Experts Dialogue on
Coping with Violent Conflict & State Fragility

On the One Year Anniversary of the Launch of the Report of the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance

Thursday, June 16, 2016

United Nations

Synthesis Report

STIMSON

PERMANENT MISSION OF
THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

RC: 234868

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I.   Introduction and Executive Summary

Introduction

The seventieth anniversary of the United Nations made 2015 a watershed year for international efforts to renew and strengthen how the international community copes with violent conflict and state fragility. In addition to the UN-initiated High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture, and Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance, co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Madeleine Albright and former Nigerian Foreign Minister and UN Undersecretary-General for Political Affairs Professor Ibrahim Gambari, released its report on June 16, 2015 at the Peace Palace in The Hague. That report, *Confronting the Crisis of Global Governance*, contained wide-ranging recommendations on how the UN, African Union, and other partners can better contribute to conflict prevention, management, resolution, and the promotion of "just security". Underscoring the intersection of security and justice in global governance, just security provides a framework of analysis to ensure that neither justice nor security imperatives are neglected by critical international policy debates.

With this backdrop, the United Arab Emirates Mission to the United Nations, the Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy, and Development, the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, and the Stimson Center - Just Security 2020: Advancing the Recommendations of the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance program convened an Experts Dialogue on global governance and conflict-affected states, on Thursday, June 16, 2016 at the UN in New York. Held immediately prior to the opening of the Annual Meeting of the Academic Council on the UN System, the gathering brought together Permanent Representatives and other UN Mission representatives, senior UN officials, and international think tank, NGO, and academic experts to:

- Assess the progress achieved by recent global initiatives seeking to improve international responses to violent conflict and state fragility.
- Identify gaps in existing reform agendas.
- Suggest ways to enhance existing global networks and coalitions, or to create new ones, to better address key aspects of violent conflict and state fragility.

Drawing on the insights and recommendation from this Experts Dialogue, the organizers hope to contribute to the development of a larger, extended Track 1.5 global dialogue on preventing and responding to deadly conflicts and state fragility. With a range of international partners, the Stimson Center hopes to undertake further multistakeholder dialogues to build consensus and advance select global governance reforms in connection with other major themes taken up by the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance, including climate governance, the hyperconnected global economy, and strengthening the United Nations and other institutions of global governance (*see Annex iii on p. 11 for further details*) between now and 2020.

Executive Summary

According to **H.E. Ambassador Lana Nusseibeh, Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations**, in her concluding remarks, four major takeaways from

the Experts Dialogue are: *first*, prevention must sit at the core of all efforts to cope with violent conflict and state fragility (and proper incentives and metrics for assessing the progress of the UN and its Member States should be introduced); *second*, the next Secretary-General should focus on and institutionalize gender parity reforms in the UN system, and careful consideration needs to be given to galvanizing Member States to support this reform agenda in their national institutions as well; *third*, as shared by Afghan Ambassador Mahmoud Saikal and other presenters, the reforms proposed by the various mandate reviews in 2015 are welcomed, but for some challenged countries, the needed reforms are viewed as "too little, too late"; and *finally*, 2016 represents a transition year for the United Nations, and further Track 1.5 dialogues with diverse partners, such as the Stimson Center, the Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy, and Development, and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, can help to identify critical gaps and inform international policy-makers. Many of the challenges confronting the international community will not be solved in the coming months, years, and even decades. They require dynamic solutions of a generational scope, with multi-disciplinary underpinning.

Other **specific insights and recommendations** shared by expert participants:

- While everyone experiences insecurity on some level, each country and individual defines it differently. Some see terrorism as the biggest global threat, while others view poverty and climate change as posing greater risks. These challenges are interlinked.
- Since conflicts are also embedded in regional contexts—Somalia in the Horn of Africa, for example, or Mali in the Sahel—UN missions need a broader and dynamic appreciation of regional conflict and governance dynamics.
- The level of violence against women in a society is a strong predictor of wider armed violence and should be monitored by UN conflict early warning systems.
- Member States should address the authority deficit of the Peacebuilding Commission.
- Member States should revisit earmarking military and police units on a rotating basis for UN service, and the Secretariat should have an enlarged standing capacity for military and police mission planning and early deployment, along with new civilian capacities.
- Funding women's peace, democracy, and empowerment movements and organizations is essential for improving strategies to deal with local sexual violence in conflict situations.
- While lauded for providing a previously non-existent platform for talks around resource management in countries such as Liberia and the DRC, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative has not ended or prevented a single violent conflict.
- The establishment of a non-state, civil, individual, and corporate R2P notion is necessary to move away from an excessively paternalistic and state-centric conception of R2P.
- The environmental impact of UN peace operations is largely under-appreciated.
- The United Nations has passed a number of good resolutions on, for example, counter-terrorism and women, peace, and security, but when applied to Afghanistan and other war-torn countries, the bodies charged with implementation are weak and ill-equipped.
- The United Nations cannot and should not be expected to do everything. Particularly in the areas of peacekeeping and peacebuilding, the UN must engage in a wide range of partnerships with, for example, regional organizations, civil society, and business.
- Reform and renewal for any organization needs to be continuous, well-researched, and well-designed and executed. In anticipation of the next UN Secretary-General and the 75th anniversary of the world body in 2020, the knowledge and experience from experts within think thanks, universities, and NGOs must be tapped and discussed.

II.   Session I: Recent Global Initiatives to Cope with Violent Conflict & State Fragility: Are We Seeing Real Progress?

Co-Chairs: Ibrahim Gambari (Savannah Centre) and Brian Finlay (Stimson Center)

Renata Dwan, Chief of Policy and Best Practices Section, Department of Peacekeeping Operations/ Department of Field Support: *High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations*

Dr. Dwan noted progress in implementing recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peacekeeping Operations report and the follow-up report of the Secretary-General, especially as regards reducing fragmentation in Secretariat planning and conduct of peace operations. But too many operations are cast in technical roles (providing protection, for example) in situations that lack political solutions. Conversely, they should be driving such solutions. At the same time, tensions remain between the Secretariat, operations, and Member States regarding how much to decentralize mission decision-making and support in order to foster greater mission agility and closer/better relations with local communities. Since conflicts are also embedded in regional contexts—Somalia in the Horn of Africa, for example, or Mali in the Sahel—missions also need a broader and dynamic appreciation of regional conflict and governance dynamics. The places where UN operations deploy often suffer not only from crises of the state as a provider of basic public goods and services, but crises of regional and even global governance.

Anne-Marie Goetz, Clinical Professor, Center for Global Affairs, New York University: *Women, Peace, and Security: UNSC 1325 Global Study*

UN peace operations deploy in places where there is institutionalized misogyny and intimate violence on an industrial scale. Reducing violence against women is not only fundamental to promoting human rights in fragile and conflict-affected environments but fundamental to preventing conflict in the first place. Reduced levels of violence against women in societies is closely tied to the strength of their women's movements. So the solution to preventing and reducing violence against women is to support such movements. Yet the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Services have recused themselves from the Secretary-General's goal of allocating 15 percent of peacebuilding budgets to gender equality or empowering women. The level of violence against women in a society is a strong predictor of wider armed violence—either internal or external conflict—and should, thus, be something that any UN conflict early warning system monitors closely. But it, unfortunately, fails to do so. Nor is there a timeline for implementing the UN's women, peace, and security (UN Security Council Resolution 1325) agenda. The UN needs an independent operational powerhouse to promote women's empowerment and gender equality, both within the organization and in the places where it operates.

Ejeviome Eloho Otobo, Author and former Deputy Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office: *2015 Peacebuilding Architecture Review*

Effective peacebuilding is about managing risks of conflict relapse (about half of conflicts relapse after five years), building institutional resilience ("negative fragility"), promoting institutional inclusiveness, and providing effective financial support. Member States should

address the authority deficit of the Peacebuilding Commission and its relationship with the Security Council. At present, the Commission is unable to address, much less anticipate, all of the crises that fall within its purview. It needs more authority to promote greater coherence in the system and financial capacity. At the same time, the Commission has to develop a robust crisis response toolkit. In sum, the 2015 Review made some progress in redressing the Commission's "authority deficit" and UNSC relationship, but it neither fully addressed the issue of developing a robust toolkit for crisis response nor improved financial support for countries on its agenda.

William Durch, Distinguished Fellow at The Stimson Center and Research Director, Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance: *The Commission's recommendations on Coping with Violent Conflict & State Fragility*

Women, peace, and security led the Commission's recommendations on fragile and conflicted affected states. More women should have prominent peacemaking roles, hold leadership positions in peace operations, and have a substantial voice in local peace processes. Men need to be partners in realizing women's rights, changing their own behavior, and promoting gender equality. A "global focal point" for women, peace and security within the UN could advance the agenda, with a benchmarked implementation timeline against which to gauge progress. The UN has the kernel of a better conflict analysis and warning capability within the Secretary-General's executive office but needs a much more robust capability. Member States should revisit earmarking military and police units on a rotating basis for UN service, and the Secretariat should have an enlarged standing capacity for military and police mission planning and early deployment, along with revised policy for employing it and comparable civilian capacity. The idea of upgrading the Peacebuilding Commission into an empowered Council (with new prevention, coordination, and resource mobilization authorities) did not make the cut in the April 2016 resolutions on the peacebuilding architecture from the Security Council and General Assembly, but this forward-leaning idea should remain a goal for consideration by the next General Assembly and Secretary-General.

Q&A

Women, peace, and security issues dominated the first session discussion. Participants noted that UN missions need better communication strategies in mission areas on violence against women and sexual exploitation. Although the organization has training programs on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), as well as civilian protection for its mission personnel, it was noted that the UN draws many uniformed personnel from states where violence against women is a problem and prostitution is not illegal. Thus, changing behavior may require more than pre-mission training; indeed, something akin to a cultural shift is necessary. Force and contingent commanders can and do have powerful influence on the behavior of those in their charge—via both policy and personal example—but troop and police contributing states should also pay more attention to the welfare of those whom they deploy. UN troop and police rotations may involve one to two years in mission. The question was posed whether policymakers can really expect to require and enforce one to years of abstinence on deployment. An issue raised was the potential role of legalized and controlled sex work as an approach to the problem. But the UN's communications and influence strategies for dealing with high rates of local sexual violence and other violence against women in local cultures, some participants argued, were relatively feeble and ineffectual. Funding women's peace, democracy, and empowerment movements and organizations would be a good way to improve that record, they contended.

III. Session II: New Ways Forward: Identifying and Responding to Gaps in Efforts to Cope with Violent Conflict & State Fragility

Co-Chairs: Bettina Luise Rürup (FES) and Richard Ponzio (The Stimson Center)

Barbara Gibson, Deputy Secretary-General, Independent Commission on Multilateralism (ICM): *Building Consensus: Moving to Implementation*

Ms. Gibson provided a brief overview over the origins, purpose, and work of the Independent Commission on Multilateralism (ICM). The Commission, established by the International Peace Institute in 2014 on the occasion of the United Nations' 70th anniversary, maintains as its primary objective to study the functioning of the UN and to determine whether it is "fit for purpose". In this context, the ICM has analyzed the multilateral system through the lens of sixteen issue areas and will present its findings by the end of 2016 through a final report. As a number of the ICM's issue areas are directly relevant to coping with violent conflict and state fragility, the Commission's preliminary findings, according to Ms. Gibson, highlight the interconnectedness of themes surrounding conflict and fragility and the need to bring stakeholders together around common objectives. Moreover, given how conflicts have evolved and grown more complex, the ICM points to the need to reassess the inclusiveness and effectiveness of traditional tools, goals, and processes of peacekeeping and other approaches to conflict management. Against this backdrop, the High-level Independent Panel on Peacekeeping Operations report and its recommendations were mentioned as an important step in the right direction. Yet, as highlighted by Ms. Gibson, more work remains to be done, and differences in visions and opinions will need to be addressed. Positive change, she concluded, will require a sustained commitment by a critical mass of Member States, as well as strong leadership by the incoming Secretary-General.

Volker Lehmann, Senior Policy Analyst, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office: *Natural Resources, the EITI & Conflict: How governments, NGOs, and multinational corporations can realize the SDGs' full potential*

Looking at how natural resource extraction can become a source for development rather than conflict, Dr. Lehmann specifically addressed the potential of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to contribute toward said peacebuilding and development. The EITI, he argued, is, to date, the most practical framework for the governance of natural resource extraction. In this context, it has benefitted from a relatively narrow focus on reporting on and disclosing government revenues from oil, gas, and minerals, which allows for greater transparency and accountability of public resources. On the other hand, while lauded for providing a previously non-existent platform for talks around resource issues in cases such as Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the EITI has not ended or prevented a single violent conflict. Conflict specific goals and targets in the Agenda 2030, as pointed out by Dr. Lehmann, are significantly more ambitious and potentially transformative. However, effective implementation will likely be difficult to achieve. In this context, according to Dr. Lehmann, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 13 (Climate Action), 16 (Peace, Justice and Accountable Institutions), and 17 (Finance and Partnerships for Sustainable Development) are of particular importance, and their effective implementation can

have far-reaching, positive implications. Moreover, while Goal 13 (Climate Action) and the major security threat it speaks to remain largely unaddressed by the EITI, the UN, by effectively utilizing the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, can take coherent climate action. Crucially, according to Dr. Lehmann, this includes the formulation of a global action plan to ensure that a considerable part of the world's carbon-based resources remain untouched.

Vesselin Popovski, Vice-Dean, Jindal Global School of Law (New Delhi): *R2P and Preventing Conflict: Overcoming Current Obstacles to Progress*

Professor Popovski presented on how to overcome current obstacles to the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), including the norm's emphasis on conflict prevention. In this context, he placed special emphasis on the operational necessity to have a thorough understanding of increasingly dynamic, asymmetrical, and complex conflicts in order to effectively address them. The success of conflict prevention is exceedingly difficult to measure and preventive measures remain easy to stigmatize. A key question, therefore, is how to reward, sustain, and increase the effectiveness of preventive efforts. Professor Popovski highlighted the importance of R2P in bringing the protection needs of conflict victims to the forefront. However, he also pointed to the necessity to move away from persistent paternalism and state-centrism toward a more encompassing notion of R2P. Specifically, this means the establishment of a non-state, civil, individual, and corporate R2P. As a norm, Prof. Popovski concluded, R2P has suffered from the failed intervention in Libya. Yet misuse should not weaken the norm but make it more relevant to future challenges.

Q&A:

During Q&A, a number of issues related to coping with violent conflict and state fragility where raised. Regarding the work of the ICM, a recommendation was made to incorporate needed institutional changes and innovated partnerships into its assessment of whether the UN is "fit for purpose." On this point, the New Deal agreement between fragile and conflict-affected states was mentioned as a role-model for inclusive planning processes and inter-state cooperation. The issue of trust–*or rather the lack thereof*–between actors involved in peace operations was mentioned as a major obstacle to more effective collaboration on the ground.

Concerning the relationship between environmental governance and conflict, discussants and speakers alike pointed to a staggering lack of awareness regarding the environmental impact of UN peace operations. Given the link between environmental, societal, and political issues, more attention, it was argued, ought to be paid to these and related matters at the intersection of peacekeeping and the environment. In the same vein, the responsibility of the UN to side with the least powerful on climate issues was underscored, and the necessity to leave a significant portion of the world's carbon-based resources in the ground was reiterated.

Lastly, further perspectives were shared on persistent operational and conceptual challenges regarding the Responsibility to Protect norm. Questions raised included, for example, the evolving normative status of R2P and how it might address asymmetric threats such as terrorism. In addition, protection responsibilities of both internal (domestic) and external (foreign) actors were emphasized, and further lessons–including on their applicability to environmental governance and conflict–were shared by the expert participants.

IV. Concluding Discussion: Translating United Nations Reforms into Results for the Countries in Greatest Need

Chair: Ibrahim Gambari (Savannah Centre)

H.E. Ambassador Mahmoud Saikal, Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations, led off the concluding session by situating the case of Afghanistan within the theme of "Translating United Nations Reforms into Results for the Countries in Greatest Need". He contended that the reforms proposed by the various official mandate reviews in 2015—on peace operations, the UN Peacebuilding Architecture, and women, peace, and security—are welcomed and encouraging initiatives, but he stressed that for countries facing severe pressures and continued violence, such as Afghanistan, many of the needed reforms are coming "too little, too late". According to Ambassador Saikal, the United Nations has passed over the years a number of good resolutions on, for example, counter-terrorism and women, peace, and security. However, when these resolutions are applied to Afghanistan and other war-torn countries, the bodies charged with implementation and enforcement are often weak and ill-equipped. While the UN does not maintain a peacekeeping mandate in Afghanistan, Ambassador Saikal noted the world body's important work in the areas of political institution-building, facilitating development, encouraging a peace process, monitoring human rights, protecting civilians, and supporting elections. At the same time, he underscored that the UN Security Council has failed to enforce its various resolutions on international terrorism, including its sanction regime against the Taliban movement. He also suggested that current initiatives to empower and safeguard Afghan women within the context of UN Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace, and security have come up short.

During the discussion, one participant inquired whether the United Nations would be up to the task—if requested by the Afghan government—to step in if the United States and NATO partners were to further drawdown troops or reduce support for the training of Afghanistan's armed forces and police. Another asked about what more the UN could be doing, at present, in the area of political reconciliation and facilitating Afghanistan's peace process.

In response, Ambassador Saikal described the United Nations engagement in Afghanistan as "a blessing", and that with the help of the UN and its international partners, Afghanistan has undergone remarkable improvements over the past fifteen years. For example, the country now has nine million children in schools (40 percent of which are girls), its trained security forces totaling 350,000 are confronting Afghanistan's most critical security challenges, and the country's media is flourishing. At the same time, without consolidation, Ambassador Saikal voiced concern that these gains are at risk of disappearing. He concluded by emphasizing the United Nation's fundamental role in helping his government and people to address Afghanistan's most difficult security, political, and development challenges, including be helping to reduce regional tensions and facilitating cross-border economic cooperation. In carrying a "heavy mandate of the Afghan people", Ambassador Saikal signaled his hope that current reform efforts would enable the world body to better fulfill its mission in support of all nations and peoples, particularly those countries in greatest need of international assistance.

V.   Annexes

i.   Program for the June 16 Experts Dialogue

9:00 am: Welcome by H.E. Ambassador Lana Nusseibeh (Permanent Representative of the UAE to the United Nations), Professor Ibrahim Gambari (Founder and Chairman, Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy & Development and Co-Chair, Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance), Bettina Luise Rürup (Executive-Director, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office), and Brian Finlay (President and CEO, The Stimson Center)

9:10 am: Session I: Recent Global Initiatives to Cope with Violent Conflict & State Fragility: Are We Seeing Real Progress?

Co-Chairs: Professor Ibrahim Gambari, Savannah Centre and Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance, and Brian Finlay, Stimson Center

Renata Dwan, Chief of Policy and Best Practices Section, Department of Peacekeeping Operations / Department of Field Support, *High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations*

Anne-Marie Goetz, Clinical Professor, Center for Global Affairs, New York University, *Women, Peace, and Security: UNSC 1325 Global Study*

Ejeviome Eloho Otobo, Author and former Deputy Head of the UN Peacebuilding Support Office, *2015 Peacebuilding Architecture Review*

William Durch, Distinguished Fellow, The Stimson Center, and Research Director, *Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance*

11:00 am: Session II: New Ways Forward: Identifying and Responding to Gaps in Efforts to Cope with Violent Conflict & State Fragility

Co-Chairs: Bettina Luise Rürup (FES) and Richard Ponzio (Stimson Center)

Barbara Gibson, Deputy Secretary-General, Independent Commission on Multilateralism (ICM), *Building Consensus: Moving to Implementation*

Volker Lehmann, Senior Policy Analyst, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office, *Natural Resources, the EITI & Conflict: How governments, NGOs, and multinational corporations can realize the SDGs' full potential*

Vesselin Popovski, Vice-Dean, Jindal Global School of Law (New Delhi), *R2P and Preventing Conflict: Overcoming Current Obstacles to Progress*

12:15 pm   Concluding Discussion

Chair: Professor Ibrahim Gambari

Lead-Off Presenter: H.E. Ambassador Mahmoud Saikal, Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations, *Translating United Nations Reforms into Results for the Countries in Greatest Need*

Concluding Remarks: H.E. Ambassador Lana Nusseibeh and Professor Ibrahim Gambari

ii. Recommendations on Coping with Violent Conflict & State Fragility by the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance

Note: These reform proposals and their analytical underpinnings are elaborated in *Confronting the Crisis of Global Governance*, the report of the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance (pp. 21–38). To download the report, please visit: http://www.stimson.org/content/report-commission-global-security-justice-governance

4.3.1 **Strengthen the role of women in peace and security**
    4.3.1.1 Strengthen the role of women in peace processes
    4.3.1.2 Learn and share lessons from implementing National Action Plans under SCR 1325

4.3.2 **Prevent armed conflict**
    4.3.2.1 Improve conflict analysis and crisis warning
    4.3.2.2 Focus on the Responsibility to Prevent

4.3.3 **Develop greater consensus on R2P operations**
    4.3.3.1 Specify the responsibilities and objectives of R2P mission participants
    4.3.3.2 Emphasize the principle of "no net harm" in R2P planning and deployments
    4.3.3.3 Embed standards-monitoring and human rights teams in R2P-associated events

4.3.4 **Strengthen UN military, police, and civilian response capacity for peace operations**
    4.3.4.1 Make designated Member State military units available for UN or regional peace operations on short notice
    4.3.4.2 Enhance UN ability to rapidly deploy military planning and support teams to new and existing UN missions
    4.3.4.3 Make designated Member State formed police units available for UN deployment on short notice
    4.3.4.4 Establish a sizable standing and reserve capacity to support rapid and sustainable deployment of police to UN peace operations
    4.3.4.5 Establish standing and reserve capacities to meet rapid deployment needs for civilian specialist skills

4.3.5 **Improve capacity for restoring rule of law, transitional justice, and host state resilience**
    4.3.5.1 Focus G20 support on the New Deal for engagement in fragile states
    4.3.5.2 Combat corruption to support effective rule of law
    4.3.5.3 Augment current disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programming with greater emphasis on countering (preventing the rise of) violent extremism
    4.3.5.4 Consider hybrid models of justice when transitioning to a modern state court system
    4.3.5.5 Consider transformational justice as a postwar alternative that addresses not just the results but also the roots of violence

iii. Just Security 2020: Advancing the Recommendations of the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance

The Stimson Center, in collaboration with interested governments, civil society groups, businesses, and international organization partners, has initiated Just Security 2020: Advancing the Recommendations of the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance, a multistakeholder effort to achieve bold yet practical global governance reforms by 2020—the 75th anniversary of the United Nations.

On June 16, 2015, the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance—co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and former Nigerian Foreign Minister and U.N. Undersecretary-General for Political Affairs Ibrahim Gambari—released its flagship report, *Confronting the Crisis of Global Governance,* at the Peace Palace in The Hague and then the United Nations with Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson. The report underscored the need for new tools to manage the world's most pressing issues—from violent conflict and climate change to the "hyperconnected" global economy—and that such tools should promote both security and justice ("just security"), both as a matter of fundamental fairness and to combat the alienation that can increase receptivity to violent extremist thought—left or right, religious or secular.

Focus

Emphasizing the intersection of security and justice in global governance, *Just Security 2020* aims to establish a broad-based international coalition, composed of both state and non-state actors, to pursue key elements of the Commission's reform agenda and related global governance reform. Specifically, the project intends to achieve, by 2020, tangible progress toward the adoption and initial implementation of at least twenty of the Commission's proposals. As one proposed vehicle for reform, *Just Security 2020* will also rally diverse partners to encourage U.N. Member States' consideration by late 2017—with active encouragement by the next U.N. Secretary-General—of a World Summit on Global Security, Justice & Governance convened by 2020 (preceded by an official preparatory process across all regions to commence in 2018).

Approach

Major activities to be undertaken in 2016 and 2017 through *Just Security 2020* include:
i) Convening **four (2-day) Track 1.5 policy dialogues / multistakeholder meetings** to promote consensus on priority global governance reform innovations, one in each thematic area of the Commission's report and one on global governance institutions; ii) Building a robust **research and policy analysis component** to prepare background briefs and action reports for each of the multistakeholder meetings, track the progress of policy implementation, and complete a companion edited volume to the original Commission Report (to be published by Oxford University Press in 2017); and iii) Standing up four thematic networks, which together will represent a new **Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance Reform**, to sustain relationships and promote results of the track 1.5 meetings. This **new effort aims to mobilize diverse global actors**—in civil society, governments, international organizations, and the business community—to support the kinds of ambitious yet realistic reforms proposed by the Commission, looking toward 2020 and the 75th anniversary of the United Nations.

iv. Resources on Coping with Violent Conflict & State Fragility

Report of the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance (*particularly chapter four on "Coping with State Fragility and Violent Conflict", pp. 21-38*)

Secretary Madeleine Albright and Professor Ibrahim Gambari, Co-Chairs of the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance, "The UN at 70: Confronting the Crisis of Global Governance", *Global Policy*

Report of the United Arab Emirates Panel Series on Women, Peace and Security

Report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations

Global Study on the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325

Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung study by Dr. Volker Lehmann on "Natural Resources, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, and Global Governance" (*prepared for the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance*)

Ensuring sustainable peace: Strengthening global security and justice through the UN Peacebuilding Architecture (*prepared for the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance*)

Preventing the Kinds of Conflicts that are Hardest to Resolve and Most Costly in Lives (*prepared for the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance*)

Intervention and Peace Operations: Dilemmas of Internal Conflicts and Transnational Threats (*prepared for the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance*)

Rule of law, security and transitional justice in fragile and conflict-affected societies (*prepared for the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance*)

Reforming and innovating the United Nations Security Council (*prepared for the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance*)

Op-ed by Commission Co-Chairs Secretary Madeleine Albright and Professor Ibrahim Gambari on "At 70, the United Nations needs to move with the times"

Op-ed by Commissioners Ms. Haifa Fahoum Al Kaylani and Professor Ibrahim Gambari on "The Role of Women is Imperative for Peace"

Op-ed by Commissioner Dr. Lloyd Axworthy on "How landmines paved a way for UN reform"

Op-ed by the Stimson Center's Dr. Richard Ponzio on "Beyond UN 70: Sustaining Momentum for Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding Reform"

v. Participants

Henk-Jan Brinkman, UN Peacebuilding Support Office
Nancy Dunlavy, Workable World Trust
William Durch, Stimson Center
Renata Dwan, UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Martin Edwards, Seton Hall University
Brian Finlay, President and CEO, Stimson Center
Professor Ibrahim Gambari, Founder and Chairman, Savannah Centre
Barbara Gibson, Independent Commission on Multilateralism and International Peace Institute
Anne-Marie Goetz, New York University
Jeffrey Griffin, University of Nevada
Sam Grout-Smith, UK Mission to the United Nations
Minna Hojland, Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict
Lise Howard, Georgetown University
Lennart Inklaar, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office
Aigul Kulnazarova, Tama University (Japan)
Volker Lehmann, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office
Adam Lupel, International Peace Institute
Rachel Madenyika, Quaker UN Office
Katarina Mansson, UN Executive Office of the Secretary-General
Erin McCandless, Civil Society Platform on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding / The New School
Cesare Morbelli, Permanent Mission of Italy to the UN
Tanya Naiken, St. Johns University
Angelito Nayan, Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the UN
Constantin Nürnberger, Permanent Mission of Germany to the UN
Ambassador Lana Nusseibeh, Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the UN
Ejeviome Eloho Otobo, author and former Deputy Head, UN Peacebuilding Support Office
Louise Pardee, Workable World Trust
Richard Ponzio, Stimson Center
Vesselin Popovski, O.P. Jindal Global Law School (New Delhi)
Patrick Keith Porter, President and CEO, The Stanley Foundation
Bettina Luise Rürup, Executive-Director, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office
Ambassador Mahmoud Saikal, Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the UN
Mike Schroeder, American University
Joseph Schwartzberg, The Workable World Trust
Lotta Segerström, Permanent Mission of Sweden to the UN
Ruba Shweihat, Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the UN
Cristina Stefan, University of Leeds
Peter Stoett, Concordia University
Marcel Van Den Bogaard, Permanent Mission of The Netherlands to the UN
Ambassador R.F. Van Lierop, Former Permanent Representative of Vanuatu to the UN