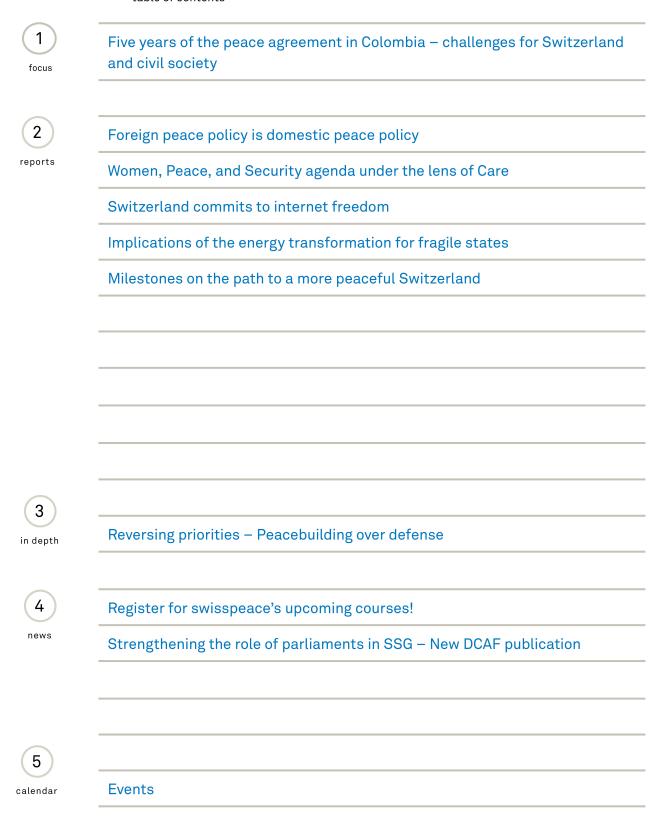# à propos

The KOFF
Peacebuilding
Magazine

Switzerland's Commitments to Peace and Security

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editorial

In line with its constitutional objective of promoting a just and peaceful international order, Switzerland actively contributes to international peacebuilding efforts worldwide. The presence on its soil of multilateral bodies, international organizations, governmental institutions, and civil society actors involved in peace and human rights brings Switzerland a wealth of expertise, experience, and international standing.

However, some would argue that peacebuilding begins at home. Gender equality, human rights, climate justice, safety and (human) security, polarization, and social cohesion – to mention just a few – are relevant issues when it comes to peacebuilding in Switzerland, too. Global challenges such as the climate crisis or the Covid-19 pandemic make it clear: these issues are relevant both in domestic and foreign policy spheres, and they are interconnected. This points to the need for integrated policies and approaches promoting peace across the state and civil society actors in Switzerland and abroad. This edition sheds light on the efforts made by the KOFF organizations and their perspectives in this regard.

Wishing you a pleasant read.

Sanjally Jobarteh, Editor of KOFF magazine

By publishing the à propos magazine, the Swiss platform for peacebuilding KOFF creates a medium for its members and partners to communicate about their experiences and perspectives. The articles of this magazine reflect the views of the authors only and not those of KOFF or swisspeace.

Five years of the peace agreement in Colombia – challenges for Switzerland and civil society

Rally for peace in Bogota, May 2019. PBI

Switzerland is overseeing the implementation of the peace agreement between the former FARC-EP (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército del Pueblo) guerrilla group and the Colombian government. The peace agreement now stands on the brink of collapse. Switzerland and civil society find themselves facing new challenges.

Five years on since the signing of the peace agreement and a mere fraction of the objectives have been achieved, while prominent supporters of the FARC-EP are once again reaching for their weapons. Although close to 13,000 fighters were originally demobilized, estimates suggest that the dissident re-armed groups have doubled in strength over the course of the past year, expanding their ranks to around 5,000 members, and this trend shows no sign of stopping. In August 2019, former FARC-EP leader Iván Márquez and the member of parliament for the newly established Comunes party, together with around twenty other senior party members, announced they were going to take up arms once again. The announcement came as no surprise, as the failures to properly implement the agreement were clear to see. A distinct lack of progress had been made in regard to integral land

reform and illegal drugs in particular. The Colombian government, led by Iván Duque, recently announced its plans to resume the use of glyphosate in the fight against coca production. Herbicide use is opposed by both environmental organizations and farmers' associations as well as the UN. The peace agreement provides for the voluntary substitution of coca plants with alternative crops, however, the financial assistance that was promised failed to materialize in many areas. The safety of the former guerrilla fighters also continues to be compromised. Nearly 280 former guerrilla combatants have been killed since the peace agreement was signed in 2016. Ruiz Massieu, Head of the UN Mission in Colombia, criticizes the insufficient level of protection: "There are still too many threats and too many deaths. Any other developments will be irrelevant as long as the safety of the ex-combatants cannot be guaranteed."

Complex conflict dynamic

Defenders of human rights are also being killed at a rate that has not been seen for many years. Yet it is not merely the group surrounding Iván Márquez that poses a threat. Other armed groups are also taking advantage of the situation in order to expand their territorial and social control. The ELN (Ejército de Liberación Nacional) guerrilla group, dissident groups belonging to the FARC-EP, and neoparamilitary groups are filling the power vacuum left behind by the former FARC-EP and left open by the government's failure to address it. Rather than peace being restored, the conflict has merely transformed. From what was once a conflict fought on just one or two fronts, an unfathomably complex and continually evolving dynamic between a wide variety of opposing groups has emerged, thereby putting long-term, sustainable peace out of the question. This development means that the threats now faced by human rights defenders have become more diverse in nature, making it even more difficult to ensure their protection.

The looming collapse of long-sought peace is undoubtedly also linked to the inadequate involvement of other key actors in Colombian society in the peace negotiations, such as victims of the armed conflict, women, young adults, children, indigenous peoples, and small-scale farmers. Furthermore, the country's current government, under the leadership of Iván Duque, lacks the political will to implement the peace agreement.

Challenges for Switzerland

Despite the difficult circumstances, Switzerland, in its official capacity, remains committed to the peace process in Colombia and is supporting preventive measures designed to protect the population from armed violence. More specifically, Switzerland is supporting projects in the areas of political participation, observance of human rights, dealing with the past, removal of anti-personnel mines, and humanitarian aid. Additionally, it is assisting with the restitution of land to small-scale farmers who have been displaced due to the conflict. The situation faced by those affected by these issues has deteriorated in recent years. Violence perpetrated against leaders of social movements has increased, illegal armed actors continue to rely on land mines, violations of human rights are commonplace, as demonstrated by the ongoing social protests in Colombia, and the process for the restitution of land is proceeding at a snail's pace. Since last year there has also been a shocking increase in the number of massacres. It was mistakenly assumed that, under the peace agreement, tragedies like this would become a thing of the past. Switzerland's efforts as mediator in negotiations between the Colombian government and the ELN

guerrilla group have been highly limited in their success. An imminent resolution is still a long way off following the Colombian government's demand for the extradition of the ELN delegation to the most recent negotiations in 2019, which has remained in Cuba since that time.

Civil society divided

There are also challenges for civil society, in which frustration with the slow implementation of the peace agreement is growing. Those involved in the current anti-government protests are therefore constantly demanding its implementation, among other things. Although some of Colombia's non-governmental organizations continue to adhere to the agreement, submit reports on human rights violations to the transitional justice system, and support the Truth Commission, others have become resigned and are directing their resources toward their own independent projects. International civil society continues to stand behind the peace agreement, but is becoming increasingly concerned by the deficiencies in its implementation.

Remaining under the watchful gaze of international observers is crucial for defenders of human rights in particular, as this enables them to continue their work in safety. In view of the numerous challenges, it is therefore all the more important that Switzerland and civil society remain firmly committed to their efforts in Colombia, thereby contributing to lasting and sustainable peace in the country.

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Foreign peace policy is domestic peace policy

Jakob Kellenberger, President of swisspeace at the opening of the Ilanzer Sommer, 08.08.21, Ilanz. Heike Sommer/Forum für Friedenskultur

Can we draw on the experience of international peace work to tackle the challenges that we face in Switzerland?

Federal Councillor Ignazio Cassis once said, "foreign policy is domestic policy." But does this also apply to peace policy? Probably not yet, but we made a first attempt.

After a year of intensive preparations in August, Forum für Friedenskultur launched the Ilanzer Sommer in the small mountain town of Ilanz in the Grisons. A lively program including cinema, concert, conference, and co-creation was offered around the question: "Who can make what contribution to an active culture of peace in Switzerland?"

The underlying concept was born out of the conviction that it is time to take peace out of the foreign policy and academic nests. We understand peace culture, building on the "Sustaining Peace" definition, as a permanent transversal mission to which every sector, department, and discipline can and should contribute. This is the only way to live up to the self-definition of a "peace nation," both nationally and internationally.

It is striking that while Switzerland disseminates numerous methods for promoting competencies in the field of mediation, dialogue management, and conflict transformation

worldwide, the same methods are practically unknown in Switzerland itself, or at least not institutionalized. Therefore, with the Ilanzer Sommer, Forum für Friendenskultur seeks to examine how international peace work experiences can be used to tackle the challenges faced within Switzerland.

How does strategic conflict analysis help to identify tensions at an early stage? Can dialogue or mediation de-escalate the situation when the divide between two population groups widens, be it regarding Housing for asylum seekers or Covid 19 measures? Could a national dialogue lead to a new social contract? And what role can the media play in promoting a culture of discussion and debate – a concern for many? How can they contribute to a public space in which the conflicting parties can engage in a constructive exchange that promotes democracy? Or is it all much further back in time and requires us to draw upon our transgenerational memory – as we do in other countries – to understand the Switzerland of today?

The Ilanzer Sommer was a first impulse of a process that we would like to continue and deepen in the future. Already this year, various organizations and individuals from the KOFF platform participated and contributed to its versatility and professionalism, which was greatly appreciated by the participants and, not least, positively received by the media.

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links
- Forum für Friedenskultur

reports

Women, Peace, and Security agenda under the lens of Care

City of Nobody, 2020. Ximena Lama

"Why were women, who bore the brunt of war, expected to remain quiet while men debated how to make peace?"

The above quote was delivered by Nobel Peace Prize winner Leymah Gbowee in 2011.

Leymah is one of the guests of honor at the virtual event "Centering Care in Women, Peace and Security: Reflections from Civil Society in the Context of the Fourth Swiss National Action Plan 1325".

The event, which takes place on September 21st, presents the main results of the project " *Civil Society Contribution to the implementation of the Swiss National action Plan NAP 1325*". Coordinated by the Swiss Platform for Peacebuilding KOFF, together with PeaceWomen Across the Globe and the feminist peace organization cfd, the **project ensures that civil society's expertise is considered in the official implementation of the Swiss National Action Plan 1325 (NAP 1325).**

Peace is not just the Absence of War

For the three peace organizations representing civil society, the feminist peace activists pushing for UNSCR 1325, *peace* must be understood in its broader sense – as **positive peace** – not limiting itself to the absence of war or direct physical violence. Thus, *positive peace* is constructed daily, locally and implies the engagement against structural and cultural violence.[1]

It is not unusual for countries in the global North to develop their NAP 1325 focused on their foreign policy while ignoring the importance and opportunity that the agenda brings to domestic policy issues. This posture reveals to be linked to a colonial behavior pattern that contributes to "perpetuate an image wherein the peaceful North (which nevertheless employs and relies on militarism for its practices of peace and security) is obliged to

'rescue' the insecure global South."[2]

Like most of those countries, Switzerland resists to extending the focus of the NAP to domestic policy and, as elsewhere, is far from guaranteeing a *positive peace* within its own borders. Once budgets and political strategies are not conceived separately, domestic and international policy should as well be seen as interconnected. Therefore, agenda 1325 should not be read as a simple tool for the promotion of women's participation, but as a serious guideline for transformative policy in Switzerland and abroad.

No Care, No Peace

The pandemic unveiled the dysfunctions and imbalances of our societies globally. In 2020, everywhere women have been particularly affected by the consequences of the pandemic, such as increased human rights violations, domestic violence, structural oppression, impoverishment, and multiplication of household duties. **The crisis has made even more visible the important role played by women engaged in care-related activities that keep the tissues of our society together and promote peace daily.** Despite its social and economic importance[3], care-workers are submitted to invisibility, social and economic insecurity and are often ignored in consultative or decision-making spheres.

An intersectional feminist peace policy – and an approach that centralizes care and care-takers as peace promotors – is essential to overcome (with the necessary humbleness) our global challenges.

It is therefore time to take action and time to take care.

[1] From cfd Glossary (21.06.2019) – Structural violence includes the violence that is reproduced by the social, political, and economic structures, that is "built into the system" (oppression of certain social groups, unequal life opportunities, and conditions due to systems such as apartheid, colonialism, etc.). Cultural violence describes the aspects in a society/culture that legitimize direct and structural legitimize violence (e.g., acceptance of violence against certain groups, role models, trans and homophobia, ableism, thoughts of superiority through ideologies such as racism, militarism, chauvinism). Religion, values, and mentalities can also be used to legitimize cultural violence. Cultural violence is also embedded in language and art, science and law, media, and education.

[2] Toni Haastrup and Jamie J. Hagen (2020): Global Racial Hierarchies and the Limits of Localization via National Action Plans, New Directions in Women, Peace and Security, edited by Soumita Basu, and Paul Kirby, Bristol University Press.

[3] The unpaid care work in Switzerland amounts to 248 billion CHF – more than the federal government, cantons and municipalities spend in the same year overall – and is predominantly carried by women.

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reports

Switzerland commits to internet freedom

Government-ordered internet shutdowns are measures designed to restrict access to certain online services such as social media platforms. Such measures are often taken during elections to suppress anti-government protests or criticism, to influence elections, and to conceal human rights violations with the support of companies that provide censorship technology.

The rising number of these internet shutdowns is a source of concern as they violate human rights, including the right to freedom of expression and to peaceful assembly, restrict access to information, and cause disruption in increasingly digital societies.

In November 2019, Switzerland became a member of the Freedom Online Coalition (FOC), a coalition of 34 states committed to promoting freedom of expression, association and assembly as well as the protection of privacy on the internet throughout the world.

The coalition's member states are committed to working together diplomatically to voice

their concerns over measures designed to restrict internet freedom, particularly at the multilateral level, and to support those people whose online human rights are violated. They, therefore, prioritize three primary activity areas:

1. Diplomatic coordination between members, as well as with external stakeholders (companies, civil society, academia) that share the coalition's objectives
2. Shaping of global norms on human rights online through joint statements
3. Multi-party engagement: organization of regular meetings

In May 2020, Switzerland contributed to a joint statement by the FOC to warn of the risks posed by certain measures taken by governments in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as the use of arbitrary or illegal surveillance practices, network shutdowns, and censorship. A whole series of human rights are affected by these measures (economic, social, and cultural rights etc.)

Switzerland's commitment to combat the rise in state-sponsored internet shutdowns and disruptions also includes support from the Peace and Human Rights Division of the FDFA (Federal Department of Foreign Affairs) for the #KeepItOn campaign run by the NGO Access Now since the start of 2020. The aim of #KeepItOn is to strengthen strategic preventive action for a rapid response to internet-related human rights violations in the context of elections across the world.

In 2020, the NGO Access Now and the #KeepItOn coalition recorded at least 155 internet shutdowns in 29 countries. Hundreds of millions of people were, therefore, cut off from the world during the COVID-19 pandemic, losing access to vital health information, education, and employment opportunities. For example, 100 million people endured a national internet shutdown in Ethiopia lasting over two weeks at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.

A total internet blackout is just one of the many forms that a shutdown can take. Most often, governments shut down mobile internet or social media platforms. That is what happened on February 1, 2021, in Myanmar, when telecommunications companies were ordered to block some social media platforms and IP addresses. Another restrictive measure involves downgrading the 4G/3G connection to 2G, which prevents downloading, sending, or sharing of content.

Switzerland's membership of the Freedom Online Coalition (FOC) and its support for the #KeepItOn campaign are in line with and illustrate the government's efforts to support the protection and promotion of Internet freedoms worldwide.

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links
- Switzerland's Digital Foreign Policy Strategy 2021–2024 (p.42)
- Freedom Online Coalition
- Access Now's #KeepItOn campaign

Implications of the energy transformation for fragile states

Wind farm, Lake Turkana, Kenya. DFID/Will Crowne

Over the last two centuries, the fossil fuels-based global energy system has tremendously benefited many countries and many people, especially in the industrialized world, including Switzerland. On the downside, however, the burning of fossil fuels has released CO2 and other greenhouse gases to an extent where these are driving a dramatic rise in average global temperatures. If these reach 2°C above the pre-industrial level, scientists warn, the resulting changes in global climatic conditions will existentially threaten humanity and life as we know it.

In 2015, the United Nations' Climate Change Conference held in Paris concluded with over 190s states, including Switzerland, plus the European Union signing the Paris Agreement. It intends to contain average global temperature rises below the 2°C benchmark. Since then, the biggest surprise has been that solar and wind-produced electricity prices have dropped much more dramatically, and clean energy technologies have evolved much faster than had been thought possible in 2015. This has boosted confidence in the technical and financial feasibility of containing temperature rises below the benchmark. However, the socio-economic plausibility of the transformation depends mainly on the willingness of countries, consuming a lot of fossil fuel-based energy to act fast and within the next decade. For

many, including Switzerland, this is proving difficult, as they struggle to get national constituencies on board to support more ambitious emission reduction measures.

In any case, fragile states are not only impacted by climate change but also by the climate policies fossil-fuel importing countries are poised to adopt and the speed at which they will scale investments in clean energy technologies.

Among these additional challenges are, first, that many fragile states are fossil fuel exporters and heavily reliant on revenues generated by the sector. Losing this income could threaten the elite alliances and patronage relationships that have delivered at least some level of political and economic stability in some countries. Thus, it could raise the risk of state collapse and give rise to more diffuse and localized forms of authorities using force and violence to control people and their access to natural resources.

Second, there are additional opportunities for those fragile states endowed with the mineral resources needed for the widespread adoption and scaling of clean energy technologies. But for international publicly listed companies that are under pressure to comply with international principles, guidelines, and standards on responsible business conduct (RBC) and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance, it poses a challenge that many of these resources are found in fragile contexts. This introduces a potential bias where fragile states attract investments from more opportunistic and privately funded companies, including companies domiciled in Switzerland, that do not feel obliged to care about their operations' negative environmental and social impacts and legacies.

Third, where fragile states hold potential for investments in large-scale solar or wind power projects or biomass harvesting, similar RBC and ESG risks as those related to fossil fuels and mining projects and the same investor bias arise. For example, these risks include conflicts over rights to land and land use and scarce water resources, the conduct of contracted-in security forces, disrespect for the rights of labor, children, and human rights more generally.

In conclusion, alongside the impacts of climate change, the energy transformation poses additional risks that are likely to aggravate fragile states' economic, political, and social vulnerabilities. For peacebuilders, humanitarian relief agencies, and development organizations, it is important to take a joined-up look at these risks in relation to specific fragile contexts. swisspeace will be publishing a Policy Brief that discusses the implications of the energy transformation for fragile states in more detail.

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Milestones on the path to a more peaceful Switzerland

Höchi Flue, Egerkingen, Switzerland.

Switzerland's mission to promote peace is a historical and cultural fact – one that is enshrined in its constitution, and, to a certain extent, in its public policies. Humble or ambitious, what matters is not so much taking stock of our past – as glowing and humanistic as it may be – but looking ahead to the future. Peace comes from the heart, but it is also born out of what we do in practice. What improvements seem to be needed?

Peace is developed. It encompasses both research and practice. Defining peace allows us to understand it better, live a more peaceful life, and share peace more effectively. This also enables us to distinguish peace from violence and conflict, and from the excessive violence and conflict which, in a manner of speaking, could be seen as the dark – and sometimes constructive – side of peace. There is still progress to be made in terms of highlighting and promoting peace and the need for people and institutions to make it a priority. Peace education is well-established in Switzerland and delivered to a high standard, but it is still limited and patchy where it should be universal – and needs to be if Target 4.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals is to be achieved between now and 2030.

Peace, like gender and environmental issues, is a cross-cutting concern and needs to be taught and practiced on an interdisciplinary basis.

Peace is practiced. The tools it involves are well-known by now, but they are underused. There is still room for improvement when it comes to preventing and rejecting violence, while non-violent action is sometimes met with suppression. Mediation and non-aggravating conflict management are making headway, but they are still often on the fringes.

Peace protects itself and is distinct from security. Where peace is seen as progress or the realization of a process, security is nothing more than a guarantee against realities – against actual or potential dangers. Where peace is a right, security becomes a matter of duty, both for the individual and for the state. To ensure or check that peace is being kept fairly, without violence, the right to peace needs to be acknowledged and methods that are peaceful, non-violent, humane, and constructive in themselves need to be prioritized when putting peace into practice.

Peace is financed. The amount of direct financing put into peace is still ludicrously low compared to the financing for war. To put this in context, 1.35% of Switzerland's military budget is focused directly on peace and human rights. And even when development aid is taken into account, the proportion of public funding dedicated to peace and its development is still smaller than the military budget. This trend needs to be gradually turned around.

Peace makes sense. Proclaiming peace or expressing a desire for it is not enough – it is time to make it a reality.

All these areas form part of the societal and public infrastructures needed to drive peace forward and ensure our institutions function effectively.
This is what APRED is working on.

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Reversing priorities – Peacebuilding over defense

Popular initiative "for a ban on war material exports" in Switzerland. Wikimediacommons

Although significantly reduced since the end of the Cold War, the Swiss army is still oversized today, according to the Swiss Peace Council (SFR). In the context of the consultation on the 2021 security policy report, the SFR proposes a shift in priorities. Since joining the UN, Switzerland's security policy has been based on a collective security system. Participation in international peacebuilding should be placed first, disaster relief second, and national defense third.

This prioritization should call into question the meaning and purpose of compulsory military service. Very well qualified and highly motivated individuals are needed for peacekeeping missions. However, this would also massively reduce the total number of service members required. It would make general compulsory military service obsolete, which would also have "side effects" on the other areas of compulsory military service, civilian service and civil defense.

With the abolition of compulsory military service, the legal basis for civilian service would also disappear. However, civilian service has sufficiently proven its importance and must be maintained in a modified form. Civil defense is in a structural crisis. Those responsible

for it are eager to solve this issue at the expense of the civilian service, which is – according to the SFR – a wrong approach. Instead of making the civilian service less attractive, the entire protection and rescue organization fields should be reformed. Dealing with the "climate catastrophe" should not be subordinated to security policy but should be regulated politically, i.e., by civilian means.

This reorganization would also offer a massive shift of the public financial resources from security policy to peacebuilding, development cooperation, and humanitarian aid. It would allow Switzerland to finally reach the goal of spending 0.7% of its gross domestic product on development financing. In addition to a massive increase in its contributions to the ICRC, it could provide a deficit guarantee for its personnel expenses and massively increase its financial support to the global fight against the Covid-19 pandemic and help ensure vaccination in poorer countries. These examples show how Switzerland could effectively contribute to a more peaceful world by cutting military expenditures.

The reduction of the military would undermine the argument that the export of war materials and so-called dual-use goods for military purposes is necessary to enable an independent production of war materials. Additionally, the financial sector should clearly be oriented towards peaceful global development by prohibiting direct and indirect financing of armaments. The fundamental renunciation of such fundings and exports would prevent conflicts from being fuelled from Switzerland and Swiss weapons from appearing in war zones.

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news

Register for swisspeace's upcoming courses!

Strategic Dialogues in Peace Processes (virtual course, 7 half-days)

Preventing Violent Conflicts (virtual course, 6 half-days)

Learn how to assess the use of dialogue in complex peace processes by gaining a thorough understanding of the opportunities, challenges, and requirements of a strategic approach towards dialogue. Apply for the Strategic Dialogues in Peace Processes (virtual course, 7 half-days) by 30 September 2021!

Explore conceptual, thematical, and practical approaches to conflict prevention with experts and practitioners. Apply for the Preventing Violent Conflicts (virtual course, 6 half-days) by 30 September 2021!

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- swisspeace's continuing education courses

news

Strengthening the Role of Parliaments in SSG – New DCAF publication

The comparative study **"Strengthening the Role of Parliaments in SSG" – Challenges and Opportunities from Selected Case Studies"** explores the role of parliament in Security Sector Reforms (SSG), drawing on country case studies from Colombia, The Gambia, North Macedonia, and Tunisia. The comparative analysis examines cross-national patterns of institutional variation and their efficacy in contributing towards good SSG, all of which have wider applicability in the field of SSG/R and can be used to inform future policy choices and SSR interventions.

links
   - Comparative study "Strengthening the Role of Parliaments in SSG" – Challenges and Opportunities from Selected Case Studies"

calendar

Events

KOFF MEMBER NEWS SITE

Upcoming events organized by KOFF member organizations can be found on our KOFF MEMBER NEWS SITE.

VIRTUAL ROUNDTABLE – OVERCOMING MIS/DISINFORMATION

 8 September 2021, online

Mis/disinformation, the un/intentional spread of false information, is not a new phenomenon, but with the increase in digital channels, including social media and private messaging apps, the proliferation of such content, and the speed at which it travels, is accelerated.

This roundtable is for anyone interested in discussing the current state of mis/disinformation, the paths forward, and the building blocks and partnerships needed to achieve the future that we want to reach. We look forward to an energetic discussion – bring your questions!

Details and registration

PBI INFORMATION EVENING (in French) – VOLUNTEERING IN THE SOUTH

14 September 2021 in Martigny

In collaboration with other NGOs, PBI is organizing an information session on volunteering abroad, with the possibility to participate online. Come and discover the different options available, discuss your project and ask all your questions!

Details and registration (by 6 September)

VIRTUAL CONFERENCE –
CENTERING CARE IN WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Reflections from Civil Society in the Context of the Fourth Swiss National Action Plan 1325

21 September 2021

For the first time, civil society is an implementing partner in Switzerland's National Action Plan 1325. The past two years were dedicated to investigating how care relates to women's participation and peacebuilding.

This virtual conference is the culmination of this project where key findings will be presented and discussed in a broader context with civil society actors and policymakers.

Details and registration (by 19 September)

KOFF

Die Schweizer Plattform für Friedensförderung
La plateforme suisse de promotion de la paix
La piattaforma svizzera per la promozione della pace
The Swiss platform for peacebuilding

KOFF is a dialogue and exchange platform facilitated by swisspeace. It is jointly supported by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) and the following Swiss NGOs which are members of the platform:

ae-Centre
Alliance Sud
APRED
artasfoundation
Baha'i
Brücke · Le pont
Caritas Switzerland
Caux – Initiatives of Change
Coexistences
Foundation
cfd
DCAF
Eirene Suisse
Fondation Hirondelle
Grains of Peace
Green Cross Switzerland
Group for a Switzerland without an
Army

HEKS
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation
IAMANEH Schweiz
Interpeace
Lucerne Initiative for Peace and
Security (LIPS)
medico international schweiz
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Peace Brigades International
Switzerland
Peace Nexus Foundation
Peace Watch Switzerland
PeaceWomen Across the Globe
Quaker United Nations Office

Schweizerischer Katholischer
Frauenbund
Solidar Suisse
SOS Children's Villages
Stiftung für Integrale
Friedensförderung
Swiss Academy for Development
Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund
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SWISSAID
Terre des Femmes Switzerland
terre des hommes schweiz
Women for Peace Switzerland