FRAGILE AND CONFLICT-AFFECTED SETTINGS IN NIMD PROGRAMMES

SOUTHERN CAUCASUS

The post-Soviet states in the Southern Caucasus have faced similar as well as different challenges and obstacles in the process of democratization. Furthermore, the geopolitical situation in this region makes for a highly complex international environment, posing its own challenges towards peace, security and democracy.

GUATEMALA

Although the 1996 peace accords initially paved the way for deepening democracy in Guatemala, recent developments - including the infiltration of criminal networks in politics - have translated into significant democratic setbacks, accompanied by repression and polarisation.

MALI

In 2012, a military coup d'état resulted in a political crisis in Mali. Currently, violent conflict is ongoing in several regions of Mali, severely affecting the political system and the relationships between its political actors.

MYANMAR

After decades of authoritarian military regimes, Myanmar has embarked upon a transition towards a democratic regime. New political parties, as well as former military and armed ethnic movements, are seeking a place in the emerging democratic system, which is still hampered by distrust and limited democratic skills and capacities.

HONDURAS

In Honduras, one of the most violent countries in the world, the political system is trying to recover from the backlash of the 2009 coup d'état, while suffering from the devastating effects of widespread crime and powerful drug syndicates.

SOUTH SUDAN

After its independence in 2011, factional disputes led to the eruption of a civil war in 2013, undermining South Sudan's fledgling democratic political system.

BURUNDI

Burundi has witnessed decades of violent civil conflict between ethnic groups. Despite the fact that a peace process has made democratic transition possible, strong political distrust and a lack of inclusive dialogue between different groups continue to pose significant challenges.

COLOMBIA

The conflict between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) has plagued Colombia for many years but has now led to a peace process. The inclusiveness of this process, and FARC's role in Colombia's political future, will be crucial to its success.

ZIMBABWE

The contested 2008 presidential elections led to an upsurge in political violence and a five-year period of power-sharing between the main political parties. Since the 2013 elections, relations between the former liberation movement ZANU-PF and opposition parties have remained polarised.

MOZAMBIQUE

A decade-long violent struggle between the ruling Frelimo regime and opposing Renamo movement in Mozambique eventually led to a peace accord in 1992. The legacy of war, including the strong political divisions between the two main parties, still plays a large role in Mozambican politics today.

KENYA

Although Kenya has not recently experienced civil war or an authoritarian regime, its electoral crisis in 2007 triggered widespread ethnic violence. In order to avoid such a crisis in the future, enhancing trust and inclusiveness within Kenya's political system is of vital importance.