding of the subject matter.

4. The fifth part of the introduction discusses the limitations of the study and the directions for future research. It acknowledges the constraints of the research and identifies areas where further investigation is needed to fully understand the subject matter.

5. The sixth part of the introduction discusses the ethical considerations of the research and the steps taken to ensure the integrity and transparency of the study. It highlights the commitment to ethical research practices and the importance of maintaining the highest standards of academic integrity.

6. The seventh part of the introduction discusses the practical implications of the research and the ways in which the findings can be applied to real-world situations. It highlights the potential for the research to inform policy and practice and to make a positive impact on society.

7. The eighth part of the introduction discusses the acknowledgments and the contributions of the individuals and organizations that supported the research. It expresses gratitude for the assistance and support provided throughout the study and acknowledges the role of each contributor.

8. The ninth part of the introduction discusses the conclusion and the final thoughts of the researcher. It summarizes the key findings of the study and offers a final perspective on the research and its implications for the field.

Local peace committees are often established in response to a specific conflict or crisis. They may be formed by community members, religious leaders, or other local stakeholders. These committees typically focus on addressing the immediate needs of the community, such as providing humanitarian aid, facilitating dialogue between conflicting parties, and promoting reconciliation. They may also play a role in monitoring and reporting on human rights violations and advocating for accountability. The effectiveness of local peace committees depends on their legitimacy, resources, and the support of the wider community and national authorities.

III. WHAT CAN LOCAL PEACE COMMITTEES DO?

- **enable communication** – Local peace committees can facilitate communication between conflicting parties, helping to build trust and understanding. They can also act as a bridge between the community and national authorities, ensuring that local concerns are heard and addressed.
- **prevent or contain violence** – Local peace committees can play a role in preventing or containing violence by monitoring tensions, identifying potential flashpoints, and taking early action to de-escalate conflicts. They can also provide a safe space for dialogue and negotiation, reducing the need for violence.
- **play a facilitation or mediation role in local peacemaking processes** – Local peace committees can facilitate dialogue and mediation between conflicting parties, helping to reach a peaceful resolution. They can also provide support and encouragement to the parties involved, helping them to overcome obstacles and build a sustainable peace.
- **facilitate dialogue** – Local peace committees can provide a platform for dialogue and discussion, allowing community members to express their views and concerns. This can help to build a sense of community and shared responsibility, and can also lead to the development of local peace agreements.
- **convey information between local and national levels** – Local peace committees can act as a channel of communication between the community and national authorities, conveying local concerns and needs to the national level. They can also disseminate information from the national level to the community, helping to build awareness and understanding of national policies and initiatives.

- **Wahlrecht**: Wahlberechtigt sind alle Deutschen, die das 18. Lebensjahr vollendet haben und ihren Wohnsitz in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland haben. Wahlberechtigt sind auch die in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland lebenden Ausländer, die die Staatsangehörigkeit eines Mitgliedslandes der Europäischen Union besitzen.
 - **Wahlverfahren**: Die Wahl erfolgt durch geheime Stimmabgabe in einer Wahlkabine. Die Wahlberechtigten wählen die Mitglieder des Bundestages und der Landesparlamente. Die Wahlverfahren sind durch das Grundgesetz und die Wahlgesetze geregelt.
 - **Wahlkreis**: Die Wahlberechtigten wählen die Mitglieder des Bundestages in Wahlkreisen. Die Wahlkreise sind durch das Grundgesetz und die Wahlgesetze geregelt.
- Die Wahlberechtigten wählen die Mitglieder des Bundestages und der Landesparlamente. Die Wahlverfahren sind durch das Grundgesetz und die Wahlgesetze geregelt.

2.

V. A NATIONAL PEACE ARCHITECTURE TO SUPPORT PEACE AT ALL LEVELS

political, technical, and administrative support.

A national multi-stakeholder forum

In Sierra Leone, the national 'peace architecture' underpins all LPC activities, and has provided the basis for the committees to play an important role in mediating conflict prior to and during national elections. The committees also successfully promoted reconciliation among political parties after clashes between their supporters in several areas.

A technical facility

Administrative support can offer

VI. EXTERNAL SUPPORT

As a result of the 2008 financial crisis, the UNDP has received a significant amount of external support from various countries and organizations. This support is crucial for the UNDP's operations and its ability to provide assistance to developing countries. The support is primarily in the form of grants and loans, which are used to fund various projects and programs. The UNDP also receives support in the form of technical assistance and expertise from various countries and organizations.

The UNDP's external support is primarily from developed countries, including the United States, the European Union, and Japan. These countries provide support through various mechanisms, such as bilateral aid, multilateral organizations, and international organizations. The UNDP also receives support from a number of other countries and organizations, including the United Kingdom, Canada, and the World Bank. The support is used to fund a wide range of projects and programs, including poverty reduction, governance, and disaster relief.

The UNDP's external support is also used to fund its operations and its ability to provide assistance to developing countries. The support is used to cover the UNDP's administrative costs, as well as the costs of its various projects and programs. The UNDP's external support is a key source of funding for its operations and its ability to provide assistance to developing countries. The UNDP's external support is also used to fund its operations and its ability to provide assistance to developing countries.

VII. HOW CAN the UNDP HELP?

The UNDP can help in a number of ways, including providing technical assistance, expertise, and funding. The UNDP can also help in the form of grants and loans, which are used to fund various projects and programs. The UNDP can also help in the form of technical assistance and expertise from various countries and organizations. The UNDP's external support is a key source of funding for its operations and its ability to provide assistance to developing countries.



LOCAL PEACE COMMITTEES

United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
New York, New York
10017 USA

www.undp.org/LPC