



The Peacebuilding Community



ELLIOT SHORT

With the support of MILT LAUENSTEIN

Contents

Introduction	2
Governmental and Intergovernmental Organisations Building peace	4
International Nongovernmental Organisations Dedicated to Reducing Armed Conflict	15
Donors and Funding Organisations of Peacebuilding	30
Peace Research Organisations	39

Introduction

In 1992, United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali introduced the concept of peacebuilding in a number of [reports](#) he promulgated to the General Assembly and Security Council of the UN. He described peacebuilding as 'action to identify and support structures, which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict.' His words, coming just months after the end of the Cold War, heralded a new era of international relations. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the diplomatic climate in the world allowed for renewed debate about peace and conflict, and a re-evaluation of the responsibilities of the international community when faced with war. This process was catalysed by the apparent inability of international organisations and states to adequately respond to brutal conflicts that erupted as Yugoslavia collapsed and Somalia relapsed into civil war.

The result was an unprecedented rise in the number of conflicts the international community intervened in, usually through the auspices of the UN. Since the end of 1991, the UN has conducted 45 peacekeeping operations, and today it has 110,000 [Peacekeepers](#) deployed in 14 areas of conflict around the world. Before 1991, only 11 peacekeeping operations were carried out by the UN. The increase in interventions led to an ideological shift regarding the absolute sovereignty of states in periods of crisis, particularly when considerable numbers of people were at risk. In 2001, the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty issued a report entitled [The Responsibility to Protect](#) (R2P), which was soon adopted by most international organisations and states. It essentially argued that the international community had a duty to protect civilians at risk, even if this meant violating the sovereignty of the states they were in. In response, many states established departments or organisations to work towards interventions and reducing armed conflict more broadly. On the international level, new intergovernmental organisations were established (or old ones reformed) with mandates that included peace, security, and reducing armed conflict.

Alongside the actions of states, other parts of society looked to increase their own efforts in reducing armed conflict. As private citizens and community groups began increasing their involvement in building peace, the nongovernmental organisations (NGO) sector experienced '[phenomenal growth](#)', leading to a significant transformation in how the world responds to conflict. While states continue to play a considerable role, their efforts often run alongside (or in support of) NGOs specialised in peacebuilding. Furthermore, although many NGOs receive funding from states and intergovernmental organisations, many rely on other sources. In some cases this is simply gathered through small donations made by individual citizens. However, a lot of NGOs are funded privately by wealthy individuals, charities, corporate donations, and financial foundations. This not only makes such donors a vital part of the peacebuilding community, but also means they have considerable influence over the shape peacebuilding efforts take.

In order to improve the processes of peacebuilding a multitude of research organisations have been established. These include military training centres, think tanks, university departments, and policy institutions. Although research such as this is often considered to be distant from the work of practitioners on the ground, many invaluable lessons are learned in this manner, often manifesting

through developments in policy and practice. Furthermore, the incorporation of new ideas and technology into peacebuilding practices begins, in most cases, with innovative research.

This project is the product of a collaboration between [Milt Lauenstein](#) and Elliot Short. It aims to contribute to the greater understanding of what the modern peacebuilding community is, and does so simply by providing the name and a description of every:

- Governmental or intergovernmental organisation that works to build peace;
- International nongovernmental organisation *dedicated* to reducing armed conflict;
- Donor and funding organisation of Peacebuilding;
- Peace research organisation.

Each category has been given a specific definition for the purposes of the project, which is presented at the beginning of each section. An alphabetical list of all of the organisations which fit that definition is then presented.

Governmental and Intergovernmental Organisations Building Peace

Primarily, a governmental organisation is an organisation established by a state in order to fulfil a function of government. These range from ministries and departments of government to the military and police. However, state-run companies and enterprises, research and policy centres funded by the government, and cross-government units can all be considered governmental organisations.

An intergovernmental organisation is an organisation usually composed of states, the governmental organisations of a number of states, and sometimes, a group of intergovernmental organisations. They are usually established to facilitate dialogue and cooperation between their members.

[African Peace Facility](#). (International) “The APF has its legal basis on the Cotonou Agreement and it is funded through the European Development Fund (EDF). The direct beneficiaries of APF support are the African Union (AU) and the Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs), with a mandate in Peace and Security, and relevant institutions within or related to the APSA. According to the EDF regulations, APF funds can be used to finance costs incurred by African countries that are deploying their peace-keeping forces under the banner of the AU or a REC/RM in another country.”

[The African Standby Force](#). (International) “The Constitutive Act gives the AU the right to intervene in a Member State in grave circumstances, namely war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity. As per Article 13 of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, the ASF is based on standby arrangements with Africa’s five sub-regions.”

[African Union](#). (International) “Towards a Peaceful, Prosperous & Integrated Africa.” The AU adopted The Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution in 1993, which it [describes](#) as “a practical expression of the determination of the African leadership to find solutions to conflicts, promote peace, security and stability in Africa.”

[Agence Francaise de Development](#) – The French Agency of Development. (France) “Sustainable development cannot be achieved without peace, stability and the deployment of transparent and effective institutions all over the world.” In terms of peace and resilience, AFD focuses on a number of regions suffering from conflict across Africa and the Middle East.

[Argentine Joint Peacekeeping Training Centre](#). (Argentina) “In this center of training and excellence training, contingents and individuals who will provide services for peace are trained within the framework of the United Nations Organization.”

[Association of Southeast Asian Nations](#). (International) “To foster constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern; and to make significant contributions to efforts towards confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region.”

[Australian Defence College Peace Operations Training Centre](#). (Australia) “The ADF POTC exists to serve Defence, government organisations and international defence forces through the provision of peace operations training, education, engagement and advice.”

[Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade](#). (Australia) The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade supports a range of peace initiatives, including the current peace process in Myanmar. “Australia supports Myanmar's locally-led peace process, which is central to Myanmar's prospects for equitable development and inclusive economic growth.” Australia also provides [significant resources](#) to peacekeeping operations through the department.

[Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training](#). (Bangladesh) “To impart specialized multifaceted training to national and multinational military, police and civilian participants on peace operations in accordance with current international standards through research, education and professional programmes.”

[Birenda Peace Operations Training Centre](#). (Nepal) “Nepal Army Birendra Peace Operations Training Centre (BPOTC) is a renowned training institute of Nepal which is dedicated for providing training to all Nepali Army personnel participating in various UNPKO.”

[Brazilian Joint Center for Peacekeeping Operations](#). (Brazil) “On June 15, 2010, Directive no. 952-MD appointed the Brazilian Peacekeeping Operations Training Center (CI Op Paz), a unit of the Brazilian Army, to prepare military and civilian personnel from Brazil and friendly nations to be deployed in peacekeeping missions and changed its name to Brazilian Peacekeeping Operations Joint Center (CCOPAB).”

[Bundeswehr UN Training Centre](#). (Germany) “The DEU UN Trg Centre is a multinational, interagency training facility for pre-deployment training with a special focus on action and response training. Some courses are certified by the United Nations (UN) and authorised by NATO. The Centre is a contractor of the European Union (EU) and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Several Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations (GOs/NGOs) send their personnel to the Centre to attend pre-deployment training courses.”

[Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding](#). (Egypt) Overseen by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its mission is to “prevent, mitigate and resolve violent conflicts in Africa by facilitating and supporting efforts of preventive diplomacy, conflict resolution, support to national post-conflict political processes and institutions building; training African peacekeepers and peacebuilders and capacitating national, regional and continental organizations working in the field of peace and security; and analyzing conflicts' root causes and trends.

[Canadian Peace Support Operations Programme](#). (Canada) “PSOPs was launched by the Government of Canada on August 26, 2016 to take concrete action to prevent and respond to emerging and on-going situations of violent conflict and state fragility, and in a coordinated, whole-of-government manner.” It operates within the framework of [Global Affairs Canada](#).

[Centre for UN Peacekeeping](#). (India) “The Centre prepares: Contingent officers to train their troops in UN Peacekeeping techniques; Military Observers to monitor cease-fire agreements, withdrawal of forces etc; Staff Officers to perform their duties in the Headquarters of Peacekeeping Missions and other levels; Logistic Officers to formulated and execute logistic plans to support Peacekeeping

Missions.” The secretariat of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres is also based at the centre.

[Chilean Joint Peacekeeping Operations Center](#). (Chile) “Its mission is to prepare and train the Armed Forces, Order and Public Security, and civilians, who must participate in peace operations, being able to fulfil this function, also, with respect to foreign personnel. It also provides advice to the Minister of National Defense in all matters related to peace operations and conducts studies and investigations related to these operations.”

[Chinese Peacekeeping Center](#). (China) “The center has conducted exchanges and cooperation with more than 80 countries and 10 international and regional organizations to spread best practice in the selection, training, deployment and management of peacekeepers and logistics services. On June 19, 2013, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited, expressed approval of the construction standard and the training capabilities and said he hoped to strengthen cooperation between the UN and the center.”

[Chinese Peacekeeping Civilian Police Center](#). (China) “Liao Jinrong, director of the Ministry of Public Security's International Cooperation Bureau, said that since 2000, China has sent 2,032 peacekeeping police to eight countries and regions including Kosovo, Liberia, Afghanistan, Haiti and Sudan.”

[The Conflict Prevention Centre](#), OSCE. (International) “Created in 1990 to help reduce the risk of conflict, the Centre now provides policy advice, support, and analysis to the Secretary General, Chairmanship, participating States, and field operations. It acts as an OSCE-wide early warning focal point, facilitates negotiation, mediation, and other conflict prevention and resolution efforts, and supports regional co-operation initiatives.”

[The Continental Early Warning System](#). (International) “The CEWS is responsible for data collection and analysis and is mandated to collaborate with the United Nations, its agencies, other relevant international organizations, research centres, academic institutions and Nongovernmental Organizations with its information to be used by the Chairperson of the Commission to advise the Peace and Security Council, on potential conflicts and threats to peace and security in Africa and recommend the best courses of action.”

[Council of Europe](#). (International) The Council of Europe supports a number of programmes aimed at promoting peace, including the Youth Peace Ambassadors project. “The project promotes and supports the role of young people in peace-building activities that contribute to living together in dignity and dialogue.”

[Danish International Development Assistance](#). (Denmark) Danida works in a number of regions with the goal of preventing conflict and building peace. “The purpose of Danish development cooperation is to reduce poverty, and promote human rights, democracy, sustainable development, peace and stability.” “In the new millennium Danish development assistance was expanded with large-scale interventions in conflict areas such as the Balkans, the Middle East, Afghanistan and Iraq. Development assistance was also utilised as an active instrument of foreign policy in new areas such as conflict resolution, the struggle against terrorism and the promotion of good governance.”

[Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#). (Netherlands) The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs maintains two departments which cite conflict prevention as a goal. The Security Policy Department's primary remit

is described as “Conflict Prevention, Peace Operations and Military and Civil Cooperation Division.” The Department for Stabilisation and Humanitarian Aid also promotes “stability: we support humanitarian assistance and reconstruction and promote peace and security, rule of law and good governance; before, during and after crisis situations.”

[Economic Community of the West African States](#). (International) ECOWAS has a Directorate of Political Affairs, Peace and Security and assists in the implementation of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security. It has taken a role in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea-Bissau and Côte d’Ivoire. It states, “ECOWAS is convinced that even though economic integration is paramount in the realisation of its mandate, regional peace and security, conflict prevention and management, peace building, democracy and good governance are the vehicles to get there.”

[Ecuadorian Peace Missions School Unit](#). (Ecuador) “The UEMPE to date maintains qualified and trained, worthy representatives of Ecuador for their international participation and employment in the field of Peacekeeping Operations.”

[Ethiopian International Peace Keeping Training Centre](#). (Ethiopia) “The Government of Ethiopia has recognized the need for very specific knowledge and training on peace keeping operations, in order for Ethiopia to be successful in its efforts to support peacekeeping operations up to the expectations of the AU and the UN, and to effectively contribute to strengthening peace, security and stability in the wider region.”

[Ethiopian Ministry for Peace](#). (Ethiopia) The Ethiopian Government established a Ministry for Peace in 2018. “The ministry will deal with matters relating to bringing peace and security to the county and also that it will strive for the rule of law.”

[European External Action Service](#). (International) The EEAS has a Conflict prevention, Peace building and Mediation Instruments Division which “supports geographic services, EU Delegations, EU Special Representatives and EEAS senior management charged with taking decisions in the pursuit of peace, peace mediation and conflict prevention.”

[European Union](#). (International) “As a global actor, the EU promotes integration as a means to support peace and prosperity and to overcome conflicts around the world.” The European Union [won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012](#) for its “successful struggle for peace and reconciliation and for democracy and human rights. The work of the EU represents ‘fraternity between nations’ and amounts to a form of the ‘peace congresses’ cited by Alfred Nobel as criteria for the Peace Prize in his 1895 will.” It also cites its [primary goal](#) as: “to promote peace, its values and the well-being of its citizens.” In addition, the EU supports a [Mediation Support Team](#) as part of its ‘comprehensive toolbox’ for conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and maintains two peacekeeping operations, including Operation Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

[Folke Bernadotte Academy](#). (Sweden) “The Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) is the Swedish government agency for peace, security and development. FBA supports international peace operations and international development cooperation. The agency conducts training, research and method development in order to strengthen peacebuilding and statebuilding in conflict and post-conflict countries.”

[Forum for Security Cooperation](#), OSCE. (International) “The Forum works to increase military security and stability in Europe and covers some of the most fundamental politico-military agreements of the OSCE participating States. It helps implement landmark confidence and security-building measures to regulate the exchange of military information and mutual verification between states, as well as the Code of Conduct, a key document ensuring the democratic control of security forces.”

[French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development](#). (France) “French Peacekeeping operations are central to France’s action for international peace and security. France is the fifth-largest contributor to the PKO budget, providing \$399 million (6.28% of the total budget) in 2018-2019.” The Ministry also oversees the work of the Agence Française de Développement.

[German Corporation for International Cooperation](#). (Germany) Commonly known as GIZ, the German Corporation for International Cooperation contributes to peacebuilding, stating that “We support our partners in alleviating the structural causes of violent conflict and developing capacities for peaceful conflict transformation.”

[Hellenic Multinational Peace Support Operations Training Center](#). (Greece) “The establishment of this training facility by Greece derives on the one hand from the strong wish of our Country for a stable and peaceful global environment and on the other hand it is the natural continuation of the long tradition that our country has participating in PSO’s since 1950.”

[The High Commissioner on National Minorities](#), OSCE. (International) “The High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) gets involved in a situation if, in his judgement, there are tensions involving national minorities which could develop into a conflict. Much of the day-to-day work is in identifying and addressing causes of ethnic tensions and conflicts. The High Commissioner addresses the short-term triggers of inter-ethnic tension or conflict and long-term structural concerns.”

[The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative](#). (International) “The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative (HDPI) is a joint effort by the United Nations and the World Bank Group—two institutions with distinct yet complementary roles—to work together in new ways across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence.”

[International Criminal Court](#). (International) “The Court is participating in a global fight to end impunity, and through international criminal justice, the Court aims to hold those responsible accountable for their crimes and to help prevent these crimes from happening again.”

[International Peace Training Centre](#). (Kenya) “The purpose of the project is to sustain all aspects of peace operations training in Africa in general and in particular to address critical training gaps within peace operations of the African Union and United Nations, within the Eastern Africa region, with a priority to South Sudan.”

[Irish Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade](#). (Ireland) “To serve our people at home and abroad and to promote reconciliation and cooperation. Maintaining peace and stability on our island and consolidating the achievements of the Good Friday Agreement and subsequent agreements, including the Fresh Start Agreement and the Stormont House Agreement, remain central to our work.”

[Italian Peace Operations Training Institute](#). (Italy) “The Peace Operations Training Institute provides globally accessible and affordable distance-learning courses on peace support, humanitarian relief,

and security operations. We are committed to bringing essential, practical knowledge to military, police, and civilian personnel working toward peace worldwide.”

[Jordanian Peace Operations Training Center](#). (Jordan) “The Jordanian Peace Operation Training Center (POTC) is one of the Jordanian Armed Forces’ institutes under The Directorate of Joint Military Training. The POTC trains and qualifies participants from JAF, Security Departments in addition to participants from friendly countries on various UN peace operations.”

[Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre](#). (Ghana) “The Ghana Ministry of Defence (MoD) established the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC) in 1998 and commissioned it in 2004. The purpose was to build upon and share Ghana’s five decades of internationally acclaimed experience and competence in peace operations with other states in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region and the rest of Africa. This was in recognition of the need for training military, police and civilian men and women to meet the changing demands of multidimensional peace operations.”

[Korean Peacekeeping Center](#). (South Korea) South Korea operates a Peacekeeping Center at its National Defence University, and also maintains an International Peace Support Force on standby.

[Malaysian Peacekeeping Centre](#). (Malaysia) “MPTC was established to train and provide Armed Forces officers, Royal Malaysian Police and NGO’s with appropriate knowledge on peacekeeping prior to their assignment with United Nations.”

[Mongolian Five Hills Peace Support Operations Training Centre](#). (Mongolia) “[Mongolia](#) gives a priority to preventive diplomacy measures and supports United Nations peacekeeping operations. In 1996, Mongolia expressed its intention to contribute to the UN peacekeeping operations and in 1999 signed with the United Nations a Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Contributions to the United Nations Standby Arrangements.”

[New Zealand Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade](#). (New Zealand) “We take our responsibility for helping create and maintain a peaceful world seriously. New Zealand participates actively in the international campaign against terrorism, initiatives to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and peace support operations. We work with other governments and participate in regional and international bodies that promote wider security cooperation and stability.”

[Nigerian Army Peacekeeping Centre](#). (Nigeria) The Centre “was established to provide efficient and realistic tactical, operational and specialist training for Nigerian Army troops in order to meet the multi-dimensional challenges of peace support operations as well as general and specialist peacekeeping skills.” Nigeria is the fourth largest troops contributing country to UN peace support operations all over the world.

[Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation](#). (Norway) The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation [evaluates Norwegian peacebuilding](#) efforts, as well as offering advice on aid services. “Our main purpose is to ensure that Norwegian development aid funds are spent in the best possible way, and to report on what works and what does not work.”

[Norwegian Defence International Centre](#). (Norway) “The Norwegian Defence International Centre (NODEFIC), a part of FSTS, is an international military peacekeeping training centre offering courses for military and civilian personnel from all over the world. NODEFIC is part of the Nordic co-

operations programme NORDEFECO, and cooperates closely with partner institutions in the Nordic countries.”

[Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#). (Norway) The Norwegian ministry of Foreign Affairs lists on of its main objectives as the promotion of “and security, an international legal system, an economically just world order and sustainable development. Finding a solution to issues of this kind is in Norway’s interests too, while at the same time efforts in these areas are an expression of international solidarity.”

[Organization of American States](#). (International) The first goal of the OAS was to achieve peace. “The Organization was established in order to achieve among its member states—as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter—“an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.”

[Organization of Islamic Cooperation](#). (International) “The Organization is the collective voice of the Muslim world and ensuring to safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony among various people of the world.”

[Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation](#). (International) “Aiming at fostering interaction and harmony among its members, as well as to ensure peace, stability and prosperity, encouraging friendly and good-neighborly relations in the Black Sea region, today BSEC serves as a forum for cooperation in a wide range of areas for its 12 Member States: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine.”

[Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe](#). (International) “With 56 States drawn from Europe, Central Asia and America, the OSCE is the world's largest regional security organization, bringing comprehensive and co-operative security to a region that stretches from Vancouver to Vladivostok. It offers a forum for political negotiations and decision-making in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, and puts the political will of the participating States into practice through its unique network of field missions.”

[The Pacific Islands Forum](#). (International) “The Forum’s Pacific Vision is for a region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion and prosperity, so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy, and productive lives. The Pacific Islands Forum works to achieve this by fostering cooperation between governments, collaboration with international agencies, and by representing the interests of its members.”

[Peace Support Training Centre](#). (Canada) “The Peace Support Training Centre (PSTC) is a Canadian Army, Joint, Inter-agency, and Multinational training establishment located in Kingston, Ontario.” The Centre provides training for peacekeeping personnel.

[Peace Support Operations Training Centre](#). (Bosnia and Herzegovina) “PSOTC performs training and education in the field of peace support operations (PSO) for the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and for members outside of the Ministry of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), as well as acts as a NATO Partnership and Regional training centre for education and training in PSO in support of the partners, with the goal of reaching NATO and UN compatible standards and providing support to the AFBiH in overall efforts of BiH’s contribution to international peace and security.”

[Peacebuilding Support Office](#). (International) “The Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) was established to assist and support the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) with strategic advice and policy guidance, administer the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and to serve the Secretary-General in coordinating United Nations agencies in their peacebuilding efforts.”

[Peacekeeping School Alioune Blondin Beye](#). (Mali) “The mission of the "Alioune Blondin Beye" Peacekeeping School is to provide quality multidisciplinary education adapted to African realities, open to the world and based on the concepts of peace and security, to contribute to the strengthening of capacities of African States in support of peace and in priority the ECOWAS Standby Force (FAC).”

[Regional Centre on Small Arms](#). (International) “RECSA is an intergovernmental organisation whose sole mandate is to address the proliferation of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons. We partner with other intergovernmental organisations, African Union, and Regional Intergovernmental bodies and our strategic development partners to execute our mandate. The proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons in the Great Lakes Region, Horn of Africa and Bordering States continues to sustain armed conflicts, cattle rustling, poaching and fuels armed crimes and terrorism.”

[The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation](#). (International) “The SCO's main goals are as follows: strengthening mutual trust and neighbourliness among the member states; promoting their effective cooperation in politics, trade, the economy, research, technology and culture, as well as in education, energy, transport, tourism, environmental protection, and other areas; making joint efforts to maintain and ensure peace, security and stability in the region; and moving towards the establishment of a democratic, fair and rational new international political and economic order.”

[Southern African Development Community](#). (International) The SADC runs a Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre in Harare, Zimbabwe. The Centre is part of the Organ on Politics and Defense and Security, a formal institution of SADC, and states its objective as “Promote Peace and Security within the SADC region; Protect against instability and intra and interstate conflict and aggression; Develop a collective security capacity; Consider development of the Mutual Defence Pact.”

[Stabilisation Unit](#). (UK) “The Stabilisation Unit is a cross-government unit supporting UK government efforts to tackle instability overseas. It provides specialist, targeted assistance in countries emerging from violent conflict where the UK is helping to achieve a stable environment that will enable longer term development to take place.”

[Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency](#). (Sweden) Sida provides support to numerous peacebuilding efforts across the world. “Wars and armed conflicts cause poverty and hamper poverty reduction. A large number of Sida's partner countries are in a conflict or post-conflict situation. Efforts for peace and security are therefore crucial in development cooperation.”

[Swiss Federal Department for Foreign Affairs](#). (Switzerland) “The promotion of peace and human rights is a priority of Swiss foreign policy.” FDFA also advocates Switzerland’s ‘Peace Policy’ - “Peacebuilding is enshrined in the Federal Constitution and is one of the priorities of foreign policy. Thanks to its neutrality, its humanitarian tradition, and its experience and expertise, Switzerland enjoys a high degree of credibility in peacebuilding and is a sought-after partner worldwide.” The FDFA undertakes a range of peacebuilding activities, such as organising a [Swiss Expert Pool for Peacebuilding](#) which it sends to international organisations or regions affected by conflict.”

[UK Department for International Development](#). (UK) The Department for International Development conducts [research on](#) and funds a wide range of peacebuilding activities, and states that “We are tackling the global challenges of our time including poverty and disease, mass migration, insecurity and conflict.”

[UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office](#). (UK) The FCO directs funds for “conflict and peacekeeping” and states that one of its priorities is to “project our influence to reduce conflict and create stability.”

[Ukrainian Peacekeeping and Security Centre](#). (Ukraine) “The IPSC was formed in 2007 in order to aid in the training of personnel from the Ukrainian Armed Forces, particularly for peacekeeping missions. It also provides training to foreign state military units which provide forces to peacekeeping missions and in the fight against terrorism.”

[Union of South American States](#). (International) “Strengthen political dialogue between Member States...and through coordination between the specialized agencies of the Member States, strengthen the fight against terrorism, corruption, the global drug problem, trafficking of people, trafficking of small guns and light weapons, transnational organized crime and other threats as well as disarmament, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons of mass destruction and demining.”

[United Nations](#). (International) “One Central Mission: The maintenance of international peace and security.”

[United Nations Department for Peacekeeping](#). (International) “The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) is dedicated to assisting the Member States and the Secretary-General in their efforts to maintain international peace and security.”

[United Nations Department for Political Affairs](#). (International) “The Department of Political Affairs (DPA) is the principal support structure for those efforts, providing conflict analysis, planning and support to the work of peace envoys and overseeing more than a dozen field-based political missions that serve as key platforms for preventive diplomacy.” “The Department also manages the United Nations Standby Team of Mediation Experts – an “on call” group of experts established in 2008 that can be deployed to assist mediators in the field.”

[United Nations Development Programme](#). (International) UNDP runs numerous programmes aimed at reducing conflict, and [states](#) that “UNDP’s work on conflict prevention promotes social cohesion by empowering nations and communities to become inclusive and resilient to external and internal shocks. This is done by supporting and strengthening key relevant governance institutions.”

[United Nations Education, Science, and Culture Organisation](#). (International) “UNESCO’s mission is to contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information. The Organization focuses, in particular, on two global priorities.”

[United Nations Institute for Training and Research](#). (International) UNITAR has a Peace, Security and Diplomacy Unit which offers a range of training for peacekeeping operations. Its primary goal is to “Promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies.”

[United Nations Peacebuilding Commission](#). (International) “The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) is an intergovernmental advisory body that supports peace efforts in conflict affected countries and is a key addition to the capacity of the International Community in the broad peace agenda.”

[United Nations Regional Centre for Preventative Diplomacy](#). (International) “The Regional Centre is an example of political engagement and preventive efforts by the United Nations in support of Member States. It is mandated to liaise with the Governments of the region on issues relevant to preventive diplomacy; to provide monitoring and analysis; to maintain contact with regional organizations and facilitate coordination and information exchange.”

[United Nations Training School Ireland](#). (Ireland) “UNTSI's primary focus is on the training and preparation of Irish Defence Forces personnel for participation in a wide range of Peace Support Operations. (PSO). We are very conscious of the changing nature and ever widening implications of modern PSOs.”

[United States Atrocities Prevention Board](#), State Department. (USA) “In August 2011, the President issued Presidential Study Directive 10 and subsequently approved several steps to strengthen the U.S. government’s ability to foresee, prevent, and respond to genocide and mass atrocities. The Study Directive led to the establishment of the Atrocities Prevention Board, a mechanism chaired at the National Security Council that involves senior officials from 10 agencies and offices across government, to support more focused monitoring and response to potential atrocity risks.”

[United States Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations](#). (USA) “The Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) anticipates, prevents, and responds to conflicts that undermine national security.”

[United States Peace Corps](#). (USA) “To promote world peace and friendship by fulfilling three goals: To help the people of interested countries in meeting their need for trained men and women; To help promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served; To help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans.

[United States Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute](#). (USA) “The Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute collaboratively develops and integrates peace and stability capabilities across the US government, international organizations, and the community of interest in order to enable the success of peace and stability activities and missions.”

[United States Agency for International Development](#). (USA) USAID supports a number of peacebuilding initiatives, such as [promoting](#) “women’s participation and protection in the peacebuilding process; Promote women’s roles in conflict prevention; and address the distinct needs of women during and after conflict” in Kenya. It also conducts [conflict-related assessments, reports, and offers training to partners](#).

[Uruguayan Peacekeeping Operations School](#). (Uruguay) “Here we develop, adjust and provide free on-site courses which are recognized at a national and international level, with the purpose of training, perfecting and instructing the personnel which will be deployed to Peacekeeping Missions in any part of the world.”

[The Utstein Group](#). (International) The Utstein group represents the joint peacebuilding and development efforts of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and the UK.

[The Wassenaar Agreement](#). (International) “The Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) has been established in order to contribute to regional and international security and stability, by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, thus preventing destabilising accumulations.”

[World Bank](#). (International) The World Bank has provided direct support to peace processes, such as in [Colombia](#) in 2004 and [Indonesia](#) in 2005. It also runs a [Fragility, Conflict and Violence Unit](#) which states “Addressing fragility, conflict, and violence is a strategic priority to achieve our twin goals—end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity. We are working with the global community towards the Sustainable Development Goals — in particular Goal 16 for peace, justice and strong institutions.”

[ZIF – The Berlin Center for International Peace Operations](#). (Germany) “The Berlin Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF) was established in 2002 in close cooperation between the Federal Government of Germany and the Bundestag to strengthen German civilian capacities for international peace operations.” “It is tasked with strengthening civilian capacities for crisis prevention, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding.”

International Nongovernmental Organisations Dedicated to Reducing Armed Conflict

For the purposes of this project, only non-governmental organisations which meet the following criteria have been included:

- Practitioner organisations focused on implementation rather than funding, training, lobbying or research.
- International organisations with a clear remit to operate across at least one border.
- Organisations which are functional at the time of this study (Spring 2018).

While myriad organisations aim to contribute to the reduction of armed conflict and the promotion of peace, this database only concerns those for which these aims are the sole, or clearly defined primary, objective. It is understood that organisations which aim to reduce poverty, advocate human rights, and improve education, for example, may contribute to the reduction of armed conflict, however organisations dedicated to such work have only been included if the stated goal of their efforts is peace. In addition, many consultancies and companies operate with the goal of reducing armed conflict, however private businesses such as this are not included.

The NGOs included in the database have been categorised into five groups based upon the method they use to promote an end to armed conflict. Those NGOs which are viewed to utilise two of these methods are included in both categories. These are:

- Advocacy (Lobbying for an end to conflict on behalf of those most affected)
- Dialogue (Promoting contact and interaction between communities in conflict)
- Governance Advice (Advising on constitutional and political reform to end conflict)
- Mediation (Facilitating talks between elites/the leadership of communities in conflict)
- Monitoring (Ending/preventing violence through observing and recording conflict)

Advocacy

[Action on Armed Violence. \(UK\)](#) “Action on Armed Violence seeks to reduce the impact of armed violence through monitoring and research of the causes and consequences of weapon-based violence.”

Monitoring and advocacy.

[International Centre of Conflict and Negotiation.](#) (Georgia) “International Centre of Conflict and Negotiation (ICCN) works to build peace and accord in Georgian society, placing its main emphasis on conflict prevention and resolution in the Caucasus region with a special focus on Georgia.”

Monitoring and advocacy.

[International Crisis Group](#). (Belgium) “The International Crisis Group is an independent organisation working to prevent wars and shape policies that will build a more peaceful world.”
Monitoring and advocacy.

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

[Kvinna till Kvinna](#). (Sweden) “The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation supports women in times of war and conflict. We cooperate with organisations that work for women's rights and peace.”
Advocacy.

[Pax Christi](#). (Belgium) “Pax Christi International is a global Catholic peace movement and network that works to help establish Peace, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and Reconciliation in areas of the world that are torn by conflict.”
Mediation and advocacy.

[Peace Direct](#). (UK) “We support local activists to carefully monitor the triggers of war and sound the alarm before violence erupts. It requires dedication and bravery to work in local communities where a threat can lurk behind every corner. These networks form an important part of our advocacy. The information collected by local networks has been praised by government representatives and the UN alike.”
Advocacy

[Secure World Foundation](#). (USA) “The Foundation engages with the space and other relevant communities to support steps that encourage the long-term sustainability of outer space and the effective use of space to benefit humanity. It works through three primary methods: Informing, facilitating, and promoting.
Advocacy and Dialogue.

[Un Ponte Per...](#) (Italy) “Originally called Un Ponte Per Baghdad (a bridge to Baghdad), the association later became simply, Un ponte per..., after expanding its work into Serbia and Kosovo, as well as other countries in the Middle East and Mediterranean. The aim of UPP is the prevention of new conflicts, particularly in the Middle East. This is achieved through advocacy campaigns, programs which educate and encourage cultural exchange, collaborative projects and peaceful civil interventions.”
Advocacy and Dialogue

[Veterans for Peace](#). (USA) “Veterans for Peace is an international organization made up of military veterans, military family members, and allies. We accept veteran members from all branches of

service. We are dedicated to building a culture of peace, exposing the true costs of war, and healing the wounds of war.”

Advocacy and dialogue.

[Women’s International League for Peace & Freedom.](#) (Switzerland) “Our approach is always non-violent, and we use existing international legal and political frameworks to achieve fundamental change in the way states conceptualise and address issues of gender, militarism, peace and security.”

Monitoring and advocacy.

Dialogue

[Barcelona International Peace Center.](#) (Spain) “Welcome to the Barcelona International Peace Center (BIPC), an initiative to promote the culture of peace through dialogue, awareness-raising, and training in crisis management and conflict resolution.”

[Berghof Foundation.](#) (Germany) “The Berghof Foundation is an independent, non-governmental and non-profit organisation that supports efforts to prevent political and social violence, and to achieve sustainable peace through conflict transformation.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[The Bridgeway Group.](#) (USA) “The Bridgeway Group works in partnership with parties in conflict-affected regions to provide long-term capacity building for the effective, sustainable, and non-violent management of social and community conflict.”

Dialogue.

[Catalyst for Peace.](#) (USA) “We catalyze authentic cooperation between leaders at all levels and their outside partners where the unique experience, wisdom and resources of each are valued and utilized to co-create healthy communities and a more peaceful world.”

Dialogue.

[The Carter Center.](#) (USA) “The Carter Center, in partnership with Emory University, is guided by a fundamental commitment to human rights and the alleviation of human suffering. It seeks to prevent and resolve conflicts, enhance freedom and democracy, and improve health.”

Monitoring and Dialogue.

[Center for Conflict Resolution \(Uganda\).](#) (Uganda) “CECORE was founded in 1995 by a number of Ugandans aspiring to promote alternative and creative means of preventing, managing, and resolving conflict.”

Dialogue.

[The Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.](#) (Switzerland) “The Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue’s (HD) mission is to prevent, mitigate and resolve armed conflicts, through dialogue and mediation.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[Communities in Transition.](#) (USA) “When faced with complex conflicts, we help communities untangle the issues that need to be resolved and identify key stakeholders that should be engaged.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[Community of Sant'Egidio](#). (Italy) The Community of Sant'Egidio played a pivotal role in negotiating a peace agreement between the belligerents during the civil war in Mozambique. It continues to play a prominent role facilitating dialogue between communities and international peace building.
Dialogue and mediation.

[Conciliation Resources](#). (UK) "Our mission is to provide practical support to help people affected by violent conflict achieve lasting peace. We draw on our shared experiences to improve peacebuilding policies and practice worldwide."
Dialogue.

[Concordis International](#). (UK) "Our mission is to work towards the prevention and transformation of violent social conflict."
Dialogue and mediation.

[Creativity for Peace](#). (USA) "Creativity for Peace trains young Palestinian and Israeli women to partner as leaders by transforming anger and prejudice to mutual respect, facilitating an understanding of the other and inspiring action to promote equality and peace."
Dialogue.

[The Crisis Management Initiative](#). (Finland) "Mediation and dialogue are now recognised as the most effective ways of preventing and resolving violent conflicts. They are the core of CMI's expertise."
Dialogue and mediation.

[Cure Violence](#). (USA) "Cure Violence stops the spread of violence by using the methods and strategies associated with disease control – detecting and interrupting conflicts, identifying and treating the highest risk individuals, and changing social norms – resulting reductions in violence of up to 70%."
Dialogue and mediation.

[Dialogue Advisory Group](#). (Netherlands) "The Dialogue Advisory Group is an independent organisation that facilitates political dialogue to reduce violence. We create or advance political dialogues between armed groups, governments and international organisations in conflict situations."
Dialogue and mediation.

[European Institute of Peace](#). (Belgium) "The Institute pursues multi-track diplomacy and acts as a flexible, external tool in support of EU mediation efforts where the EU has limited freedom to act."
Dialogue and mediation.

[Generations for Peace](#). (Jordan) "Dedicated to sustainable conflict transformation at the grassroots, Generations for Peace empowers volunteer leaders of youth to promote active tolerance and responsible citizenship in communities experiencing different forms of conflict and violence."
Dialogue.

[Global Network of Women Peacebuilders](#). (USA) “The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), is a coalition of women’s groups and other civil society organizations that are actively involved in advocacy and action for the full and effective implementation of the Security Council resolutions on women and peace and security.”

Dialogue.

[Green String Network](#). (Kenya) “GSN has developed a community-based large-scale approach and methodology for promoting the long process of community healing and social reconciliation within diverse cultural landscapes.”

Dialogue.

[Hands of Peace](#). (USA) “At Hands of Peace, we are an interfaith organization that empowers young people to raise their voices as leaders of change. Through the power of dialogue, Palestinians, Israelis and Americans partner to pursue peace, equality, freedom and justice.”

Dialogue.

[Inmedio](#). (Romania) “Supporting people in (post-)conflict societies and strengthening their capacities to peacefully transform political conflicts.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[Institute for Integrated Transitions](#). (Spain) “IFIT's aim is to help fragile and conflict-affected states achieve more sustainable transitions out of war or authoritarianism by serving as an independent expert resource for locally-led efforts to find consensual solutions and improve political, economic, social and security conditions.”

Dialogue and Monitoring.

[Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy](#). (USA) “The mission of IMTD is to promote a systems-based approach to peacebuilding and to facilitate the transformation of deeply-rooted social conflict.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[International Center for Conciliation](#). (USA) “The International Center for Conciliation fosters dignity and cooperation in conflict ridden communities through civic action, historical reconciliation, and community preparedness.”

Dialogue.

[International Center for Religion and Diplomacy](#). (USA) “By building relationships of trust, ICRD steers religious convictions away from fomenting conflict and toward strengthening communities in their ability to resolve current and future challenges to peace.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[International Commission of Peace](#). (USA) “Our Mission is to promote peace by providing conflict resolution training to key populations in post-conflict countries.”

Dialogue.

[International Fellowship of Reconciliation](#). (Netherlands) “Founded in response to the horrors of war in Europe, the IFOR has taken a consistent stance against war and its preparation throughout its history.”

Dialogue.

[Interpeace](#). (Switzerland) “Interpeace is dedicated to building lasting peace by reinforcing the capacities of societies to overcome deep divisions and to address conflict in non-violent ways.”

Dialogue and governance advice.

[Japan Center for Conflict Prevention](#). (Japan) “In Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, and the Middle East, we run a wide variety of field projects, ranging from community security and safety, research and training in peace and security, protection of war-affected population, prevention of and response to gender-based violence, livelihood, to peacebuilding programmed with a strong focus on capacity-building.”

Dialogue and governance Advice.

[Kaiciid Dialogue Centre](#). (Austria) “KAICIID is an intergovernmental organization whose mandate is to promote the use of dialogue globally to prevent and resolve conflict to enhance understanding and cooperation.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[Karuna Center for Peacebuilding](#). (USA) “Our mission is to empower people divided by conflict to develop mutual understanding and to create sustainable peace.”

Dialogue.

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

Advocacy, dialogue, and mediation.

[Mahrberg Library](#). (Lichtenstein) “Provide educational infrastructure to children in countries in need. The ultimate goal is to create lasting peace on this planet.”

Dialogue.

[Middle East Peace Dialogue Network](#). (USA) “Promote a comprehensive Regional Peace Plan based on the recommendations of the Geneva Accords, the Geneva Annexes and/or the Arab Peace Initiative as a road map to a negotiated two state solution.”

Dialogue.

[Musical Ambassadors for Peace](#). (USA) “We train and fund musical ambassadors who travel the world to build cross-cultural bridges, honor and preserve indigenous musical traditions and help heal those traumatized by war.”

Dialogue.

[Musicians Without Borders](#). (Netherlands) “Where war has raged, people need everything to return to life: food, water, shelter, clothing, medicine. But more than anything, people need hope. To reconcile, people need empathy. To heal, people need connection and community. Music creates empathy, builds connection and gives hope.”

Dialogue.

[Nairobi Peace Initiative Africa](#). (Kenya) “Our Mission is to initiate and facilitate conflict transformation processes towards the realization of a peaceful, thriving and cohesive Africa.”

Dialogue.

[Nansen Dialogue Network](#). (Norway) “To support actively and effectively intercultural and interethnic dialogue processes at local, national and international levels with the aim of contributing to conflict prevention, reconciliation and peace building.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[Outward Bound Peacebuilding](#). (USA) “*We challenge and inspire emerging leaders in divided societies to work together to build peace.*”

Dialogue.

[PAX](#). (Netherlands) “PAX means peace. PAX brings together people who have the courage to stand for peace. Together with people in conflict areas and concerned citizens worldwide, PAX works to build just and peaceful societies across the globe.”

Dialogue and governance advice.

[The Peace Abbey](#). (USA) “The [mission of the Peace Abbey Foundation](#) is to create and install public works of art that promote peace and nonviolence; and to administer and care for Abbey Interfaith Peace Chaplaincy, The Pacifist Memorial, The Animal Rights Memorial, Cremation Cemetery for Conscientious Objectors and the National Registry for Conscientious Objection. Throughout the year, the Foundation presents the Int’l Courage of Conscience Award at conferences and peace ceremonies and extends the impact of the Peace Seeds interfaith prayers for peace through their dissemination worldwide.”

Dialogue

[Peace Boat](#). (Japan) “Peace Boat is a Japan-based international non-governmental and non-profit organization that works to promote peace, human rights, equal and sustainable development and respect for the environment.”

Dialogue.

[Peace Catalyst](#). (USA) “We wage peace by bringing Muslims and Christians together and creating space for conversations to happen and real relationships to be built.”

Dialogue.

[Peace Parks Foundation](#). (South Africa) “Peace Parks Foundation facilitates the establishment of transfrontier conservation areas (peace parks) and develops human resources, thereby supporting sustainable economic development, the conservation of biodiversity and regional peace and stability.”

Dialogue.

[Peace Players](#). (USA) “At PeacePlayers, we use the power of sport to unite, educate and inspire young people to create a more peaceful world. We offer sport programming, peace education, and leadership development to those living in communities in conflict.”

Dialogue.

[Peace and Sport](#). (Monaco) “Founded in 2007 by Modern Pentathlon Olympic Medallist and World Champion Joël Bouzou, Peace and Sport is a neutral and independent worldwide organization that is operational in using sport and its values as an instrument for peace.”

Dialogue.

[Purdue Peace Project](#). (USA) “The PPP’s mission is to convene groups of local citizens in fragile states where clearly identified situations threaten to lead to political violence, and to encourage and assist these citizens in their efforts to bring about peaceful solutions.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[Search for Common Ground](#). (USA) “End Violent Conflict: It’s our purpose — our call to action. We strive to build sustainable peace for generations to come. We work with all sides of a conflict, providing the tools needed to work together and find solutions.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[Secure World Foundation](#). (USA) “The Foundation engages with the space and other relevant communities to support steps that encourage the long-term sustainability of outer space and the effective use of space to benefit humanity. It works through three primary methods: Informing, facilitating, and promoting.

Advocacy and Dialogue.

[Seeds of Peace](#). (USA) “We inspire and cultivate new generations of global leaders in communities divided by conflict.”

Dialogue.

[Service Civil International](#). (International) “Service Civil International (SCI) is a volunteer organisation dedicated to promoting a culture of peace by organising international voluntary projects for people of all ages and backgrounds. The organisation consists of 42 branches and an ever-growing number of partner organisations.”

Dialogue.

[Swisspeace](#). (Switzerland) “Swisspeace is a practice-oriented peace research institute. Our mission is to contribute to the improvement of conflict prevention and conflict transformation.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[Transforming Community for Social Change](#). (Kenya) “Transforming Community for Social Change works to prevent and resolve violent conflicts. It uses eight basic programs: Listening sessions; Healing and Rebuilding Our Communities; Alternatives to Violence; Help Increase the Peace Project; Transformative mediation; Non-violent campaigns for social change; Community dialogues; Citizen reporters/call-in centre. Dialogue.

[Un Ponte Per...](#) (Italy) “Originally called Un Ponte Per Baghdad (a bridge to Baghdad), the association later became simply, Un ponte per..., after expanding its work into Serbia and Kosovo, as well as other countries in the Middle East and Mediterranean. The aim of UPP is the prevention of new conflicts, particularly in the Middle East. This is achieved through advocacy campaigns, programs which educate and encourage cultural exchange, collaborative projects and peaceful civil interventions.”
Advocacy and Dialogue

[United States Institute of Peace](#). (USA) “USIP is America’s nonpartisan institute to promote national security and global stability by reducing violent conflicts abroad. Our staff guide peace talks and advise governments; train police and religious leaders; and support community groups opposing extremism—all to help troubled countries solve their own conflicts peacefully.”
Dialogue and mediation.

[Veterans for Peace](#). (USA) “Veterans for Peace is an international organization made up of military veterans, military family members, and allies. We accept veteran members from all branches of service. We are dedicated to building a culture of peace, exposing the true costs of war, and healing the wounds of war.”
Advocacy and dialogue.

[Volunteer Action for Peace](#). (UK) “Volunteer Action for Peace (VAP) is a UK based charity organisation which works towards creating and preserving international peace, justice and human solidarity for people and their communities.”
Dialogue.

[War Child](#). (UK) “War Child works toward a world in which no child’s life is torn apart by war. Armed conflict is a reality for millions of children today. War Child is committed to supporting these children to overcome their experiences, and have a real chance at a better future.”
Advocacy and dialogue.

[World Faith](#). (USA) “World Faith’s primary goal is to de-incentivize violence.”
Dialogue.

Governance Advice

[Beyond Conflict](#). (USA) “Beyond Conflict assists leaders in divided societies struggling with conflict, reconciliation and societal change by facilitating direct contact with individuals who have navigated similar challenges in other settings.”

Governance Advice.

[International Alert](#). (UK) “Our mission is to build a more peaceful world by: Working with people directly affected by conflict to find peaceful solutions; Shaping policies and practices to support peace; Collaborating with all those striving for peace to strengthen our collective voice and impact.”

Governance advice.

[Interpeace](#). (Switzerland) “Interpeace is dedicated to building lasting peace by reinforcing the capacities of societies to overcome deep divisions and to address conflict in non-violent ways.”

Dialogue and governance advice.

[Japan Center for Conflict Prevention](#). (Japan) “In Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, and the Middle East, we run a wide variety of field projects, ranging from community security and safety, research and training in peace and security, protection of war-affected population, prevention of and response to gender-based violence, livelihood, to peacebuilding programmed with a strong focus on capacity-building.”

Dialogue and governance advice.

[One Earth Future](#). (USA) “One Earth Future fosters sustainable peace by building effective networks and resilient societies in fragile and post-conflict environments around the world. Vision: Peace Through Governance. Mission: To catalyze systems that eliminate root causes of war.”

Governance advice.

[PAX](#). (Netherlands) “PAX means peace. PAX brings together people who have the courage to stand for peace. Together with people in conflict areas and concerned citizens worldwide, PAX works to build just and peaceful societies across the globe.”

Dialogue and governance advice.

[Public International Law Policy Group](#). (USA/Netherlands) “The Public International Law & Policy Group is a global *pro bono* law firm providing free legal assistance to parties involved in peace negotiations, drafting post-conflict constitutions, and war crimes prosecution/transitional justice.”

Mediation and governance advice.

Mediation

[The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes](#). (South Africa) “ACCORD’s primary aim is to influence political developments by bringing conflict resolution, dialogue and institutional development to the forefront as an alternative to armed violence and protracted conflict. ACCORD specialises in conflict management, conflict analysis and conflict prevention.”

Mediation.

[Berlin Center for Integrative Mediation](#). (Germany) “CSSP – Berlin Center for Integrative Mediation stands for mediative processes, transparency and democratic structures, all through which conflict can be transformed.”

Mediation.

[Berghof Foundation](#). (Germany) “The Berghof Foundation is an independent, non-governmental and non-profit organisation that supports efforts to prevent political and social violence, and to achieve sustainable peace through conflict transformation.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[The Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation](#). (Canada) “The Canadian International Institute of Applied Negotiation (CIAN) is dedicated to the prevention and resolution of destructive conflict and to building sustainable peace at local, national, and international levels.”

Mediation.

[Center for Conservation Peacebuilding](#). (USA) “The Center for Conservation Peacebuilding transforms social conflict to create lasting solutions for people and wildlife.”

Mediation.

[The Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue](#). (Switzerland) “The Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue’s (HD) mission is to prevent, mitigate and resolve armed conflicts, through dialogue and mediation.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[Center for Peace Mediation Europa Universitat Viadrina](#). (Germany) “The Center for Peace Mediation is a small university-based mediation actor.”

Mediation.

[Christian Peacemaker Teams](#). (USA) “Christian Peacemaker Teams: Building partnerships to transform violence and oppression.”

Mediation and monitoring.

[Communities in Transition](#). (USA) “When faced with complex conflicts, we help communities untangle the issues that need to be resolved and identify key stakeholders that should be engaged.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[Community of Sant’Egidio](#). (Italy) The Community of Sant’Egidio played a pivotal role in negotiating a peace agreement between the belligerents during the civil war in Mozambique. It continues to play a prominent role facilitating dialogue between communities and international peace building.

Dialogue and mediation.

[Concordis International](#). (UK) “Our mission is to work towards the prevention and transformation of violent social conflict.”

Dialogue and mediation.

[The Crisis Management Initiative](#). (Finland) “Mediation and dialogue are now recognised as the most effective ways of preventing and resolving violent conflicts. They are the core of CMI’s expertise.”
Dialogue and mediation.

[Cure Violence](#). (USA) “Cure Violence stops the spread of violence by using the methods and strategies associated with disease control – detecting and interrupting conflicts, identifying and treating the highest risk individuals, and changing social norms – resulting reductions in violence of up to 70%.”
Dialogue and mediation.

[Dialogue Advisory Group](#). (Netherlands) “The Dialogue Advisory Group is an independent organisation that facilitates political dialogue to reduce violence. We create or advance political dialogues between armed groups, governments and international organisations in conflict situations.”
Dialogue and mediation.

[European Institute of Peace](#). (Belgium) “The Institute pursues multi-track diplomacy and acts as a flexible, external tool in support of EU mediation efforts where the EU has limited freedom to act.”
Dialogue and mediation.

[Inmedio](#). (Romania) “Supporting people in (post-)conflict societies and strengthening their capacities to peacefully transform political conflicts.”
Dialogue and mediation.

[Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy](#). (USA) “The mission of IMTD is to promote a systems-based approach to peacebuilding and to facilitate the transformation of deeply-rooted social conflict.”
Dialogue and mediation.

[International Center for Religion and Diplomacy](#). (USA) “By building relationships of trust, ICRD steers religious convictions away from fomenting conflict and toward strengthening communities in their ability to resolve current and future challenges to peace.”
Dialogue and mediation.

[Kaiciid Dialogue Centre](#). (Austria) “KAICIID is an intergovernmental organization whose mandate is to promote the use of dialogue globally to prevent and resolve conflict to enhance understanding and cooperation.”
Dialogue and mediation.

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

[Mediators Beyond Borders](#). (Netherlands) “MBBI builds local skills for peace and promotes mediation worldwide.”
Mediation.

[Nansen Dialogue Network](#). (Norway) “To support actively and effectively intercultural and interethnic dialogue processes at local, national and international levels with the aim of contributing to conflict prevention, reconciliation and peace building.”
Dialogue and mediation.

[Nonviolence International](#). (USA) “Nonviolence International researches and promotes nonviolent action, a culture of peace, and seeks to reduce violence and passivity worldwide. We believe that all people of every culture and religion can employ appropriate nonviolent methods for personal fulfilment, positive social change and international peace.”
Mediation.

[Pax Christi](#). (Belgium) “Pax Christi International is a global Catholic peace movement and network that works to help establish Peace, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and Reconciliation in areas of the world that are torn by conflict.”
Mediation and advocacy.

[Public International Law Policy Group](#). (USA/Netherlands) “The Public International Law & Policy Group is a global *pro bono* law firm providing free legal assistance to parties involved in peace negotiations, drafting post-conflict constitutions, and war crimes prosecution/transitional justice.”
Mediation and governance advice.

[Purdue Peace Project](#). (USA) “The PPP’s mission is to convene groups of local citizens in fragile states where clearly identified situations threaten to lead to political violence, and to encourage and assist these citizens in their efforts to bring about peaceful solutions.”
Dialogue and mediation.

[Saferworld](#). (UK) “We work to prevent violent conflict and build safer lives.”
Mediation.

[Search for Common Ground](#). (USA) “End Violent Conflict: It’s our purpose — our call to action. We strive to build sustainable peace for generations to come. We work with all sides of a conflict, providing the tools needed to work together and find solutions.”
Dialogue and mediation.

[Swisspeace](#). (Switzerland) “Swisspeace is a practice-oriented peace research institute. Our mission is to contribute to the improvement of conflict prevention and conflict transformation.”
Dialogue and mediation.

[United States Institute of Peace](#). (USA) “USIP is America’s nonpartisan institute to promote national security and global stability by reducing violent conflicts abroad. Our staff guide peace talks and

advise governments; train police and religious leaders; and support community groups opposing extremism—all to help troubled countries solve their own conflicts peacefully.”
Dialogue and mediation.

Monitoring

[Action on Armed Violence](#). (UK) “Action on Armed Violence seeks to reduce the impact of armed violence through monitoring and research of the causes and consequences of weapon-based violence.”

Monitoring and advocacy.

[The Carter Center](#). (USA) “The Carter Center, in partnership with Emory University, is guided by a fundamental commitment to human rights and the alleviation of human suffering. It seeks to prevent and resolve conflicts, enhance freedom and democracy, and improve health.”

Monitoring and Dialogue.

[Christian Peacemaker Teams](#). (USA) “Christian Peacemaker Teams: Building partnerships to transform violence and oppression.”

Mediation and monitoring.

[Institute for Integrated Transitions](#). (Spain) “IFIT's aim is to help fragile and conflict-affected states achieve more sustainable transitions out of war or authoritarianism by serving as an independent expert resource for locally-led efforts to find consensual solutions.”

Dialogue and Monitoring.

[Interfaith Peace-Builders](#). (USA) “We lead delegations of people from diverse backgrounds to Israel/Palestine. These delegations emphasize listening to and learning from those immersed in the reality of the conflict, and advancing the work of Israelis and Palestinians committed to nonviolent struggle and peace with justice.”

Monitoring.

[International Centre of Conflict and Negotiation](#). (Georgia) “International Centre of Conflict and Negotiation (ICCN) works to build peace and accord in Georgian society, placing its main emphasis on conflict prevention and resolution in the Caucasus region with a special focus on Georgia.”

Monitoring and advocacy.

[International Crisis Group](#). (Belgium) “The International Crisis Group is an independent organisation working to prevent wars and shape policies that will build a more peaceful world.”

Monitoring and advocacy.

[Nonviolent Peaceforce](#). (France) “Nonviolent Peaceforce is a global non-profit organization. We protect civilians in violent conflicts through unarmed strategies. We build peace side by side with local communities. We advocate for the wider adoption of these approaches to safeguard human lives and dignity.”

Dialogue and monitoring.

[Peace Brigades](#). (UK) “PBI is an international NGO that has been promoting nonviolence and protecting human rights since 1981.”

Monitoring.

[Women’s International League for Peace & Freedom](#). (Switzerland) “Our approach is always non-violent, and we use existing international legal and political frameworks to achieve fundamental change in the way states conceptualise and address issues of gender, militarism, peace and security.”

Monitoring and advocacy.

Donors and Funding Organisations of Peacebuilding

Donors and fundraising organisations which provide the financial resources necessary to carry out peacebuilding projects. Sometimes, this funding will go straight to the project practitioners, while other times governmental organisations or NGOs may manage its implementation. In many cases, this funding is received directly from states or comes from them via intergovernmental organisations. In addition, a key source of funding for peacebuilding comes from wealthy individuals, charities, corporate donations, and financial foundations.

[The Ahmadiyya Muslim Prize for the Advancement of Peace](#). (International) “Islam focuses on securing peace in every sphere of human activity. It encourages all to promote education, respect and tolerance, improve social and interfaith harmony, support charitable causes and serve humanity regardless of race, creed or colour. [The Ahmadiyya Muslim Community](#) is dedicated to establish peace at all levels and to protect the basic human rights of all. In light of this it is keen to recognise efforts made by anyone to advance the cause of peace.”

[The American Jewish World Service](#). (USA) “AJWS started as a small organization, but now raises more than \$38 million a year. And since our founding, we have provided more than \$316 million to support thousands of social justice organizations in the developing world that have taken on some of the biggest global challenges of our time.” In 2015, AJWS made a \$50,000 grant to Plateforme des Femmes pour la Paix en Casamance to increase national and regional support for the Casamance peace process that is inclusive of women and young people.

[The Arca Foundation](#). (USA) “Internationally, Arca supports organizations that work to advance a more just US foreign policy that prioritizes human rights and peace and security over militarization.”

[The Association for the Promotion of Peace](#). (Austria) Offers funding and the Flame of Peace awards for peacebuilding work. The Association “is a non-profit and non-partisan and religion independent association for the purpose of promoting and rewarding peace. It's used to expand an information network and for exchanging conflict management and peace-creating ideas.”

[Atlantic Philanthropies](#). (USA) Atlantic Philanthropies provides funding to a range of programs around the world. It has awarded many grants in the peacebuilding field, particularly in Northern Ireland. “Beginning in 1995, after most paramilitary organizations had made initial ceasefire declarations, the foundation stepped up its efforts and concentrated its grantmaking to help Northern Ireland move toward becoming a more reconciled society that protects human rights and promotes equality.”

[Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#). (Belgium) The Policy planning, Peace Building and Support to Mediation Department of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs offers [peacebuilding grants](#).

[Berghof Foundation](#). (Germany) “Local needs and requests guide our engagement in selected regions. Receptive to all parties’ interests, we want to create the conditions for conflict stakeholders and actors to safely and constructively engage with one another. For this, we offer our knowledge,

skills and resources to build individual and institutional capacities. A targeted grant programme complements our activities.”

[Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation](#). (USA) The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation supports work across a wide range of fields in more than 130 countries and provides more than [\\$880 million](#) per year in funding to multilateral organisations. Part of its work contributes to the field of peacebuilding, to which it contributed [\\$6.9 million](#) in 2015.

[The Bridgeway Foundation](#). (USA) “Bridgeway Foundation specializes in helping governments and non-governmental organizations bridge the gap in funding and knowledge required to stop genocide and crimes against humanity. We believe in the inherent value of human life.”

[Buffett Foundation](#). (USA) The Buffett Foundation offers grants to support a wide range of campaigns, including peacebuilding projects. Between 2011 and 2015, the Foundation provided [\\$416 million](#) in grants for the promotion of human rights and peace and security. In 2015, it offered [\\$7 million](#) specifically for peace and security projects.

[Canada](#). (Canada) Canada contributed 2.92% of the UN’s total peacekeeping budget (\$7.87 billion) for 2016 – 2017, making it the ninth largest contributor.

[Carnegie Corporation of New York](#). (USA) “To build a more secure, peaceful, and prosperous world through independent analysis and action addressing critical global challenges.” The Carnegie Corporation of New York works with the Carnegie Endowment for Peace and also funds a range of other peacebuilding activities. In 2015, CCNY offered [\\$47.2 million](#) in funding towards peace and security projects.

[Carnegie Wateler Peace Prize](#). (Netherlands) “On November 16, 1916, amid the horrors of the First World War, The Hague banker Johan Gerard Daniel Wateler decided to allocate his capital for peace. In his will he stated that with his money a peace prize should be established. After his death in 1927 his estate went to the Carnegie Foundation who was assigned to annually award the peace prize with the interest of the legate. The Carnegie Wateler Peace Prize is presented in the Peace Palace since 1931.”

[Catalyst for Peace](#). (USA) “To truly make a difference, aid money must go beyond meeting short-term needs and start releasing long-term potential. We fund more than projects. We fund the people and processes that drive them, and the structures that support them.”

[China](#). (China) China contributed 10.29% of the UN’s total peacekeeping budget (\$7.87 billion) for 2016 – 2017, making it the second largest contributor.

[Children’s Peace Prize](#). (Netherlands) “The International Children's Peace Prize is awarded annually to an exceptional child, whose courageous or otherwise remarkable actions have made a difference in improving children’s rights, which helps children worldwide. The Children's Peace Prize is accompanied by a project fund of €100,000. Each year this fund is invested by KidsRights in projects that are closely connected to the winner's area of work in the country of the winner.”

[Colombe Foundation](#). (USA) “As American war-making has come home, it is suffusing our society even as it wreaks destruction abroad. It has also become increasingly inoculated from accountability. For that reason, the Foundation’s grantmaking strategies are aimed at educating and building power for retaking American institutions and communications from militarism, building accountability, and

for organizing toward futures which decrease the role militarism plays in shaping American life and policy.”

[Comic Relief](#). (UK) In 2016, Comic Relief awarded [\\$1.9 million](#) in grants to peace and security projects in Sub-Saharan Africa.

[Community of Christ International Peace Award](#). (USA) “The Community of Christ International Peace Award has been given since 1993. The award includes a financial gift to be donated to the charitable peace, justice, or environmental organization(s) of the recipient's choice. Honorees also receive a sculpture created by Wyoming artist Gail Sundell. Each is made slightly different to honor the unique peacemaking contribution of the recipient.”

[Compton Foundation](#). (USA) “The Compton Foundation supports work in climate change, peace and national security, and reproductive rights and justice. Within those core areas, the work we support must be a match with our transformative leadership and courageous storytelling approaches.” In 2015 the Compton Foundation made a [\\$50,000](#) general support grant to the Center for Climate and Security.

[Confucius Peace Prize](#). (China) A committee in China established the Confucius peace Prize in 2010. It awards a cash prize worth \$15,000 annually.

[Cordaid](#). (Netherlands) “1,2 billion people are affected by fragility, armed conflict and natural disasters. Millions seek refuge. Many die in the attempt. We combine relief and development aid to help people move beyond survival and live in dignity.”

[Dresden Peace Prize](#). (Germany) “The Dresden Peace Prize has been awarded annually since 2010 in the Semperoper. When the idea to initiate an international peace prize with the name „Dresden-Preis“ (Dresden Peace Prize) was formed, it was clear what it should represent: To learn from the city’s fate, to intervene before everything is held for disposal, as it was done in the art city Dresden.”

[Dutch National Postcode Lottery](#). (Netherlands) The Dutch National Postcode Lottery is a major funder of peacebuilding and the promotion of human rights. Between 2011 and 2015, it offered [\\$834 million](#) in grants towards the promotion of human rights, including [\\$14.7 million](#) to peacebuilding projects in 2015.

[The El-Hibri Foundation](#). (USA) “The El-Hibri Foundation supports building an inclusive America by advancing peace and respect for diversity inspired by the universally shared values of Islam. As an independent, non-partisan organization, the Foundation offers grants to help non-profit organizations build capacity, organize communities, and advance inclusion. The El-Hibri Foundation offers three annual awards: The El-Hibri Peace Education Prize, the Community Builder Award, and the Fearless Ally Award, as well as three annual El-Hibri Scholarships.”

[European Commission](#). (International) The EU funds many of its peacebuilding efforts through the European Commission, which funds projects like [Initiative for Peacebuilding](#) and offers [financial support](#) to special tribunals, such as the International Criminal Court.

[European Development Fund](#). (International) The European Development Fund is another organisation through which the EU Funds projects to promote peace, such as the [African Peace Facility](#).

[EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa](#). (International) “The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF for Africa) aims to foster stability and to contribute to better migration management, including by addressing the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration.”

[Fellowship of Reconciliation Peace Awards](#). (USA) “Each year we bestow three awards to foster greater recognition for peacemakers and their peace initiatives on a local, national and international level. They are the International Pfeffer Peace Award, Martin Luther King Jr. Award, and Local Hero Peace Award. Each award is marked by a ceremony where the recipient is presented with a commemorative plaque and monetary prize.”

[Ford Foundation](#). (USA) “We believe in the inherent dignity of all people. But around the world, too many people are excluded from the political, economic, and social institutions that shape their lives. Across eight decades, our mission has been to reduce poverty and injustice, strengthen democratic values, promote international cooperation, and advance human achievement.” From 2011 – 2015, the Ford Foundation offered [\\$1,044 million](#) in grants for the promotion of human rights globally. Some of this went towards peacebuilding projects, including [\\$9.8 million](#) in 2015.

[France](#). (France) France contributed 6.31% of the UN’s total peacekeeping budget (\$7.87 billion) for 2016 – 2017, making it the fifth largest contributor.

[Gandhi Peace Award](#). (USA) “The Gandhi Peace Award is regarded as one of the most prestigious American peace prizes. Recipients are distinguished by having made, over a period of years, a significant contribution to the promotion of an enduring international peace founded on justice, self-determination, diversity, compassion, and harmony, achieved through cooperative and non-violent means—in the spirit of Gandhi. The prize has been awarded since 1960 by Promoting Enduring Peace.”

[Germany](#). (Germany) Germany contributed 6.39% of the UN’s total peacekeeping budget (\$7.87 billion) for 2016 – 2017, making it the fourth largest contributor.

[GHR Foundation](#). (USA) “At GHR, we improve lives by working toward a just, peaceful, healthy future.” The GHR Foundation funds a range of peacebuilding activities across the world, and runs the [Bridgebuilder Challenge](#), which offers \$1 million for the best innovative idea in the field of peace and development.

[Gusi Peace Prize](#). (Philippines) “In recognizing the most brilliant examples of those working toward the attainment of peace and respect for human life and dignity, the Gusi Peace Prize brings out the best of human achievements, ideals and values.”

[Hewlett Foundation](#). (USA) In 2015, the Hewlett Foundation offered [\\$10.4 million](#) to peacebuilding projects. This included \$350,000 awarded to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to research how best to develop international norms to constrain the use of cyber weapons.

[Humanity United](#). (USA) “Humanity United is a foundation dedicated to bringing new approaches to global problems that have long been considered intractable. We build, lead, and support efforts to change the systems that contribute to problems like human trafficking, mass atrocities, and violent conflict.” In 2015, Humanity United offered [\\$8.4 million](#) in funding to peacebuilding projects.

[International Courage of Conscience Award](#). (USA) The Peace Abbey awards the International Courage of Conscience Award annually. “Throughout the year, the Foundation presents the Int’l Courage of Conscience Award at conferences and peace ceremonies and extends the impact of the Peace Seeds interfaith prayers for peace through their dissemination worldwide.”

[International Development Research Centre](#). (Canada) “The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) offers grants, funding, and awards to researchers and institutions to find solutions for global development challenges. Through calls for research proposals, we fund projects that aim to bring employment, food security, health, peace, and prosperity to developing regions of the world.” This included awarding [\\$1.6 million](#) in grants for peacebuilding projects in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2016.

[International Gandhi Peace Prize](#). (India) “The annual award is given to individuals and institutions for their contribution towards social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other Gandhian methods. The award carries Rs 1 crore (10 million) in cash, convertible in any currency in the world, a plaque and a citation. The honour is open to all persons regardless of nationality, race, creed or gender.”

[Irish Reconciliation Fund](#). (Ireland) The Irish Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade runs the fund, which “awards grants to organisations working to build better relations within and between the traditions in Northern Ireland, the North and South, and Ireland and Britain.

[Italy](#). (Italy) Italy contributed 3.75% of the UN’s total peacekeeping budget (\$7.87 billion) for 2016 – 2017, making it the eighth largest contributor.

[Japan](#). (Japan) Japan contributed 9.68% of the UN’s total peacekeeping budget (\$7.87 billion) for 2016 – 2017, making it the third largest contributor.

[Japan International Cooperation Agency](#). (Japan) “JICA, with its partners, will take the lead in forging bonds of trust across the world, aspiring for a free, peaceful and prosperous world where people can hope for a better future and explore their diverse potentials.”

[Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust](#). (UK) “As a Quaker Trust, we believe that peace and security are built on values of equality, human rights, justice and environmental sustainability. We believe that sustainable peace cannot be achieved through the use of armed violence, which results in countless deaths, long-term physical and mental injury, human rights violations and curtailment of civil liberties, displaced populations, economic damage and impoverishment, and environmental harm.”

[The Journalists and Writers Foundation Peace Projects](#). (International) “Peace Projects is a grant program launched by The Journalists and Writers Foundation (JWF) to support innovative conflict resolution and peacebuilding projects focused on preventing, managing and resolving violent conflict and promoting post-conflict peacebuilding. Peace Projects Grant Program awards will support projects up to US\$50,000 that apply a broad range of disciplines.”

[Jubitz Family Foundation](#). (USA) “To enhance the communities in which we live by strengthening families, by respecting the natural environment, and by fostering peace. Our War Prevention Initiative program is focused on peace and security funding, this is reflected in programs preventing and mitigating conflict, resolving conflict and building stable, resilient, peaceful societies.”

[Korea Trust Fund for Economic and Peacebuilding Transitions](#). (Korea) “The Korea Trust Fund (KTF) was established in 2009 with the aim of fostering collaboration between the World Bank Group (WBG) and the Government of Korea in the areas of development and knowledge exchange, while supporting their respective efforts to achieve development outcomes in Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV). Further, it was set up to address the needs of state and local governance, and peace building in conflict-prone and conflict-affected situations. Around the globe, the KTF supports innovative state-building and peace-building efforts.”

[MacArthur Foundation](#). (USA) “The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation supports creative people, effective institutions, and influential networks building a more just, verdant, and peaceful world.” In 2015 the MacArthur Foundation offered [\\$14.1 million](#) in grants to peacebuilding projects.

[Millennium Development Goals Fund](#). (Spain) In cooperation with UNDP, the Government of Spain established the MDG-Fund in 2006. Of 130 joint programmes, 20 are on conflict prevention and peacebuilding, with an allocation of [\\$94 million](#).

[Minka: Peace and Resilience Fund](#). (France) “The Minka fund is AFD’s [French Agency for Development] new instrument to tackle crisis situations. Minka is financed by the Financial Transaction Tax (FTT) and symbolizes our reinforced commitment in the most difficult contexts to support peace and resilience. Minka is a fund with EUR 100m a year earmarked to finance operations in the Sahel region, Middle East, Central African Republic and countries around Lake Chad.”

[Mensen Met Een Missie](#). (Netherlands) “Mensen met een Missie is a catholic organisation for international cooperation. We dedicate ourselves to peace and justice in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The approach we take is small-scale and local. Because we believe that real change always comes from below. We offer money, knowledge, skills and our moral support to those who need it. Together we stand for one mission: to empower people and enable them to improve their own lives.”

[National Endowment for Democracy](#). (USA) “The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a private, non-profit foundation dedicated to the growth and strengthening of democratic institutions around the world. Each year, NED makes more than 1,600 grants to support the projects of non-governmental groups abroad who are working for democratic goals in more than 90 countries.” In 2015, NED offered [\\$16 million](#) in funding to peacebuilding programmes.

[Niwano Peace Foundation](#). (Japan) “The Niwano Peace Foundation was chartered in 1978 to contribute to the realization of world peace and the enhancement of culture by promoting research and other activities, based on religious spirit and serving the cause of peace, in such fields as thought, culture, science, and education.” The Foundation offers grants and a peace prize worth [20 million yen](#) to pursue its goals.

[The Nobel Peace Prize](#). (Norway) “On 27 November 1895, Alfred Nobel signed his last will and testament, giving the largest share of his fortune to a series of prizes, the Nobel Prizes. As described in Nobel’s will, one part was dedicated to “the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses.”

[The Oak Foundation](#). (Switzerland) “Oak Foundation is family-led and reflects the vision and values of its founders. In all its work Oak pursues rights-based approaches, gender equality and partnership with the organisations we fund. We support civil society as a pillar of democracy and justice and nurture innovation and visionary leadership within it.” In 2015, The Oak Foundation gave [\\$17.8 million](#) in funding to peace and security projects.

[Open Society Foundations](#). (USA) “The Open Society Foundations work to build vibrant and tolerant societies whose governments are accountable and open to the participation of all people.” The Open Society Foundations fund projects around the world focussing on building open, democratic, and peaceful societies. In 2015, it gave [\\$22.7 million](#) to peace and security projects around the world.

[Pacem in Terris Peace and Freedom Award](#). (USA) Inspired by the 1963 *Pacem in Terris* encyclical of Pope John XXIII, the Award is presented by the Davenport Catholic Interracial Council in Iowa, USA.

[The Peace Development Fund](#). (USA) “The Peace Development Fund was founded in 1981 when a small group of donor activists came together with a common vision of funding social justice and peace through a public foundation.” It offers grants across the world.

[Peace Prize of the German Book Trade](#). (Germany) “The Peace Prize of the German Book Trade has been awarded since 1950 by the German Publishers and Booksellers Association (Börsenverein des Deutschen Buchhandels), which is the official representative of publishing houses and bookshops in Germany. The 25,000-euro prize is made up entirely of donations from publishers and booksellers and reflects the German book trade’s commitment to the promotion of international understanding.”

[Peace and Security Funders Group](#). (USA) “Philanthropy has a critical role to play in bringing about a more peaceful world. The Peace and Security Funders Group is a network of peace and security funders committed to promoting international peace and security. Together we are greater than the sum of our parts.”

[People’s Postcode Lottery](#). (UK) In March 2018, “Charity Peace Direct has received an award of £250,000 from players of People’s Postcode Lottery. This funding will support the charity’s work building peace in war-zones around the world. It will specifically support war-torn communities in Syria and the Democratic Republic of Congo and enable further funding for projects in Sudan and northern Nigeria - largely-forgotten conflicts which currently receive little international support.”

[Ploughshares Fund](#). (USA) “Ploughshares Fund helps make the world more safe and secure. It’s a simple sentence, but it’s supported by complex work. How do we do it? By funding organizations and people who promote the elimination of nuclear weapons, prevent the emergence of new nuclear states, and build regional peace.” In 2015, Ploughshares Fund awarded \$6.9 million in grants to peacebuilding projects.

[Rockefeller Brothers Fund](#). (USA) “The Fund’s Peacebuilding program aims to advance just and durable peace by supporting innovative and collaborative approaches and policies for conflict prevention and transformation and by strengthening constituencies and political will for conflict transformation and durable peace.” In 2015, the Fund offered [\\$10 million](#) in grants for peacebuilding projects.

[Rotary Foundation](#). (International) The Rotary Foundation offers “Global Grants for projects in Peace, Conflict Prevention.”

[Russian Federation](#). (Russia) Russia contributed 4.01% of the UN’s total peacekeeping budget (\$7.87 billion) for 2016 – 2017, making it the seventh largest contributor.

[The Sean MacBride Prize](#). (International) “Every year the IPB awards a special prize to a person or organisation that has done outstanding work for peace, disarmament and/or human rights.”

[Seoul Peace Prize](#). (Korea) “While commemorating the Seoul Olympic Games that were held successfully in an atmosphere of harmony and friendship of the whole world and promoting the ideals of the harmony of mankind and world peace, the international prize is awarded to herald the ardent hope for peace of the people of Korea which is the only divided nation in the world. The awardee receives a diploma, a plaque and honorarium of US\$200,000.”

[The Skoll Global Threats Fund](#). (USA) The Skoll Global Threats Fund offers grants to a range of fields, including building peace in the Middle East and stopping nuclear proliferation.

[Spain](#). (Spain) Spain contributed 2.44% of the UN’s total peacekeeping budget (\$7.87 billion) for 2016 – 2017, making it the tenth largest contributor.

[The Stanley Foundation](#). (USA) “Seeking a secure peace with freedom and justice, built on global citizenship and effective global governance.” The Foundation focuses on nuclear proliferation and preventing mass violence and atrocities.

[The Student Peace Prize](#). (Norway) “The Students Peace Prize (SPP) was established in 1999 – a initiative from volunteers at the International Student Festival in Trondheim. It is awarded every two years to students or student organizations working to promote peace, human rights and democracy.”

[Sydney Peace Foundation](#). (Australia) The Foundation awards the Sydney Peace Prize annually. “Extraordinary people around the world have powerful solutions for the world’s biggest problems. Together, we can make sure their voices are heard. Together, we can create a peaceful, fair, just and compassionate world that cares for people and planet.”

[United Kingdom](#). (UK) The UK contributed 5.8% of the UN’s total peacekeeping budget (\$7.87 billion) for 2016 – 2017, making it the sixth largest contributor.

[United Kingdom Conflict, Stability, and Security Fund](#). (UK) “The UK’s security and wider international interests are directly impacted where other countries are at risk of conflict or instability. The Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) supports work to reduce that risk in these countries where the UK has key interests. Through the CSSF, the UK and our international partners are more secure.”

[UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence](#). (International) “The UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence rewards significant activities in the scientific, artistic, cultural or communication fields aimed at the promotion of a spirit of tolerance and non-violence. Awarded every two years, on the occasion of the International Day for Tolerance (16 November), the Prize is marked by a ceremony and the winner is presented with the sum of US\$ 100,000.”

[United Nations Foundation](#). (USA) “The UN Foundation was founded in 1998 by entrepreneur and philanthropist Ted Turner to support the UN and serve as a strategic partner and resource for the UN in solving global problems. Ted’s goals in establishing the Foundation were to demonstrate the value of investing in the UN, encourage new partners to work with the UN, and promote strong U.S. leadership at the UN.”

[United Nations Peacebuilding Fund](#). (International) “The United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) is currently supporting more than 120 projects in 25 countries by delivering fast, flexible and relevant funding. Since its creation to the end of 2015, PBF has allocated \$623 million to 33 countries to help prevent (re)lapse into conflict and sustain peace.” It includes an “Immediate Response Fund for urgent peacebuilding priorities.”

[United States](#). (USA) The USA contributed 28.57% of the UN’s total peacekeeping budget (\$7.87 billion) for 2016 – 2017, making it the largest contributor.

[United States Agency for International Development](#). (USA) “USAID funds programs and activities that work to mitigate and manage the causes and consequences of violent conflict, instability and extremism. To date, USAID has: Supported nearly 330 peacebuilding projects in 42 countries; Awarded more than \$230 million in grants for “people-to-people” reconciliation programs and activities.”

[United States Institute of Peace](#). (USA) “Since its establishment in 1986, USIP’s grantmaking has sought to seed and develop the international conflict resolution and peacebuilding field. The Institute has supported research, education, training, Track Two, unofficial diplomatic initiatives, and other peacebuilding projects, such as mediations and dialogues, undertaken by scholars and practitioners working at academic institutions, nongovernmental organizations and other non-profit agencies both in the United States and around the world.”

[World Bank State and Peacebuilding Fund](#). (International) “Created in 2008, the State and Peacebuilding Trust Fund (SPF) is the World Bank Group’s (WBG) largest, global multi-donor trust fund established to finance innovative approaches to state and peace-building in regions affected by fragility, conflict and violence.”

[World Peace Prize](#). (International) “The World Peace Prize is the Prize awarded by World Peace Prize Award Council Inc., one of three organizations of World Peace Corps Academy and World Peace Corps Mission, to the organization or the person who has contributed to the peace Justices and humanitarian causes for the mankind.”

Peace Research Organisations

Peace research organisations are organisations which contribute building peace by scrutinising policy, analysing conflict with an intent to prevent it, or assessing the work of the peacebuilding community. This encompasses the relevant military training centres, think tanks, university departments, and policy institutions.

[Academy for Peace and Development](#). (Somalia) “The Academy for Peace and Development (APD) was established in 1998 as a research institute in collaboration with Interpeace. Since its inception, APD core activities have mainly focused in peace-building using Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology. The organization has brought together representatives from different sectors of society to identify priorities in the process of rebuilding Somaliland. The Academy has been instrumental in facilitating dialogue on issues such as peacebuilding, and good governance.”

[Albert Einstein Institution](#). (USA) “The mission of the Albert Einstein Institution is to advance the worldwide study and strategic use of nonviolent action in conflict. The Institution is committed to: Defending democratic freedoms and institutions; opposing oppression, dictatorship, and genocide; and reducing the reliance on violence as an instrument of policy. This mission is pursued in three ways, by: encouraging research and policy studies on the methods of nonviolent action and their past use in diverse conflicts; sharing the results of this research with the public through publications, conferences, and the media; and consulting with groups in conflict about the strategic potential of nonviolent action.”

[The Archbishop Desmond Tutu Centre for War and Peace Studies](#), Liverpool Hope University. (UK) “The Archbishop Desmond Tutu Centre for War and Peace Studies is proud to bring together academics and practitioners who work on issues related to peace, war and conflict from a variety of perspectives. The Centre promotes the benefit of drawing on interdisciplinary approaches to shed light on the multidimensional challenges that are faced by militarism and deeply divided societies.”

[Arnold A. Saltzman Institute of War and Peace](#), Columbia University. (USA) “The Institute of War and Peace Studies was founded in 1951 under the sponsorship of Dwight D. Eisenhower during his tenure as president of Columbia University. Eisenhower created the Institute to promote an understanding of the "disastrous consequences of war upon man's spiritual, intellectual, and material progress.”

[Asian Academy for Peace, Research and Development](#). (Nepal) “Asian Academy for Peace, Research and Development has been working in the area of peace and development in Nepal since its establishment 2010 with the slogan of CHANGE IS POSSIBLE, PEACE IS POSSIBLE. It has been working in the following programmes: Peace and nonviolence education; Prosperity for peace program; Organizational development; Research and publication.”

[Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution](#). (Austria) “The ASPR aims to contribute to the promotion of peace and peaceful conflict resolution and to the dissemination of practical ideas for peace, including its developmental and environmental aspects. In order to carry out these tasks, the ASPR conducts and evaluates research in line with its objectives.”

[The Berghof Foundation](#). (Germany) “This programme builds on our long-standing experience in analysing and engaging with civil society actors and resistance/liberation movements in war-affected or post-war regions. Its central aim is to support the active participation of conflict stakeholders, both armed and unarmed, in inclusive processes of nonviolent resistance and conflict transformation.”

[Beyond Intractability](#). (USA) Beyond Intractability is the home of the decades of research by 400 conflict experts. It also includes the project “[Moving Beyond Intractability](#)” which “is designed to be an exploration, discussion, and set of educational materials designed to empower people to better deal with these conflicts” and the “[Conflict Resolution Information Centre](#).”

[Budapest Centre for Mass Atrocities Prevention](#). (Hungary) “The Budapest Centre works to help bridge the gap between early warning and early action in the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities. We produce concrete and practical recommendations to help ensure informed, timely and effective preventive action.”

[Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace](#). (Cambodia) “Ultimately, CICP seeks to offer insightful analyses and critical investigations — under a careful academic lens — in order to enhance public perspectives about socio-economic as well as political and security changes about Cambodia, Southeast Asia and Asia today.”

[Canadian Peace Research Association](#). (Canada) “The objectives of the Canadian Peace Research Association are: To encourage and develop peace research and its relationship with other disciplines; To hold conferences, meetings and exhibitions for the discussion of problems pertaining to peace and to exchange views in matters relating to peace.”

[Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker Centre for Science and Peace Research](#), University of Hamburg. (Germany) “The Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker-Centre for Science and Peace Research (ZNF) at the University of Hamburg is conducting innovative scientific and interdisciplinary research and teaching. Its goal is to combine its own primarily scientific research with the peace research of other faculties, and to provide a space for productive interdisciplinary work.”

[Carnegie Endowment for International Peace](#). (USA/World) “The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is a unique global network of policy research centers in Russia, China, Europe, the Middle East, India, and the United States. Our mission, dating back more than a century, is to advance peace through analysis and development of fresh policy ideas and direct engagement and collaboration with decisionmakers in government, business, and civil society. Working together, our centers bring the inestimable benefit of multiple national viewpoints to bilateral, regional, and global issues.”

[The Carter Centre](#). (USA) “The Carter Center, in partnership with Emory University, is guided by a fundamental commitment to human rights and the alleviation of human suffering. It seeks to prevent and resolve conflicts, enhance freedom and democracy, and improve health. The Center emphasizes action and measurable results. Based on careful research and analysis, it is prepared to take timely action on important and pressing issues.”

[Center for African Peace and Conflict Resolution](#), California State University. (USA) “The center for African Peace and Conflict Resolution (CAPCR) was established in 1996 at California State University, Sacramento to provide conflict resolution and reconciliation services for agencies, governments,

organizations, businesses communities and groups through trainings, education, research and intervention.”

[Center for Global Peace and Conflict Studies](#), University of California, Irvine. (USA) “Throughout our more than 30 years of work, we have fostered diverse and outstanding contributions from the UCI community as scholars, students, and citizens, to the promotion of global peace and to innovative and rigorous analysis of the factors shaping global conflict.”

[Center for Human Rights & Conflict Resolution](#), The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University. (USA) “The Center was established at The Fletcher School at Tufts University in 2000 to promote active collaboration and exchange among academics and practitioners working the fields of human rights and conflict resolution. CHRCR advances and supports an interdisciplinary approach to peace-building.”

[Center for International Development and Conflict Management](#), University of Maryland. (USA) “The Center for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM) is an interdisciplinary research center at the University of Maryland. CIDCM seeks to prevent and transform conflict, to understand the interplay between conflict and development, and to help societies create sustainable futures for themselves.”

[Center for International Security and Cooperation](#), Stanford University. (USA) “Since the beginning, one of CISAC’s key goal has been to reduce nuclear risk and promote a world at peace. And so, our scholars are involved in issues like nuclear non-proliferation research, the study of international norms and ethics, and Track II talks with China, North Korea, Pakistan and Russia.”

[Center for Peace Studies](#), McMaster University. (Canada) “Peace Studies is concerned with war and peace, violence and nonviolence, conflict and conflict transformation. Peace researchers also study concepts of justice and the ways in which people organize and wage conflict to achieve what they perceive as just ends. By focusing attention on problems of conflict, particularly of a violent nature, researchers attempt to improve our methods of analyzing and dealing with these problems.”

[Center for Sustainable Development and International Peace](#), Josef Korbel School of International Studies, Denver University. (USA) “The Center for Sustainable Development and International Peace (SDIP) at the Josef Korbel School of International Studies at Denver University supports research and education initiatives that address twenty-first century challenges ranging from democracy and governance to global development and international security.”

[Centre for Conflict and Peace Studies](#). (Afghanistan) “Located in Kabul, Afghanistan, CAPS is an independent, research centre that strives to conduct action-oriented research which will influence policy-makers. It works diligently towards building local capacity to produce conflict and threat assessments that will influence the safety and security of the people serving the governments, and international aid organizations.”

[Centre for Conflict Resolution](#). (South Africa) “The Centre for Conflict Resolution aims to contribute towards a just and sustainable peace in Africa by promoting constructive, creative and co-operative approaches to the resolution of conflict through training, policy development, research and capacity building.”

[Centre for Peace Advancement](#), University of Waterloo. (Canada) “The CPA advances expansive and innovative understandings and practices of peace locally and globally by promoting collaboration among its peace partners in ways that seek wisdom, nurture faith and serve church and society.”

[Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies](#). (Cambodia) “Recognising the wealth of peacebuilding knowledge and experience in the Asia region, the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPCS) was born from a desire to further strengthen, support and share Asian approaches to conflict transformation.”

[Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies](#), University of St. Andrews. (UK) “The Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPCS) promotes interdisciplinary research and teaching in a collegial environment, analysing and investigating processes of conflict and conflict resolution in the construction of long term peace.”

[Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies](#), Sydney University. (Australia) “From the family to the boardroom, rural villages to cities, governments to international organisations, we promote non-violent, peaceful ways of resolving conflict that meet human needs and respect human rights.”

[Centre for Peace and Development Studies](#), University of Limerick. (Ireland) “The Centre for Peace and Development Studies is a multidisciplinary centre that brings together those working in the general areas of International Relations, International Development, Community Development, Conflict Studies, International Political Economy and Policy Studies. It is committed towards bringing scholars and practitioners who have a commitment towards the general framework of Peace and Development at the local, (inter)national and global levels. It fosters individual and collaborative research by creating an engagement with wide national and international networks through seminars and research partnerships.”

[Centre for Research and Action for Peace and Development](#). (Democratic Republic of Congo) “The Center for research and action for peace and development, "CRAPD" in short, is a non-profit association created in January 2003 by a group of intellectuals and researchers whose mission is to research and actions for peace and development in the DRC.”

[Centre for Resolution of International Conflicts](#), University of Copenhagen. (Denmark) “The Centre for Resolution of International Conflicts (CRIC) is an interdisciplinary research center. CRIC nurtures a platform for peace and conflict studies in Denmark by undertaking research, engaging in policy, offering education in international conflict resolution, organising seminars and linking efforts of practice and theory.”

[Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation](#). (South Africa) “The Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR) is an independent, non-governmental, organisation established in South Africa in 1989. We are a multi-disciplinary institute that seeks to understand and prevent violence, heal its effects and build sustainable peace at community, national and regional levels.”

[Centre for Trust, Peace, and Social Relations](#), University of Coventry. (UK) “The Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations (CTPSR) undertakes innovative, impactful, world-class research that enables dialogue and builds trust in order to foster peaceful relations and strengthen human security.”

[Conflict Research Programme](#), London School of Economics. (UK) “The Conflict Research Programme aims to understand why contemporary violence is so difficult to end and to analyse the underlying political economy of violence with a view to informing policy. Our research sites are Iraq, Syria, South Sudan, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo.”

[Dag Hammarskjöld Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies](#). (Zambia) “The academic and policy research focus of the Dag Hammarskjöld Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies is reflected by the graduate programme’s areas of specialization, human rights, governance and peacebuilding, human security and development; environment; sustainable development and peace; defense and security management; and diplomacy and strategic studies. It is also influenced by Dag Hammarskjöld’s own work environment and deeds; making peacekeeping, diplomacy and the general international relations discourse, the major dimensions of the Institute’s research interest.”

[Department of Peace and Conflict Research](#), Uppsala University. (Sweden) “Peace and Conflict Research is a young discipline that addresses crucial issues in a troubled world. Why are there armed conflicts? How do we reach a durable peace? Our research and teaching focus on building the foundations for understanding the context of these key issues.”

[Development Co-operation Directorate](#), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (International) “We must address the needs of the furthest behind first. Bringing together fragility, resilience and humanitarian policy and practice, we help forge solid pathways to improve well-being for states and societies at risk.”

[The Division of Peace Studies and International Development](#), University of Bradford. (UK) “Research is wide-ranging and multi-disciplinary. It has in common a clear applied focus on policy-relevant problems relating to the process of economic development, conflict resolution and peace-building, as well as international relations and security studies.”

[The European Peacebuilding Liaison Office](#). (International) The EPLO formulates policy and conducts research in “peacebuilding and the prevention of violent conflict. EPLO aims to influence the EU so that it promotes and implements measures which lead to sustainable peace between states and within states and peoples, and which transform and resolve conflicts non-violently.”

[The Flemish Peace Institute](#). (Netherlands) “The Flemish Peace Institute is an independent institute dedicated to peace research and hosted by the Flemish Parliament.”

[Fund for Peace](#). (USA) “For over 60 years, The Fund for Peace (FFP) has been a world leader in developing practical tools and approaches for reducing conflict. With a clear focus on the nexus of human security and economic development, FFP contributes to more peaceful and prosperous societies by engineering smarter methodologies and smarter partnerships. FFP empowers policy-makers, practitioners, and populations with context-specific, data-driven applications to diagnose risks and vulnerabilities and to develop solutions through collective dialogue.”

[Geneva Centre for Security Policy](#). (Switzerland) “The Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) is an international foundation focusing on executive education that facilitates collaboration in support of peace, security and international cooperation.”

[Geneva International Peace Research Institute](#). (Switzerland) “Roy Adrien Preiswerk, director of the University Institute for Development Studies (IUED) and professor at the Graduate Institute of

International Studies (IUHEI) in Geneva, is one of the creators of the Geneva International Peace Research Institute. He advocated a scientific and multidisciplinary approach for the research of peace.

[German Association for Historical Peace and Conflict Research](#). (Germany) “The German Association for Historical Peace and Conflict Research is a registered society founded in 1984. It aims to contribute to research on the challenges and changes of peace and conflicts in all their historical dimensions.”

[Gernika Gogoratuz Peace Research Center](#). (Spain) “In a dialogue with the past an interdisciplinary analysis is necessary to explain the sense of memory as a contribution to peace. Within in the framework of our research, memory as a transformative capacity and arts as a creative capacity are united to provide an interpretative sense within the framework of renewed coexistence.”

[Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security](#). (Belgium) “GRIP’s goal is to enlighten the population and the decision-makers on complex issues in order to ease international tensions and promote arms reduction for a safer world. Thus, GRIP is working on conflict prevention, disarmament and the improvement of arms control.”

[The Gurrand-Hermes Foundation for Peace](#). (International) “The Guerrand-Hermès Foundation for Peace (GHFP) is an international think-tank and peace research institute. The work of the Foundation is underpinned by the belief that peace is a human concept and can only be achieved when people are in touch with their own humanity.”

[The Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace](#). (Israel) “The Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace is the first and largest peace institute in Israel and the Middle East. The Truman Institute highlights the value of tolerance and dialogue in advancing peaceful co-existence among peoples and nations, and it’s studies and research examine conflict resolution and propose peaceful solutions for the region.”

[Hiroshima Peace Institute](#), Hiroshima City University. (Japan) “The Hiroshima Peace Institute (HPI) was established on April 1, 1998, as a research institute affiliated with Hiroshima City University. Located in the city that experienced the first atomic bombing in human history, the institute aims to develop into an international research center that can, through academic research, contribute towards nuclear abolition, the resolution of global issues, the realization of sustainable global peace, and the development of local communities.”

[The Inclusive Peace and Transition Initiative](#). (Switzerland) “The Inclusive Peace & Transition Initiative (IPTI) is dedicated to evidence-based research and its transfer to policy and practice. The objective of the initiative is to support sustainable peace by providing expertise and information on the inclusion of diverse actors in peace and transition processes.”

[Initiative on Conflict Resolution and Ethnicity](#) (INCORE), University of Ulster. (UK) “INCORE drives forward interdisciplinary research and teaching uncovering and explaining the causes and consequence of conflict. The work of INCORE is highly applied in nature, aimed to support both policymakers as well as practitioners working within communities and civil society.”

[Institute for Conflict Research](#). (UK) “The Institute for Conflict Research is an independent, not for profit organisation that has been based in Belfast since 1996. ICR specialises in research, training,

mediation and capacity building for a shared and safe society through conflict transformation and social inclusion.”

[Institute for Conflict, Transition, and Peace Research](#), University of Aberdeen. (UK) “The Institute for Conflict, Transition, and Peace Research (ICTPR) at the University of Aberdeen brings together a diverse and interdisciplinary group of scholars and students to develop in-depth theoretical understandings of the concepts and practices of transitions in terms of conflict and peace”

[Institute for Economics and Peace](#). (Australia) “We aim to create a paradigm shift in the way the world thinks about peace. We use data-driven research to show that peace is a positive, tangible and achievable measure of human well-being and development. The Institute for Economics and Peace is the world’s leading think tank dedicated to developing metrics to analyse peace and to quantify its economic value. It does this by developing global and national indices, calculating the economic cost of violence, analysing country level risk and understanding positive peace.”

[Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy](#), University of Hamburg. (Germany) “The Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy is an interdisciplinary research institute at the University of Hamburg, which is funded by the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg. The IFSH works and researches independently. If we want peace, we must ensure security. That already held true during the Cold War – with the nuclear deterrence peace between the two superpowers. And today it applies all the more – as a glance at the current world-wide conflicts and threats shows.”

[Institute for Peace Science](#), Hiroshima University. (Japan) “The Institute for Peace Science Hiroshima University (IPSHU) was established on 8 July 1975 as an intramural university-wide facility for the collection of data and research into peace science. At that time the Institute for Peace Science was the first academic research body of its kind in Japan, and still remains today the only peace research institute among Japan's national universities.”

[Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies](#). (India) “The Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies was founded in 1996 as an independent think-tank . . . to develop an alternative framework for peace and security in South Asia and the extended neighbourhood.”

[Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies](#). (Tanzania) “The vision of the IPCS is to be a leading regional civilian Peacekeeping and Peace Building training institute for the African Great Lakes region and Horn of Africa to meet the needs of the African Peace and Security Architecture.”

[Institute for Peace and Leadership, Inc.](#) (USA) “Institute for Peace and Leadership, Inc. conducts research to deepen knowledge and advance understanding of selected social problems that are root cause of peaceful co-existence and sustainable human and community development in collaboration with policy makers and other stakeholders. We conduct research in the areas of religious disharmony, political violence, hate crimes, gender inequality, poverty, population health, biodiversity, environmental pollution, tourism, economic growth, food security, small arms proliferation, arms trade monitoring, peace and human security.”

[International Alert](#). (UK) “We are one of the world's leading peacebuilding organisations, with over 30 years of experience laying the foundations for peace. We focus on solving the root causes of conflict, bringing together people from across divides, from the grassroots to policy level. Last year, we ran projects in 19 countries and territories, with training, research or one-off consultancies in a further 26.”

[International Association for Conflict Management](#). (USA) “The International Association for Conflict Management was founded to encourage scholars to develop and disseminate theory, research, and experience that is useful for understanding and improving conflict management in family, organizational, societal, and international settings.”

[The International Institute for Peace](#), Rutgers, State University of New Jersey. (USA) “The International Institute for Peace (IIP) is a UNESCO Category II organization dedicated to the promotion of research and education on peacebuilding and conflict transformation through nonviolent struggle, and the cultivation of a culture of peace.”

[The International Institute of Peace Studies and Global Philosophy](#). (UK/France) “The Institute is unique among research centres throughout the world in that it combines training and practical work in conflict resolution with studying the entire range of global philosophical and spiritual traditions, together with the proactive search for global responsibility and justice in our time.”

[International Peace Information Service](#). (Belgium) “The International Peace Information Service (IPIS) is an independent research institute providing tailored information, analysis and capacity enhancement to support those actors who want to realize a vision of durable peace, sustainable development and the fulfilment of human rights.”

[International Peace Institute](#). (USA/International) “The International Peace Institute (IPI) is an independent, international not-for-profit think tank dedicated to managing risk and building resilience to promote peace, security, and sustainable development.”

[International Peace Research Association Foundation](#). (International) “The mission of the IPRA Foundation is to advance the field of peace research through rigorous investigation into the causes of conflict and examination of alternatives to violence. Peace researchers inform peace activities that inspire visions of a peaceful world.”

[International Peace and Sustainability Organization](#). (Japan) “IPSO is an international non-governmental organisation aimed at bridging the gap between rigorous academic and scientific research and implementation of policies on the ground.”

[The Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies](#), University of Notre Dame. (USA) “The University of Notre Dame's Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies is one of the world's leading centers for the study of the causes of violent conflict and strategies for sustainable peace. Kroc Institute faculty and fellows conduct interdisciplinary research on a wide range of topics related to peace and justice.”

[The Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice](#), University of San Diego. (USA) “To end violence and build peace requires learning. The core of the Kroc IPJ mission is to co-create learning with our PeaceMakers – learning that is deeply grounded in the lived experience of PeaceMakers around the world, that is made rigorous by our place within a university ecosystem, and that has immediate, practical applications for those working to end cycles of violence.”

[Kobe Peace Research Institute](#). (Japan) “Dedicated to finding commonalities among religions and peoples, through the diligent study of our historical roots, KPRI’s goal is to work towards peace and mutual understanding in our world.”

[Life and Peace Institute](#). (Kenya) “We promote nonviolent, people-centred conflict transformation programmes that bridge theory and action, grounding policy in local experience in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and the Horn of Africa.”

[The Martin Institute, University of Idaho](#). (USA) “Welcome to the Martin Institute, a dynamic teaching, research and outreach center at the University of Idaho dedicated to understanding the causes of war, the conditions necessary for peace and the international system.”

[Norwegian Institute of International Affairs](#). (Norway) “NUPI’s work on peace operations is closely tied to peacebuilding. With peace operations as well as peacebuilding, our research is grounded in extensive fieldwork that can provide important insights into conflict transformation and help peacebuilding processes at the local, national, regional and international levels.”

[Okinawa International Peace Research Institute](#). (Japan) “To study and analyze war and peace in general as well as to find the truth about what really happened through the facts experienced by survivors of Okinawa. To introduce traditional Okinawa peace cultures and help global community formulate a peace framework. To lead change from so-called "islands of US military bases" to "islands of peace." To promote positive peace, peace education, and peace economy. To build a global peace network.”

[Oxford Research Group](#). (UK) “Oxford Research Group (ORG) is an independent organisation that has been influential for over 35 years in pioneering new, more strategic approaches to security and peacebuilding. Based in London since 2006, ORG continues to pursue cutting edge research and advocacy in the United Kingdom and abroad while managing innovative peacebuilding projects in several Middle Eastern countries.”

[Pak Institute for Peace Studies](#). (Pakistan) “Pak Institute for Peace Studies Pvt Ltd. (PIPS) is a research and advocacy think-tank. An initiative of leading Pakistani scholars, researchers and journalists, PIPS conducts wide-ranging research and analysis of political, social and religious conflicts that have a direct bearing on both national and international security. The Institute endeavours to make a contribution in resolving national and international conflicts through a knowledge-based approach.”

[Peace Action, Training and Research Institute of Romania](#). (Romania) “To transform the way the world deals with conflicts, working from the local to the global levels in partnership with communities, countries, and national and international organisations to make peacebuilding and the constructive transformation of conflicts the basis for sustainable peace.”

[The Peace and Conflict Research Institute](#), University of Granada. (Spain) “The [UGR](#)’s Peace and Conflict Research Institute was founded by a group of teachers who were deeply concerned by the fundamental importance of promoting research in peace and conflict studies. The Institute was established with a clear objective in mind: to improve society’s understanding of the origins and causes of violence, with a view to exploring alternative socio-political and educational models designed to tackle these causes.”

[Peace Development Research Center](#). (Somalia) “To participate, as actor and beneficiary, in peace building and reconstruction of Somalia; and to contribute to the creation of a democratic system of government, economic and social development, and respect of human rights for all, based on equality of all citizens.”

[The Peace Institute](#). (Slovenia) “The Peace Institute – Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies – is a private, independent, non-profit research institution founded in 1991 by individuals who believed in peaceful conflict resolution, equality and respect for human rights standards.”

[Peace and Justice Studies Association](#), Georgetown University. (USA) “The Peace and Justice Studies Association (PJSA) serves as a professional association for scholars in the field of peace and conflict studies. PJSA is dedicated to bringing together academics, educators, and activists to explore alternatives to violence and share visions and strategies for peacebuilding, social justice, and social change.”

[Peace Research Group](#), Catholic University of Paris. (FRANCE) “Since 1998, the Peace Research Group (Centre de Recherche pour la Paix, CRP) at the Catholic University of Paris has conducted academic research on a wide range of conflict resolution and peacebuilding topics. Its areas of expertise include cultural and sociological analysis of conflict and the influence of globalization and development on conflict, with a geographical focus on Europe, the Middle East, South America, the Great Lakes region of Africa, and China and the nations of the Shanghai group.”

[Peace Research Institute Frankfurt](#). (Germany) “PRIF sets out to analyze the causes of violent international and internal conflicts, carrying out research into the conditions necessary for peace and working to spread the concept of peace. The Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF), part of the Leibniz Association, is the largest institute for peace research in Germany and is located in Frankfurt am Main.”

[Peace Research Institute Oslo](#). (Norway) “The Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) conducts research on the conditions for peaceful relations between states, groups and people.”

[Peace Research Village](#). (Portugal) “To support a positive global transition through the development of research centers and sustainable models of community in crisis areas. This refers to an outer crisis – political, economic and ecological – as well as an inner crisis – emotional, mental and spiritual. In these centers both Internationals and those indigenous to the area will research truthful co-existence and develop new concepts and concrete solutions for the emergence of a peace culture in all critical areas of human life: community, spirituality, love and gender relations, child rearing, technology, ecology, arts and education.”

[Peace and Security Funders Group](#). (USA) “We are dedicated to enhancing the effectiveness of philanthropy that's focused on peace and security issues. To this end, we facilitate the exchange of information and ideas; foster collaboration; and provide educational opportunities for our members. We also encourage new funders to join the field.” As part of its work, the PSFG conducts significant research in the field of peacebuilding.

[Peace Training and Research Organisation](#). (Afghanistan) “Our aim is to generate historicised and context-specific knowledge and improve policy and decision-making through research and analysis. Our research addresses issues that shape the everyday lives of Afghans including war and insurgency, peace and reconciliation, human rights and access to justice, good governance and sustainable development. We carry out commissioned research on behalf of national and international donors, NGOs, universities and research institutes.”

[Peacemakers Trust](#). (Canada) “Peacemakers Trust . . . creating pathways toward dialogue and reconciliation through research and education on conflict transformation and peacebuilding.”

[The Peres Center for Peace and Innovation](#). (Israel) “The Peres Center for Peace and Innovation, founded in 1996 by the late President of Israel, Shimon Peres, develops and implements impactful and meaningful programs with a focus on promoting a prosperous Israel, nurturing and highlighting Israeli innovation, and paving the way for shared-living between all of Israel's citizens and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors.”

[The Plymouth Institute for Peace Research](#), University of Plymouth. “Founded by T.J. Coles and Laura Baudin in 2014, the Plymouth Institute for Peace Research (PIPR) is a centre for interdisciplinary research groups and grassroots activists dedicated to peace and justice.”

[Richardson Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution Studies](#), Lancaster University. (UK) “The Richardson Institute is the oldest peace and conflict research centre in the UK, based in the Department of Politics, Philosophy and Religion at Lancaster University. The institute engages in a range of activities from funded research to teaching.”

[Rotarian Action Group for Peace](#). (USA) “The pedigree of Rotary Peace Fellows is strong. Rotary can call on 10 years of Rotary Peace Fellows trained to promote conflict resolution.” The ROGP offers a number of resources, including a Peace Map charting peacebuilding efforts around the world, for use by the peacebuilding community.

[School for Conflict Analysis and Resolution](#), George Mason University. (USA) “The faculty, students, staff, alumni and partners of the School for Conflict Analysis and Resolution are part of a community dedicated to interrupting cycles of violence. Through theory, research, and practice, S-CAR serves as an innovative academic resource for people and institutions, both at home and worldwide.”

[Spark M. Matsunaga Institute for Peace and Conflict Research](#), University of Hawaii. (USA) “Our Institute is dedicated to honoring the memory of United States Senator Spark M. Matsunaga and implementing his hope that “every student enrolled in Hawai'i's public university system will be exposed to peace studies.” In order to promote cross cultural communication and peacemaking leadership, we are committed to building on Hawai'i's cultural heritage and island values: aloha, mutual aid and respect, sense of community, and caring for the land.”

[Stanford Center on International Conflict and Negotiation](#), Stanford Law School. (USA) “SCICN is an interdisciplinary research and teaching community dedicated to the study of conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The central focus of our work is the identification and analysis of barriers—psychological, strategic, institutional, and relational—to conflict resolution and the development of strategies to overcome these barriers.”

[Stockholm International Peace Research Institute](#). (Sweden) “SIPRI is an independent international institute dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament.”

[Swisspeace](#), University of Basel. (Switzerland) “Swisspeace is a practice-oriented peace research institute. It analyses violent conflicts and develops strategies for their peaceful transformation. swisspeace aims to contribute to the improvement of conflict prevention and conflict transformation by producing innovative research, shaping discourses on international peace policy, developing and applying new peacebuilding tools and methodologies, supporting and advising other peace actors, as well as by providing and facilitating spaces for analysis, discussion, critical reflection and learning.”

[Tabula Rasa Institute](#). (USA) “The Tabula Rasa Institute is a non-profit organization that promotes peace, understanding, and cooperation between people, groups, and nations by providing the resources, education, and leadership necessary to improve our world.”

[Tami Steinmetz Center for Peace Research](#), University of Tel Aviv. (Israel) “Tami Steinmetz Center For Peace Research is an academic research institution of Tel Aviv University which surveys public opinion regarding the Israeli–Palestinian peace process, the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, and the Arab–Israeli conflict. The center publishes monthly surveys about the current state of public opinion. It is most famous for the "Peace Index", a numerical measure of Israeli public support for the peace process.”

[Tampere Peace Research Institute](#). (Finland) “The Tampere Peace Research Institute (TAPRI) is a multidisciplinary and international research centre whose mission is to conduct high quality research on the causes of war, on non-violent resolution of conflicts, and on conditions for peace. In accordance with the present research agenda, the focus of TAPRI's research is peaceful change to which all projects are related.”

[The Toda Peace Institute](#). (Japan) “The Toda Peace Institute (formerly called the Toda Institute for Global Peace and Policy Research) is an independent, nonpartisan institute committed to advancing a more just and peaceful world through policy-oriented peace research and practice. The institute commissions evidence-based research, convenes multi-track and multi-disciplinary problem-solving workshops and seminars, and promotes dialogue across ethnic, cultural, religious and political divides.”

[Transnational Foundation for Peace and Future Research](#). (Sweden/International) “TFF – The Transnational Foundation for Peace & Future Research – is an independent think tank, a global network that aims to bring about peace by peaceful means. It inspires a passion for peace from the grassroots to the corridors of power.”

[Trudeau Centre for Peace, Conflict and Justice](#), Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy, University of Toronto. (Canada) “Scholars associated with the Centre work within and beyond the traditional purview of international affairs, studying interstate war as well as major conflict inside countries, including revolution, insurgency, ethnic strife, guerrilla war, terrorism, and genocide. They seek to identify the deep causes of this strife—from poverty, resource scarcity, and weapons proliferation to competing claims for justice and failures of foreign-policy decision making.”

University of Peace. (Costa Rica) “The vision of the University for Peace is to be a forward-thinking, transformational and inspirational educational institution dedicated to the goals of quality teaching, research and service for serving humanity in building a peaceful world.”

[War Prevention Initiative](#). (USA) “Our mission is to advance the Global Peace System by supporting, developing and collaborating with peacebuilding efforts in all sectors of society. Informing and educating about alternatives to war and violence.”

[World Peace Foundation](#), The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University. (USA) “WPF aims to provide intellectual leadership for peace. Our view is that the world needs a debate about world peace, drawing rigorously on evidence and theory.”

About the author

The inspiration for this project came from Milt Lauenstein, who, informed by his extensive peacebuilding experience, is seeking ways to improve the peacebuilding community. The first step in this process is identifying what the peacebuilding community is – this project hopes to go some way in establishing that.

Milt recruited the help of Elliot Short, who put the project together.

At the time of publication, Elliot Short was in the final stages of completing a PhD at the University of East Anglia, in Norwich, UK. His research is focussed on the relationship between the state, identity, and the military, and his thesis is (currently) titled “The State, Identity, and the Military: Building a Multi-Ethnic Army in post-Dayton Bosnia and Herzegovina.”

He is available at elliotsort@gmail.com for discussion regarding private research projects and partnerships, academic collaboration, and consultancy.