

Geneva Peace Calendar 2017

The Geneva Peace Calendar is an initiative of the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform to foster cooperation and synergies between Geneva-based institutions working in the fields of conflict prevention and peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies. The initiative has been piloted in 2016 with a survey across all international organizations, missions and non-governmental organizations as well as with a public event during Geneva Peace Week (7 November). The Geneva Peace Calendar consists of a survey on three questions.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study
 - a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?
 - b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?
2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?
3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

Each participant organization is responsible for its own content. The submissions reflected in this document do not necessarily represent the views of the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform.

Responding organizations

1. CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research)
2. Fondation Hironnelle
3. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
4. Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP)
5. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)
6. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)
7. Geneva Water Hub
8. Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF)
9. Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime
10. ICT4Peace Foundation
11. Inclusive Peace and Transition Initiative (IPTI)
12. Initiatives of Change (IoC)
13. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
14. International Labour Organization (ILO)
15. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
16. Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
17. Interpeace
18. Kofi Annan Foundation (KAF)
19. PeaceNexus Foundation
20. Permanent Mission of Finland
21. Small Arms Survey
22. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
23. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
24. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
25. UN-Habitat

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



CERN

CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, is an intergovernmental organization founded in 1954 to study the basic constituents of matter. It was one of Europe's first joint ventures and now has 22 Member States. Its laboratories and accelerators sit astride the Franco-Swiss border near Geneva. CERN's personnel consists of about 2300 staff members and other 1400 paid personnel, as well as of more than 12000 researchers coming from everywhere in the world, including from non-Member States. CERN activities must be of pure scientific character, have no concern with military requirements, and the relevant results must be publicly disclosed. Replies to the questionnaire 2017 Peace Calendar

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

Due to its nature of non-political organization, CERN cannot and does not intend to be involved in peace processes/conflict prevention/peacebuilding efforts. Therefore there will be no implication of CERN in 2017 in such processes. However CERN will continue in 2017 its action aimed at showing the benefits the world of science, and CERN in particular, can bring to multicultural peaceful dialogue and possibly to peace.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

CERN is not directly involved in the implementation of SDG 16, although the organization contributes to the implementation of Agenda 2030 by providing inputs to the UN world and to countries on SDGs and Targets concerned with science, technology, innovation as well as with STEM education. CERN, thanks to its status of Observer in the General Assembly of the United Nation obtained in 2012, provided inputs to the UN and to its Member States in the preparation phases of Agenda 2030, on topics related to the above-mentioned fields.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

Concerning dialogue and peace, in 2017 CERN counts to strengthen the existing links with Academia in order to widen the knowledge on the benefits science can bring to society on these themes. Furthermore, based on a cooperation agreement between CERN and IPU that will be signed on 1 November 2016, CERN will collaborate with IPU on promoting the idea that science may help - on specific concrete topics - building the trust and the dialogue that are needed in peace processes.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?3)

Not applicable.

Fondation Hironnelle

Fondation Hironnelle is a Swiss organization of journalists and humanitarian aid professionals. Since 1995, it has been creating or supporting independent, civic-minded news media in conflict, post-conflict and crisis zones. Our Purpose:

- o Produce and broadcast independent news and information.
- o Support independent media and create teams.
- o Promote sustainability, ensure the institutional development.
- o Develop networks, encourage research and development, measure the impact of our media.

Fondation Hironnelle works to develop contents with popular appeal and a wide audience. Its top priority is to make media credible through fact-based, professional journalism made by journalists from the country concerned. Broadcasting is in local languages insofar as possible.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

Fondation Hironnelle is engaged for 2017 with the UN Peace Operations (UNPO) to address a set of questions regarding UN media operations in order to develop practical guidance for current and future UNPOs action in the field of media.

Current discussion involve DPKO/DFS and DPI, and other relevant UN departments , like UNESCO and UNDP) as well as media development actors will join the discussions planned to take place in Geneva during workshops and meetings in 2017.

The issues at stake are: how to facilitate transitions through the different phases of the UNPO public affairs and strategic communications deployment, i.e. their start up, running and exit strategy? In order to do so, how to better assess the strengths and weaknesses of different media environments? Second, what are the options for UNPOs in collaborating with external entities such as existing local media, national and international media development NGOs or for profits.

With the overall objective of producing practical guidance for current and future UNPOs, two specific outcomes are sought:

- First, the production of a 'playbook' presenting different options for UN public affairs and strategic communications capacities according to their phases and individual contexts, in order to help UNPOs looking for resources and working to organize more effectively.
- Second, the production of best practices and possibly a model 'Statement of Principles' on collaboration between UNPOs and external media development entities.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

Fondation Hironnelle, in collaboration with SDC as our institutional partner but also academics and media development actors, will work on the definition of indicators and peace-related goals involving information, independent media and the role of media in consolidating peace, enabling a "pro-dialogue" environment and facilitating the participation of all in fragile and fragmented societies.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

We are looking for partners in:

- The area of research about our field and our work: define research questions, develop methodologies, identify academic and research professional, and disseminate results and recommendations.
- The implementation of new projects, combining the know-how of peace and security actors with the potential of inclusive and independent media and contents. Proposing solutions together and raising funds as partners to respond to the need to the populations.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

Probably the events with UNPO, if we secure the funding. There are not planned dates yet.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

A Rome-based specialised technical United Nations Agency, FAO has over seven decades' experience working in poverty reduction and inequality, hunger eradication, improved agriculture and the promotion of sustainable development. The FAO Liaison Office in Geneva (LOG) seeks to facilitate, coordinate and promote FAO's participation in relevant substantive policy debates and analytical work. LOG engages with the international community and strategic partners at political and technical levels on relevant cross-cutting issues such as nutrition, food security, trade, social economy, humanitarian response, migration, climate change and sustainable development, and promotes a broader understanding of FAO's mandate and core activities. Importantly, in 2014, LOG was assigned to ensure close collaboration with 15 Member States that are accredited to FAO but have no representation in Rome.

2. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a) Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

FAO was founded to help rebuild a world devastated by war, in the belief that the eradication of hunger and promotion of food security would contribute to peace and prosperity. Both in times of conflict and stability, FAO plays a unique role in protecting, restoring and developing the livelihoods of farmers, fishers, herders, foresters and others who depend upon agriculture and the natural resource environment. FAO's efforts to both save lives and create longer-term resilience are important contributions to peace and stability within countries, across regions and beyond. Whilst these efforts have not always focused explicitly on building sustainable peace, such work provides a solid foundation for enhanced engagements by FAO and its partners in peacebuilding. The priority in 2017 is to build on these experiences, through further analysis to identify best practices and better understand the linkages between food security, agriculture and sustainable peace, recognising that all of FAO's multiple forms of assistance – development, investment, humanitarian – have the potential to contribute to peacebuilding. In 2017 FAO will finalise a corporate Peacebuilding Policy, and related operational guidance, which aims to guide FAO in its areas of competence and comparative advantage towards a more deliberate and transformative impact on peace, including where staff training is required. The Policy will be characterised by a conflict sensitive and three-pronged approach aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of conflicts on people lives and livelihoods, preventing the risks of conflicts, whilst promoting a transformative agenda to address the root causes of conflicts and promote sustainable development. Supporting this FAO recently launched the "FAO-Nobel Peace Laureate Alliance for Food Security and Peace", and, in partnership with WFP, will provide bi-annual updates to the United Nations Security Council, with analyses of the food security situation in conflicted-affected states.

b) The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

The universality and breadth of the 2030 Agenda have important implications for FAO's work in

conflict-affected settings that go beyond the linkages to Goal 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies. Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 2 focus on the eradication of poverty and hunger, achieving food security, and making agriculture sustainable. The 2030 Agenda sees achievement of these goals as critical elements in achieving the further goal of ensuring peaceful and inclusive societies. Building resilience, improving food security and nutrition, and a healthy agricultural sector can play a central role in efforts to prevent conflict and build peace. Both the SDGs and FAO's Strategic Framework are geared towards tackling root causes, and building a fairer society. Tied to the principle of 'leaving no one behind' and driven by means of partnerships and accountability, FAO's broad priorities in the

2030 Agenda are to (i) end poverty, hunger and malnutrition; (ii) enable sustainable development in agriculture, fisheries and forestry; and (iii) to combat and adapt to climate change. FAO plays a key role in supporting governments to implement and monitor the SDGs, in particular to supporting policymaking, partnership-building, and economic, social and environmental projects and programmes. FAO is the custodian or contributing agency to numerous SDG indicators, including undernourishment, sustainable agriculture, secure tenure rights, women's equal rights to land, and environmental degradation. In 2017, FAO will continue to support governments to design the right policies, programmes and legal frameworks that promote food security and nutrition, and assist them to access public and private funding for agriculture and rural development. FAO works with countries and partners to develop policy and regulatory frameworks, innovative institutional arrangements, and functional rural organizations that help small-scale producers to overcome social, political and economic barriers.

2) In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

Partnerships are at the heart of FAO's mission. At the World Humanitarian Summit (Istanbul, May 2016), FAO committed to develop new partnerships, including with the private sector, to encourage innovative approaches to support the self-reliance of refugees and IDPs and to

build and strengthen strategic partnerships with governments, local actors as well as UN partners to enhance their capacity to effectively address prevention and response to crises. Importantly, FAO committed to working to collective outcomes across the UN system and the broader humanitarian and development community, based on comparative advantage of diverse actors.

2) What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

FAO have not planned any specific events related to conflict prevention and peacebuilding for Geneva in 2017.

Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP)

The Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) is an international foundation established in 1995, with 48 member states, for the primary purpose of promoting peace, security and international cooperation through executive education and training, applied policy analysis and dialogue.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

The Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) will focus on developing a "global community" of leaders able to navigate complex and unstable scenarios for preventing conflict and promoting sustainable peace. Effective leadership is critical to address, and manage, complex and fast changing realities effectively and sustainably.

Conflict prevention will remain at the core of GCSP's efforts to promote peaceful societies. Strengthening capacities in conflict prevention and conflict management through inclusiveness and national ownership is crucial for reaching sustainable peace. GCSP, through its education, dialogue activities and policy analysis, will promote new and innovative thinking calling for a human-centered approach addressing security implications across different sectors including

economic, environmental, migration, gender and health.

Addressing terrorism and preventing violent extremism will be one of GCSP priorities in addressing current and future security challenges. New approaches and solutions are required to prevent violent extremism and provide alternative to radicalization. GCSP will emphasise public diplomacy, dialogue and training to promote holistic and integrated responses that underscore the critical importance of human rights, rule of law and community engagement.

GCSP is very committed to equitable access to influence in peace and security decision-making, and through its activities will focus in particular on female participation in peace process and conflict prevention.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

The GCSP promotes peace, security and international cooperation by providing executive education opportunities (a mandate directly linked to SDG Goal 4 on education and target 4.7), by acting as a platform for dialogue and exchange, and by producing timely policy analysis. The GCSP is a sought-after partner for governments and organisations around the world seeking to understand the current international security environment and prepare for the changes to come. Overall, the GCSP works comprehensively across the SDGs to support governments on the policy instruments required to navigate implementation and achieve the goals by 2030 (Goal 17). Through our leadership, peacebuilding and crisis management initiatives we foster peaceful and inclusive societies and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions (Goal 16) – with a particular focus on gender equality (Goal 5). Finally, we equip course participants with the knowledge and skills to act on specific goals with potential security dimensions such as global health issues and climate change (Goals 3 and 13).

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

The GCSP strives to continuously build synergies with relevant stakeholders, particularly in education and dialogue. Many of our activities are executed in partnership with other relevant stakeholders working in the same field of expertise.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

Please check out our new GCSP course calendar for 2017 (<http://www.gcsp.ch/2017-Course-Calendar>)

Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Force (DCAF)

DCAF is an international foundation established in 2000 on the initiative of the Swiss Confederation, as the 'Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces'. DCAF contributes to enhancing security sector governance (SSG) through security sector reform (SSR). The Centre's work to support effective, efficient security sectors which are accountable to the state and its citizens is underpinned by the acknowledgement that security, development and the rule of law are essential preconditions for sustainable peace. DCAF is guided by the principles of neutrality, impartiality, gender sensitivity and local ownership as the basis for supporting legitimate, sustainable reform processes. DCAF is based in Geneva with permanent offices in Beirut, Brussels, Ljubljana, Ramallah and Tunis. The Centre has over 140 staff from more than 30 countries.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

DCAF will engage in policy research on the peace, safety and justice elements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the relevance of security sector governance (SSG) and security sector reform (SSR). DCAF's work will focus especially on goals 5, 11, 16 and 17 and will be coordinated through the Maison de la Paix SDG hub.

Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) is an expert organisation working to reduce the impact of mines, cluster munitions and other explosive hazards, in close partnership with mine action organisations and other human security actors. We support the ultimate goals of mine action: saving lives, returning land to productive use and promoting development. Based at the Maison de la paix in Geneva, the GICHD employs around 55 staff members from over 15 different nations. This makes the GICHD a unique and international centre of mine action expertise and knowledge.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

The priorities are determined by the GICHD's strategic objective 3 that aims at integrating mine action into human security and are reflected in three projects:

- The project "GIS (Geographic Information System) for Peace" looks into tools that better integrate, visualise and communicate geographic factors influencing peace and support conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The project aims at developing an online GIS and Peace resource centre and conversation space, where peace practitioners can exchange notes on GIS, as well as applied research facility for the development and deployment of improved GIS standards, methods and tools in support of peace.
- The GICHD has a project exploring how mine action can support peace mediation, in particular how it can contribute to confidence building in a peace process. The project is conducted in partnership with the Swiss Peace Foundation (swisspeace). For 2017, the project aims at conducting research and advisory in one or more countries, e.g. Ukraine, Colombia and Myanmar.
- The GICHD has provided support to the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in

Ukraine (OSCE SMM) through assistance in developing an information management system and mine risk education. The GICHD support to OSCE SMM is going to continue in 2017.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

Mine action is well positioned to contribute to a number of SDGs, especially Goal 16. In order to explore the connection between SDGs and mine action, the GICHD has initiated a joint study with UNDP. The purpose is to gather good practice with a view of informing global policy and programmatic guidance on developing a coherent narrative supporting the relevance of mine action to the attainment of the SDGs. The project encompasses desk research, a survey and consultations with UNDP Country Offices, mine action organisations, governments and donors.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

- Organisations active in peacebuilding and interested in developing the use of GIS.
- Mediators, peace mediation organisations, international organisations' field missions and governments interested in using mine action to support peace processes.
- The GICHD is interested in collaborating with other organisations willing to contribute in collecting information and knowledge on mine action and SDGs.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

- Launch of the *Policy Brief on Mine Action and SDGs* during the *Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and UN Advisers* in Geneva in February 2017.
- A *GIS for Peace* session during the *Stockholm Forum for Security and Development* in Stockholm in spring 2017.

- A *GIS for Peace* round table event at the Maison de la Paix.
- Conference on mine action and peace mediation on a specific peace process.
- Side events or panels during the meetings of State Parties to international conventions that are relevant for mine action: Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons; Anti-Personnel-Mine Ban Convention; and Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Geneva Water Hub

Water insecurity is increasingly a cause of social and political instability threatening peace and security at all levels. The Geneva Water Hub aims at better understanding and preventing water-related tensions between competing uses, between public and private actors, and between political entities and countries. The Geneva Water Hub will leverage resources available in international Geneva to develop the hydro-politics agenda. It will also offer a hydro-diplomacy platform providing facilitation, conciliation and mediation services.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

In 2017, the Geneva Water Hub, acting as the Secretariat of the Global High-Level Panel on Water and Peace, will support and facilitate the adoption of the Panel's recommendations. These recommendations will aim at strengthening the global architecture to prevent and resolve water related conflicts and facilitate the use of water as an instrument of peace and cooperation.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

The Geneva Water Hub is committed to support the implementation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development as an overarching architecture in the global water policy agenda. The targets and indicators of Goal 16 will be

studied and supported in relation to Goal 6 on water and sanitation.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

The Geneva Water Hub looks for partnerships with other actors in the analysis and support of mechanisms and procedures preventing and settling water related conflicts.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

The major event will be the presentation by the Panel of its recommendations. Other events will be organized with the Group of Friends on Water and Peace and in the context of the activities of the Platform for International Water Law.

Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF)

The Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF) is a multilateral funding mechanism which was established in 2014. It is the first global effort to support local, community-level initiatives aimed at strengthening resilience against violent extremist agendas.

GCERF was established to contribute to the prevention of violent extremism in countries where support is most needed, and specifically to fill a funding gap in global responses to the challenge of violent extremism. As a multi-stakeholder initiative, GCERF contributes to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

GCERF's first beneficiary countries are Bangladesh, Kenya, Kosovo, Mali, Myanmar, and Nigeria.

What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

Listening to communities and local ownership are at the heart of peacebuilding initiatives. Local communities are also critical for preventing

violent extremism as affirmed by the United Nations Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism.

This is precisely what is unique about GCERF's approach which places emphasis on the potential of local communities to respond to violent extremism. They have innovative ideas about how to prevent violent extremism but often lack funding to realise them. GCERF aims to fill this funding gap in a principled and sustainable manner, including investing in building the capacity of local organisations to better serve their communities, improve their potential to access donor funds in the future, and secure innovative partnerships that reinforce their stability.

GCERF funding already committed in 2016 focuses on supporting community level initiatives in Bangladesh, Mali and Nigeria. GCERF is presently working with 12 grantees across these three countries, supporting 60 initiatives involving 52 local community-based organisations. Over the next three years, these GCERF funded initiatives will directly engage more than a half million beneficiaries and mobilize more than 47,000 community-level change agents. Ultimately, it is expected that more than 1.5 million people vulnerable to radicalisation to violent extremism will be reached. GCERF is now engaging in Kenya, Kosovo, and Myanmar to fund similar initiatives in 2017.

The type of projects being funded include empowering women, promoting interfaith dialogue, training on preventing violent extremism for religious and community leaders, promoting critical thinking in classrooms and workplaces, and strengthening arts and cultural traditions.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 16 calls for promotion of just, peaceful and inclusive societies. It affirms that there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. One of the major impediments to achieving SDG 16 is

violent extremism that undermines development, violates human rights, and results in the loss of life and denial of opportunities.

By listening to and supporting local communities, convening a wide array of stakeholders at the national and international levels, and maintaining a disciplined focus on filling a funding gap, GCERF has quickly become an essential component of the international effort to prevent violent extremism. In particular, GCERF's mandate contributes to support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16, by:

- providing grants to, and building the capacity of local NGOs and community-based organisations to implement initiatives to directly engage groups vulnerable to violent extremism (such as youth and women), and mobilising community-level change agents;
- supporting the development and implementation of inclusive, national PVE strategies and programmes (which place increasing emphasis on the role of local communities) through GCERF's work in beneficiary countries;
- supporting beneficiary country government to be accountable to its citizens in their responses to address the challenge of violent extremism. GCERF specifically facilitates and supports national level multi-sectoral stakeholder dialogue on priorities in the prevention of violent extremism;
- promoting the role of civil society in preventing violent extremism;
- serving as an incubator for innovation; launching and reinvesting in successful local preventing violent extremism initiatives;
- providing capacity building, strategic guidance, training, and other support to beneficiary country governments, local NGOs and community-based organisations throughout the GCERF grant-making process; and
- working with the international community to identify and widely disseminate good

practices on the prevention of violent extremism at community level.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

Operating at the nexus of security and development, GCERF is committed to working in partnership and consultation with governments, civil society, and the private sector in beneficiary countries to support national strategies to address the local drivers of violent extremism. GCERF is looking for an active and innovative partnership with:

- international community actors to promote the implementation of the United Nations Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism;
- national governments to support efforts to address the root causes of violent extremism and develop their national strategies to prevent violent extremism;
- the private sector to mobilise their engagement and support in preventing violent extremism;
- the research community to share our best practices and lessons learned in the PVE field, and also to benefit from good practices and lessons learned in peace processes, and conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts; and
- governmental, non-governmental, and multilateral actors to elevate the role of civil society as well as youth, women, and girls in preventing violent extremism.

Preventing violent extremism will allow us to achieve more peaceful and inclusive societies, and to bolster economic growth and development. GCERF will continue to lobby the international community to increase its allocation of resources in this space, and to focus on supporting communities as an essential means of preventing violent extremism.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organisation is planning in Geneva in 2017?

GCERF is planning to organise several events in International Geneva and worldwide to promote its achievements and highlight the importance of realizing the potential of local communities in responding to violent extremism. We will also continue contributing to the PVE global agenda by sharing good practices. GCERF will participate in the 2017 Geneva Peace Week.

Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime

The Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime is a network of prominent law enforcement, governance and development practitioners who are dedicated to seeking new and innovative strategies and responses to organized crime. The Global Initiative draws in this diverse range of actors to look at organized crime from new angles, catalyze new responses, mobilize political will, and contribute to informed strategy development. The Global Initiative aims to be a dynamic network and looks forward to collaborating with numerous other actors – states, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations and academia – to produce policy relevant research, building up a solid evidence base on the different issues surrounding transnational organized crime.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

The Global Initiative is striving to broaden the conversation in the combat against all forms of transnational organised crime by incorporating actors beyond the law enforcement sphere. One of our priorities is the incorporation of development actors but also the engagement of different UN bodies whose work is relevant to different areas affected by organised crime.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

The Global Initiative highlighted in its previous work the cross-cutting relevance of transnational, organised crime for not only SDG 16 (where it is mentioned in 16.4) but also numerous other development goals. Thus, in the Global Initiative's

upcoming work, the continuation of the "Development Dialogue" and recent outreach to the UN community, are going to remain central.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

Based on its nature as a non-profit platform, the Global Initiative partners in almost all of its research and analysis projects, and will continue to do so. We are especially interested in working together on research and analysis projects, drawing from different fields of experience and bringing together various actors working in conflict prevention, development and peacebuilding. Having inaugurated its Geneva headquarters just recently in October 2016, the Global Initiative looks forward to create new partnerships with organisations and diplomatic missions in Geneva and Switzerland.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

- Numerous projects that the Global Initiative has started will remain central (especially GIFF and the Development Dialogue) and are going to produce further research, reports and follow-up events.
- The Global Initiative is partnering with Babson college on a third webinar series on the role of the private sector in human trafficking and labour exploitation, as well as the new Responsible & ethical private sector coalition against trafficking (RESPECT) initiative which will kick off early 2017 which will feature a launch event.
- In the work of the Global Initiative, we have a global view point in mind. Upcoming events in Geneva will launch reports and introduce research projects that are going to be conducted in different localities across the world, such as Western Africa, the Horn of Africa and South America.

ICT4Peace Foundation

ICT4Peace aims to facilitate improved, effective and sustained communication between peoples, communities and stakeholders involved in conflict prevention, mediation and peace

building through better understanding of and enhanced application of Information Communications Technology (ICT) including Media. It also looks at the role of ICTs in crisis management, which is defined, for the purposes of this process, as civilian and/or military intervention in a crisis that may be violent or non-violent, with the intention of preventing a further escalation of the crisis and facilitating its resolution. This definition again covers conflict prevention, peace mediation, peace-keeping and peace-building activities as well as natural disaster management and response and humanitarian operations of the international community. In bridging the fragmentation between peoples and various organisations and activities during different crisis phases, ICT4Peace aims to facilitate a holistic, cohesive and collaborative mechanisms directly in line with Paragraph 36 of the WSIS Tunis Declaration.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

By continuing the work around countering violent extremism, strengthening awareness around digital security and situations awareness for peacebuilding and peacekeeping actors and more broadly, strategic, expert input into dialogues and policymaking around the use of technology in conflict transformation (as highlighted on our website at <http://ict4peace.org/?p=253>) the Foundation will continue to be a key voice in critical conversations around the use of information and communications technologies to prevent, address, recover from and mitigate the impact of crises.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

The mission and vision of the ICT4Peace Foundation is anchored to Paragraph 36 of the WSIS Tunis Declaration.

“36. We value the potential of ICTs to promote peace and to prevent conflict which, inter alia, negatively affects achieving development goals. ICTs can be used for identifying conflict situations

through early-warning systems preventing conflicts, promoting their peaceful resolution, supporting humanitarian action, including protection of civilians in armed conflicts, facilitating peacekeeping missions, and assisting post conflict peace-building and reconstruction.”

The ideas and principles herein resonate with and prefigure those captured in Goal 16 of the UN's SDGs. In 2015, the Foundation participated in the UN Summit on the adoption of SDGs and contributed to the Interactive Dialogue Session on building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions to achieve sustainable development, co-chaired by H.E. President Michelle Bachelet (Chile) and H.E. President Park Geun-hye (Korea). Our position since 2004 is that there can be no sustainable development without peace, and that peace today is inextricably entwined with the appropriate, sustainable, just and equitable use of technologies.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

The Foundation has in the past worked with the UN system, governments and individual NGOs from the Global North and South interested in the promotion of technologies around peacebuilding, peacekeeping and increasingly in the areas of CVE, PVE and cyber-security, both at national and individual activist levels.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

N/A

Inclusive Peace and Transition Initiative (IPTI)

The Inclusive Peace and Transition Initiative (IPTI) is dedicated to evidence-based research and its transfer to policy and practice. The objective of the initiative is to support sustainable peace by providing expertise and information on the inclusion of diverse actors in peace and transition processes. This expertise is drawn from a collection of research projects that have been conducted for nearly a decade at the Graduate

Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva under the lead of [Dr. Thanja Paffenholz](#).

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

IPTI will continue to work towards broader inclusion of various different actors into peace and transition processes – beyond the main conflict parties. IPTI will expand its database on peace processes, in particular, with a view to producing briefing notes to disseminate comparative research results to policy makers. In addition, a series of case studies on particular peace and transition processes will be published. IPTI will continue to provide customized expert advice to actors directly engaging in or supporting ongoing peace processes throughout all phases (i.e. pre-negotiation, negotiation, and post agreement implementation).

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

IPTI's priority with regard to the SDGs will be to help define frameworks for measuring and monitoring inclusion, in particular, in relation to goals 5, 10 and 16. In this context, IPTI intends to advise governments on inclusive policy design and implementation of relevant activities; assist both governments and civil society in setting up monitoring systems to measure real progress and assure meaningful participation; contribute important technical and conceptual research to enable better understanding of the linkages between inclusion, peace and development.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

IPTI supports policy and practice by collaborating with strategic partners engaged in mediation, peacebuilding, human rights, women's and gender issues, development and humanitarian action. IPTI is open to forging partnerships in relation to its main activity lines, such as expert support to peace, transition and political reform processes; input into policy processes; capacity building of mediators and other peace support experts; and ongoing research projects.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

In 2017, IPTI will coordinate a launch event of a report on National Dialogues (inclusive, multi-party negotiations in which large segments of society are represented). In addition, IPTI will continue to organize events about ongoing peace processes, with the objective of discussing solutions based on comparative evidence, as done in 2016 (see IPTI's [events' page](#)).

Initiatives of Change

Initiatives of Change (IofC) is a world-wide movement of people of diverse cultures and backgrounds, who are committed to the transformation of society through changes in human motives and behaviour, starting with their own.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

Our network continues to focus on trust building across the world's divides. This leads to work that can be categorized as peacebuilding, fighting racism, integration of migrants and dialogue with local communities etc... An overarching priority is to focus on addressing the root causes of extremism of all kinds (including right-wing extremism).

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

We fit more under conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts, particularly in Burundi and in Kenya, but also in the US and building trust between migrants and local communities in France, UK, Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands. We are also strengthening the work of our middle Eastern teams.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

We are also focused on Child participation and youth involvement.

Our women's peacebuilding program, Creators of Peace, also gives us a high focus on Women and peace

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

We would particularly look for partners in our work to address root causes of extremism in our grassroots. We would also look for partners in our effort to improve the monitoring and evaluation of our work

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

Our summer conferences in Caux, above Montreux

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network that reaches 150 million people in 190 National Societies through the work of over 17 million volunteers. Together, we act before, during and after disasters and health emergencies to meet the needs and improve the lives of vulnerable people. We do so without discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. Guided by Strategy 2020 – our collective plan of action to tackle the major humanitarian and development challenges of this decade – we are committed, in this fast-changing world, to 'saving lives and changing minds'.

1. What are the priorities of your organisation in 2017 to support, guide or study:

- a) **Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?**
- b) **The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?**

The work of the IFRC and its member National Societies focuses on reaching out to the most vulnerable, improving the lives of those who are marginalised and excluded, including in hard-to-access and fragile locations, so that they have access to resources, opportunities and rights. The

190 Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Societies work in and with communities to ensure that vulnerable people are not excluded from needed services and social safety nets, including in many countries in situations of conflict or post-conflict.

One of the three strategic aims of the IFRC's Strategy 2020 is "promoting social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace", reflected as two "Areas of Focus" in the IFRC plan and budget 2016-2020. The priorities in these areas are outlined below; they contribute to the implementation of the SDG 16 on the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, with crossover support to peace processes, conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts.

- 1) **Improving access to resources, opportunities and rights for marginalised and excluded people** by supporting the scale-up of work by RCRC National Societies to ensure both equitable access to services, and improving the inclusion, integration and status of people facing discrimination and exclusion.
 - a. Supporting National Societies working on **social inclusion and integration of excluded populations**, by establishing a resource on effective models, and programme and policy guidance, with a particular focus on migrant populations.
 - b. Supporting National Societies to provide a range of health services for excluded and hard-to-reach populations, including in conflict-affected and other complex settings.
 - c. **Implementation of the RCRC Movement Disability Inclusion Framework** which defines and facilitates support and access to services by people with disabilities, including: capacity strengthening; livelihoods and employment training; advocacy and legislation enabling greater integration, opportunities and support systems for people with disabilities to achieve optimum quality of living.
 - d. **IFRC Strategic Framework on Gender and Diversity Issues 2013-2020** – provides specific, strategic direction to the IFRC to ensure that its actions are non-discriminatory toward women, girls, men and boys and to promote gender equality

and respect for diversity throughout all its work. It complements the IFRC Strategy on Violence Prevention, Mitigation and Response 2010-2020. A mid-term review on the Framework will be done in 2017.

e. **Minimum Standard Commitments (MSCs) on Gender and Diversity in Emergency programming.** The MSCs are arranged around framework on *dignity, access, participation and safety (DAPS)* and this guidance sets out minimum standards for seven sectors: emergency health, food security, WASH, emergency shelter, livelihoods, non-food items and disaster risk reduction. This is available on the IFRC website.

2) **Prevention of and response to violence**, with a focus on sexual and gender based violence and child protection in emergencies including population movements.

a. **IFRC Strategy on Violence Prevention, Mitigation and Response, 2011-2020** – provides strategic directions and case studies for addressing interpersonal and self-directed violence in diverse contexts.

b. **Child Protection Policy and Action Plan 2016-2020** – focuses on the protection of children, including tools on child abuse prevention and response in emergency situations for National Societies.

c. **Resolution on “Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV): Joint action on prevention and response** in December 2015, IFRC's work on gender and sexual based violence has scaled.

i. The IFRC is developing a training module that looks at prevention from and response to SGBV to be addressed to National Societies.

ii. The report by IFRC last year, “Unseen/Unheard” focussing on SGBV in emergency contexts continues to serve as the policy/research backdrop for this work. Separate country case studies from Samoa, Bangladesh and Myanmar were finalised in October 2016.

iii. IFRC is contributing to the UN “16 Days of Activism Against Gender

Violence” campaign involving youth and volunteers to highlight what National Societies are doing in preventing sexual and gender-based violence.

iv. IFRC is furthering its commitment to address sexual abuse and exploitation by developing dedicated policy framework and action plan for its membership.

3) **Providing humanitarian education in formal and non-formal settings** toward enabling individuals – especially children, adolescents and young adults - to interpret situations from a humanitarian perspective and develop the knowledge, values and skills to take action, and help to care for themselves and others. This facilitates building resilient, inclusive and peaceful communities. Most of the preventive and awareness-raising activities are developed through peer coaching led by youth as catalyst for positive change in the way individuals and communities think and behave.

A flagship initiative by IFRC for promoting social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace is our global programme “**Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change**” (YABC). Through peer education and experiential, affective learning, YABC engages youth to undertake a personal transformation process, develop (self-)awareness and an understanding of societal issues as well as learn and practise important skills to interact constructively and live peacefully with others. As a result, it builds their confidence, commitment and capacity to take up an ethical leadership role in their community, acting as role-models to influence positive change in others. To date, over 250,000 people have brought positive changes in their lives as a result of their participation in the programme, and there are 2,100 peer educators in 127 countries to further outreach and impact in all communities by 2030.

Other youth-driven projects to promote respect for diversity and intergenerational engagement, and prevent and reduce violence include: “Positive images” (British Red Cross), “Street

Mediation" (Norwegian Red Cross and Lebanon Red Cross), "Soccer against violence" (South Africa Red Cross), "Combating negativity and promoting humanity through youth action" (Egyptian Red Crescent), "Peace, Action and Coexistence" (Colombian Red Cross), "Friendly Neighbourhoods" (Honduran Red Cross), "Project Happiness" (Bangladesh Red Crescent), "RespectED" (Canadian Red Cross), and "I volunteer" (Kenya Red Cross).

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnership with other actors?

The IFRC encourages partnering with organisations in the following:

- a) **Social inclusion programmes** that aim to improve the engagement, participation and status of people experiencing discrimination and exclusion.
- b) Advocating for and furthering the commitments to be taken outlined in the Resolution on **"Sexual and gender-based violence: Joint action on prevention and response"** adopted by National Societies and States, December 2015;
- c) Sharing of good practices and evidence-based research on **preventing sexual exploitation and abuse**, as well as on **the impact of skills- and values-based education for violence prevention and peacebuilding**;
- d) Advocating for the integration of **child protection and humanitarian education into emergency response**
- e) Facilitating **community-based health programming** to prevent and respond to violence in local communities through partnerships with local government, NGO and UN agencies.
- f) Advocating for and ensuring **child protection** measures are implemented in emergency contexts through partnerships with inter-agency networks, international agencies, and local protection, health and education service providers.
- g) Facilitating access to and promoting **humanitarian education in formal and non-formal settings** (eg. in schools, refugee camps, detention centres, etc.), including the dissemination of

humanitarian principles and values, and engaging in joint initiatives for strengthening community participation in promoting a culture of non-violence and peace. The continuous collaboration around the development and implementation of the "Project Humanity" initiated by the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Swiss Agency for development and cooperation (SDC), Humanitarian Aid and the Teacher Education University in Zug is a concrete example of this.

- h) **Engaging with WHO and the Global Partnership to end violence against children, Save the Children, International Social Services** and others on issues of advocacy, legislation and joint positioning on child protection.
- i) **The IFRC Secretary General** is a Geneva Gender Champion, committed to working with other chief executive officers in strengthening gender equality throughout the organisation.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

The IFRC is currently still being explored and an update will be provided in early 2017.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is the UN agency for the world of work. It sets international labour standards, promotes rights at work and encourages decent work opportunities, the enhancement of social protection and the strengthening of dialogue on work-related issues. The ILO has a unique structure, bringing together 187 governments as well as the employers' and workers' organizations from the respective countries.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

The world of work can make a major contribution to socio-economic progress and political stability. Through its distinctive rights-based development approach, the ILO contributes to building the resilience of nations and people caught in fragile and disaster situations.

In direct collaboration with its member States, employers' and workers' organisations, the United Nations and other international and national agencies, the ILO supports an employment-centred recovery from conflict, turmoil and disasters. Promoting decent work and social justice are key to this approach as they boost social cohesion and prevent further conflict.

In this context, the ILO has focussed increasingly on refugees, especially in countries such as Jordan and Turkey which have been receiving an increasing number of Syrian refugees.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

The main focus of the ILO is on Goal 8 (Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all) which is also one of the key components of peacebuilding efforts, particularly through the creation of more productive and decent work.

ILO work is also related to many components of Goal 16, including the fight against abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children, ensuring equal access to justice for all, protect fundamental freedoms and promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

We are increasingly involved in partnerships, especially with the view to speed up efforts to achieve the different goals included into the 2030 Agenda. For example, we just launched [Alliance 8.7](#) to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour. We also have a [partnership](#) with the World Bank to expand social protection worldwide as part of efforts to combat poverty and reduce income inequality. We are looking for similar partnerships in areas such as gender equality and equal pay, and last but not least, with respect to our [Future of Work Initiative](#).

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

Building inclusive and peaceful societies plays a central role in the tripartite discussions between governments, employers and workers taking place at the ILO. In June 2016, the International Labour Conference has started a process to revise the [Employment \(Transition from War to Peace\) Recommendation, 1944 \(No. 71\)](#). We expect that the 2017 Conference will come up with an updated text that can better respond to the social dimension of efforts to rebuild societies and maintain peace around the globe. The Conference will also discuss a possible international labour standard to fight violence against women and men at work. Our [Future of Work initiative](#) takes also account of the specific challenges in countries emerging from conflict and disaster and fragile states.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration, and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and nongovernmental partners. With 165 member states, and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane, orderly and dignified migration for the benefit of all, by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM's peacebuilding efforts focus on preventing and addressing conflict as a driver of forced displacement, and providing solutions to conflict related displacement by addressing community stabilization, violence reduction, DDR/SSR, environmental degradation, land and property issues among other initiatives.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

- IOM is actively examining the complex interplay between contemporary migration crises and the rise of violent

extremism. The toxic discourse on migrants and their presumed relationship to violent extremism, calls for a closer examination of issues, including violent extremism as a driver of forced displacement, and the exploitation of crisis affected migrants by violent extremists.

- Keeping DDR relevant: IOM, as an active member of the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on DDR, is contributing to a review of existing DDR standards, including an examination and recalibration of DDR as a peacebuilding tool for 'new contexts', characterized by protracted and unresolved conflicts, violent extremism, and the absence of peace agreements, which have traditionally formed the basis for DDR work.
- In 2017, IOM will be broadening its partnerships to address root causes of conflict and protracted displacement by developing and mainstreaming new conflict-sensitivity tools to address all aspects of its work on the mobility dimensions of conflict and the humanitarian-development nexus.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

- Prevention of recruitment for youth at-risk, into non-statutory armed groups, and reintegration of youth/child soldiers
- Absorption of skills and labor in both origin and destination countries. Promoting employment in labor-intensive sectors will provide alternatives to violent activities.
- Prevention and protection from human trafficking and exploitation is one key pillar of IOM rights based and protection response to displacement. IOM has a long standing approach to counter human trafficking through prevention, protection, prosecution of perpetrators and partnership with key stakeholders. Since the '90s, IOM has assisted more than 20,000 victims of trafficking. Currently, IOM is transposing this

experience into the crisis response context, where trafficking and exploitation also occur.

- Children represent half of all people affected by displacement, IOM works with children affected by violence and integrates child protection mainstreaming in every action prior, during and after a crises occur. In addition, IOM has specific child protection programming which includes protection of children victim of trafficking, support to find durable solutions for unaccompanied and separated children and other vulnerable cases.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

- In support of the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security, IOM will be expanding its thematic relationships on gender and women's issues in its conflict and peacebuilding work.
- IOM will be expanding its research and practice in the areas of environmental degradation, conflict and migration, violent extremism and reintegration in contexts of ongoing conflict.

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

The IPU is the international organization of Parliaments, established in 1889. The Union is the focal point for world-wide parliamentary dialogue. It works for peace and co-operation among peoples and for the firm establishment of representative democracy. To that end, it:

- Fosters contacts, co-ordination, and the exchange of experience among parliaments and parliamentarians of all countries;
- Considers questions of international interest and concern and expresses its views on such issues in order to bring about action by parliaments;
- Contributes to the defence and promotion of human rights, gender equality and youth empowerment;

The IPU supports the efforts of and works in close co-operation with the United Nations, co-

operates with regional inter-parliamentary organizations and with international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which are motivated by the same ideals.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

With regard to Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts, the IPU, based on its strategy, will be seeking in 2017 to continue to:

- Ensure reconciliation through dialogue and inclusiveness;
- Strengthen the role of parliament in peace building at national, regional and global levels and at all stages, from conflict prevention to mediation, reconciliation and transition out of conflict;
- Establish and reinforce existing platforms for Parliaments' involvement in resolution of conflict through parliamentary diplomacy; and
- Enhance the role of parliaments in the implementation of international commitments related to peace, security and disarmament, including the women peace and security agenda.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

Regarding implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators, the IPU is focusing on implementation of Goal 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. Among the different activities it will conduct, it will issue a second Global Parliamentary Report on "Parliament's power to hold government to account: Realities and perspectives on oversight" <http://www.ipu.org/dem-e/gpr2.htm> It will also continue work to enhance the participation of women and the contribution of youth in parliament.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

The IPU will partner with other organizations in the following areas:

- Building parliaments' capacity in inclusiveness, dialogue and democratic decision-making processes by providing technical assistance to ensure implementation of good practices at the national level.
- Reinforcing the involvement of the parliament in conflict prevention and in national reconciliation processes.
- Helping to mediate political tensions within a Parliament or among political factions, promoting political dialogue and parliamentary diplomacy.
- Mobilizing parliamentary action in support of IPU and UN security related commitments in areas such as arms control, disarmament, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, counter-terrorism, the women peace and security agenda and the promotion of UNSC Resolutions 1325 (Women, peace and security) and 2250 (Youth, peace and security).
- Contributing to the yearly Geneva Peace Week and other similar events, including the organization of panel discussions and side events during its two annual Assemblies.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

The IPU will seek to provide parliamentary perspectives to peace related international debates by contributing to the yearly Geneva Peace Week and other similar events.

Interpeace

Interpeace is an independent, international peacebuilding organization. We were initially established in 1994 by the United Nations to develop innovative solutions to build peace. We have a proven and recognized approach to enable people to build lasting peace.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

Interpeace will continue its work in 23 countries worldwide, focusing on facilitating peace processes through local partners. Our programmes are guided by three core principles:

- Harnessing a society's strengths to build lasting peace: Interpeace will continue to complement traditional approaches to addressing a country's fault lines by giving greater attention to understanding and strengthening the bonds that keep society together despite conflicts.
- A social contract for all: Enhancing inclusion and trust in society: Interpeace will seek to strengthen the voice of citizens in the definition of the state and its responsibilities.
- A Track 6 Approach: Integrating all levels of society to build national peace and influence international policy: Where much peacebuilding work only focuses upon Track one level mediation, Interpeace seeks to work at all levels engaging civil society and the grassroots. Our integrated Track 6 approach helps to ensure that high-level policies reflect local realities and benefit from local knowledge – contributing to legitimacy and sustainability.

Focusing on the value of process in and of itself, local ownership, trust building, inclusivity for all groups and a long term commitment, Interpeace will continue to work across Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

Interpeace's work extends beyond conventional post-conflict areas, with multiple projects in Latin America and West Africa targeting youth inclusion and a project in Stockholm aimed at increasing engagement between immigrant communities and mainstream Swedish society.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

Through the use of locally owned processes which, for example, use participatory polling to include all voices in what would otherwise be Track 1 processes, Interpeace's work will contribute to the development of Peace, justice and strong Institutions.

National dialogue processes, as we have conducted in Mali, provide the basis for a burgeoning peace – a bottom up support for the Algiers Agreement. Similarly, support for voter registration in Somalia strengthens and legitimises electoral processes. In Libya, our peacemapping approach will, as it moves into its second phase, provide indispensable information on how to expand on the pockets of stability we have identified – providing the best opportunity for the stability required to implement a successful and sustainable agreement.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

Interpeace is increasingly looking to integrate quantitative research within our peacebuilding processes. To facilitate this, we are looking to collaborate with a number of different actors. As our Great Lakes programme moves into its next phase we will be working with the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative to help complete a resilience assessment. There is also an ongoing collaboration between our programme in Rwanda and SeeD, a Cypriot organization, to conduct a baseline survey on trauma healing. Our West Africa Office is currently reviewing potential partners to assist in an assessment of trust between civilians and military in Mali.

Our East and Central Africa Office is currently engaging with regional organisations to better connect our peacebuilding processes with track 1 initiatives.

In addition, Interpeace is keen to explore future opportunities for collaboration. Interpeace's West Africa Office is currently engaging the private sector to explore potential strategies for conflict prevention regarding a proposed dam project. The Latin America Office is discussing a project with private sector partners to encourage the recruitment of former gang members.

In addition, Interpeace is continuing to build partnerships with humanitarian actors to investigate the nexus between humanitarian

assistance and peacebuilding, with a particular focus on resilience.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

The only planned event in Geneva is the Geneva Peace Talks, to be held on the International Day of Peace 2017.

Kofi Annan Foundation (KAF)

The Kofi Annan Foundation mobilises political will to overcome threats to peace, development and human rights. In most cases the expertise and evidence needed to solve pressing problems such as poverty, armed conflict and poor governance already exist. What holds us back is lack of leadership or political will to identify and deliver solutions. The Foundation mobilises those who are in a position to influence and bring leadership to the world's most pressing problems.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

1) Rakhine Commission in Myanmar headed by Kofi Annan at the behest of Aung San Suu Kyi. The Foundation has set up an office in Yangon to support the commission's work. It is a mixed international/national group which has one year to analyse the situation in Rakhine province and put forward non-binding recommendations to putting an end to the recurring violence there.

2) DRC and Ghana: we are trying to avoid that the presidential elections, which are tabled for this year, do not lead to violence and political instability;

3) South-East Asia. We are organising a regional event to look at how elections with integrity can be a peacebuilding tool;

4) Extremely Together initiative. This is a group of ten youth leaders throughout the world who are mobilising youth to resist radicalisation.

PeaceNexus Foundation

The PeaceNexus mission is to provide peacebuilding-relevant actors – multilateral organisations, governments, non-profit organisations and business actors – with expertise and advice on how they can improve their peacebuilding capacities. Our tailored advisory services are complemented by a grant mechanism that promotes innovative ideas and organisational development for peacebuilding agents of change.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

In 2017 we will support national and local partners working on conflict prevention and peacebuilding in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Cote D'Ivoire, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Senegal, and Serbia. We will also provide organizational development support to some international organizations that operate in more than 5 conflict-affected countries with a peacebuilding mandate.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

Most of the work of our partners relates to the implementation of Goal 16

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

We always work in partnership with other actors. NGOs with a conflict prevention/peacebuilding mandate that are interested in organisational development support (not project funding) can apply for our organisational development grants early next year. Governments or Inter-Governmental Organisations that are interested in expertise or advice to improve their conflict prevention/ peacebuilding effectiveness can also request our pro-bono services. We also invite companies and investors that are interested in supporting the establishment of a (Geneva-based) Peace Investment Fund to contact us.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to

strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

We support a range of events organized by our partners, but we have no plans for Geneva-based events in 2017 at this time.

Permanent Mission of Finland

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study (a) Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

Peace building and mediation are high priorities in Finland's foreign policy agenda and a set of objectives and concrete action has shaped this policy in the past ten years.

Finland, together with Turkey, is the founder of the Group of Friends of Mediation. This group was founded in September 2010. During these past six years, it has brought mediation to the core of UN's peace work. By initiating resolutions on mediation, important guidance has been provided. The fourth resolution, which was adopted by the General Assembly a month ago, is an important step forward in efforts to strengthen mediation and its use in conflict resolution.

The group was also actively involved in the work of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations. The implementation of the Panel's recommendations is well under way.

As for Finland, in addition to co-chairing this group, we co-chair the Group of Friends of Mediation in the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe together with Turkey and Switzerland and the Group of Friends of Mediation of the European Union together with Spain.

Finland puts increasing focus on the participation of all relevant stakeholders and on the role of dialogue as means to achieve lasting peace. We have organized two Conferences on National Dialogue and Mediation Processes in Helsinki. The preparations for the third such Conference are under way. Finland has also been hosting, since 2014, the Helsinki Policy Forum that brings together political leaders, parliamentarians and

government officials from Europe, the Gulf, Middle East and North Africa to work towards a sustainable dialogue on peace and security in the region.

Advancement of women's rights and gender equality is the best way to make world more peaceful. The relevance of gender issues and women's participation in peace processes is today widely understood even if not yet universally cheered. All successful dialogues have to be inclusive and co-owned. Therefore, we also promote networks of women mediators as well as religious and traditional leaders. We should find ways to benefit fully from the experience of all relevant parties to save lives and reduce human suffering.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

Strategies to operationalize the SDGs fully in the peace mediation efforts is part of a larger package where objectives need to be developed together with relevant partners that were described in part one.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

Finland provides financing for several activities related to peace building and mediation carried out by relevant civil society actors. This work will continue also during 2017.

In Geneva Finland is involved with the work of all the relevant Peace building and mediation organizations either by serving as member of board or utilizing the expertise provided by these organizations in our daily work. Finland provides financing for Interpeace and Ambassador Terhi Hakala is a member of Interpeace's advisory council. Globally Finland invests around 7-9 million euros annually in peace building efforts.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

Permanent Mission of Finland works closely with partners in this regard and in the past events on

women's role in security sector and natural resources in conflicts and peace mediation have been carried out. Towards the end of 2016 or the beginning of 2017 Permanent Mission of Finland, together with other leading peace mediation partners, is tentatively planning on introducing the fourth peace mediation resolution endorsed in New York in September 2016 by the UNGA in Geneva. The resolution is especially relevant for the Geneva context as it links some of the outcomes of the The World Humanitarian Summit and mediation. Other interesting co-operation possibilities will be viewed positively.

Small Arms Survey

The Small Arms Survey, established at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, is a global centre of excellence whose mandate is to generate evidence-based, impartial, and policy-relevant knowledge on all aspects of small arms and armed violence. As an international research institution and global center of excellency, the Survey seeks to encourage the development of reliable methodologies for the collection and analysis of data and information on armed violence and the production, stockpiling, distribution, transfers and effects of small arms and light weapons.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

The Small Arms Survey, within the framework of its Human Security Baseline Assessment for Sudan and South Sudan (HSBA) aims at a) providing donors with empirical data and analysis to develop more effective security policies and programmes, including critical lessons learned from previous failed measures such as DDR. As a result, we aim at supporting and consolidating national and international capacities to monitor armed violence in the region--which will eventually provide indicators for the peace process institutions.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development explicitly links firearms, violence, and sustainable

development. SDG16 includes global commitments to significantly reduce 'all forms of violence and related death rates' (Target 16.1) as well as illicit arms flows (Target 16.4) by 2030 (see Research Notes [57](#) and [58](#)). The Small Arms Survey maintains a database on violent deaths, initially developed for the Global Burden of Armed Violence, which is available online through an interactive tool providing maps and trends on selected indicators (accessible at: www.smallarmssurvey.org/gbav). Data collected correspond to two of the global indicators adopted for monitoring progress on Target 16.1. Work on regular updates of the database and analysis of trends will continue in 2017 (for 2016 updates see Research Notes [59](#) and [60](#)). The Survey will also continue case studies on measuring illicit arms flows, to support monitoring progress on Target 16.4 (for the Somalia case study, see Research Note [61](#)). The Survey is facilitating the meetings of the SDG Hub at the Maison de la Paix, which gathers organisations housed at the MdP that offer knowledge and expertise on topics related to the Agenda 2030, with a particular interest on SDG16 and the transversal linkages of security with other SDGs.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

SAS is coordinating the Global Partnership on Small Arms <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/salw.html>, and is a founding member of the SDG16 Data Initiative <http://www.sdg16.org/>. Both initiatives relate to advancing towards SDG16. The Global Partnership on Small Arms is open to interested stakeholders to discuss good practices in effective implementation of arms control measures for achieving a significant reduction of illicit arms flows.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

Launch of the 2017 trend updates on *Monitoring Trends in Violent Deaths*, tentatively late September-October.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) is one of five regional commissions of the United Nations. UNECE's major aim is to promote pan-European economic integration. UNECE includes 56 member States in Europe, North America and Asia. Over 70 international professional organizations and other non-governmental organizations take part in UNECE activities. As a multilateral platform, UNECE facilitates greater economic integration and cooperation among its member countries and promotes sustainable development and economic prosperity through policy dialogue, negotiation of international legal instruments, development of regulations and norms, exchange and application of best practices as well as economic and technical expertise and technical cooperation for countries with economies in transition.

Question 1 b. of the survey: What are the priorities of UNECE in 2017 to support, guide or study the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

UNECE is actively engaged in work related to 16 of the 17 SDGs, with significant involvement in 10 of them. With regard to SDG 16, we would like to highlight the following priorities:

Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention)

The Convention and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers link government accountability, transparency and responsiveness with environmental protection, security and sustainable development. They focus on interactions between the public and authorities in a democratic context. The Convention also requires ensuring the protection of whistle-blowers, human rights defenders and environmental activists against penalization, persecution and harassment. Moreover, the

Convention and the Protocol guarantee social inclusion and promote the reduction of inequalities through requiring the elimination of obstacles to access to information and participation of different marginalized groups in decision making. The Convention also prohibits discrimination on the basis of citizenship, nationality or domicile, and it guarantees the right of appeal through open and transparent mechanisms of access to justice.

While all activities under the Convention and its Protocol contribute to the implementation of Goal 16 and a number of other SDGs, one event deserves specific mentioning:

The High-level segment of the Meetings of the Parties to the Convention and to the Protocol on 14 September 2017 in Budva (Montenegro) will be dedicated to the role of the Convention and the Protocol in implementing SDGs with a special emphasis on SDG 16.

Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes

Competition over water resources is increasing due to growing demands from agriculture, energy production and population growth, compounded with the effects of climate change.

As the majority of the water resources are of transboundary nature, transboundary water cooperation is key to reduce the risks of tensions, disputes and conflicts over water resources. In fact, the management of water can bring parties together and encourage cooperation; it can be an integral factor in conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and reconciliation processes.

The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, serviced by UNECE, aims to ensure the sustainable management of water resources through transboundary cooperation. The Convention has contributed to peace in the pan-European region, promoting cooperation processes in post-conflict situations (e.g. the cooperation on the Sava River Basin) as well as fostering water cooperation as means for conflict

prevention and dialogue building in regions with tensions and frozen conflicts (Caucasus, Central Asia and Eastern Europe).

Since 1st March 2016, the Convention is open for accession to all UN Member States. Cooperation processes, at both the technical and political levels, are supported under the Water Convention's programme of work in many regions of the world where water could become a driver of conflict if not properly managed.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

In Geneva, in 2017 two main events are planned under the Water Convention with a focus on conflict prevention: a global workshop on water allocations in transboundary basins on 17 and 18 October, as well as a global workshop on dealing with growing water scarcity in transboundary basins on 12 and 13 December 2017.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP's conflict prevention work seeks to promote social cohesion and empower nations and communities to become more inclusive and resilient to external and internal shocks.

Conflict prevention team develops policy guidance and supports country level initiatives in:

- Building national capacities for conflict prevention and management;
- Dialogue, facilitation and consensus building;
- Conflict analysis and assessment;
- Conflict sensitive development programming.

The Joint UNDP-DPA Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention deploys Peace and Development Advisors (PDAs) to 35 countries globally, supports joint UNDP-DPA conflict/political analysis exercises and generates best practice in conflict prevention globally.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts?

UNDP jointly with DPA and PBSO is leading a consultation process for the resolution follow-up and the drafting of a Secretary General's report on Sustaining Peace for 2017. UNDP will continue to prioritize building national capacities for conflict prevention. Central to this agenda is the deployment of Peace and Development Advisors (PDAs) that are currently supporting UN Resident Coordinator's Offices in 30 countries globally, undertaking conflict analysis, designing programmes for preventing conflict and sustaining peace and supporting UN Country Teams implement programmes in a conflict-sensitive manner. UNDP is also supporting stabilization efforts in several countries on-going peace processes and works together with the UN family as well as relevant NGO partners in the implementation of these initiatives.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

UNDP programmes globally will be centered around the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and several of UNDP Country Offices will be focusing on supporting countries in developing appropriate mechanisms to integrate goal 16 into national plans.

The Goal 16 programme under development plans to:

1. Integrate Goal 16 into national and sub-national systems and processes;
2. Support development of inclusive mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and accountability at the national and sub-national levels
3. Generate and disseminate knowledge on implementation and progress of goal 16
4. Develop and sustain collaborative multi-stakeholder partnerships at the global, regional/sub-regional, national and sub-national levels.

c. The rollout of the Conflict and Development Analysis tool:

The CDA is a comprehensive tool for conflict analysis endorsed as a UNDG ECHA tool. It has been approved by the Working Group on Transitions. The work also includes the development of a 'CDA Light' for application in humanitarian situations, developing a conflict analysis tool that is light and can be implemented almost immediately after a crisis/disaster. Conflict sensitivity and social cohesion guidance: including a lessons learned exercise that will lead to the development of a programmatic guidance on conflict sensitivity and social cohesion.

d. *Support for inclusive and representative participation in member state negotiations:*

- arms trade: as an integral part of support towards the work under G16 with specific indicators in reference to stemming arms flows and under the rational of armed violence prevention,

- nuclear disarmament - while the starting point for "mainstream work" on nuclear disarmament are negotiations to reduce the number of nuclear weapons or to ban further nuclear testing, the starting point for UNDP's work is rather the impact a nuclear weapons' detonation could have on people, i.e. their lives and livelihood,

- EWIPA – addressing the impact of explosive weapons in populated areas

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

UNDP works jointly with DPA and PBSO to lead a consultation process on Sustaining Peace. Sustaining Peace agenda will help strengthen operational coherence and collaboration within the UN system, as well as with external partners, including International Financial Institutions.

The Peace and Development Advisors (PDAs) jointly deployed by UNDP and DPA work with a range of partners in the 30 countries that they are currently deployed in.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UNEP is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. The new Executive Director of the organization identifies peace and security, including migration, as one of the priorities of his tenure.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

The priorities of UN Environment's Europe Office for 2017 in the field of environment and peace-making are: training/education; strengthening the science and policy interface on environment and security; policy dialogue on mainstreaming environmental sustainability in the international development agenda. With regard to SDG-16 the priority will be to identify linkages between conflicts and environment, and introduce transboundary environmental cooperation as an instrument for conflict prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

In the area of capacity-building activities on environment and security, including executive training courses, partnerships will be sought with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, the International Centre for Parliamentary Studies, and other institutions.

On the recently established Geneva Science-Policy Platform on Environment and Security, partnerships will be sought with the University of Geneva, ETH-Zurich, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, etc.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

Training courses on the environment-security nexus will be developed and held jointly with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy in 2017. The annual plenary event of the Geneva Science-Policy Platform will also be held in 2017.

UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat is working towards a better urban future by promoting socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all. UN-Habitat is at the helm of the phenomenal and recent shift towards urbanization, assuming a natural leadership and catalytic role in urbanization processes. For close to forty years, it has been working throughout the world, from the highest levels of policy to a range of specific technical issues. UN-Habitat has gained a unique and a universally acknowledged expertise in all urban matters, including for maintaining and building urban safety and peace in cities in conflict.

1. What are the priorities of your organization in 2017 to support, guide, or study

a. Peace processes or conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts

UN-Habitat is working on two paths related to conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts:

a.1 Through its 20 years old Safer Cities Programme, UN-Habitat promotes an urban planning, management and governance model of enhancing safety in cities. The application of the safer cities approach has shown that the principles and tools enshrined in preventing urban crime and violence promotes more equitable, socially integrated and inclusive cities. 2017 priorities include (i) the strengthening of the Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) through the establishment of the Geneva biennial conference series on 'Reviewing the State of Safety in World Cities' as part of the UN-Habitat's Global Partnership Initiative on Safer Cities and (ii), the co-leadership with the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), of the development of the UN system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities.

a.2 Through its membership in the UN Interagency Standing Committee on

Humanitarian Affairs (IASC) and its operational engagement in many areas under conflict, UN-Habitat has gained a unique experience in urban situation assessments and specific governance mechanisms for maintaining basic access to essential services for all – a community-based peacebuilding process by itself, addressing the roots of land conflicts and coordination and promotion of sustainable reconstruction . 2017 priorities include the intensification of its activities in Syria and Irak and neighbour affected countries, including through neighbourhood assessments for restoring/maintaining basic services, Somalia and DRC, including by land conflict mediation, within inter-agency coordination mechanisms and with a clear perspective of bridging with the development agenda.

b. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16 and peace-related goals and indicators?

UN-Habitat plays a central role in operationalizing SDG 11 to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable which is clearly interrelated with SDG 16 on Peace, justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. The New Urban Agenda just adopted at Habitat III Conference in Quito sets global standards of achievements in sustainable urban development and UN-Habitat's priority for 2017 is to work with central and local governments and urban stakeholders to operationalize and implement it within their own context. Urban safety require multi-level and integrated policy, programmes and Governance. UN-Habitat will strengthen its support to develop integrated and multi-level approach to tackle the roots of insecurity, including through urban planning and design for social integration, innovative financing for building safety, slum upgrading, enhancement of the rule of urban laws and the operationalization of the right to the city concept.

2. In which areas of your work in 2017 are you looking for partnerships with other actors?

The development of the Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) requires enhanced partnerships both on various specific thematic as well as at regional and country levels. The Geneva biennial conference series on 'Reviewing the State of Safety in World Cities' will be instrumental to

enhance partnerships and networking, requiring partner contribution by itself to sustain the organization.

3. What are the major events on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and related efforts to strengthen peaceful and inclusive societies your organization is planning in Geneva in 2017?

26-28 June 2017 - The 1st session of the Geneva biennial conference series on 'Reviewing the State of Safety in World Cities' has the overall objectives to strengthen the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; to facilitate new partnerships between cities, national governments, and international and non-governmental institutions to help craft solutions to the rapidly increasing risk of conflict and insecurity in urban settings; and to provide a global hub to leverage the complementarity of the numerous regional and sub-regional city-level networks on urban safety at the global level.

About the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform

What is the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform?

- A network of peacebuilding professionals connecting over 4,000 individuals and over 60 institutions.
- A hub for practical peacebuilding expertise and know-how that draws upon field experience and research.
- A reference point for engaging with the peacebuilding community in Geneva.

What mandate does it have?

- Improve the practise of peacebuilding by facilitating the interaction on peacebuilding between different institutions and sectors in Geneva and worldwide.
- Advance new knowledge and understanding of peacebuilding issues and contexts.
- Build bridges between Geneva and other peacebuilding centres such as, the UN peacebuilding architecture in New York, as well as peacebuilding activities in the field.

Who is behind the Platform?

- The Platform is a collaborative project of four partner institutions:
 - The Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP) of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies;
 - The Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP);
 - Interpeace; and
 - The Quaker United Nations Office, Geneva (QUNO).
- Through the Platform, these partner institutions combine their respective strengths in the peacebuilding field on education, dialogue, research, activism, and practice in the field.

- The four partner institutions guide the Platform's strategy and activities, in close collaboration with an Advisory Board representing key peacebuilding stakeholders in International Geneva.

What are the Platform's aims?

- **Adding value** by generating substance, analysis or understanding on peacebuilding at the cross section of institutions, sectors, and disciplines.
- **Enabling frank and open exchange** by locating discussions outside official meetings on positions and above institutional and sectorial silos and 'turf wars'.
- **Listening to the voices of local peacebuilders** so that those building peace on a daily basis are heard in Geneva, New York, and other policy centres.

How does the Platform work?

- **Finding solutions from the bottom-up** by building strong partnerships with a range of actors at various levels tailored to a specific topic or context.
- **Network peacebuilding resources** in Geneva and worldwide by facilitating connections across institutions and sectors and by synthesising promising practice.
- **Ensuring continuous exchange** about peacebuilding issues, practice, and contexts through seminars, consultations, conferences, and multi-stakeholder processes.

Follow the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform

- Website: <http://www.gpplatform.ch>
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