



European Peacebuilding
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If you have any comments about the EPLO Conflict Prevention Newsletter or suggestions for the next issue (May/June 2011), please contact [Ben Moore](#).

EU IN THE WORLD UPDATE

Council of the EU: The Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) met on 21 March in Brussels and on 12 April in Luxembourg. In March, ministers discussed the situation in Libya and developments in the EU's Southern Neighbourhood. They also adopted conclusions on Yemen, Bahrain, the Sahel region, Somalia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and on the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) (see below). Finally, they updated the EU's position in support of the International Criminal Court.

In April, ministers again discussed the Southern Neighbourhood and adopted conclusions on Libya, Syria, Yemen and Bahrain. Separately, they also adopted conclusions on Côte d'Ivoire and Burma, and had an exchange of views on the Middle East Peace Process. Finally, the Swedish Foreign Minister, Carl Bildt, requested a Council discussion on Afghanistan before the summer break.

The General Affairs Council (GAC) met on 21 March in Brussels and on 13 April in Brussels. In March, ministers took stock of the humanitarian situation in Libya and neighbouring countries, and prepared for the March European Council; and in April, they took stock of the follow up to all of the European Council meetings which have taken place in 2011.

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

European Council: The European Council held an extraordinary meeting on 11 March and a scheduled meeting on 24-25 March. During the first meeting, EU heads of state and government issued a declaration on Libya and the Southern Neighbourhood.

The following week, they endorsed the FAC conclusions of 21 March on Libya, Syria, Yemen and Bahrain, and called for rapid progress in the development of a new partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood in line with both the European Council's earlier declaration and the joint European Commission (EC) – High Representative (HR) communication of 8 March (see below).

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

High Representative (HR): On 13-14 March, HR Catherine Ashton travelled to Egypt where she held talks with the Egyptian leadership and the Arab League. On 29 March, she attended the London Conference on Libya, and on 13 April, she participated in the conference on Libya co-organised by the United Nations and the League of Arab States in Cairo. Finally, on 14-15 April, she participated in the meeting of NATO Foreign Ministers in Berlin.

European External Action Service (EEAS): On 8 March, HR Ashton appointed Ana Paula Baptista Grade Zacarias as Head of the EU Delegation to Brazil, and Mariangela Zappia as

Head of the EU Delegation to the UN organisations in Geneva. Ms Zacarias is currently Deputy Permanent Representative of Portugal to the EU; and Ms Zappia is currently at the Italian Mission to the UN organisations in Geneva.

On 28 March, HR Ashton appointed Walter Stevens (Belgium) as Head of the Crisis Management and Planning Department (CMPD), Hansjörg Haber (Germany) as Head of the EU Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC), and François Rivasseau (France) as Deputy Head of the EU Delegation in Washington. Mr Stevens is currently Belgium's Permanent Representative to the Political and Security Committee; Mr Haber is head of the European Union monitoring mission in Georgia; and Mr Rivasseau is currently at the French Embassy in Washington.

And finally, on 31 March, HR Ashton appointed Maria Marinaki as Managing Director for Global and Multilateral Issues. Ms Marinaki is currently Permanent Representative of Greece to the OSCE in Vienna.

For more information about the EEAS, please contact [Josephine Liebl](#).

CSDP missions: On 21 March, the FAC adopted conclusions on civilian CSDP capabilities.

Click [here](#) to download the FAC conclusions. For more information about CSDP missions, please contact [Sanne Tielemans](#).

European Union special representatives

(EUSRs): The mandate of following EU special representatives expired on 28 February: Peter Semneby (Southern Caucasus), Kálmán Mizsei (Moldova) and Marc Otte (Middle East Peace Process).

European Commission (EC): On 8 March, the EC and HR Ashton presented a joint communication on a partnership for democracy and shared prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean.

Click [here](#) to download the new communication. For more information, please contact [Josephine Liebl](#).

European Parliament: The European Parliament had plenary sessions on 7-10 March and 4-7 April in Strasbourg, and on 23-24 March in Brussels. In March, MEPs adopted resolutions on the European integration process of Montenegro, and on the Southern Neighbourhood, and Libya in particular, including humanitarian aspects.

In April, they adopted resolutions on the European international investment policy, the use of sexual violence in conflicts in North Africa and the Middle East, the review of the European Neighbourhood Policy, the 2010 progress report on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the situation in Syria, Bahrain and Yemen (see 'EU Documents' on p. 4).

For more information about events in the European Parliament, please contact [Ben Moore](#).

CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACEBUILDING WITHIN THE EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE (EEAS)

Introduction

The European External Action Service (EEAS) is taking shape: the organisational structure of the Service has been presented in the form of an *organigramme* and the transfer of staff from the European Commission (EC) and the Council of the EU has started.

However, concerns have been raised that the Directorate for Conflict Prevention and Security Policy may not be able to fulfil this role due to inadequate staffing of the Peacebuilding, Conflict Prevention and Mediation Unit, and because of limited integration with the other EU bodies which play a role in conflict and security policy. In addition, the lack of women in senior management positions is embarrassing and damages the EU's credibility.

EPLO believes that the Directorate for Conflict Prevention and Security Policy should be the hub of conflict expertise within the EEAS. With the right resources and clout, it could:

- carry out conflict risk assessments and use conflict analysis to assess the impact of all EU policies and programmes on actual and potential conflicts;
- develop conflict mitigation strategies and conflict prevention packages for use in countries at risk of conflict;
- lead in the development of innovative policies by bringing contemporary thinking on peace, security and conflict into EU policy-making;
- contribute expertise on conflict, peace and security issues to the full range of EU policies, programmes and activities in conflict-affected countries and fragile situations by e.g. providing input into country strategies and policy programming;
- organise training on conflict issues for the regional managing directorates;
- expand the EU's capacity to prevent conflict so that crisis management can be used more sparingly;
- use the Instrument for Stability (IfS) to support conflict prevention and peacebuilding and play a leading role in developing the IfS (or its successor) as part of the new multiannual financial framework;
- ensure that a human security approach informs the work of the Security Policy Unit and that it addresses the root causes of conflict and other forms of instability in its work.

Transfer of staff to the Peacebuilding, Conflict Prevention and Mediation Unit

The EC's problematic budget proposal has seen a transfer of the majority of conflict policy experts (i.e. crisis planners and senior staff from the Crisis Response and Peacebuilding Unit) into the Foreign Policy Instruments Service (FPIS), a technical implementation unit which remains part of the EC and therefore outside the EEAS. As a result, the Peacebuilding, Conflict Prevention and Mediation Unit has just three staff members—clearly insufficient for it to carry out the basic tasks with which it is charged, (e.g. programming parts of the IfS), let alone carrying out the strengthened role of providing conflict analysis and support to the regional directorates. Having a skeletal team of just three staff members will also prevent the EU from monitoring the extensive funds which it provides to external organisations, primarily the United Nations (UN), and from co-operating with external actors. In addition, it will reduce the EU's ability to gather knowledge about developments in the field of conflict prevention as well as analysis from specific conflicts.

EPLO believes that the EC's budget proposal contradicts the agreement reached by all parties in July 2010 and is not based on the broader interests of the EU. We support the stance of the European Parliament and EU Member States in insisting on a

new budget proposal which includes the transfer of conflict policy experts into the Peacebuilding, Conflict Prevention and Mediation Unit.

Role of the Security Policy Unit

Within the Directorate for Conflict Prevention and Security Policy, the Peacebuilding, Conflict Prevention and Mediation Unit and the Security Policy Unit should work together closely. In order to ensure that the Security Policy Unit contributes to the EU's Lisbon Treaty objective to 'preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security', it should:

- use the concept of human security, rather than state security to inform its work (as set out in the 2008 report on the implementation of the European Security Strategy);
- continue to expand its partnerships with non-state actors, including civil society, in the EU and in the countries where the EU operates since non-state actors are both a cause of and potential solution to instability;
- develop policies, strategies and methodologies which will tackle the underlying causes of the long-term threats to European security;
- work closely with the relevant Council committees and working parties in order to ensure an integrated approach to European security and to overcome the territorial battles which have characterised the EU's work on certain issues, in particular combating the spread of small arms and light weapons (SALW), and security sector reform (SSR).

Programming the IfS and integrating conflict expertise into regional and thematic work

The Directorate for Conflict Prevention and Security Policy will programme the IfS: the EU's policy tool for conflict prevention, crisis management and peacebuilding. This means that it will prepare the strategies which set out the narrower priorities and objectives for spending in the short- to medium-term in accordance with the broader regulations governing the Instrument. Without an additional transfer of conflict experts to the Peacebuilding, Conflict Prevention and Mediation Unit, it will not be able to ensure that the IfS is used strategically, effectively and consistently.

In addition, the Directorate will need the capacity to contribute expertise to the programming of other instruments. Most notably, it will need to contribute to the programming of the development instruments to ensure that they do not inadvertently fuel conflict. It will need the capacity to work with regional and thematic directorates on the implementation of other policy commitments, including those on women, peace and security, which will require close co-operation with the Directorate for Human Rights and Democracy, and regional directorates.

Links between the Directorate and other parts of the Service

A key problem in the EU's response to conflict has been the separation of policy between the EC and the Council and the proliferation of actors working separately within the same conflict-affected countries and regions. This situation is wasteful, can be embarrassing and significantly undermines the EU's effectiveness.

The EEAS *organigramme* does not show links between the Directorate for Conflict Prevention and Security Policy and the relevant Council committees and working parties, namely the Committee for the Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management (CIVCOM), the Politico-Military Group (PMG) and the EU Military Committee (EUMC): the three groups which bring together EU Member State representatives to prepare decisions under the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The *organigramme* indicates that the regional and thematic directorates will be linked to the respective Council committees and working parties, which is a welcome development. For example, the Directorate for Human Rights and

CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACEBUILDING WITHIN THE EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE EEAS (CONTINUED)

Democracy is linked to the Working Party on Human Rights (COHOM).

An additional problem is that the crisis management structures (e.g. Crisis Management Planning Directorate (CMPD), Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) etc.) remain entirely separate from the regional and thematic directorates.

Closer coordination than is foreseen in the *organigramme* is required if the EU is to be able to take an integrated, "whole-of-EU", approach to conflict. In order to capitalise on the opportunity presented by the EEAS, a formal link should be established between the Directorate for Conflict Prevention and Security Policy, the Council committees and working parties and the crisis management structures. Similarly, the recently-established Crisis Management Board should be broadened to become a crisis management and conflict prevention board and include conflict policy experts. Without this, it seems likely that the competition which has characterised EU action on many peace and security issues will continue. In order to further contribute to integration, the planned mediation cell should be located within the Directorate.

Gender balance in senior-level positions

The *organigramme* has revealed a lack of women in senior positions within the EEAS. This is both an embarrassment to the EU and threatens to undermine its efforts to promote gender equality outside its borders. For example, the lack of women in leadership positions in the EU undermines its credibility when it tries to support the involvement of women in peace processes or tries to ensure that peace agreements reflect the concerns of women as well as men, both of which form part of its commitment to the implementation of UNSCR 1325. If the vast majority of EU leaders are men, any statement about the treatment of women in third countries tends to sound somewhat hypocritical, i.e. "Do as we say, not as we do!".

The line taken by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton and others throughout has been that measures to increase the number of women are wrong because they contradict the idea of merit-based recruitment. It is, however, hard to believe that genuinely merit-based recruitment systems would lead to such disproportionate numbers of men and women in management positions.

Currently, the ratio of men to women at senior and mid-management levels within the EEAS is as follows:

- 6 managing directors: 5 men and 1 woman (17%)
- 12 directors: 7 men and 2 women (3 positions vacant) (17%)
- 41 heads of unit: 26 men and 8 women (7 positions vacant) (20%)

- 17 chairs of Council committees and working parties: 9 men and 6 women (2 positions vacant) (35%)
- 8 EU special representatives: 7 men and 1 woman (13%)

As shown above, a number of positions remain vacant. This means that there is still an opportunity for the EEAS Management Team to partially redress the major gender imbalance which currently exists.

Recommendations

In order to address the abovementioned issues, EPLO recommends:

- to the European Parliament (EP):

- to use all measures at its disposal to insist that the EC puts forward a proposal regarding the transfer of EC staff to the Peacebuilding, Conflict Prevention and Mediation Unit as stipulated in the budget reserve proposal agreed to by the Council and the EP;
- to scrutinise any further appointments in the Service and to demand gender balance.

- to EU Member States:

- to call upon the EC to produce a proposal which allocates sufficient resources to the Peacebuilding, Conflict Prevention and Mediation Unit;
- to propose at least one woman to every man when proposing candidates for management positions in the Service.

- to the EEAS Management Team:

- to put the Directorate for Conflict Prevention and Security Policy on an equal footing with other directorates by resourcing it adequately for policy programming and by establishing a formal relationship with CIVCOM, PMG and EUMC;
- to ensure that the Directorate's policy expertise is used in the most efficient manner possible by reconsidering the strict separation between the crisis management structures and the Directorate, and by strengthening the links with the regional and thematic directorates;
- to broaden the scope of the Crisis Management Board to become a crisis management and conflict prevention board which includes conflict policy experts;
- to rectify the lack of gender balance in any further appointments to senior-level positions.

Click [here](#) to download the latest version of the European External Action Service *organigramme*.

For more information about EPLO's position on peacebuilding and conflict prevention in the EEAS, please contact [Josephine Liebl](#).

EPLO Office

Catherine Woollard: Executive Director

Josephine Liebl: Policy Officer

Ben Moore: Policy Officer

Sanne Tielemans: Policy Officer

Najoua Sbai: Events and Office Coordinator

Kayleigh McElligott: Intern

Giulia Pasquinelli: Intern

WANT TO KNOW WHAT'S HAPPENING AT EPLO?

Click [here](#) for information about recent publications and upcoming events (including [EPLO lunch 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)

- 15 April – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton following the NATO ministerial meeting in Berlin
 14 April – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
 14 April – [Remarks](#) by HR Ashton at the Cairo conference on Libya
 14 April – [Statement](#) by the spokesperson of HR Ashton on parity in Tunisian elections
 13 April – [Remarks](#) by HR Ashton after the donor coordination group for the Palestinian Territories
 11 April – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire
 9 April – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the violence in Syria
 9 April – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the anniversary of the April 2010 events in Kyrgyzstan
 6 April – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on settlement expansion in East Jerusalem
 5 April – [Statement](#) by the HR Ashton concerning the announcement of the preliminary electoral results in Haiti
 5 April – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on Yemen
 5 April – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on presidential elections in Kazakhstan
 1 April – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire
 30 March – [Statement](#) by the spokesperson of HR Ashton on the political dialogue in Albania
 29 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton following the London Conference on Libya
 27 March – [Statement](#) by the spokesperson of HR Ashton on restrictions on freedom of movement in the Central African Republic
 26 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the situation in Syria
 24 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the continued violent crack-down of the demonstrations in Syria
 23 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton in response to President Karzaï's announcement on transition in Afghanistan
 21 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the second round of presidential and legislative elections in Haiti
 21 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the referendum in Egypt
 18 March – [Joint statement](#) by European Council President Van Rompuy and HR Ashton on the UN Security Council resolution on Libya
 18 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the crackdown of demonstrations in Syria
 18 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the ongoing violence in Yemen
 17 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on Bahrain
 15 March – [Joint statement](#) by HR Ashton and Commissioner Füle on Bosnia and Herzegovina
 15 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton and Commissioner Piebalgs on the presidential elections in Niger
 12 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on Côte d'Ivoire
 10 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the sectarian violence in Egypt
 10 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on the situation in Yemen
 9 March – [Remarks](#) by HR Ashton on the situation in the Southern Neighbourhood and Libya, before the European Parliament
 8 March – [Statement](#) by the spokesperson of HR Ashton on the start of the Belgrade-Pristina dialogue
 3 March – [Statement](#) by HR Ashton on Côte d'Ivoire
 3 March – [Remarks](#) by HR Ashton after the extended ministerial meeting on Eastern Partnership

Council

- 15 April – [Press statement](#) on EU facilitated dialogue: focus on freedom of movement
 1 April – [Council decision](#) on EU military operation in support of humanitarian assistance operations in Libya
 29 March – [EU conclusions](#) on the opening of consultations with the ACP side on Guinea-Bissau under Article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement

Commission

- 8 March – [Joint communication](#) by the European Commission and HR Ashton on a partnership for democracy and shared prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean

Parliament

- 7 April – [Resolution](#) on the situation in Syria, Bahrain and Yemen
 7 April – [Resolution](#) on the 2010 progress report on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 7 April – [Resolution](#) on the review of the European Neighbourhood Policy – Eastern dimension
 7 April – [Resolution](#) on the review of the European Neighbourhood Policy – Southern dimension
 7 April – [Resolution](#) on the use of sexual violence in conflicts in North Africa and the Middle East
 7 April – [Resolution](#) on the EIB annual report for 2009
 6 April – [Resolution](#) on the European international investment policy
 10 March – [Resolution](#) on the Southern Neighbourhood, and Libya in particular, including humanitarian aspects
 9 March – [Resolution](#) on the European integration process of Montenegro

EU AGENDA

Council of the EU: The next meetings of the Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) and the General Affairs Council (GAC) will take place on 23 May in Brussels. The FAC meeting will be followed by meetings of EU defence and development ministers on 24 May. The following Council committees and working parties will also meet in April and May:

- **Political and Security Committee:** 19 April and 3, 6, 11, 13, 17, 18, 25 and 27 May
- **Committee for the Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management:** 18, 20 and 27 April; and 2, 5, 11, 13, 16, 18, 23, 25 May
- **Working Party on Development Co-operation:** 28 April and 2, 5, 10, 12, 16 and 26 May
- **Africa Working Party:** 11 and 25 May
- **Working Party on Human Rights:** 10-11 May

European Parliament: The next European Parliament plenary session will take place on 9-12 May in Strasbourg. The following European parliamentary (sub-)committees will also meet in April and May:

- **Foreign Affairs:** 19-20 April and 5 May
- **Development:** 2 and 24-25 May
- **Security and Defence:** 24 and 26 May
- **Human Rights:** 2 and 26 May
- **Women's Rights and Gender Equality:** 20 April and 25 May
- **Budgets:** 20 April and 2, 5 and 23-24 May
- **Constitutional Affairs:** 18-19 April and 23-24 May
- **Policy Challenges:** 12 and 25-26 May

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

International Center for Transitional Justice

[Vice President](#) (Deadline: 30 April 2011); [Senior Development Officer](#); [Head of Office - Kenya](#) (Deadline: 30 April 2011); [Deputy Director - MENA](#); [Programme Associate - Uganda](#) (Deadline: 22 April 2011)

International Crisis Group

[Project Director, North Africa](#); [Senior Analyst, China](#); [Senior Analyst, Gulf States](#); [Senior Analyst, Libya](#); [Senior Analyst, Tunisia](#)

Life and Peace Institute

- [International Gender Advisor and Training Specialist](#) (Deadline: 20 April 2011)

Nonviolent Peaceforce

[Field team members](#); [IT Officer](#), Makati, The Philippines; [Senior Finance Officer](#), Cotabato City, The Philippines; [Documenter - Conflict Protection Component Programme](#), Cotabato City, The Philippines

Saferworld

- [Project Officer – Caucasus](#), London (Deadline: 28 April 2011)

Search for Common Ground

[Administrative Coordinator](#), Washington DC; [Country Director - Madagascar](#); [Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist](#), Washington DC; [Development Director - West Coast](#), San Francisco Bay Area; [Finance and Grants Associate](#), Brussels; [Line Producer - Middle East North Africa - CGP](#), Yemen

World Vision

- [Trainee - Programming](#), Brussels

Internships

[Fractal](#), Belgrade

[Glencree Centre for Peace and Reconciliation](#), Glencree, Ireland

[International Crisis Group](#), Beijing, Brussels, Jerusalem, Nairobi, New York, Pristina and Washington DC

[Life and Peace Institute](#), Uppsala, Sweden (Deadline: 30 April 2011) and Nairobi

[Nonviolent Peaceforce](#), Brussels and Minneapolis

[Search for Common Ground](#), Washington DC and Brussels

[Swisspeace](#), Bern

Job Vacancies in Non-EPLO Organisations

Concern Worldwide

- [Technical Advisor, Conflict Management & Transformation](#), Haiti (Deadline: 29 May 2011)

Cordaid

- [Sector Manager Conflict Transformation](#), The Hague

News and Publications

Berghof Conflict Research: [Handbuch Frieden](#) (March 2011)

Conciliation Resources: [Paix sans frontières: Building peace across borders](#) - Accord Issue 22 (February 2011)

International Alert: [Women, Elections and Violence in West Africa: Assessing women's political participation in Liberia and Sierra Leone](#) (December 2010)

International Center for Transitional Justice: [Awakening: Impact of Nepal's Conflict on Women](#) (March 2011); [Transitions](#) (April 2011)

International Crisis Group: [Thailand: The Calm Before Another Storm?](#) - Asia Briefing No. 121 (11 April 2011); [CrisisWatch No. 92](#) (1 April 2011)

Life & Peace Institute: [Peaceful co-existence: A faith issue](#) - New Routes Volume 16 No. 1/2011 (March 2011) (NB/ New Routes is now available as a [free E-journal](#)); [Horn of Africa Bulletin](#) (February 2011)

Partners for Democratic Change International: [Newsletter Volume 3, Issue 1](#) (March 2011)

Pax Christi International: [Newsletter No. 207](#) (1 April 2011)

Quaker Council for European Affairs: [Around Europe No. 329](#) (February 2011)

Saferworld: [Scraping the barrel: The trade in surplus ammunition](#) - Issue Brief 2 (April 2011); [Southern Sudan Monitor](#) (April 2011)

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

swisspeace: [Social Inclusion and Cultural Identity of Roma Communities in South-Eastern Europe](#) - Working Paper 1/2011 (January 2011); [KOFF Newsletter No. 96](#) (1 April 2011)

Toledo International Centre for Peace (CITpax): [An Inter-Religious Council for Jerusalem](#) (April 2011)

World Vision International: [World Vision eNews](#) (March 2011)

Training Courses

Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution: [International Civilian Peacekeeping/Peacebuilding Training Programme](#) (10-23 July 2011, Stadtschlaining, Austria)

Glencree Centre for Peace and Reconciliation: [Conflict Resolution, Mediation and Peacemaking Certificate Course](#) (8-13 August 2011, Glencree, Ireland)

International Alert: [Reintegration of Ex-Combatants](#) (19-26 June 2011, Landgraaf, The Netherlands)

International Peace and Development Training Center: [Systemic Peacebuilding, Conflict Transformation and Post-War Recovery and Reconciliation \(PCTR\)](#) (6-10 June 2011, Cluj Napoca, Romania)

INITIATIVE FOR PEACEBUILDING

INITIATIVE FOR PEACEBUILDING

The Initiative for Peacebuilding was a consortium led by International Alert and funded by the European Commission. It drew 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.

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

Recent Publications

- [Standing United for Peace: The EU in Coordinated Third-party Support to Peace Processes](#) (December 2010)
- [A Guidance for Integrating Peacebuilding into Development](#) (December 2010)
- [Climate Change, Governance and Fragility: Rethinking Adaptation - Lessons from Nepal](#) (December 2011);

EPLO MEMBERS

Berghof Conflict Research
 Civil Society Conflict Prevention Network (KATU)
 Conciliation Resources
 Crisis Management Initiative
 ESSEC IRÉNÉ
 European Network for Civil Peace Services
 Fractal
 Glenree Centre for Peace and Reconciliation
 Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict
 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 membership applications from peacebuilding organisations. The next deadline for membership applications is **Monday 25 April 2011**.

Click [here](#) to download an application form.

CIVIL SOCIETY DIALOGUE NETWORK

Next Meetings

Policy Meeting: EU Support for Security Sector Reform
 Monday 16 May 2011, Brussels

For more information about this meeting, please contact [Sanne Tielemans](#).

**Member State Meeting in Romania:
 Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding in
 the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood and the Western Balkans**
 Tuesday 28 June 2011, Bucharest

For more information about this meeting, please contact [Josephine Liebl](#).

Previous Meetings

Unfortunately, due to unexpected developments the **policy meeting on the Gothenburg Programme** which had been planned for Thursday 14 April 2011 had to be cancelled.

For more information, please contact [Josephine Liebl](#).

**Member State Meeting in The Netherlands:
 Peacebuilding, Statebuilding and Situations of Fragility**
 Wednesday 6 April 2011, The Hague

Member State Meeting in Finland: Conflict Prevention and the European Union
 Monday 7 February 2011, Helsinki

For more information about these and other Civil Society Dialogue Network meetings, please visit the [EPLO website](#).

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.

For more information about the Civil Society Dialogue Network, please visit 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

- [What funding for the EU's external actions after 2013? EPLO's position on the next EU multi-annual financial framework](#) (March 2011)
- [Briefing Paper 1/2011: The EC's External Financing Instruments](#) (February 2011)
- [Linking Peacebuilding and Development](#) (February 2011)

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

