



GENEVA PEACE WEEK 2020

Three Perspectives on Poverty and Inequality:  
Examining Unilateral Coercive Measures,  
Access to Healthcare,  
and Grassroots Initiatives

Applied Research Project (OHCHR)

Anandita Pavagadhi, Helen Jeon, Nadine Morcos

## INTRODUCTION

- In partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- Aimed at providing support to the 2020 UNHCR Social Forum, which focuses on...

### **" Good Practices, Success Stories, Lessons Learned and Current Challenges in Combating Poverty and Inequalities "**

(Human Rights Council Resolution 41/24)

- Preliminary Title :

*"Three Perspectives to Poverty and Inequality:  
Examining Unilateral Coercive Measures, Access to  
Healthcare, and Grassroots Initiatives"*



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HUMAN RIGHTS  
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

# INTRODUCTION

## Poverty & Inequality



- discusses efforts at national, regional, and international levels
- social dimensions and challenges in times of the COVID-19 pandemic

## **STREAM 1**

# **THE IMPACTS OF UNILATERAL COERCIVE MEASURES ON INTERNATIONAL INEQUALITY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

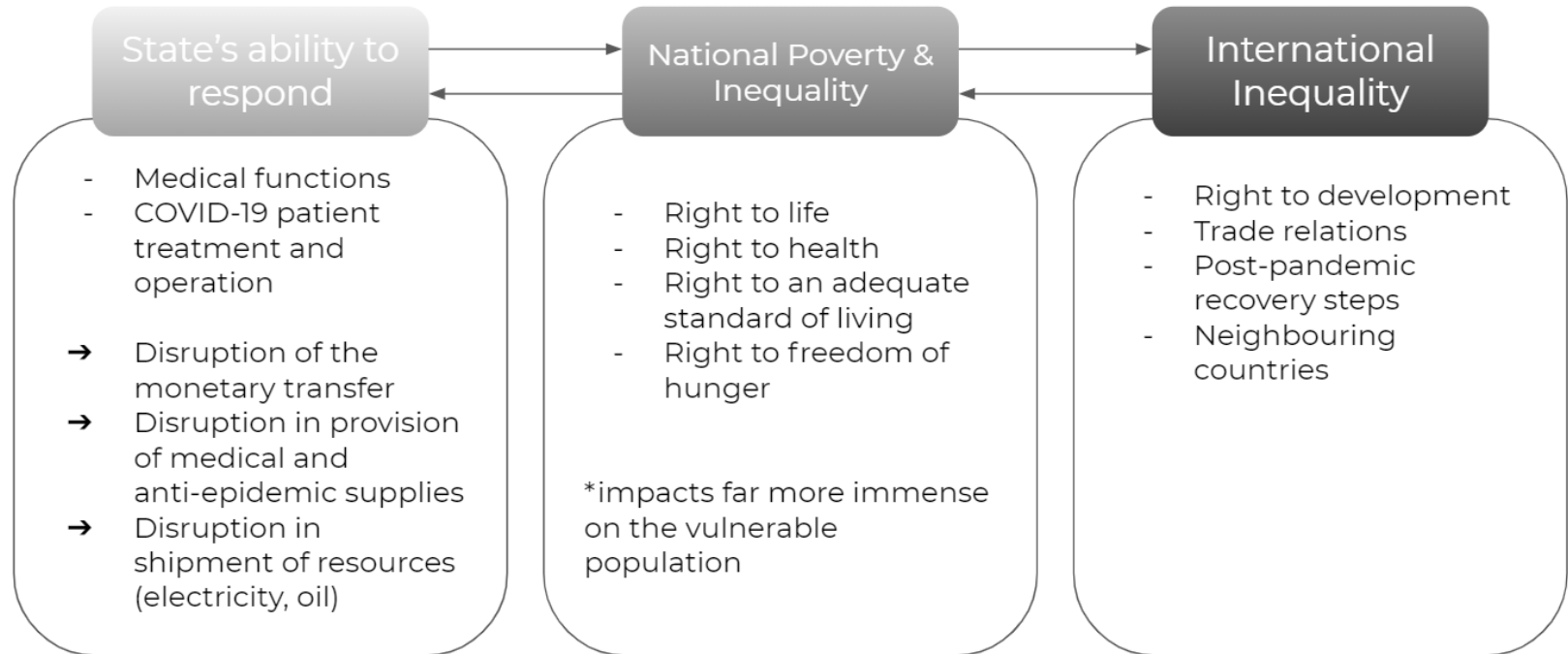
# CASE STUDIES

- Under years of tight UCMs imposed by the United States and its allies as well as some European States.
- Weak public **healthcare security** (Global Health Security Index, 2019) & **state functions** in public services (State Fragility Index, 2019)
- Struggling to effectively handle and respond to the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (WHO COVID-19 Dashboard, 2020)

	Cases - cumulative total	Cases - total per 1 million population	Deaths - cumulative total	Deaths - total per 1 million population
<i>Global</i>	40,455,651	5,182.429	1,119,431	143.401
Iran	568,896	6,773.14	31,616	388.32
Cuba	6,566	579.7	128	11.3
Venezuela	89,142	3,134.84	770	27.08

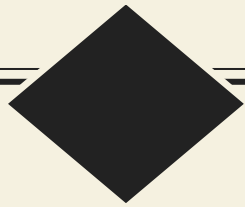


# ASSESSED IMPACTS



## **STREAM 2**

# **ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE FOR MIGRANTS: NATIONAL OPERATIONS AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS**



# BACKGROUND

- National organizations and policy frameworks that aim to provide healthcare for migrants
- ACCESS?
- How does access change for undocumented migrants?
- COVID- 19 as an added barrier
- Different levels of access for people from countries at different levels of development  
→ stems from the different stages they are at in terms of alleviation of poverty and inequality



# CASE STUDY RESULTS



- 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA)
- 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA)
- 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA)
- Medicaid



- one of the fastest-growing economies
- Daily-wage workers are particularly vulnerable, with limited or no access to social security and most living in poverty
- need for a holistic intervention system



- the government has granted citizenship rights to all migrants and asylum seekers in order for them to be able to seek public healthcare facilities in times of the pandemic
- National Health Services (NHS)

# CONCLUSION

1. Managing the externalities
2. Producing global public goods
3. Mobilizing global solidarity
4. Stewardship

● Universal Health Coverage



## **STREAM 3**

**POVERTY REDUCTION: THE CONTRIBUTION OF CIVIL  
SOCIETY, GRASSROOTS INITIATIVES, AND SOCIAL  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

## SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH

- Defines civil society, grassroots movements, and social entrepreneurship
- 4 organisational case studies from different categories of development: Least Developed Country, Landlocked Developing Country, Developing Country, In-Conflict Country, Small Island Developing State.
- SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)
- Success stories and strategies

## CONCLUSIONS

- Top-down challenges and opportunities in combating inequalities
- Bottom-up approach filling in for institutional gaps
- Requires efforts from different actors that take into consideration both the external circumstances (such as global balance of power) and the internal operations (such as functions of the state and the civil society)
- Significant change can still come from all level of efforts, even those made in isolation



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# International Communications about Cholera in Yemen in 2017 and 2018

Partner: Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)

Graduate Institute (IHEID) Research Team:

Amalia Daka, Rong Yuan, Yalan Liu

# Content

- Introduction
- MSF Communication on Cholera in Yemen
- MSF Communication in International Media
- Potential Reasons of the Research Outcome
- Conclusion.



# Introduction

- **Research question**

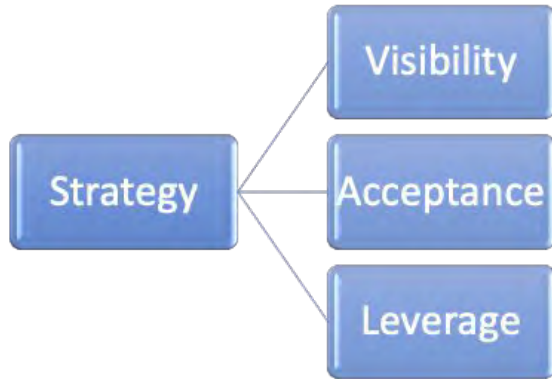
- Key messages in Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) communications regarding the cholera crisis in Yemen:
  - picked up and relayed adequately by the international media
  - cases of message distortion such as misinterpretations and misquotes.

- **Historic background**

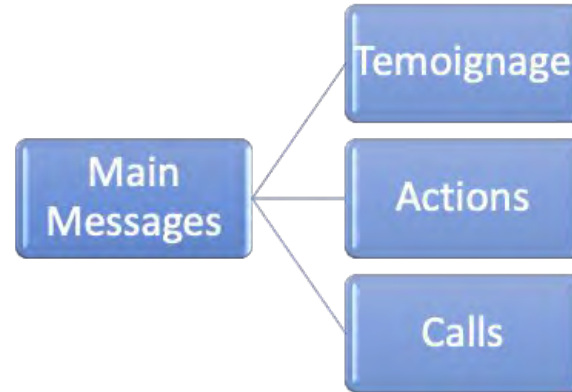
- Origin of the Yemen non-international armed conflict and the power dynamics in the region.
- Foreign Intervention.
- Social and Environmental Determinants.

# MSF Communication on Cholera in Yemen

- MSF Communication Strategy



- MSF Communication Main Messages



# MSF Communication on Cholera in Yemen

- MSF Communications Disagreements with other organizations:
- **Case of declaring “Famine”**
  - According to MSF, Yemen was facing acute malnutrition, but not “famine”.
  - “Saying that having a *risk of famine* is not the same as being in a situation of famine.”
- **Cholera Cases Numbers**
  - According to MSF, the number of cases of cholera were estimated around a few hundred thousands, but very far away from *1 million*.
  - This disagreement might have been caused also due to the the *recurrence of diphtheria*, a disease that has similar symptoms with cholera and thus confusion might have been cause regarding the total number of cases.

# MSF Communication in International Media

- Three groups of nine media
  - Saudi led: New York Times, BBC, Asharq Al-Awsat, Al Arabiya
  - Qatar: Al Jazeera
  - Turkey, Iran, Russia: TRT, PressTV, Sputnik, Russia Today
- In total 379 publications

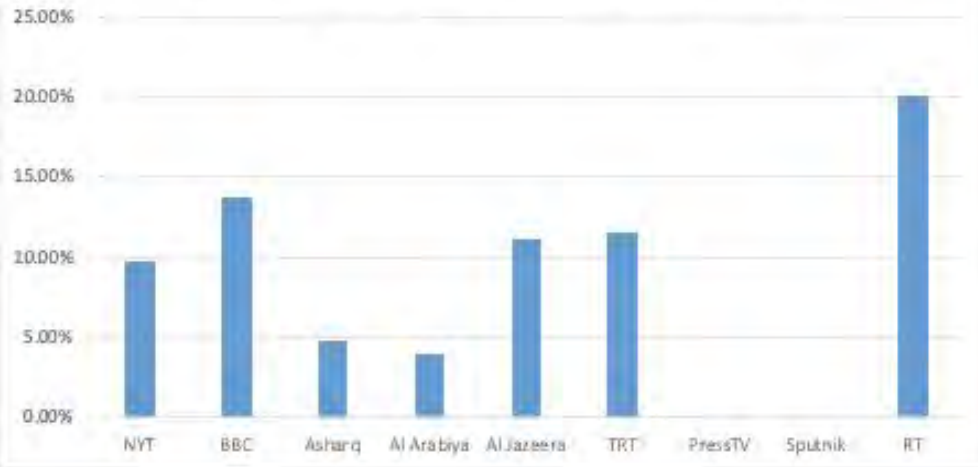
The Number of International Media Publications

	NYT	BBC	Asharq Al-Awsat	Al Arabiya	Al Jazeera	TRT	PressTV	Sputnik	RT	Total
Number	41	29	83	25	54	26	26	55	40	379

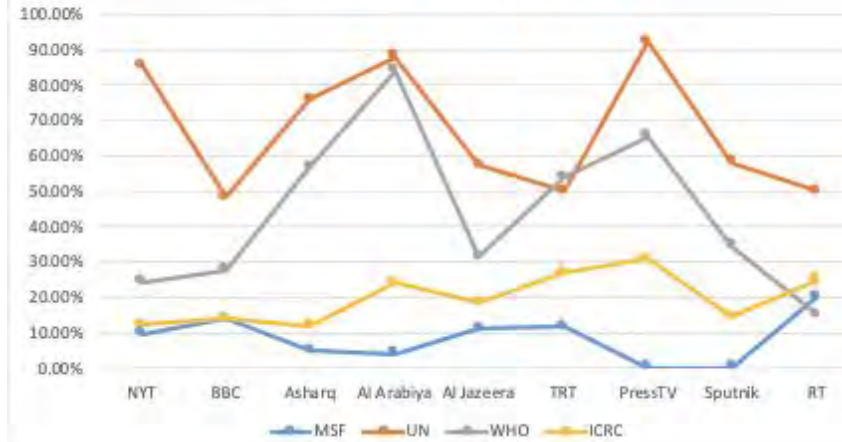
# MSF Communication in International Media

- Media coverage of MSF, UN, WHO, ICRC

Percentage of MSF International Media Coverage



Percentage of MSF, UN, WHO, ICRC International Media Coverage

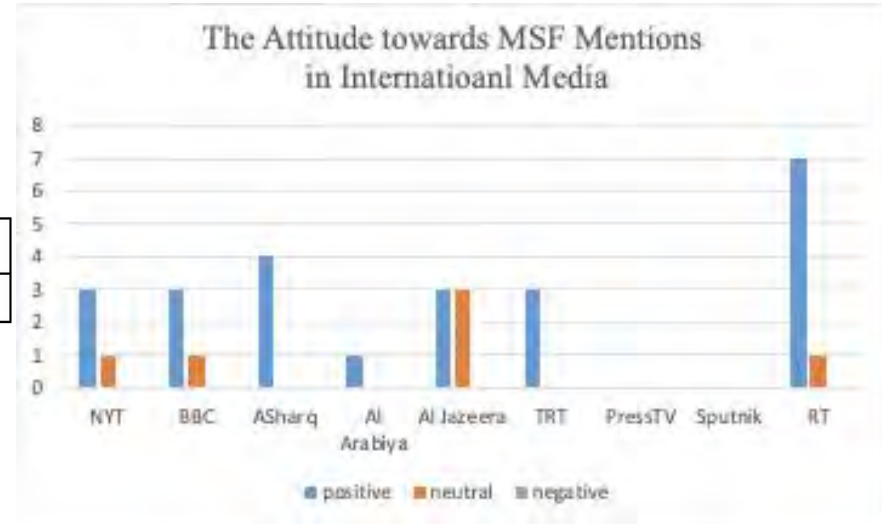


# MSF Communication in International Media

- MSF was mentioned positive/ neutral/ negative
  - Positive: MSF message has been picked up correctly
  - Neutral: MSF field presence or the name of “MSF” has been mentioned
  - Negative: MSF message has been misinterpreted or misquoted

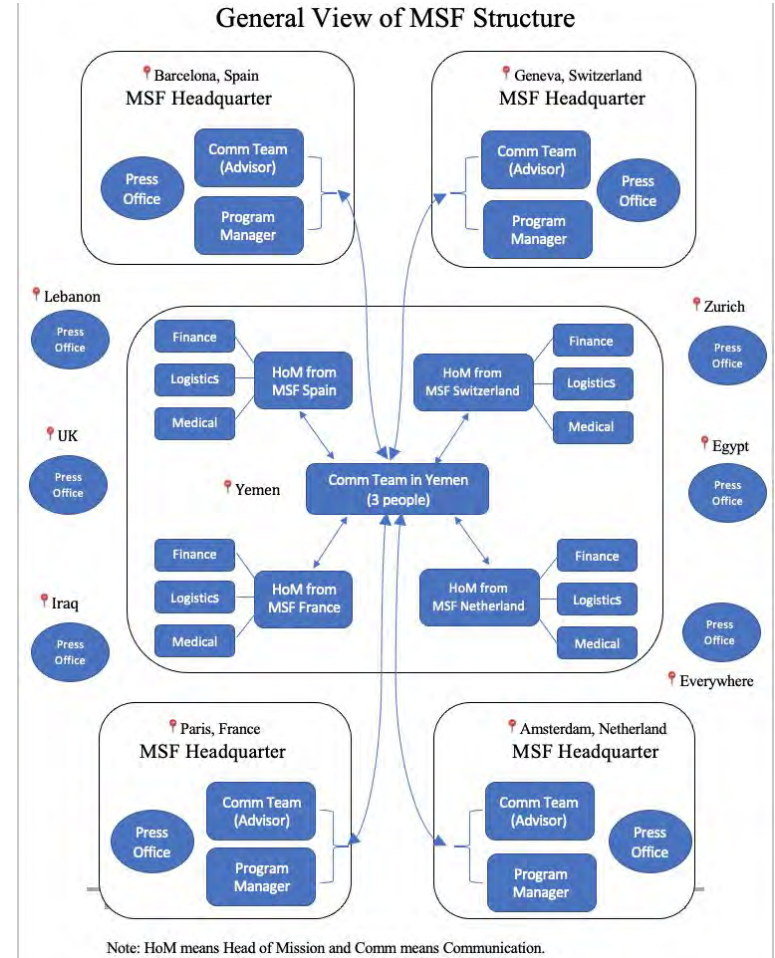
The Attitude towards MSF Mentioning

Attitudes	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Total
Frequency	24	6	0	30



# Potential Reasons

- MSF's Choice
- Complicated MSF Internal Structure
- Media Preference on Topics
- Other
  - Language and Translation.
  - Communication Supporting Capability.
  - Limited Media Visit.



# Conclusion

- In most cases, MSF's name is associated with medical information.
- The reference of MSF remains limited in comparison to the reference of other IGOs in our identified media.
- Media tends to be attracted by specific topics.
  - "For the media, you need big stories and big pain because bad news is good news for them."
  - "They (international media) talked all about war when you talk about human"
- MSF staff are aware of the limitations.



Thank you for listening!

# Best Practice PSEA Policy: Building a Survivor-Centered Approach



Capstone Partner: UN Agency

Student Researchers: Priya Swyden, Edward McKenzie, Ivy Wandia



# Research Question and Methodology:

*How can humanitarian organizations more effectively prioritize the rights and dignity of survivors in its efforts to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)?*

1. Existing literature: Policy reports, briefings, guidance notes, webinars, staff trainings, education material, academic articles
2. Semi-structured interviews with practitioners
  - *UN Agencies, IOs, NGOs and Inter-Agency Organisations*
  - *Humanitarian Auditing Organisations*
  - *Academics*



# SEA and the Survivor-Centered Approach: The Basics

## What is SEA?

Occurs as a result of power imbalances inherent in humanitarian work

## SEA as a type of SGBV

*“Regardless of context or perpetrator, for the survivor the violation is the same”*

## Why it is imperative to address and prevent SEA?

- Fractures trust between humanitarian organizations and beneficiaries
- Violation of “do no harm” and the protection mandate
- Reputational costs

## What is the survivor-centered approach?

- Prioritizes the rights and dignity of survivors
- Centers survivor voices and experiences
- Multi-sectoral services to address the immediate and long-term needs of survivors
- Guarantees privacy, confidentiality and the ability to pursue accountability measures
- Emphasizes community access to information and assistance as survivors reintegrate

# Focal Areas for Policy Recommendations



INSTITUTIONAL REFORM



GENDER-CENTRIC



COMMUNITY-BASED



SURVIVOR-LED

Each of these focal points has been identified as an area for development-- will also help create *necessary structural and cultural change* within organizations and *bring focus back to survivors*

# Institutional reform policy

- Move away from compliance based training and towards a more holistic approach to SEA
  - De-emphasizing SEA as a misconduct issue and **emphasizing** the protection of beneficiary communities
  - Including modules on gender roles, power dynamics
- Standardized reporting and complaints handling mechanisms-- with space for community involvement
- More representational recruitment: who are you sending where?
- Better mapping of SGBV and SEA services-- what does each community already offer?

# Gender-centric policy

- In practical terms, gender should be included in the recruitment, investigation, reporting, training, and in the delivery of all survivor support services
- The mainstreaming of gender-centric dimensions across all operations and thematic programs
  - The appointment of gender advisors, gender coordinators, gender focal points and enhancing GenCap networks within and across programme responsibility structures
- Integration of SEA into the SGBV Framework
  - Increase investment in SGBV services on the ground

# Community-based policy

- Investing in communities, engaging with communities, and facilitating community participation
  - Mechanisms for community reporting
  - Creation of safe spaces for different groups in the community
  - Funding for grassroots, community-based organizations to conduct outreach, coordination and communication
    - Targeted investments to local organizations to help engage different groups of community issues on issues related to SGBV, SEA, racism, harassment, LGBTQ (where appropriate)

This requires a context-specific understanding of communities and a willingness to work within existing structures/support the goals and protection strategies identified by the community itself → *“How do we educate ourselves to be better humanitarians with the help of communities?”*



# Survivor-led policy

- A crucial area for development of the survivor-centered approach
  - Guided by the view of survivors as advocates and agents of change
- Establishment of survivor networks and support groups
- Creation of survivor -led programming or training for communities on issues related to SGBV, SEA and gender
- Bringing survivors in as consultants/survivor trainers on PSEA policy
  - Improve systems that present the risk of survivor tokenization and re-traumatization
  - Adoption of basic guidelines that recognize the external and internal stress factors that play a role in a survivor's vulnerability



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CAPSTONE RESEARCH PROJECT

# ENVIRONMENTAL PEACEMAKING IN THE MAKING

Duong Mai, Lina Hillert, Claudia Schiavelli

# Project Objectives

**1**

**Understanding the links between the environment, conflict and peacemaking**

**2**

**Analysing past practices and selecting examples of environmentally-sensitive peace agreements**

**3**

**Assessing chosen peace agreements and processes**

# Database Analysis

- Analysis of peace agreements from 2010 to 2020 based on six keywords, using two main databases (Language of Peace, PA-X)
- Categorising agreements according to their level : local, intra-state, inter-state, and overlapping

## Our findings:

- Approximately 18% of all peace agreements signed between 2010 and 2020 include environment-related keywords



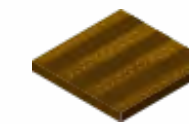
Environment



Natural Resources



Water



Land



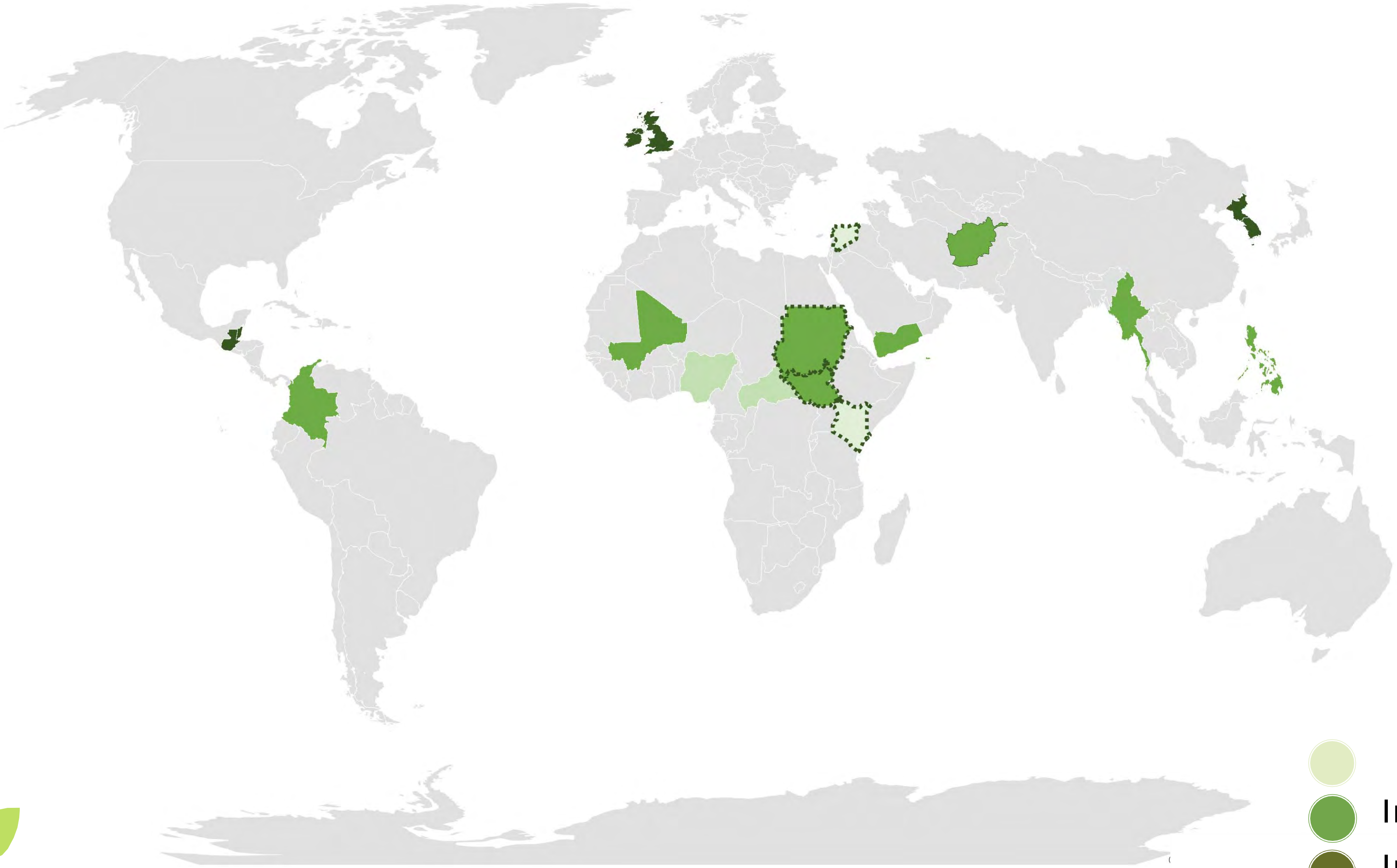
Pastoralism



Climate Change



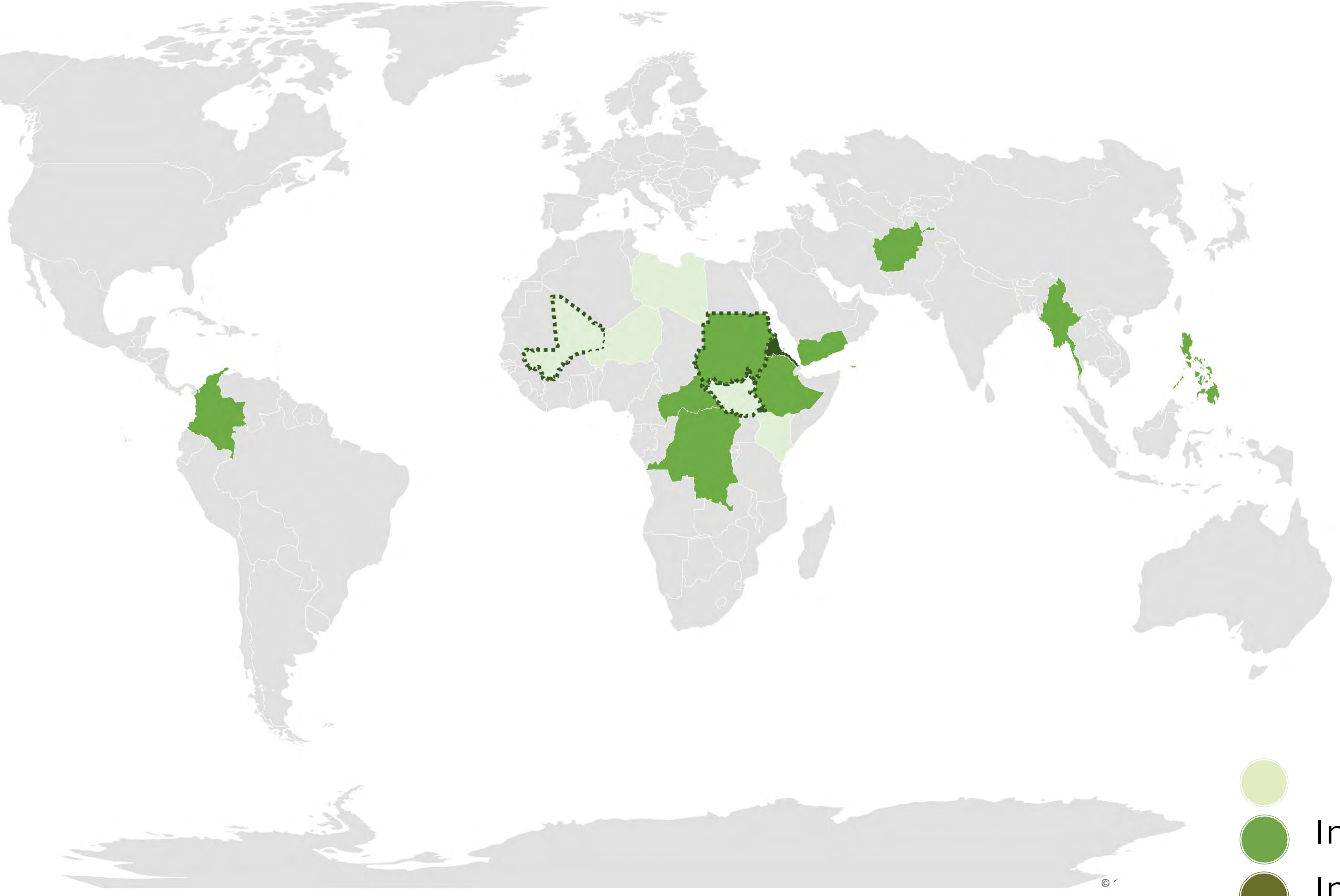
# Environment



- Local
- Intra-state
- Inter-state
- Overlapping



# Natural Resources

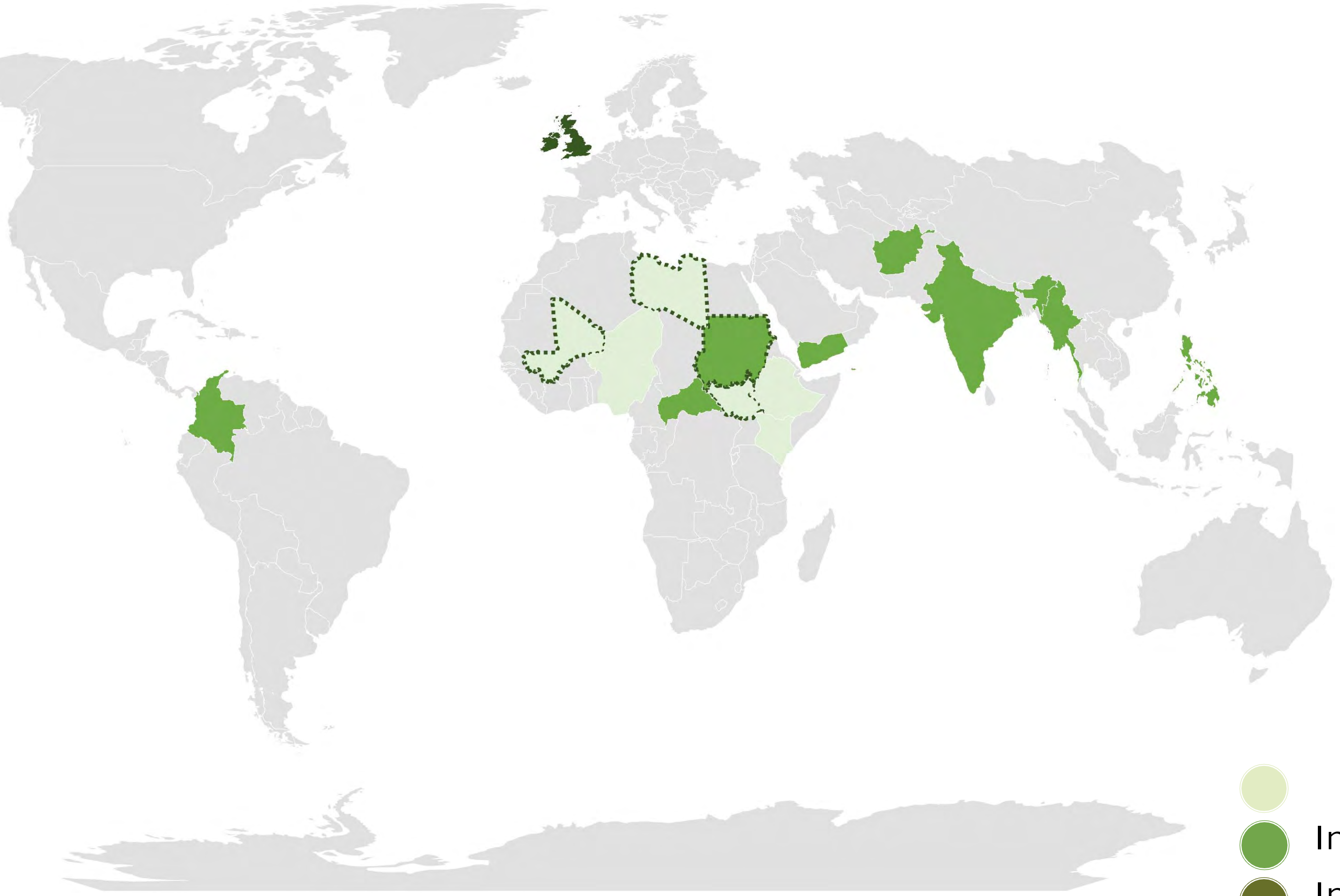


- Local
- Intra-state
- Inter-state
- Overlapping

46



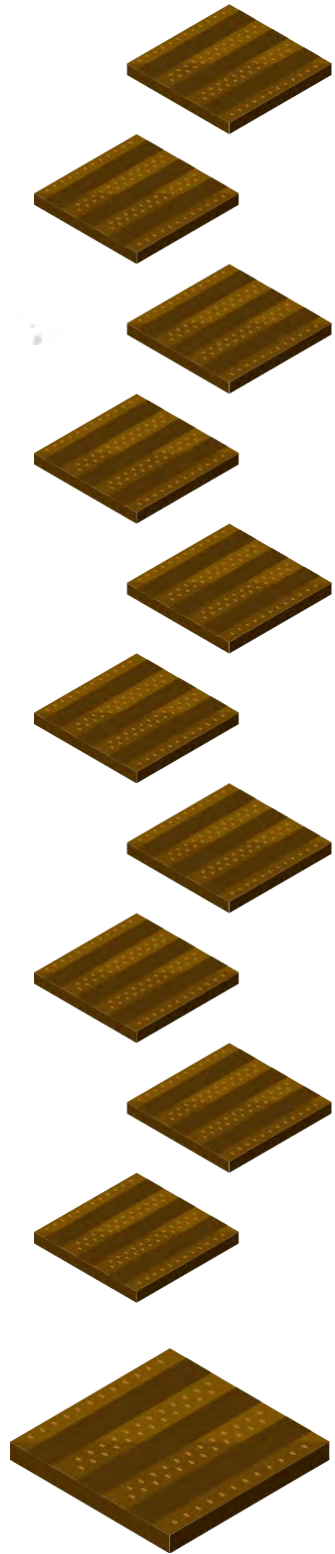
Water



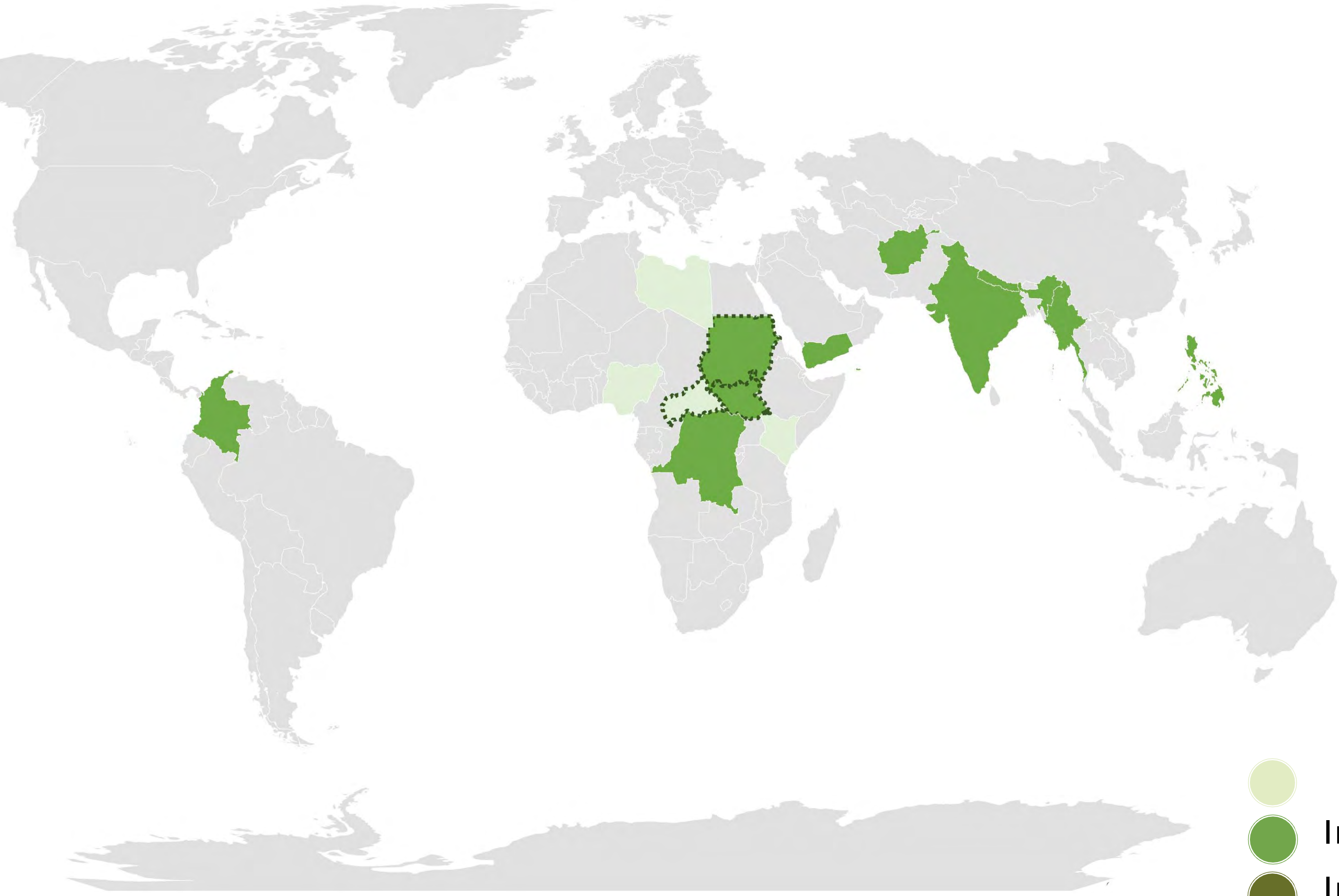
- Local
- Intra-state
- Inter-state
- Overlapping



23

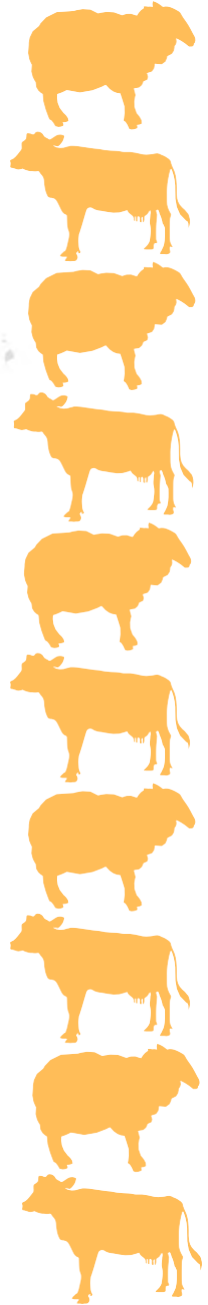


Land

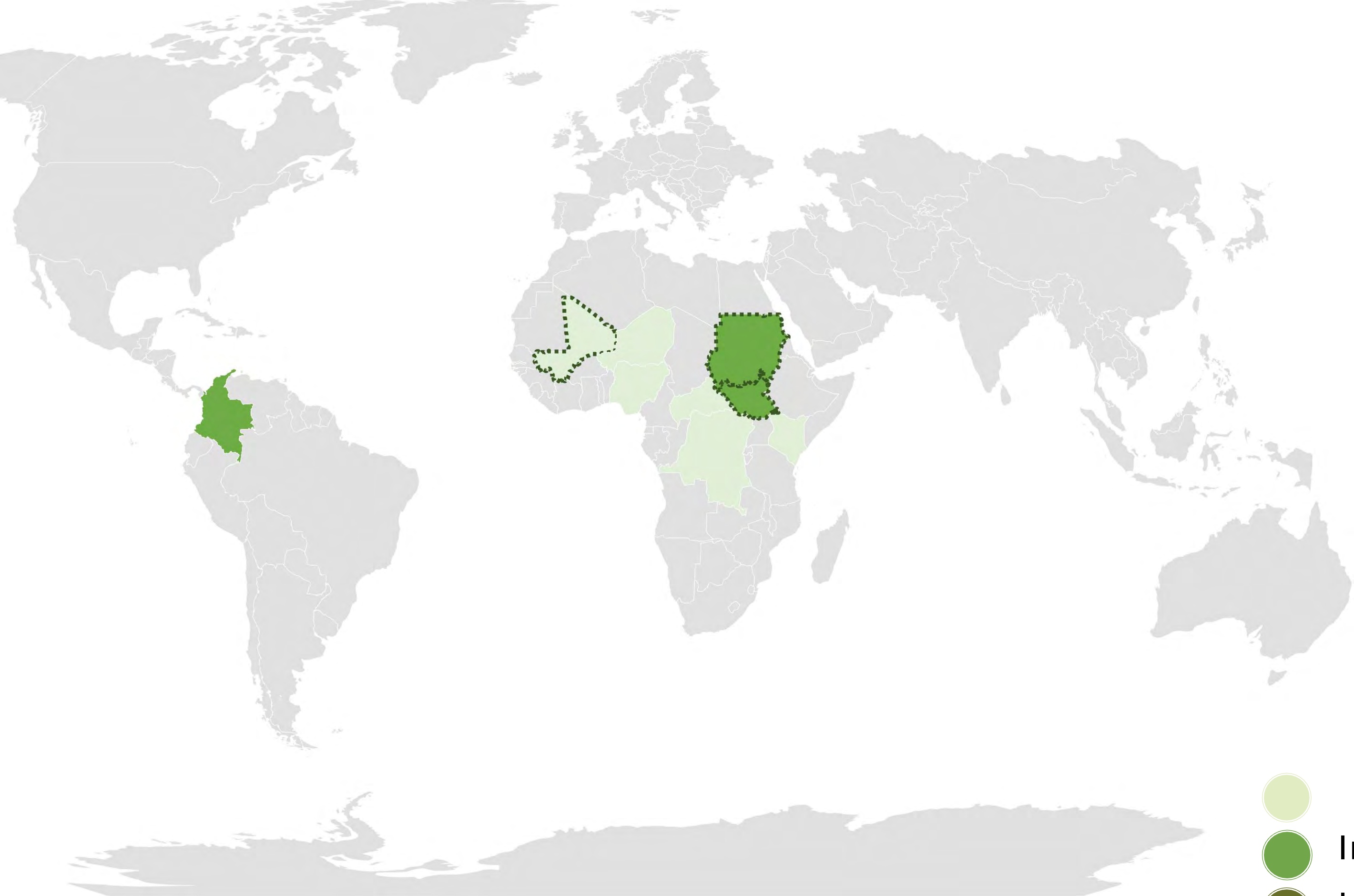


- Local
- Intra-state
- Inter-state
- Overlapping

26

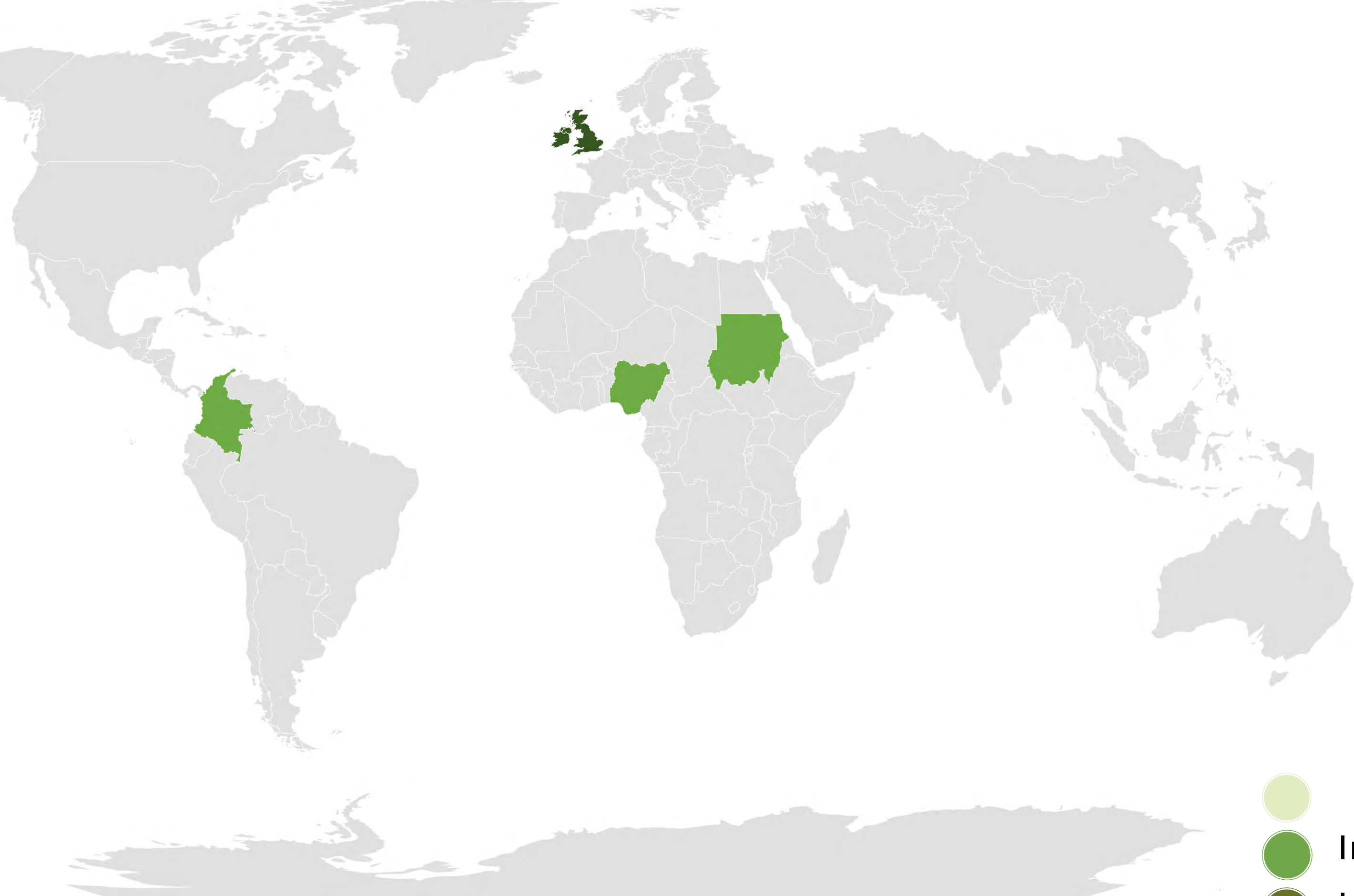


# Pastoralism



- Local
- Intra-state
- Inter-state
- Overlapping

5



Climate Change

- Local
- Intra-state
- Inter-state
- Overlapping

# Case Studies

## COLOMBIA

Final Agreement to End the Armed Conflict and Build a Stable and Lasting Peace

2016

Intra-state level



## THE PHILIPPINES

Comprehensive Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (Mindanao Peace Process)

2014

Intra-state level



## NIGERIA

Kafanchan Peace Declaration and Southern Plateau Peace Declaration

2016

Local level



# Conclusions

1

ENVIRONMENTAL PEACEMAKING:  
AN EVOLVING AND FLEXIBLE  
DEFINITION

3

THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL  
ENGAGEMENT IN(ENVIRONMENTAL)  
PEACEMAKING

2

CONCRETE EXAMPLES OF  
ENVIRONMENTALLY-SENSITIVE  
PEACE AGREEMENTS?

4

ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS: NOT  
ALWAYS A FACTOR FOR CHANGE AND  
PEACE



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

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# **Mapping Outreach & Advocacy Strategies for the Montreux Document Forum**

**Capstone Project 2020**

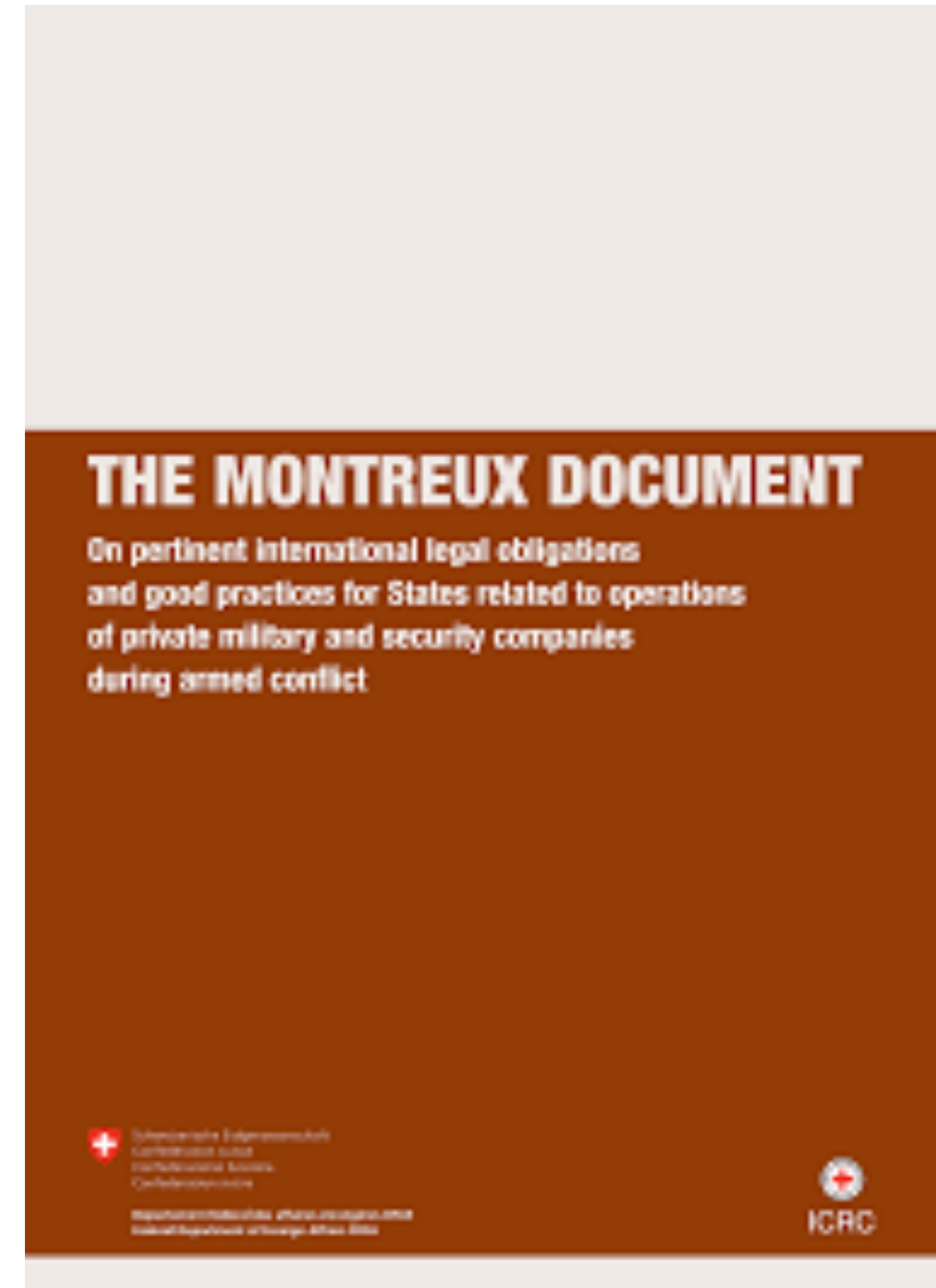
**Partners: DCAF - Business & Security Division**

**Supervisors: Mr. Jean-Michel Rousseau & Mr. Samuel Küng**

**Team: Kosuke Kudo ~ Miguel Carricas Laspalas ~ Yamini Sharma**

# What is the Montreux Document?

- Outlines the international legal obligations and good practices for states related to the operations of private military and security companies (PMSCs) during armed conflicts.
- Reaffirms the existing obligations of states under international law, with a specific focus on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Human Rights Law (HRL).



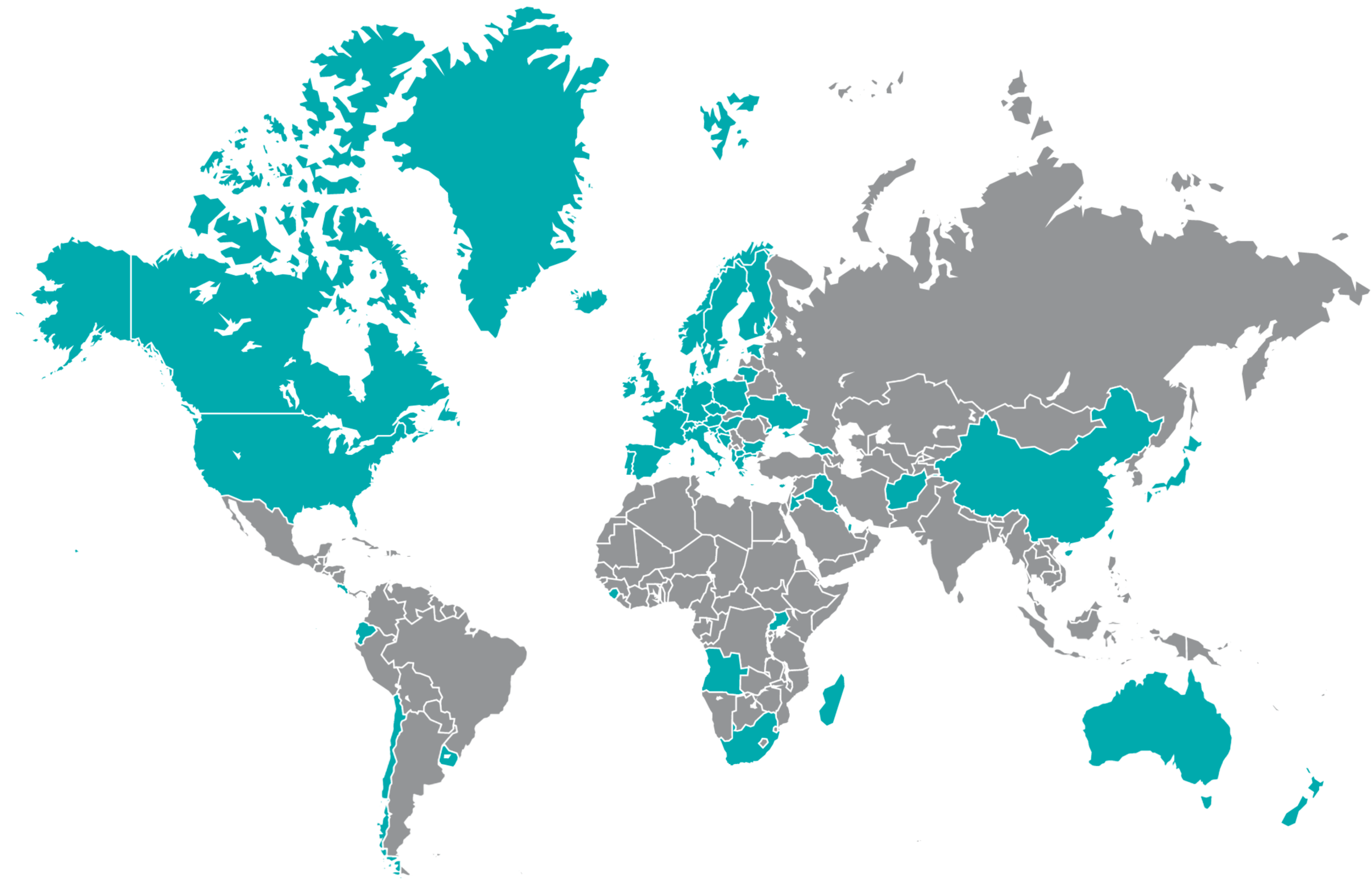


# What is the Montreux Document Forum?

- Provides a space for informal consultations among the MDF's participants, supporting the national implementation of the document, and encouraging more states and international organizations to actively support it.
- DCAF supports the co-chairs of the MDF to plan and implement its outreach activities.
- Members: 57 states and 3 international organizations



**MONTREUX  
DOCUMENT  
FORUM**



## Limitation

## Recommendation

Anglo-Saxon focus

Needs more geographic diversity among member states

State-centric approach and operations along inter-governmental logic

Needs to engage with more actors  
(eg: transnational platforms, NGOs & private sector initiatives)

Limited interactions with issues arising from non-traditional forms of security

Needs to incorporate more issues  
(eg: human rights, gender)



*Research Question*

**How Can the Montreux  
Document Forum Leverage  
New Partnerships to Improve  
its Outreach Strategy?**

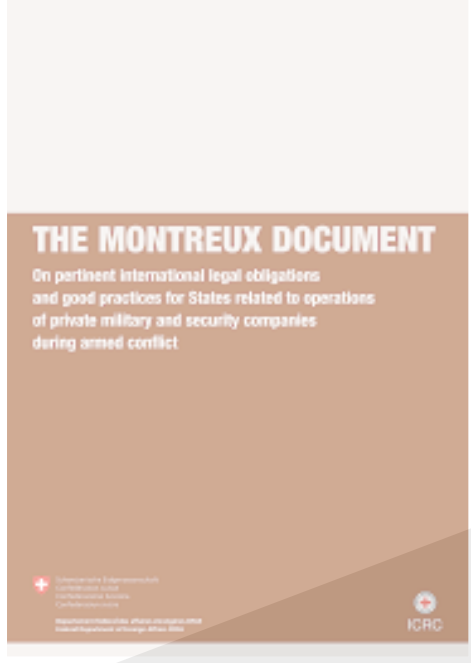
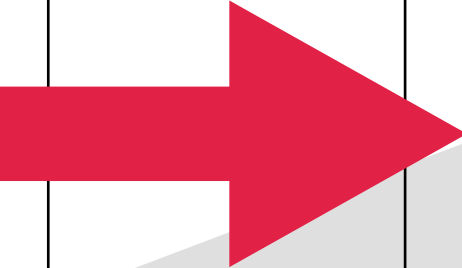
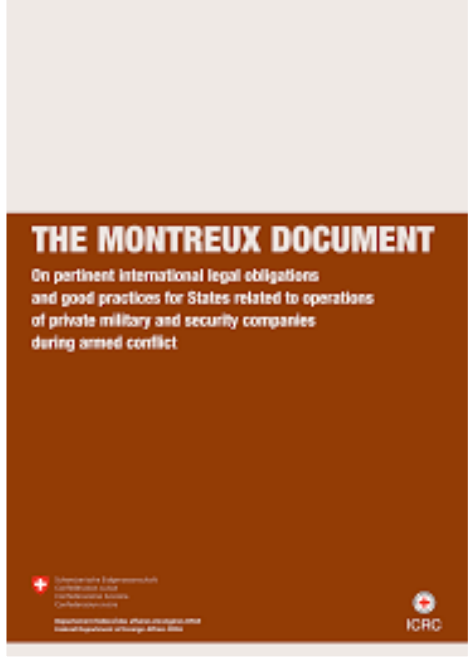
# Conceptual Framework I

## Norm & Norm Entrepreneur

<p><b>Norm</b></p>	
<p><b>Norm Entrepreneur</b></p>	

# Application

## Norm Life Cycle

<p><b>Norm Emergence</b></p>	<p><i>Tipping Point</i></p>	<p><b>Norm Cascade</b></p>	<p><b>Internalization</b></p>
<p>Stage 1</p>		<p>Stage 2</p>	<p>Stage 3</p>
			<p><b>How?</b></p>

# Conceptual Framework II

# Application

## Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs)

	Criteria for Successful Advocacy
1	Global Middle
2	Implementation Capacity
3	Issue-Hook
4	Negotiation Venue
5	International and National NGOs



Potential Entry Points for the MDF
ASEAN States (E.g. Indonesia and Malaysia)
ASEAN
Maritime Security (The Strait of Malacca)
ARF ISM on MS & ADMM+ EWG on MS
1) Focus on traditional & non- traditional maritime security issues 2) Maintains strong connections with the venues above

# Summary

## ***How Can the Montreux Document Forum Leverage New Partnerships to Improve its Outreach Strategy?***

The question was framed in the context of an international norm diffusion process - the Montreux Document (MD) as the norm to be diffused, and the Montreux Document Forum (MDF) as the norm entrepreneur which promotes the norm. Borrowing the concept of a 'Norm Life Cycle' from Finnemore and Sikkink, the MD is still at the first stage of norm emergence, and it must reach a tipping point, winning enough supporters, so that the norm can be advanced to the second stage of norm cascade. Furthermore, the theory of 'Transnational Advocacy Networks' was used to formulate a dynamic outreach strategy for the MDF. The Capstone team recommends reaching out to ASEAN states through the organization's negotiation venues, specifically ASEAN Regional Form of Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security and ASEAN Defense Ministerial Meetings-Plus Experts Working Groups on Maritime Security. As an issue hook, the MD can be linked to the concerns regarding maritime security in the region, particularly around the Strait of Malacca. Further, partnerships with the international and national NGOs that focus on traditional and non-traditional maritime security issues and maintaining strong connections with the ASEAN negotiation venues can help promote the MD among the ASEAN states.

# Escaping the Conflict Trap

## Strengthening Business and Peace in Mediation Processes



Prepared by: BERUTTI Emilian, LALIA Sargun, PIEROK Allison, TAN Rosalind



# Economics and private actors in peace mediation processes

- The bridge between economics and peace
- Recent literature on peace mediation has become increasingly concerned with the role of economics and private actors in the peace process
- Contemporary precedents
  - The case of Kenya
  - The case of El Salvador
  - The case of South Africa



# Our findings

- Consensus on importance of exploring the gap and bridging the area through innovative approaches to peacemaking
- Examples of contemporary conflicts with private sector inclusion
  - Moderate inclusion of private actors: Myanmar, Rakhine state, and Iraq
  - Maximal inclusion: Palestine, Yemen, Libya, and Kenya
- Urgency to include private sector in peacemaking
  - Funding source
  - Sustainable peace
  - Economic development
  - Humanitarian access
  - Fresh perspectives
- Challenges
  - Timing
  - Politics
  - Lack of structures for engagement
  - Hesitancy for inclusion

# Future exploration

- 'Non-conventional' forms of conflict
  - Piracy
  - Urban violence
- Emerging technologies
  - Cryptocurrency
  - Blockchain
- Sanctions
  - Impact on existing regimes
  - Delisting of individuals to increase mediation access in targeted countries

**Thank You**





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# *Conceptions of Peace and Security in Contemporary Europe*

# General Framework

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## *Research questions*

- What are the main tendencies and challenges in the framework of European “peace” and “security”? How can we apprehend them in 2020, and how are they likely to evolve in the foreseeable future?
- What are the main conceptions of “peace” and “security” among the European nations, how do they relate to a larger European and Western security framework?
- To what extent do the new trends in “peace” and “security” - such as “human security” dimension, terrorism, shared intelligence challenges influence the state of affairs of security policies in Europe?

# Case Studies: Spain and Ukraine

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## Spain

- Lives within security framework of other EU and NATO members
- Particular concern is the **securitization of borders and migration**
- **Increasing investment** in border architecture and bilateral relations
- This securitization then **endangers migrants** and places their rights in jeopardy

## Ukraine

- **Active conflict** with geopolitical significance for international actors
- **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)** are extremely vulnerable, especially with the COVID-19 pandemic
- **IDPs should be engaged with as peacebuilders** in multi-track peace initiatives and their issues addressed in peace processes

# Case Studies: Sweden and the UK

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## Sweden

- Historically, had a **position of Non-Alignment** with European Affairs
- Views the **resurgent and active Russian presence** in the Baltics as the fundamental threat Rapidly developing an **'inside-out' perspective** on security affairs
- **Investing in Nordic Cooperation** (Finland-Norway-Sweden), NATO and the EU
- Generally maintains its role as a **peace mediator**. Emphasizing an anti-hegemonic, normative within Europe
- **Areas to watch out:** Commercial/Civil Security, Nordic Defence Cooperation

## United Kingdom

- **Britain, along with the US**, played an important role in the current world order. But is now withdrawing
- Struggling between desire for security independence and practical limitations
- **Brexit is threatening the cohesion of the union:** crisis in Northern Ireland, potential secession referendum in Scotland
- **Hawkish about a expanding Russia.** Desires cooperation with Europe
- **Participating in E3 Cooperation** with Germany and France, yet relies excessively on NATO
- **Areas to watch out:** Strategic Defence Review (2020), E3 cooperation, Crisis in Northern Ireland

# Case Studies: France and Germany

## France

- Pursuit of its “Great Power” agenda through Europeanization of its interest, ambitious Foreign Policy
  - Appeasement towards Russia *via* multilateral formats (Minsk Group, Normandy Format, *etc.*)
- Affirmation of its traditional “spheres of influence” in Sub-saharan Africa, the Mediterranean and MENA regions
- Franco-German *Rapprochement* as a counterbalance to a doubtful transatlantic relationship (*Traité d’Aix-la-Chapelle*)
- Ecology and “Green New Deal” at the top of France’s international agenda

## Germany

- Large review of its strategic posture and strategy, notably since 2016 and Trump (*Weissbuch*)
  - Shook off its passivity, more dynamic Foreign Policy, but always through multilateral institutions (OSCE, CoE, EU, NATO)
  - Understanding of *Sicherheitsgemeinschaft*
- Ambiguity towards Russia: adversity on political issues (e.g: Navalny); accommodation in economic matters (e.g: Nord Stream 2)
- Emphasis on internal peace and counter-terrorism fight (against Jihadist or Extreme-right groups)
- Incorporation of the UN’s SDGs and focus on energetic transition (*Energiewende*)



# Follow up on our research

 **INTERDISCIPLINARY MASTER PROGRAMMES**

**CAPSTONE GLOBAL SECURITY TRACK: Academic Research**  
*Conceptions of Peace and Security in Contemporary Europe: probing possibilities for peacebuilding in 2020 and beyond.*

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**Final Report**  
Coming: Early-December



**"Europe and Peace"**  
Episode #4  
Coming: Early-December