

Building Peace: An Annotated Resource Pack

Paper Series of the Technical Working Group on the Confluence of Urban Safety and Peacebuilding Practice

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This paper provides an overview of key resources highlighting promising practices in the broader peacebuilding field. The documents have been selected from large pool of free-access online resources published between 2010 and 2015 focusing on lessons learned and practical experiences. The resource pack is structured along 11 categories:

1. Peacebuilding practice
2. Mediation practices
3. Engagement with armed groups
4. Mediation support
5. National dialogue
6. Architectures for peace
7. Armed violence reduction and prevention
8. Responses to criminal violence
9. Responses to electoral violence
10. Monitoring and evaluation of peacebuilding activities
11. Online resource platforms

These categories do not have the ambition to reflect a comprehensive picture of peacebuilding practices but serve as an entry point to broader peacebuilding practices for practitioners of other fields.

This paper is a contribution to an exchange of promising practices between urban safety and peacebuilding fields that occurs as part of the *Technical Working Group on the Confluence of Urban Safety and Peacebuilding Practice*. The Technical Working Group brings together focal points on urban safety with practitioners from the community of peacebuilding, peace mediation and conflict prevention in order to help craft solutions to the rapidly increasing risk of conflict and insecurity in urban settings.

The Geneva Peacebuilding Platform does not necessarily endorse any particular publication or findings. They also do not necessarily reflect any particular view of Geneva Peacebuilding Platform.

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The Geneva Peacebuilding Platform is a joint project of four institutions:



QUNO
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1. Peacebuilding practices

Geneva Peacebuilding Platform (2015) *White Paper on Peacebuilding*. Geneva: Geneva Peacebuilding Platform.

<http://www.gpplatform.ch/white-papers/whitepapers> (English, French, Spanish)

The White Paper on Peacebuilding reflects a 12-month collaborative multi-stakeholder initiative with peacebuilding professionals from all regions coordinated by the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform. The aim of this exercise is to present a range of voices and perspectives about the challenges, opportunities and future of peacebuilding practice.

***Challenge of Sustaining Peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture*. 30 June 2015. United Nations Document A/69/968 - S/2015/490**

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/968

This report represents the first stage of a two-stage review of the United Nation's peacebuilding architecture, in addition to the operational entities of the United Nations active in peacebuilding. In the eyes of the Advisory Group "the Organization's peacebuilding architecture cannot be understood as limited to the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office. Rather, the shortcomings in efforts to fill the gaping hole in the Organization's institutional machinery for building peace are systemic in nature. They result from a generalized misunderstanding of the nature of peacebuilding and, even more, from the fragmentation of the United Nations into separate silos."

Alliance for Peacebuilding (AfP) (2012) *Peacebuilding 2.0: Mapping the Boundaries of an Expanding Field*. Washington D.C. AfP.

http://www.allianceforpeacebuilding.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/AfP-Mapping-Report_online_FINAL.pdf

"In order to reach its full potential, the field must move from Peacebuilding 1.0 – the existing dynamic yet disconnected series of peacebuilding activities across a broad range of sectors – to Peacebuilding 2.0 – a more unified field that harnesses the collective energy of all peacebuilding interventions and creates joint impact that leads to more stable, resilient societies. The challenge of Peacebuilding 2.0 is to coordinate, communicate, and learn across the current disparate sectors as well as understand how a more expansive field can operate beyond the sum of its individual parts."

Chetail, V. and O. Jütersonk (2015) *Peacebuilding: A Review of the Academic Literature*. White Paper Series No. 13. Geneva: Geneva Peacebuilding Platform.

<http://www.gpplatform.ch/whitepapers/discussions/discussions>

"The notion of building peace in conflict-affected states and societies is not new, and certainly not one invented by the United Nations (UN). Contemporary discussions, nonetheless, might very well give this impression, not least since the inauguration of the UN's 'peacebuilding architecture' ... But the endeavour to build peace is, of course, much more than the activities of a particular (legal and political) institutional set-up. Indeed, peacebuilding has gained in prominence – not just in specialised academic and practitioner circles, but also in the public discourse at large."

2. Mediation practices

United Nations (2012) *UN Guidance for Effective Mediation*. New York: United Nations

<http://peacemaker.un.org/guidance-effective-mediation>

"The United Nations has drawn on its extensive experience as well as the expertise of partners to develop practical guidance material to support mediation actors. ... The Guidance is designed as a reference document, drawing on the experiences of Member States, the United Nations system, regional, sub-regional and other international organizations, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, religious leaders, the academic community, as well as mediators and mediation specialist."

Griffiths, M., and T. Whitfield. 2010. *Mediation Ten Years On: Opportunities and Challenges for Peacemaking*. Geneva: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.

http://www.hdcentre.org/uploads/tx_news/37Mediating10yrsropped.pdf.

"Drawing on experience in Africa, the Middle East and South and South East Asia, the authors discuss challenging patterns of armed conflict. They emphasise that mediation has transformed dramatically over the last decade. The United Nations is no longer the sole multilateral mediator: regional organisations are playing an important role, and individual states are increasingly active. Mini-coalitions of states have emerged to support peacemaking and there has been a rise in the number of independent mediators" (c.f. GSDRC summary).

Isoaho, E., and Tuuli, S. (2013) *From Pre-Talks to Implementation: Lessons Learned from Mediation Processes*. Helsinki: Crisis Management Initiative.

http://www.cmi.fi/images/stories/publications/reports/2013/lessons_learned_from_mediation_processes.pdf

"This publication intends to offer useful insights for anyone involved in mediation processes by gathering experience-based lessons learnt from international mediation practitioners. In addition to these lessons, there are some common factors that all mediators, notwithstanding the conflict they are working on, need to take into account." This publication is structured along four chapters: pre-talks phase, talks phase, agreement phase and implementation phase. The "Three Ps of Mediation" (Problem, People and Process) is a methodology for the identification of key questions to assess a given mediation setting.

Cockayne, J. (2013) *Strengthening Mediation to Deal with Criminal Agendas*. Geneva: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.

http://www.hdcentre.org/uploads/tx_news/Strengthening-mediation-to-deal-with-criminal-agendas.pdf

This paper argues that ignoring criminal agendas may lead to the unintentional spoiling of peace processes. Building on the lessons of Sierra Leone, Guatemala, the Niger Delta, Myanmar, and Colombia and the experience from the gang truces, violence interruption and community violence management the paper highlights that mediation practice can be strengthened to better deal with criminal agenda. Recommendations point to better preparation of mediators, clarity about consent and inclusive ownership of the process, the importance of the mediator's impartiality, and the opportunities of existing legal frameworks, especially in terms of the effective use of amnesties and transitional justice arrangements to counter crime and criminal violence.

3. Engagement with armed groups

Whitfield, T. (2010) *Engaging with Armed Groups: Dilemmas and Options for Mediators*. Geneva: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.

http://www.hdcentre.org/uploads/tx_news/34Engagingwitharmedgroups-MPS.pdf

This guidance note “addresses engagement by those working toward peace processes which involve formal interaction between leaders. The focus is on the dilemmas, challenges and risks involved in a mediator’s early contacts with an armed group and subsequent engagement as interlocutor, message-carrier, adviser and/or facilitator – all roles that may precede and accompany formal negotiation between parties to a conflict.”

Yousuf, Z. and S. Hasbeslagh (2015) *Local Engagement with Armed Groups: In the Midst of Violence*. ACCORD Insight. London: Conciliation Resources.

<http://www.c-r.org/resources/local-engagement-armed-groups-midst-violence-0>

“International policy is ambiguous on whether or not to talk to non-state armed groups. But while states equivocate, local populations may already be in contact. This second Accord Insight looks at how local actors organise to enter into dialogue with armed groups and challenge their use of violence.”

Avasiloae, S. Działkowiec, P. Papenfuss, T. (2014) *Engaging with Radical Groups in Conflicts: What Can we Accomplish Through Dialogue?* Geneva: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.

http://www.hdcentre.org/uploads/tx_news/HD-Oslo-Forum-2014.pdf

This publication discusses interactions with radical groups in conflicts. It mainly discusses the limits of negotiations and when it is advantageous to use a hybrid policy involving both negotiations and the use of force. The publication draws on examples from Colombia, South Sudan, and Syria.

Modirzadeh, N.K., D.A. Lewis, C. Bruderlein (2011) *Humanitarian Engagement Under Counter-Terrorism: A Conflict of Norms and the Emerging Policy Landscape*. IRRIC 93(883).

<https://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/review/2011/irrc-883-modirzadeh-lewis-bruderlein.pdf>

“This article identifies two countervailing sets of norms – one promoting humanitarian engagement with non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in armed conflict in order to protect populations in need, and the other prohibiting such engagement with listed ‘terrorist’ groups in order to protect security – and discusses how this conflict of norms might affect the capacity of humanitarian organizations to deliver life-saving assistance in areas under the control of one of these groups. The article concludes by sketching ways in which humanitarian organizations might respond to the identified tensions.”

Quinney N. and A. H. Coyne (2011) *Talking to Groups that Use Terror*. Washington D.C.: United States Institute of Peace.

<http://www.usip.org/publications/talking-groups-use-terror>

This handbook deals with peacebuilding and mediation involving proscribed armed groups. The book builds on key questions facing mediators in the post 9/11 era: “How should mediators deal with groups that use terror? Should a mediator ... resolutely exclude them from any form of participation in the peace process?”

4. Mediation support

Lehmann-Larsen, S. (2014) *Effectively Supporting Mediation: Developments, Challenges and Requirements*. Oslo Forum Papers No.3. Geneva: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.

http://mediationsupportnetwork.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Oslo_Forum_paper_n_3_-_Effectively_supporting_mediation_-_WEB.pdf

This document provides guidelines to strengthen capacity-building of mediation support structures in international and regional organizations. The four chapters focus on operational support, institutional capacity building and training, knowledge management and research, and networking and experience-sharing.

UNDP (2014) *Supporting Insider Mediation: Strengthening Resilience to Conflict and Turbulence*. New York: UNDP.

<http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis%20prevention/Supporting-Insider-Mediation---Strengthening-Resilience-to-Conflict-and-Turbulence--EU%20Guidance%20Note.pdf>

"This guidance note builds on the experience of UNDP and the European Union in supporting national counterparts in preventing and resolving violent tensions, and is the first attempt at documenting and distilling best practices on insider mediation. A key "lesson" from recent UN and international experience is that peace processes and agreements often founder due to the lack of internal capacity to manage sub-national conflicts, or to sustain the original agreement as new issues and tensions emerge. Unlike external mediation, insider mediation draws upon the abilities of institutions or individuals that are seen as "insiders" within a given context to broker differences, build consensus, and resolve conflict."

African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)(2014) *African Union Mediation Support Handbook*. Johannesburg: ACCORD.

<http://mediationsupportnetwork.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/AU-Mediation-Support-Handbook-2014.pdf>

"This handbook is intended to facilitate an engagement with the theory and practice of mediation within the context of African Union mandated interventions. It therefore includes case studies, examples and anecdotes all intended to illustrate and demonstrate the logic as well as the purpose of mediation." The publication provides an overview of the AU's peacebuilding structures and a roadmap and key tools to implement a mediation process.

Herbolzheimer, K. and Leslie, E. (2013) *Innovation in Mediation Support: The International Contact Group in Mindanao*. Practice Paper. London: Conciliation Resources

http://www.c-r.org/sites/c-r.org/files/PracticePaper_MindanaoICG_ConciliationResources_0.pdf

The International Contact Group in Mindanao was involved in the peacemaking process between the government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) since 2009. The negotiations had started in 1997 and involved a wide variety of actors. This report provides explanations on how this unique process emerged, the outcomes it produced and its potential use as a broader model for multi-stakeholder mediation processes.

5. National dialogue

Papagianni, K. (2014) *National Dialogue Processes in Political Transitions*. CSDN Paper No.3. Brussels: European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPOLO).

http://www.hdcentre.org/uploads/tx_news/National-Dialogue-Processes-in-Political-Transitions.pdf

“National dialogues are negotiating mechanisms intended to expand participation in political transitions beyond the political and military elites. Their ambition is to move away from elite level deal making by allowing diverse interests to influence the transitional negotiations. At the same time, national dialogues are not purely democratic processes ...” This publication addresses three main tensions arising from national dialogues processes: their size and composition, their power and mandate, and their independence as a process.

Castillejo, C. (2014) *Promoting Inclusion in Political Settlements: A Priority for International Actors?* Oslo: NOREF.

http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/e064fd8c68d1be1d33af802be5a97dd8.pdf

This document summarizes the current evidence about the inclusive political settlements in different fragile contexts. It discusses what forms, levels, and processes of inclusion are both desirable and possible. It explores lessons from Rwanda, Guatemala and Nepal where exclusion was a key driver of conflict and inclusive political settlements have been a central element of peacebuilding. Finally, the report examines the role international actors can play in shaping political settlements in fragile states and discusses some of the main entry points, dilemmas and challenges.

Sierbert, H. (2014) “National Dialogue and Legitimate Change”. ACCORD 25. London: Conciliation Resources.

<http://www.c-r.org/accord/legitimacy-and-peace-processes/national-dialogue-and-legitimate-change>

“Hannes Siebert explains how national dialogue processes seek to address entrenched and protracted conflict through constructing forums for political reform and constitutional change. National dialogues prioritise domestic ownership as the stakeholders determine the process, decision-making and implementation mechanisms. They have evolved as ways to try to fix discriminatory or dysfunctional political systems and constitutional frameworks that contribute to violent conflict. They look to bring together major political decision-makers and other stakeholders and can help to promote political representation by incorporating key interest groups in society.”

Peacebuilding Commission Working Group on Lessons Learned (2009) *Lessons Learned from National Dialogue In Post-Conflict Situations*. New York: UN Peacebuilding Support Office.

http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pdf/doc_wgll/wgll_14_oct_chair_summary.pdf

This Chair’s Report examines “the contribution of ‘national dialogue’ as a means to build confidence among national actors and to forge consensus on key political, economic and social measures in support of the peacebuilding process. Lessons learned were extracted from the case studies presented to inform the international engagement in supporting such processes in other post-conflict countries.”

6. Architectures for peace

Hopp-Nishanka, U. (2012) *Giving Peace an Address? Reflections on the Potential and Challenges of Creating Peace Infrastructures*. Berlin: Berghof Foundation. http://www.berghof-foundation.org/fileadmin/redaktion/Publications/Handbook/Dialogue_Chapters/dialogue10_hopp_nishanka_lead.pdf

"The idea of peace infrastructure is to develop mechanisms for cooperation among all relevant stakeholders, including the government, by promoting cooperative problem-solving and institutionalising a response mechanism to violent conflict ... The understanding that a dialogue process and its underlying cooperative structure are mutually enhancing is not new ... the novel focus here is on the structure – the organisation, connection and interaction – of cooperative mechanisms. While other concepts emphasise synergistic collaboration between peacebuilding interventions, the focus here is on building the structural capacities of the conflict parties and stakeholders. Changing the "hearts and minds" of conflict parties is not enough: organisational and structural capacities are required to achieve conflict transformation."

Odendaal, A. (2010) *An Architecture for Building Peace at the Local Level: A Comparative Study of Local Peace Committees*. New York: UNDP. http://www.un.org/en/land-natural-resources-conflict/pdfs/UNDP_Local%20Peace%20Committees_2011.pdf

"The study starts by briefly discussing the basic theoretical assumptions that are the basis of local peacebuilding, and by clarifying the concept local peace committees. This is followed by a systematic classification of Local Peace Committees and a description of research methods. Subsequent sections assess the impact of local peace committees and identify tentative methodological guidelines. The study concludes with recommendations for the UN system."

Kumar, C. and J. De la Haye (2012) *Hybrid Peacemaking: Building National 'Infrastructures for Peace'*, *Global Governance* 18:1.

http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis%20prevention/UNDP_BCPR_Chetan%20Kumar_Infrastructures%20for%20Peace.pdf

This article is an overview of rational, application and lessons drawn from Infrastructures for Peace. It builds on the field experience of UNDP and the trends that "potentially violent tensions and ongoing violence are increasingly insusceptible to one-time external mediation or local conflict resolution."

van Tongeren, P. (2011) *Increasing Interest in Infrastructures for Peace*. *Journal of Conflictology* 2:2.

<http://www.i4pinternational.org/files/189/5.increasing+interest+in+i4p.pdf>

"Most countries lack the capacities and structures to deal adequately with ongoing and potential violent conflict. These peace structures have a real impact: several times in the last two decades, they have proven to be effective tools for preventing or reducing violence ... There is an increasing interest in infrastructures for peace... The article describes some experiences of peace structures in South Africa, Ghana and Kenya; gives a definition of a peace infrastructure; a rationale for advancing it and the need for a multi-stakeholder dialogue on infrastructures for peace."

7. Armed violence reduction and prevention

World Health Organization (WHO)(2014) *Global Status Report on Violence Prevention 2014*. Geneva WHO.

http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/status_report/2014/report/report/en/

"The *Global status report on violence prevention 2014*, which reflects data from 133 countries, is the first report of its kind to assess national efforts to address interpersonal violence, namely child maltreatment, youth violence, intimate partner and sexual violence, and elder abuse. ... the report reviews the current status of violence prevention efforts in countries, and calls for a scaling up of violence prevention programmes; stronger legislation and enforcement of laws relevant for violence prevention; and enhanced services for victims of violence."

Muggah, R. and K. Aguirre (2013) *Mapping Citizen Security Intervention in Latin America: Reviewing the Evidence*. Oslo: NOREF.

http://igarape.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/265_91204_NOREF_Report_Muggah-Aguirre_web1.pdf

"This report considers how citizen security interventions have been operationalised across Latin America. It presents findings from a database that assembles more than 1,300 citizen security interventions across the region since the late 1990s and detects a dramatic increase in the frequency of such interventions."

Ransford, C., C. Kane, and G. Slutkin (2014) *A Disease Control Approach to Reduce Violence and Change Behaviour*. Chicago: Cure Violence.

<http://cureviolence.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Epi-Crim-Ch-21.pdf>

"Violence is not inevitable. The absolute barrier to the solution for this violence problem is not that people don't care ... , but that the strategy that has been employed to deal with violence is totally and fundamentally wrong. The Cure Violence Health Model is a new and cutting edge disease control method to reduce violence. [Cure Violence] train[s] carefully selected members of the community — trusted insiders — to anticipate where violence may occur and intervene before it erupts. And we engage the entire community to change behavior and recognize that violence is uncool and there are other solutions to conflict."

UNDP, United Nations Development Programme (2010) *Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention: What Works?* Geneva and Oslo: UNDP and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

http://www.poa-iss.org/KIT/2010_What-works.pdf

This paper brings together emerging evidence of "what works to prevent interpersonal armed violence (through firearms), primarily in non-conflict situations ... [and] provides an overview of the scale of armed violence, its impacts and the risk factors associated with it."

Gilgen, E, and L. Tracey (2011) *Contributing Evidence to Programming: Armed Violence Monitoring Systems*. Geneva: Geneva Declaration Secretariat.

<http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/general/GD-WP-2011-Contributing-Evidence-to-Programming.pdf>.

To support the trend of evidence-based policy-making "practitioners and other stakeholders are establishing new mechanisms and research tools, including armed violence monitoring systems (AVMS). ... This Working Paper ... aims to clarify the concept of AVMS and to deepen understanding of their work. It is designed to inform policy-makers and practitioners who are working on violence reduction and prevention and who are interested in supporting or establishing an AVMS."

8. Responses to criminal violence

Cockayne, J. (2011) *State Fragility, Organised Crime and Peacebuilding: Towards a More Strategic Approach*. Oslo: NOREF.

http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/2af427c8039ed02db6fd29fab1144aa8.pdf

Many fragile states offer of competitive commercial advantages for criminal networks and political leaders alike. Yet donors and international organization lack a coherent approach to tackling organized crime in fragile states. The paper is a good introduction to the nexus between conflict, crime and fragility and opens many new perspectives on what the crime-conflict nexus means for a state-centered approach to peacebuilding or conflict transformation.

Gagne, D. (2015) *The Siren Call of Militarization in Latin America*. *InsightCrime*, 19 August.

<http://www.insightcrime.org/news-analysis/explaining-appeal-militarization-latin-america>

This article asks the question why Latin American governments are attracted by 'iron fist' policies despite the "growing body of evidence suggesting that the militarization of domestic security is bad for human rights and has little impact on crime and violence in the long term." It concludes, saying that postponing a more targeted focus on integrated police reform "by continually rolling out the military foreshadows a future for Latin America distressingly similar to its present: as the world's most violent region."

I. Aguilar Umaña, B. Arévalo de León, and A. G. Táger (2014) *El Salvador: Negotiating with Gangs*. ACCORD 25. London: Conciliation Resources.

http://www.c-r.org/sites/default/files/accord25_ElSalvador.pdf

El Salvador has been a prominent example of an alternative approach to address crime and violence. The article charts the truce between two major gangs in El Salvador and analyses the political opposition that the truce encountered. The article then focuses on the process to increase the legitimacy of the truce as well as on its evolution from a de-facto ceasefire to a broader peace process to address underlying conflicts in Salvadorian society related to social exclusion and marginalization, unemployment, and a violent political culture.

Plant, K. and V. Dudouet (2015) *From Violence to Politics? Transforming Non-conventional Armed Groups*. Oslo: NOREF.

http://www.clingendael.nl/sites/default/files/Planta_Dodouet_NOREF_Fit%20for%20negotiation_Feb%202015.pdf

"This report discusses the opportunities for and dilemmas of using political incentives as a means to respond to organized violence outside the conventional arena of armed conflict. It suggests refraining from "blacklisting" actors on the basis of their "criminal", "apolitical" or "non-conflict" nature and turning instead to other possible options for engagement."

West Africa Commission on Drugs (2014) *Not Just in Transit: Drugs, the State and Society in West Africa*. An Independent Report of the West Africa Commission on Drugs.

http://www.wacommissionondrugs.org/WACD_report_June_2014_english.pdf

This report calls for addressing the drug use as a public health issue with socio-economic causes and consequences, rather than as a criminal justice matter. It also calls to actively confront corruption within governments, the security services and the judiciary which traffickers exploit. The report warns to avoid militarisation of drug policy of the kind that some Latin American countries have applied at great cost without reducing supply.

9. Responses to electoral violence

Sisk, T. (2014) *Elections in the Wake of Violence*. ACCORD 25. London: Conciliation Resources.

http://www.c-r.org/downloads/Accord25_ElectionsInTheWakeOfWar.pdf

This article sets the scene of the challenges of holding elections after major incidents of violence. It asks: Do post-war electoral processes advance peace and democracy? Or do they lend artificial legitimacy to dubious governments? Do they even induce further violence – instigating conflict, exacerbating social differences, and abetting ethnic, sectarian or religiously inspired “entrepreneurs” who mobilise around society’s fault lines in pursuit of personal power?” It argues that “the confluence of global norms and local expectations means that elections are essential to peace agreements and their successful implementation. But ... elections are but one of many turning points in transitions from war to peace and a democratic and capable state.”

West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (2013) “Harnessing local capacities for political dialogue: WANEP’s experience in the 2012 Ghanaian election”. *West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WENAP) - August 2013 Edition*

http://www.wanep.org/wanep/files/2013/aug/from_the_field_aug_2013_.pdf

This short document summarizes WANEP’s contribution to the mediation process that took place during the pre-electoral and electoral days in Ghana. The document describes the different actions undertaken by the organization in order to achieve its missions. They drafted a “Elections Dispute Management Practice for West Africa” guide, developed 36 indicators and identified the most relevant for violence identification, voter education; and implemented the “Developing National Capacity for Managing Electoral disputes” capacity building initiative (dialogue and mediation).

Rukavina de Vidovgrad, P (2015) *What Role of the Private Sector in the Prevention of Election Violence? The Case of Kenya*. Paper 13. Geneva: Geneva Peacebuilding Platform.

<http://www.gpplatform.ch/sites/default/files/PP%2013%20-%20Prevention%20and%20Business%20in%20Kenya%20-%20Jun%202015.pdf>

This paper focuses on the role of the private sector in the prevention of electoral violence. The positive contribution of the private sector to conflict prevention, mediation and alleviation is increasingly recognised in policy and academic circles, yet little research has been carried out with respect to its role in the prevention election violence. To this end, the paper considers the example of Kenya in the hope that novel lessons will be revealed for firms seeking to engage in conflict mitigation strategies related to election-related conflict.

10. Monitoring and evaluation of peacebuilding activities

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (2012) *Evaluating Peacebuilding Activities in Settings of Conflict and Fragility: Improving Learning for Results*, OECD: Paris.

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/evaluatingconflictpreventionandpeacebuilding.htm>

This document draws together the results of a collaboration between the OECD's Network on Development Evaluation and Network International network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF). It has the objective to strengthen learning and improve development results in situations of conflict and fragility, by gathering policy lessons and developing shared approaches to evaluation. To ensure its relevance and increase the evidence base, the guidance was tested during a two year test phase and was finalised in November 2012.

Stave, Svein E. (2011) "Measuring peacebuilding: challenges, tools, actions". Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre (NOREF) Policy Brief- No. 2 May 2011

http://www.peacebuilding.no/var/ezflow_site/storage/original/application/906762cb32e2eed5dc810bafa139f4ce.pdf

This Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre publication centers on the challenges and the necessary steps to measure the effects of peacebuilding. Peacebuilding does not escape the current debates on development aid efficiency and the necessity to become accountable to donors. The author gives brief recommendations, such as building capacities for and promoting a monitoring culture, to bolster evaluation and monitoring in the peacebuilding field.

Blum, A. (2014) "Improving Peacebuilding Evaluation: A Whole-of-Field Approach". United States Institute of Peace (USIP) Special Report 280-June 2011

<http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/SR-Improving-Peace-Building-Evaluation.pdf>

"Improving Peacebuilding Evaluation" is a project implemented in May 2010 by Alliance for Peace and the United States Institute for Peace (USIP). The present documents provides us with an overview of the issues faced by evaluations of peacebuilding initiatives and presents potential solutions. The latter are sorted into three categories: building consensus, strengthening norms and disrupting practices/creating alternatives.

Blum, A. Kawano-Chiu, M. (2012) "Proof of Concept" - Learning from Nine Examples of Peacebuilding Evaluation". United States Institute of Peace, Alliance for Peacebuilding

http://www.allianceforpeacebuilding.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/USIP-AfP_2011_Peacebuilding_.pdf

The following report is a follow-up on the "Improving Peacebuilding Evaluation" project and the 2011 Peacebuilding Evaluation Evidence Summit. It analyses 9 concrete examples of peacebuilding evaluations. A wide variety of themes are presented in these case studies: "Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict: The Impact of Network-Based Programming on Conflict Prevention" , "Search for Common Ground: Social Transformation through Television in Macedonia" , "Building Markets: The Peace Dividend Marketplace"

11. Online peacebuilding resource platforms

Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre

<http://www.peacebuilding.no/eng/noref/publications>

GSDRC Applied Knowledge Services

<http://www.gsdrc.org>

Peace Mediation Essentials

<http://peacemediation.ch/resources/series/essentials>

United Nations Peacemaker

<http://peacemaker.un.org>

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office

<http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pbresources.shtml>

Environmental Peacebuilding

<http://environmentalpeacebuilding.org/>

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Acknowledgements

The Geneva Peacebuilding Platform thanks Aymeric Parent for research assistance as part of his internship at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

About the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform

The Geneva Peacebuilding Platform is an inter-agency network that connects the critical mass of peacebuilding actors, resources, and expertise in Geneva and worldwide. Founded in 2008, the Platform has a mandate to facilitate interaction on peacebuilding between different institutions and sectors, and to advance new knowledge and understanding of peacebuilding issues and contexts. It also plays a creative role in building bridges between International Geneva, the United Nations peacebuilding architecture in New York, and peacebuilding activities in the field. The Platform's network comprises more than 3,000 peacebuilding professionals and over 60 institutions working on peacebuilding directly or indirectly. For more information, visit <http://www.gpplatform.ch>.

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