



# EPLO CONFLICT PREVENTION NEWSLETTER

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## Inside this Issue:

### Page 2:

- Focus on the Millennium Development Goals

### Page 3:

- Focus on the Millennium Development Goals (continued)

### Page 4:

- EU Documents
- EU Agenda

### Page 5:

- News, Publications and Training Courses from EPLO's Member Organisations'
- Job Vacancies and Internships
- Initiative for Peacebuilding

### Page 6:

- Civil Society Dialogue Network
- Recent EPLO Publications

If you have any comments about or suggestions for the Conflict Prevention Newsletter, please contact [Ben Moore](mailto:Ben.Moore@eplo.org).

## EU IN THE WORLD UPDATE

**Council of the EU:** The Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) met on 25 October in Luxembourg. Ministers discussed the situation in the Sahel, the Middle East and Lebanon. They also adopted conclusions on Moldova, Uzbekistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and on the EU's Eastern Partnership. Finally, they approved revised guidelines on the protection of civilians in CSDP missions and operations (see below).

The General Affairs Council (GAC) also met on 25 October in Luxembourg. Ministers decided to refer Serbia's application for membership of the EU to the European Commission (EC) for an opinion. They also approved draft staff and financial regulations applicable to the European External Action Service (EEAS) (see below).

Click [here](#) to download the FAC conclusions and [here](#) to download the GAC conclusions.

**European Council:** The European Council met on 16 September and 28-29 October in Brussels. In September, EU heads of state and government adopted conclusions on the EU's relations with its strategic partners and issued a declaration on the situation in Pakistan. In October, they endorsed the Council of the EU's conclusions on preparations for the upcoming Cancún conference on climate change.

Click [here](#) to download the European Council conclusions.

**High Representative (HR):** On 15 September, HR Ashton appointed 27 new heads of EU delegations and 1 deputy head of EU delegation.

On 27 October, HR Ashton participated in an exchange of views with members of the European Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Click [here](#) to download the EU press release and list of appointees, and click [here](#) to watch the exchange of views.

**European External Action Service (EEAS):** On 20 October, the European Parliament adopted changes to the EU Financial Regulation, the staff rules and the 2010 EU Budget which were needed to enable the EEAS to be launched. The draft staff and financial regulations were subsequently approved by the Council of the EU on 25 October.

During the last week of October, HR Ashton appointed Pierre Vimont (France), as the Executive Secretary General of the EEAS, David O'Sullivan (Ireland) as Chief Operating Officer, Helga Schmid as Deputy Secretary General for Political Affairs, and Maciej Popowski as the Deputy Secretary General for Inter-institutional Affairs.

Click [here](#) to download the EU press releases about the EEAS appointments.

**CSDP missions:** On 21 September, the Council of the EU adopted a decision to extend the EU's security sector reform mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (EUSEC RD Congo) by

2 years until 30 September 2012, and on 23 September, the Council adopted a decision to extend the EU's police mission in the DRC (EUPOL RD Congo) by 12 months until 30 September 2011.

On 30 September, the EU's security sector reform mission in Guinea-Bissau (EU SSR Guinea-Bissau) was closed down. It had been operational since June 2008.

On 11 October, the EU's Political and Security Committee (PSC) appointed Mr Jean Paul Rikir (Belgium) as Head of Mission of EUPOL RD Congo and General António Martins (Portugal) as Head of Mission of EUSEC RD Congo.

On 15 October, General (retd.) Xavier Bout de Marnhac (France) took office as Head of Mission of the EU's integrated rule of law mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo).

On 25 October, the Council of the EU approved revised guidelines on the protection of civilians in CSDP missions and operations. The revised guidelines replace guidelines from 2003 on the protection of civilians in EU-led crisis management operations.

On 28 October, members of the European Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs discussed a draft report by Christian Ehler MEP on civilian-military co-operation and the development of civilian-military capabilities.

Click [here](#) to download the draft European Parliament report and related amendments. For more information about CSDP missions, please contact [Sanne Tielemans](mailto:Sanne.Tielemans@eplo.org).

**European Parliament:** The European Parliament had plenary sessions on 6-7 October in Brussels and on 18-21 October in Strasbourg. MEPs adopted a resolution on failures in protection of human rights and justice in the DRC and several resolutions needed to enable the EEAS to be launched. They also adopted a set of resolutions on the EU's external financing instruments, including the Instrument for Stability, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, and the Development Co-operation Instrument (see 'EU Documents' on p. 4).

For more information about events in the European Parliament, please contact [Ben Moore](mailto:Ben.Moore@eplo.org).

**UN Summit on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):** EC President, José Manuel Barroso; HR / EC Vice President, Catherine Ashton; and commissioners Piebalgs, Georgieva and Hedegaard all participated in the High-level Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which took place from 20-22 September in New York (see the special focus on pp. 2-3).

**Civil Society Dialogue Network:** The first meetings of the new Civil Society Dialogue Network will take place in November 2010 (see 'Civil Society Dialogue Network' on p. 6).

## MOVING BEYOND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The following article is the executive summary of a recent report by EPLO member organisation, *International Alert*. The views expressed are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of EPLO or of any other EPLO member organisations.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will not be achieved by 2015. Progress is especially slow in fragile contexts, where institutions are weak and there is a risk of violent conflict. But a closer examination shows that the MDGs are in any case inadequate measures of development progress, and as such they represent an international development paradigm that is tired and confused. It is time to review what we mean by development, i.e. the very idea of human progress.

A more useful way to consider human progress is to consider a “developed society” as one with a defined set of characteristics, and to create from these a vision for change. Building on work by others, we propose a generic vision comprising six key characteristics:

1. Equal access to political voice, and the legitimate and accountable use of power.
2. Equal participation in a vibrant and sustainable economy.
3. Equal access to justice, and equality before the law.
4. Freedom from insecurity.
5. The ability of people to maintain their mental and physical well-being, to have aspirations and make progress towards them.
6. The self-reinforcing presence of institutions and values that support and enable equitable progress and peace.

While these characteristics provide a vision of human progress, they do not provide guidance on how to get there. This has to be defined and measured at a local, rather than a global level, and in figuring out how to do this, we need to learn lessons from history. History shows us that societies that have made substantial progress have done so by:

- Opening up access to political and economic opportunities, and developing an increasingly dynamic civil society.
- Establishing states accountable to and with a strong sense of membership by the people, and which adopt “developmental” goals and policies.
- Establishing, gradually extending, and eventually universalising the rule of law
- Evolving from personal to impersonal forms of participation in the economy, politics and civil society – e.g. from personal to shareholder ownership of companies, and from “big man” political leadership to the idea of “political office”.
- Achieving sustained and shared economic growth.
- Developing a culture which supports the exercise of initiative and encourages creativity.
- Transferring control of organised violence from the hands of powerful individuals or factions, to the accountable state.
- Adopting increasingly democratic or representative and broadly accountable forms of government.

These changes have historically come about through a combination of circumstances, leadership, negotiation, effective relationships, and when incentives for those in power are aligned with the direction of change. The task of those aiming to achieve and support human progress in fragile contexts is to lead, promote, harness and catalyse processes that produce comparable changes. To do so, they need to figure out how to work with the grain, to change the grain; i.e. work within the power dynamics of the political economy, while promoting changes to it. This is a much better way to conceptualise “development” and “development assistance” than the MDGs which tend to gloss over the political dimension.

With this framework in mind, we can see that some progress has been made since the millennium: for example, the number of extremely fragile states has reduced, and this is affected – partly positively and partly negatively – by a number of global trends. Because of the fluidity and mixed consequences of such global influences, and the challenges inherent in endogenous processes of change, there are good reasons to question whether the reductions in fragility so far achieved are sustainable, and whether people in other fragile contexts can make such improvements. The challenges remain immense. Therefore it is critical for the international community to adopt effective approaches to support development in fragile contexts. But despite the good ideas they often produce, international development institutions are failing to rise to this challenge, not least because of their own inertia and resistance to change.

We identify three broad areas for action:

1. The need for the development discourse to be reframed in ways which help create a better understanding of what constitutes development, and how change happens. Because of the inertia in the aid system, this will require good leadership from within the sector, and from politicians and in the media.
2. The need to create a new development narrative to replace the MDGs, based on a global vision for change, in which development is recognised as a local, endogenous process while the role of international agencies is to promote, catalyse and nudge change, based on a sophisticated understanding of the political economy.
3. The need to make international development institutions more fit for their purpose. This means first of all being clearer about their purpose, which we argue should be based on the vision-based approach outlined in our report. Organisational arrangements, staffing, incentives etc. will need to be aligned with the purpose. This will mean a radical change in the way many of the international institutions operate.

Click [here](#) to download the full report. For more information, please contact the [authors](#).

Vernon P., and Baksh, D., (2010) *Working with the grain to change the grain: Moving beyond the Millennium Development Goals*, (London: International Alert)

## UN SUMMIT ON THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

### Introduction

From 20-22 September 2010, approximately 140 heads of state and government gathered in New York for the three-day High-level Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly on the [Millennium Development Goals](#) (MDGs).

The aim of the "MDG Summit" was to accelerate progress towards the eight MDGs and to undertake a comprehensive review of best practices, lessons learned, challenges and opportunities with a view to developing concrete strategies for action during the five years which remain until the deadline in 2015.

### EU Involvement

President of the European Commission, José Manuel Barroso; High Representative / Vice President Catherine Ashton, Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs; Commissioner for International Co-operation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, Kristalina Georgieva; and Commissioner for Climate Action, Connie Hedegaard, all participated in the MDG Summit.

In a statement on 20 September, President Barroso reiterated the EU's commitment to achieving the MDGs and referred to the [twelve-point EU action plan](#) in support of the MDGs which was adopted by the Council of the EU in June 2010. He also announced the European Commission's intention to allocate € 1 billion to reward high-performing countries and to support those partner countries in which the MDGs are most off-track.

### Statement by the g7+

On 20 September, the heads of state of the g7+ group issued a [statement](#) in which they highlighted the additional challenges which fragile and conflict-affected countries and regions face in their efforts to achieve the MDGs, and stressed the need for urgent action.

### Side-event on conflict, fragility and armed violence

On 20 September, the governments of Timor-Leste and the United Kingdom, co-hosted a side-event entitled [Achieving the MDGs: Addressing conflict, fragility and armed violence](#)

The aim of this event, which was supported by the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding and the World Development Report 2011 on Conflict, Security and Development, was to raise awareness about the damaging role which conflict, fragility and armed violence play in impeding progress towards the achievement of the MDGs. It brought together a panel of high-level speakers, including President José Ramos Horta of Timor-Leste; President Ellen

Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia, UK Secretary of State for International Development, Andrew Mitchell; and Secretary-General of ASEAN, Surin Pitsuwan.

### Outcome

On the final day of the Summit, UN Member States adopted an outcome document entitled [Keeping the Promise: United to achieve the Millennium Development Goals](#).

The outcome document is divided into two parts. The first part is focused on lessons learned since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration in 2000 while the second section is entitled *The way forward: an action agenda for achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015* and includes a review of each of the eight MDGs individually plus recommendations for advancing progress towards them.

In the third paragraph of the document, heads of state and government reaffirmed 'the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, the rule of law, gender equality and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development.'

In paragraph 13 they recognised that 'development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing.'

In paragraph 15 they recognised 'the specific development challenges related to peacebuilding and early recovery in countries affected by conflict and the effect of these challenges on their efforts to achieve the [MDGs].'

Finally, in a section on MDG 3 (Promoting gender equality and empowerment of women), they committed to accelerating progress through 'Taking action to improve the numbers and active participation of women in all political and economic decision-making processes, including by investing in women's leadership in local decision-making structures and processes, encouraging appropriate legislative action and creating an even playing field for men and women in political and Government institutions, and intensifying (...) efforts for the equal participation of women and men as key stakeholders at all levels in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and peacebuilding processes.'

For more information about the MDG Summit, click [here](#) to download a summary from the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS).

Click [here](#) to read Phil Vernon's (International Alert) reflections on the outcome of the MDG Summit.

### EPLO Office

**Catherine Woollard:** Executive Director

**Josephine Liebl:** Policy Officer

**Ben Moore:** Policy Officer

**Sanne Tielemans:** Policy Officer

**Najoua Sbai:** Events and Office Coordinator

**Toby Reigeluth:** Intern

### WANT TO KNOW WHAT'S HAPPENING AT EPLO?

Click [here](#) for information about recent publications and upcoming events.

### EPLO BLOG

Click [here](#) for to read the latest posts on the EU, peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

### GOT A QUESTION ABOUT THE EU AND PEACEBUILDING?

Click [here](#) to contact the EPLO Helpdesk.



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## EU DOCUMENTS

### High Representative (HR) / President of the European Council / Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)

- 26 October – [Remarks](#) made by HR Ashton after EU - Ukraine Ministerial
- 18 October – [Press Statement](#) of the Third Joint Consultative Meeting between the EU PSC and the AU PSC
- 18 October – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the removal of the Russian checkpoint from the village of Perevi in Georgia
- 14 October – [Remarks](#) made by HR Ashton on Pakistan
- 14 October – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the ratification of the Rome Statute of the ICC by the Republic of Moldova
- 11 October – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the Kyrgyzstan elections
- 8 October – [Statement](#) by the spokesperson of HR Ashton on the appointment of Admiral Bubu Na Tchuto
- 8 October – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on Nobel Peace Prize being awarded to Liu Xiaobo
- 7 October – [Joint Communiqué](#): Eastern and Southern Africa – Indian Ocean Ministers and HR Ashton at the Second Regional Ministerial Meeting on Piracy and Maritime Security in the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Region
- 6 October – [Declaration](#) by HR Ashton on behalf of the EU on the OHCHR Report of the Mapping Exercise documenting the most serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed within the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo between March 1993 and June 2003
- 5 October – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the 10th anniversary of democratic changes in Serbia
- 5 October – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 1 October – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton following her visit to the Middle East

### Council

- 26 October – [EU Statement](#): Ninth Meeting of the EU-Jordan Association Council
- 15 October – [Joint Communiqué](#): Friends of Democratic Pakistan Third Ministerial Meeting
- 13 October – [Joint Press Communiqué](#): 13th EU-China Summit
- 6 October – [Joint Press Statement](#): EU-Republic of Korea Summit
- 28 September – [Joint Communiqué](#): Third South Africa-European Union Summit

### Commission

- 19 October – [Green Paper](#) on the future of EU budget support to third countries
- 28 September – 2009 [Annual Report](#) from the European Commission on the Instrument for Stability

### Parliament

- 21 October – [Resolution](#) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) No 1717/2006 establishing an Instrument for Stability
- 21 October – [Resolution](#) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation and Regulation (EC) No 1889/2006 on establishing a financing instrument for the promotion of democracy and human rights worldwide
- 21 October – [Resolution](#) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation
- 20 October – [Resolution](#) on Council's position on draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2011 – all sections
- 20 October – [Resolution](#) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 on the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities, as regards the European External Action Service
- 20 October – [Resolution](#) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Communities and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of those Communities
- 7 October – [Resolution](#) on failures in protection of human rights and justice in the Democratic Republic of Congo

## EU AGENDA

**Council of the EU:** The next meetings of the Foreign Affairs Council and the General Affairs Council will take place on 22 November in Brussels, and the European Council will meet on 28-29 October in Brussels. The following Council committees and working parties will also meet in November:

**European Parliament:** The next European Parliament plenary sessions will take place on 10-11 November in Brussels and 22-25 November in Strasbourg. The following parliamentary (sub-)committees will also meet in November:

- **Political and Security Committee:** 3, 5, 9, 12, 16, 17, 19, 23, 26 and 30
- **Committee for the Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management:** 3, 8, 11, 15, 17, 18, 22, 24 and 29
- **Working Party on Development Co-operation:** 4, 8, 11 and 24
- **Africa Working Party:** 3, 10, 15, 17 and 24
- **Working Party on Human Rights:** 9, 10, 17 and 23
- **Foreign Affairs:** 9, 18 and 30
- **Development:** 18 and 25-26; and 8-9
- **Security and Defence:** 25-26; and 15 and 29-30
- **Human Rights:** 25-26; and 8 and 29-30
- **Women's Rights and Gender Equality:** 27-28; and 8 and 29-30
- **Budgets:** 26; and 9 and 18
- **Constitutional Affairs:** 8-9 and 29-30

For more information about meetings in the EU institutions, please visit the [EU Events](#) section of the EPLO website.

## NEWS AND PUBLICATIONS FROM EPLO'S MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

### Job vacancies

**Berghof Conflict Research:** [Part-time Webmaster](#) (Deadline: 1 December 2010)

**Conciliation Resources:** Director of [Policy, Practice and Communications](#), London (Deadline: 29 November 2010)

**European Centre for Conflict Prevention:** [Programme Manager - Preventative Action](#), The Hague (Deadline: 19 November 2010)

**Forum Civil Peace Services (European Network of Civil Peace Services):** [Fachkraft - The Philippines](#), Cotabato, Mindanao; [Fachkräfte - Western Balkans Programme](#), Kosovo (Deadline: 15 November 2010)

**International Alert:** [Great Lakes Support Officer](#), London (Deadline: 5 November 2010); [Eurasia Project Support Officer](#), London (Deadline: 1 December 2010)

**International Center for Transitional Justice:** [Programme Associate - Liberia](#); [Senior Accounting Manager](#), New York

**International Crisis Group:** [Senior Accountant](#), Brussels; [Senior Analyst - Nepal](#); [Analyst - Central Africa](#); [Office Manager](#), Brussels

**Nonviolent Peaceforce:** [Field team members](#)

**Saferworld:** [Project Manager - Somalia / Somaliland](#), Nairobi (Deadline: 8 November 2010); [Project Coordinator - Somalia / Somaliland](#), Hargeisa (Deadline: 8 November 2010)

**Search for Common Ground:** [Chief Financial Officer](#), Washington DC; [Chief of Party - Trading for Peace](#), Kigali; [Common Ground News Service Media Reporting Assistant](#), Washington DC; [Country Director - Democratic Republic of Congo](#); [Country Director - Morocco](#); [Finance and Grants Associate](#), Brussels; [IT Support Specialist](#), Washington DC; [Line Producer - Middle East and North Africa - Common Ground Productions \(CGP\)](#), Yemen; [Programme Director - Children and Youth](#), Washington DC

### [World Vision International](#)

### Internships

**International Crisis Group**, Beijing, Brussels, Nairobi, New York and Washington DC

**Nonviolent Peaceforce**, Brussels and Minneapolis;

**Search for Common Ground**, Washington DC and Brussels

**Swisspeace**, Bern

**EPLO** will be looking for an intern to work in its office in Brussels in Spring 2011. For more information and to request an application form, please contact [Ben Moore](#).

### News and Publications

**Berghof Conflict Research:** [The KLA and the Kosovo War: From Intra-State Conflict to Independent Country](#) (September 2010)

**Conciliation Resources:** [Colombia: Can the military bring peace?](#) (BBC News article by Kristian Herbolzheimer) (October 2010)

**Crisis Management Initiative:** [Supporting Democratic and Peaceful Change in Burma / Myanmar](#) (October 2010)

**Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE):** [The EU-Turkmenistan energy relationship: difficulty or opportunity?](#) (EDC2020 Policy Brief No. 5) (October 2010)

**International Alert:** [Working with the grain to change the grain: Moving beyond the Millennium Development Goals](#) (September 2010)

**International Center for Transitional Justice:** [Institutional Reform in the New Constitution of Kenya](#) (October 2010); [Transitions](#) (October 2010)

**International Crisis Group:** [Haiti: The Stakes of the Post-Quake Elections](#) - Latin America / Caribbean Report No. 35 (October 2010); [CrisisWatch No. 86](#) (1 October 2010)

**Life & Peace Institute:** [Arms for sale... at what cost?](#) - New Routes Volume 15 No. 3 / 2010; [Horn of Africa Bulletin](#) (September 2010)

**Nansen Dialogue Network and Saferworld:** [The missing peace: The need for a long term strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) (August 2010)

**Pax Christi International:** [Newsletter No. 201](#) (October 2010)

**Quaker Council for European Affairs:** [Security Co-operation between the EU and Israel](#) - QCEA Briefing Paper (October 2010);

**Saferworld:** [Life on the boundary line: The future of security in Shida Karti](#) (October 2010); [Saferworld Update 51](#) (October 2010)

**Search for Common Ground:** [Common Ground News Service](#)

**Swisspeace:** [KOFF Newsletter No. 90](#) (1 September 2010)

**World Vision International:** [World Vision eNews](#) (October 2010)

### Training Courses

**International Alert:** [Crisis and Conflict: Conflict Sensitive Practice in the Midst of Emergency](#) (9-12 November 2010, London)

**Academy for Conflict Transformation:** [Analysing and Understanding Conflicts](#) (1-5 November 2010, Koenigswinter, Germany)

**International Peace and Development Training Center:** [Peacebuilding, Conflict Transformation & Post-War Recovery and Reconciliation \(PCTR\)](#) (1-5 November 2010, Cluj Napoca, Romania)

**Swisspeace:** [Children & Dealing with the Past](#) (9-10 November 2010, Bern)

## INITIATIVE FOR PEACEBUILDING

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The Initiative for Peacebuilding is a consortium led by International Alert and funded by the European Commission. It draws together the expertise of 10 civil society organisations and their networks to develop and promote international knowledge and expertise in the field of conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

### Recent Publications

- [Media and Governance in Pakistan: A controversial yet essential relationship](#) (October 2010)
- [The European Union, Transitional Justice and Peace Mediation](#) (July 2010)

For more information about the Initiative for Peacebuilding, please contact [Hertha Eckert](#) from International Alert or visit the [website](#).

## EPLO MEMBERS

Berghof Conflict Research  
Civil Society Conflict Prevention Network (KATU)  
Conciliation Resources  
Crisis Management Initiative  
European Network for Civil Peace Services  
European Centre for Conflict Prevention  
ESSEC IRÉNÉ  
Fractal  
Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE)  
Glencree Centre for Peace and Reconciliation  
International Alert  
International Center for Transitional Justice  
International Crisis Group  
Interpeace  
Kvinna till Kvinna  
Life and Peace Institute  
Nansen Dialogue Network  
NGO Support Centre  
Nonviolent Peaceforce  
Partners for Democratic Change International  
Pax Christi International  
Quaker Council for European Affairs  
Saferworld  
Search for Common Ground  
Swisspeace  
Toledo International Centre for Peace (CITpax)  
World Vision

EPLO welcomes applications from peacebuilding organisations. The next deadline for membership applications will be in **Spring 2010**. Click [here](#) to download the application form.

## CIVIL SOCIETY DIALOGUE NETWORK

### Policy Meeting: The EU, Peacebuilding and Situations of Fragility

Tuesday 9 November 2010 (09.00 – 17.30)  
International Press Centre – Résidence Palace, Rue de la Loi 155, 1040, Brussels  
*For more information about this meeting please contact [Ben Moore](#)*

### Policy Meeting: Women's Participation in Peace Processes

Tuesday 23 November 2010 (09.00 – 17.30)  
Centre Borschette, Rue Froissart 36, 1040, Brussels  
*For more information about this meeting please contact [Sanne Tielemans](#)*

### Financial Instruments Meeting: Instrument for Stability

Friday 17 December 2010  
Brussels  
*For more information about this meeting please contact [Ben Moore](#)*

### Civil Society Dialogue Network

The Civil Society Dialogue Network (CSDN) is a three-year project funded by the European Commission aimed at facilitating dialogue on peacebuilding issues between civil society and the EU institutions. It will contribute to strengthening international and regional capacity for conflict prevention and post-conflict co-operation.

CSDN meetings will be organised by EPLO and will be open to all interested civil society actors. They will take place in Brussels, EU Member States and conflict-affected countries with EU presence.

The CSDN will discuss policy, strategic and programming aspects of the Peacebuilding Partnership, transversal thematic issues relating to peacebuilding and crisis-specific situations. The project also foresees the organisation of a series of training seminars for civil society on peacebuilding and EU policy and practice.

*For more information, please visit the [Civil Society Dialogue Network](#) section of the EPLO website.*



EPLO is the platform of European NGOs, networks of NGOs and think tanks active in the field of peacebuilding, who share an interest in promoting sustainable peacebuilding policies among decision-makers in the European Union.

EPLO aims to influence the EU so it promotes and implements measures that lead to sustainable peace between states and within states and peoples, and that transform and resolve conflicts non-violently. EPLO wants the EU to recognise the crucial connection between peacebuilding, the eradication of poverty, and sustainable development worldwide and the crucial role NGOs have to play in sustainable EU efforts for peacebuilding, conflict prevention, and crisis management.

EPLO advances the interests of its members through common policy positions and consequently advocating for those common positions. EPLO disseminates information and promotes understanding of EU policies of concern to its members. The Office also builds solidarity and co-operation amongst its members and with other relevant NGO networks.

Finally, EPLO raises awareness about the contribution the EU should make to peacebuilding and the need to hold the EU accountable to its own political commitments of helping secure peace within and outside its borders.

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## RECENT EPLO PUBLICATIONS

- [Towards A Peacebuilding Strategy for the European External Action Service](#) (September 2010)
- [Recommendations for the Second Action Plan for the Peace & Security Partnership of the Joint Africa – EU Strategy](#) (September 2010)
- [UNSCR 1325 in Europe: 21 case studies of implementation](#) (July 2010)

For older EPLO publications, please visit the [Publications](#) section of the EPLO website.

