



The Global Coalition for  
Conflict Transformation

## Sixteenth GCCT Newsletter - June 2016

### Introduction

TransConflict ([www.transconflict.com](http://www.transconflict.com)) is pleased to present the sixteenth Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation (GCCT) newsletter, which provides a host of insights into the work of the GCCT and its members. The main purpose of this newsletter is to a) share information about the work of the GCCT and its members to a wider audience, and b) to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between GCCT members themselves and with other interested parties.

- [Click here to learn more about the GCCT](#)
- [Click here for a complete list of GCCT members](#)

### Index

- 1) **New members of the GCCT** – learn more about recent additions to the GCCT.
- 2) **GCCT Members in Focus** – Action for Nonviolence and Peacebuilding (ANP) from Kosovo
- 3) **GCCT Insight and Analysis**
- 4) **GCCT Activities, Advocacy, Research and Requests**
  - On youth, peace and security
  - Holding the government of Sri Lanka to its promises
  - Close criminal case against Valentina Cherevatenko
  - Young people's participation in peacebuilding - a practice note
  - Draft UN declaration on the Human Right to Peace
- 5) **Follow the GCCT and TransConflict**

**To contribute to the next edition of the GCCT newsletter – which will be published in mid-September 2016 – please contact TransConflict at - [gcct@transconflict.com](mailto:gcct@transconflict.com)**

## 1) New members of the GCCT

*The GCCT was pleased to welcome several new members in the past several months, including (click on the links below for further information):*

1. [Segal Conflict Management \(Israel\)](#) – Segal Conflict Management is a socio-political business aiming to promote conflict resolution and encourage non-violent dispute resolution within societies and between states. In a rapidly developing international system with many influential actors, there is a need for innovative and creative thinking to better understand and manage conflicts. To address these challenges, Segal Conflict Management develops dialogue platforms to conduct a structured conflict transformation process and focus on achieving tangible outcomes.
2. [PRONI Brcko \(Bosnia-Herzegovina\)](#) – PRONI is working on bridging the barriers that create differences within society. PRONI works for individuals and groups in society that will have the benefit of the labor organization, with a special focus on young people. PRONI Brcko has proven that multi-ethnic coexistence and life is possible. PRONI Brcko became the first Youth NGO project that combined all three ethnicities in the year 2000 and since then has promoted a multi-ethnic approach in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
3. [ProDiálogo Transformación y Resolución de Conflictos \(Peru\)](#) – The main purpose of ProDiálogo is to promote a culture of transformative dialogue in the society, interiorized as both value and practice, reflecting in the approaches to problems and conflicts and proportionating a path towards a sustainable development and peace building. In order to achieve that, ProDiálogo aims to promote capacities and dialogue processes, trying to act in social conflicts in the individual, relational, cultural and structural level.
4. [The Red Elephant Foundation \(Nigeria\)](#) – The Red Elephant Foundation is an initiative that is built on the foundations of story-telling, civilian peacebuilding and activism for sensitisation on all drivers of peace – gender, race, nationality, colour and orientation. The initiative is titled “Red Elephant” to stand out as a vehicle that projects stories that must never be forgotten: stories that show you such courage that you should never forget, and stories that show the world such profound lessons that the world should never forget. In doing so, the initiative aims at creating awareness and opening up channels of communication towards creating societies of tolerance, peacebuilding and equality.

**[Please click here for further information  
on how to join the GCCT!](#)**

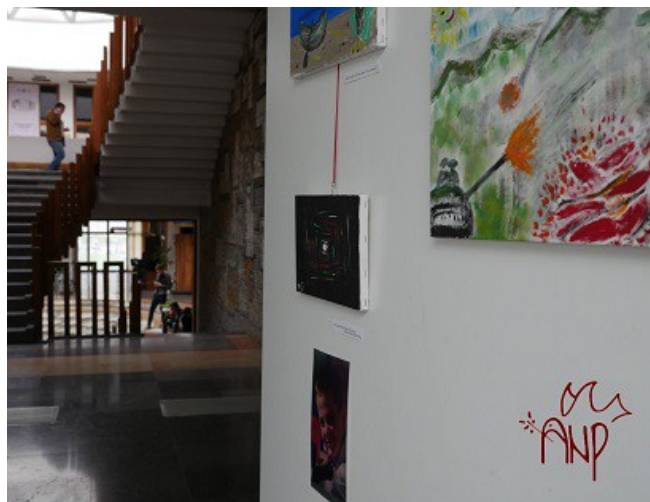


## 2) GCCT Members in Focus – Action for Nonviolence and Peacebuilding (ANP) from Kosovo

*TransConflict is pleased to showcase the work of [Action for Nonviolence and Peacebuilding \(ANP\)](#) from [Kosovo](#), a member of the [Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation](#).*

By jointly approaching and discussing the past in a multi-ethnic group, Serbs, Albanians, Bosnian and Turks in Kosovo find a way to come together again. [Action for Nonviolence and Peacebuilding \(ANP\)](#), a member of the Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation, is one of the few active organizations in Kosovo who is addressing this challenging and hard field, pushing for a civil narrative about the 1990s struggle from the grass-root level. In the book [“The Soul’s Remembrance”](#) you can read life stories written by the participants about the 1990s.

Public discussion in Kosovo society is marked by silence or ethnocentric narratives when addressing the violent times beginning in 1989, culminating in the war of 1999 and ending in the violent outburst of 2004. As of today the number of missing persons is about 1,700, which places a heavy burden on the process of reconciliation. Action for Nonviolence and Peacebuilding from Gjilan/Gnjilane is working jointly with their German partner organization, KURVE Wustrow, for a change in the culture of remembrance through documenting the past and listening to the people who passed through the turmoil of the nineties. In the ongoing project, “Dealing with the Past in Kosovo”, people from all parts of the country get empowered to share their stories and to present them to a wider public.



In October 2014, 16 participants from diverse communities started a joint process in Ulqin/Ulcinj, Montenegro, to share their stories and to hear what happened to members of other communities. The mutual understanding and recognition of suffering and pain is a process full of empathy, which reduces prejudices and prevents easy judgements. Before that was possible, the ANP trainer team worked with the participants on nonviolent conflict transformation, giving them the communication tools and approaches

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to be ready to face the past. A safe space was created where the participants could open up and speak freely about the hard time they went through.

Art is a good form for expressing difficult feelings and mixed emotions. The participants started to paint pictures about their life in the past and the difficulties, challenges and losses they had to face. The pictures are full of expression, strength and offer a deep view inside the hearts and minds of their authors. Also this way has been proven to be successful on psychological level as it provides the participants with the possibility to address heavy internal issues softly and step by step. To not only be focused on painful memories the participants furthermore created pictures with their ideal vision for the future.



By documenting the past the people involved in the project had the chance to contribute to a clearer picture of what happened in Kosovo during 1999 and the years before and after. This act of historicization is, on the one hand, essential to the individuals who don't have to bear devastation, fear and striking memories in a state of isolation anymore but, on the other hand, it helps the society to build a foundation for a peaceful future.

Besides the individual treatment of past traumas of Albanians, Serbs, Bosnian and Turks in the dealing with the past training, ANP is spreading the civil narrative about the struggle in 1999 by organizing art exhibitions in the capital of Kosovo, Pristina and by producing a book with life stories written by the participants themselves. In April 2015 the exhibition Circle of Memory (Albanian: Rrethi I Kujtesës, Serbian: Krug Sećanja) showed the pictures of the past created by the members of the multi-ethnic group in Pristina.

The book, which is the final product of two years of hard work, The Soul's Remembrance (Albanian: Mbamendja e shpirtit, Serbian: Pamćenje duše) was published in December 2015 and is now available on the ANP homepage in all three languages.

Furthermore a documentary movie about the project process was produced and is available online. Here the participants tell openly how the training influenced their behavior and perception of dealing with the past in a post-conflict society and why it's important to them to actively take part in that.



In a divided society like Kosovo, where narratives about the past mostly circle in ethnic homogeneous groups, and thereby becoming charged by prejudices and resentments, ANP will also in the future bring people together to pave the way for reconciliation. ANP ensures that past conflicts don't become the reasons for new ones.

***Please click here to learn more about  
Action for Nonviolence and Peacebuilding  
(ANP) from Kosovo!***



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### 3) GCCT Insight and Analysis

*This section provides an overview of the insight and analysis produced and published by members of the GCCT on a variety of conflict and conflict transformation related topics (click on the links below to read the entire article):*

1. [Advocating for gender equality in Afghanistan](#) - Maryam Safi - Not all Afghan men are violent and disrespect women's right but there are many who defends and advocate for women's right. Mujib Wais Ezat's message is strong enough to be used as a tool to advocate for gender equality and the rights of women, and encourage others to raise their voice and the opportunities they have in order to end violence against women.
2. [Conflict and women – ten facts about conflict and its impact on women](#) - Kirthi Jayakumar - It is vital to account for this triple role and the basic impact of armed conflict on women so as to be able to sensitise humanitarian aid and post-conflict reconstruction approaches.
3. [Sri Lanka – The return of the white van](#) - Sri Lanka Campaign for Peace and Justice - A spate of “white van” abductions in Northern Sri Lanka raises memories from the past, and does damage to Sri Lanka's hopes for peace.
4. [Beyond the Security Council – four next steps for youth, peace and security](#) - UNOY Peacebuilders - While a UN Security Council resolution on Youth, Peace and Security is important, it is meaningless unless other stakeholders take up the call.
5. [Safe Schools Declaration – 53 countries and counting](#) - TransConflict is pleased to present a press release by the Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack to mark the first anniversary of the Safe Schools Declaration.
6. [Inaugurating the Ferhadija Mosque in Banja Luka](#) - TransConflict is pleased to present a letter from Reverend Donald Reeves regarding the May 7th inauguration of the Ferhadija Mosque in Banja Luka on May 7th 2016, the twenty-third anniversary of its destruction.
7. [Sri Lanka – a new Commonwealth](#) - Sri Lanka Campaign for Peace and Justice - The new Secretary General of the Commonwealth, Patricia Scotland, Baroness Scotland of Asthal QC, must rebuild an institution which her predecessor, Indian diplomat Kamalesh Sharma, pushed towards irrelevance through his hostility to civil society and calamitous handling of Sri Lanka's Commonwealth Summit.
8. [Croatia can do better!](#) - Center for Peace Studies - “Croatia can do better” was the message sent by more than 50,000 Croatians who demonstrated in the main square of the capital Zagreb on Wednesday June 1st, in support of the long-overdue educational reforms and the expert group leading the design and planning of the reform for the last 14 months.
9. [Security Council Resolution 2286 highlights a foundation of World Law](#) - Rene Wadlow - On 3 May 2016, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2286 calling for greater protection for health care institutions and personnel. We must support Resolution 2286 as a reaffirmation of the importance of world law, even if Security Council resolutions are rarely written in a dramatic style that can be quoted in newspapers.

10. [GSP+ – the European Union and Sri Lanka’s preferential trade status](#) - Sri Lanka Campaign for Peace and Justice - The Sri Lanka campaign recently sent a briefing to European Union officials outlining our thoughts relating to the return of Sri Lanka to “GSP+” preferential trading status. What follows is a condensed version of that briefing.
11. [Updates on peace in the Greater Horn and Great Lakes Region of Africa](#) - Kisuke Ndiku - TransConflict is pleased to present an update on conflict dynamics and peacebuilding efforts in the Greater Horn and Great Lakes Region in Africa.
12. [Mixed messages – what now for justice in Sri Lanka?](#) - Sri Lanka Campaign for Peace and Justice - One would not offer therapy, shelter, or legal redress, to the victim of arson until one had first put out the flames. So to for Sri Lanka’s war survivors. The question of what form of justice mechanism Sri Lanka needs must eventually be answered. But the fact that the atmosphere in the north and east of Sri Lanka is too dark for such a process to even begin demands urgent attention.
13. [The crumbling Islamic State – its desperate violations of humanitarian law](#) - Rene Wadlow - These grave violations by ISIS must be protested by as wide a coalition of concerned voices as possible. There is a real danger that, as the Islamic State disintegrates and no longer controls territory, it will increase terrorist actions.
14. [Deradicalization in refugee camps and beyond](#) - Dr. Alon Ben-Meir - Host countries cannot be long on talking and short on funding. Any government committed to deradicalizing young men and women must invest, along with private donors and foundations, as much as needed to address the epidemic of violent extremism.
15. [What lesson from Sudan?](#) - Gerard M. Gallucci - The break-up of Sudan, aided and abetted by the United States, can be seen as another example of ill-conceived outside interference in an internal conflict in the name of democracy and human rights. The record for holding together the multi-ethnic states left behind by Western colonialism and former empires, without autocratic and often brutal centralized rule, is slim. This is a hard truth. And once such states are broken, they do not heal themselves.
16. [Goodbye Mr. Zero Problems – the end of the Davutoglu era in Turkish foreign policy](#) - Ulas Doga Eralp - The Davutoglu-era will be remembered as a missed opportunity in Turkish foreign policy. Expectations exceeded the political capacity of an emerging power to the point that it began to harm the overall political stability of the country. Turkey’s next phase of foreign policy orientation will be restoring the broken relationships in the Middle East.
17. [The global crisis of leadership](#) - Dr. Alon Ben-Meir - Yes, leaders are a reflection of their time, and people the world over might have finally reached the breaking point. Their cry for trusting, caring, and bold leadership echoes everywhere. We can only hope that such leaders will hear the people’s outcry and emerge to answer their desperate call.

***To contribute analysis and insight to TransConflict.com,  
please contact us by clicking here!***

## **4) GCCT Activities, Advocacy, Research and Requests**

### **On youth, peace and security**

*In light of UN Resolution 2250, a group of organisations are coming together this summer to invite youth involved in peace, social justice, environmental movements and activism to come together for the Youth Peace Forum: Global Youth Rising (GYR).*

In December 2015, the UN Security Council – one of the five main bodies of the UN, responsible for maintaining international peace and security – adopted the historic Resolution 2250 on youth, peace and security that recognizes the vital role of youth in peacebuilding and urges greater representation and participation by young people in the prevention and resolution of conflict. More than anything, resolution 2250 is thanks to the joint efforts of youth organizations, the UN, civil society actors, and governments working together. It was recognised that we cannot build long-lasting peace without meaningfully engaging young people in issues of peace and security.

The world is currently home to the largest generation of youth (aged 18-24) that the world has ever known; with 1.8 billion falling into this age range, youth often make up the majority of the population in countries affected by armed conflict. With the increasing amount of instability in various regions of the world today, the number of youth being recruited into armed militia and extremist movements, it is a sad fact that it is easier for youth to be drawn into extreme political organisations or militia than into peace movements. More than ever, it is vital that youth are able to clearly see the steps needed in order to engage with a global movement toward peace.

Resolution 2250 asks governments to increase the participation of young people in decision-making at all levels in local, national, regional and international institutions and in mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflict. It also requires governments to: ensure the protection of civilians (especially youth) during times of conflict; create spaces where youth are recognised and given support to implement violence prevention activities; create policies for youth that would contribute towards their social and economic development; empowering local people in countering violent extremism; and to consider the impact of any Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration strategies on youth.

In light of UN Resolution 2250, a group of organisations active in youth empowerment, peacebuilding and activism are coming together this summer to invite youth involved in peace, social justice, environmental movements and activism to come together for the Youth Peace Forum: Global Youth Rising (GYR). GYR aims to build upon other youth forums and events and to increase youth activists and peacebuilders' knowledge, skills and empowerment in the fields of conflict transformation, peacebuilding, activism and social justice, which will ultimately benefit individuals and their organizations and communities. Further, the aim is to go in-depth into the actual training, planning, and building of the alliances and networks that can help us implement real youth empowerment and



participation in our communities and countries, and strengthen our active and practical alliances and links together globally.

Another aim of GYR is to support the development of a global movement of citizens and a united campaign to bring about an end to the wars in Syria, Libya, Iraq, Yemen, and Ukraine. A collaborative project between PATRIR, PAX, National Peace Academy, Building Bridges for Peace, UN Volunteers, the International Association of Human Values, FCV and many others, GYR aims to create a forum for sharing, cooperation and exchange between participants from different backgrounds and to create collaborative movements between organizations worldwide.



Packed with training sessions on topics such as: youth empowerment, environmental sustainability, gender and its role in countering violent extremism, working with trauma, working with refugees and asylum seekers, designing peacebuilding programmes, dialogue and mediation processes and peace education, GYR will also contain spaces for reflection, learning and planning, as well as strategic forums focusing on how to tackle specific issues facing our world today. Another strong focus will be on inner peace and self-care, as it is impossible to envision world peace if we do not achieve peace within ourselves.

Applications are open to youth from around the world who are actively engaged with organisations working towards peace, social justice, environmental sustainability or others topics aimed at making the world a better place. The target age range is 18-30, although older applicants are welcome to apply if they are able to display their motivation and commitment to the topics.

## ***Learn more about the Peace Action Training and Research Institute of Romania (PATRIR)!***



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## **Holding the government of Sri Lanka to its promises**

*The [Sri Lanka Campaign for Peace and Justice](#), a member of the [Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation](#), is launching a new campaign urging the government of Sri Lanka to keep the promise it made to war survivors – and Sri Lanka at large – to address the legacy of the war and to embark on a meaningful process of reconciliation.*

That promise was made last year following the release of a landmark international investigation (the ‘OISL’ report) which found strong evidence that serious rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity had been committed during the civil war and in its immediate aftermath. Acting through the UN Human Rights Council, the government responded to those findings by pledging a wide-ranging set of measures – including a process of truth-telling, prosecutions and de-militarisation – designed to achieve justice and heal the scars of war. Those commitments were contained in Human Rights Council resolution 30/1.

The Sri Lanka Campaign is currently monitoring those commitments and the extent to which they are being kept by the government. The results, [available here](#), are very concerning. They suggest that not enough is being done to lay the foundations for a sustainable peace in Sri Lanka and avert yet another cycle of conflict.

Strong public and international pressure has played a major role in bringing about the process of dealing with the past that we see in Sri Lanka today. Yet, unless this process is implemented properly and fully, the government of Sri Lanka risks squandering the enormous opportunity it presents.

Whilst acknowledging that many of the measures promised by the Sri Lankan government will require time and patience, we are increasingly concerned that the ambition of the promises made to the Human Rights Council in October 2015 is not being matched by the required level of political will.

Though the government has shown greater willingness to engage with the international community on human rights issues and to hear the concerns of war survivors through its consultation process, there are worrying signals that it is not doing enough to prepare the ground some of the toughest, yet arguably most important, steps – such as de-militarizing the North, investigating disappearances and prosecuting war crimes.

That is why it is so important that we help make it count. [\*Please take action by signing the petition and sending a clear message to the Sri Lankan government that it must #KeepThePromise.\*](#)

***[Please click here to learn more about the Sri Lanka Campaign for Peace and Justice!](#)***

## **Close criminal case against Valentina Cherevatenko**

*As representatives of civil society, we are deeply concerned about the attempts by Russian authorities to prosecute Valentina Cherevatenko, one of the most prominent civil society and public figures in Russia.*

We have been informed that V. Cherevatenko has been repeatedly summoned by investigators and that a criminal case may be initiated against her under the “foreign agents law” of the Russian Federation.

The initiation of the criminal case is connected with the rejection to voluntarily register the Women of the Don Union and the Women of the Don Foundation for Civil Society Development in the Russian registry of organizations functioning as foreign agents. It should be noted that the decision not to be included in this registry was a collective choice for both organizations and that both organizations are trying to prove the unlawfulness of being registered in that registry based on the rules of the Russian legislation. According to these rules any organization can challenge in court the decision to be registered in that registry.



The Women of the Don Union is one of the most respected and prominent organizations in the Russian Federation and it has been working on peace building and human rights for more than 20 years. The Women of the Don Foundation was founded after the Union was warned that their activities will be considered illegal in other regions of Russia except for the Rostov region.

The law on foreign agents was adopted in 2012 after Point 330.1 was added to the Criminal Code with the description “intentional evasion of duties of non-profit organizations functioning as foreign agents as defined by the law of the Russian Federation.”

The article provides severe punishment including fines and up to two years in prison for the head of the organization. Currently a number of organization have preferred to shut down, and others are on the verge

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of bankruptcy because of high fines imposed for refusing to be recognized as foreign agents, while the work of hundreds of other organizations has been ruined all over Russia.

We are alarmed and we announce that the above mentioned law in the Russian Federation is simply a tool to oppress civil processes in Russia. We are convinced that it is being used selectively against those civil society representatives who can mobilize the public against the policy of military solutions to conflicts and raise other issues regarding human rights in Russia.

We announce that the initiation of a criminal case against Valentina Cherevatenko is a dangerous precedent which leads to a new level of attack against an independent civil society in the Russian Federation.

Therefore, we call upon Russian authorities to stop their attempts to prosecute Valentina Cherevatenko under the law on foreign agents, as well as on the immediate termination of pressure against her and other members of the Women of the Don and Don Women Foundation.

In addition, we call upon the representatives of all international institutions for human rights to insistently respond to the actions of the Russian authorities against the civil society representatives and to take measures to ‘remind’ their Russian colleagues that they are obliged to make efforts to ensure that the human rights defenders can carry out their legitimate activities without fear of retaliation or being subjected to harassment as demanded by the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.

**The petition is open for all concerned people.**

*Edgar Khachatryan is the director of **Peace Dialogue**, a member of the **Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation**. He specializes in international peacebuilding trainings, consultancy and expertise in gender and peace processes, violence prevention, and post-war stabilization and recovery.*

***Please click here to learn more about  
Peace Dialogue from Armenia!***



## **Young people’s participation in peacebuilding - a practice note**

*The UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Youth Participation in Peacebuilding, which UNOY Peacebuilders co-chairs with the UN Peacebuilding Support Office and Search for Common Ground, has just published a Practice Note, titled [‘Young People’s Participation in Peacebuilding’](#) in cooperation with the Peace Nexus Foundation.*

*“...engaging young people positively and giving them a stake in their societies during the transition period after violent conflict is important for long-term peace and security.”*

The UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Youth Participation in Peacebuilding, which UNOY Peacebuilders co-chairs with the UN Peacebuilding Support Office and Search for Common Ground, has just published a Practice Note, titled ‘Young People’s Participation in Peacebuilding’ in cooperation with the Peace Nexus Foundation.

The Practice Note provides examples of good practice in young people’s participation in peacebuilding. It highlights the work of a wide range of actors including NGOs, UN agencies, national governments and others, demonstrating young people’s role building peace in diverse contexts. It is the active cooperation, support and sharing of these different actors that made the Practice Note possible.

This Practice Note is both evidence of the positive role of young people in peacebuilding and a guide for policymakers and donors, who are provided with an insight into key strategic and programming considerations for supporting young people’s participation in peacebuilding. This Practice Note also constitutes an important effort in trying to ensure that the UN Security Council’s Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security is implemented at regional, national and local levels.

This Practice Note:

1. Summarizes the situation of youth living in conflict-affected environments.
2. Stresses the importance of investing in youth and peacebuilding.
3. Explores existing assumptions and theories of change concerning youth and peacebuilding.
4. Provides an overview of key issues and promising practices in different sectors and thematic areas.
5. Provides overarching recommendations for donors and policymakers.

**[We strongly encourage policymakers and donors to explore this Practice Note and take advantage of its recommendations!](#)**

**[Please click here to learn more about UNOY](#)**

**[Peacebuilders!](#)**

**[Global Coalition for Conflict Transformation \(GCCT\)](#)**

## **Draft UN declaration on the Human Right to Peace**

*TransConflict is pleased to give its support to the revised draft declaration on the human right to peace, which contains the core contents of the Santiago Declaration on the Human Rights to Peace, adopted in 2010.*

- **The right to peace as a condition for a democratic and equitable order**
- **Pursuing the Right to Peace**
- **On the Right to Peace**
- **UN Working Group on the Right to Peace**
- **Upholding a human right to peace**

### **Universal Declaration of the Human Right to Peace:**

#### **Article 1. Right-holders**

1. Individuals, groups, peoples, minorities and humankind have the human right to peace. It is prerequisite to the enjoyment of all universally recognized human rights, including the rights to development and environment.
2. The human right to peace is inalienable, universal, indivisible, inter-dependent and inter-related.
3. The human right to peace shall be implemented without any distinction or discrimination.

#### **Article 2. Elements**

1. The constitutive elements of the human right to peace are already stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations and relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
2. Individuals can assert the various elements of the human right to peace by submitting complaints to the UN human rights treaty bodies, the regional human rights courts and the Human Rights Council's relevant special procedures.
3. All individuals, peoples and minority groups subjected to aggression, genocide, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance, as well as apartheid, colonialism, neo-colonialism and other international crimes, deserve special attention as victims of violations of the human right to peace.

#### **Article 3. Duty-bearers**

1. States are the principal duty-bearers of the human right to peace.



2. States shall address root causes of conflicts and develop preventive strategies to ensure that grievances are addressed in a timely fashion and do not lead to violence.
3. States have an obligation to negotiate in good faith and settle disputes by non-violent means.
4. States shall abide by the legal obligation to refrain from the use or the threat of use of force in international relations
5. States shall refrain from the imposition of unilateral sanctions, and shall suppress propaganda for war.
6. States shall facilitate the contribution of women to the prevention, management and peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as to the maintenance of peace after conflicts.
7. States shall strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations' three foundation pillars in the fields of international peace and security, human rights and development.
8. States shall respect the right of peoples to self-determination.
9. The Security Council should be reformed to ensure compliance with its obligations under the UN Charter in the field of collective security.

#### **Article 4. Right to disarmament**

1. All States have an obligation to gradually disarm and to eliminate stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction or of indiscriminate effect, including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.
2. The use of weapons that damage the environment, in particular radioactive weapons and weapons of mass destruction, is contrary to international humanitarian law, the right to a healthy environment and the right to peace. States that have utilized them have the obligation to restore the environment by repairing all damage caused.
3. States shall establish peace zones and of mass destruction weapons-free zones.
4. Resources released through disarmament shall be devoted to the promotion and fulfillment of human rights treaty obligations, as well as the realization of the rights to development and environment.

#### **Article 5. Right to education on peace and human rights**

1. All peoples and individuals have a right to a comprehensive peace and human rights education within the framework of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace and Dialogue among Cultures.
2. Education and socialization for peace is a condition sine qua non for unlearning war and building identities disentangled from violence.

3. Everyone has the right to denounce any event that threatens or violates the right to peace, and to participate freely in peaceful activities for the defense of the right to peace.
4. States undertake to revise national laws and policies that are discriminatory against women, and adopt legislation to address domestic violence, trafficking of women and girls and gender-based violence.

#### **Article 6. Right to human security**

1. Individuals have the right to human security, including freedom from fear and freedom from want.
2. All peoples and individuals have the right to life in a private and public environment that is safe and healthy.
3. Freedom from want implies the enjoyment of the right to sustainable development and of economic, social and cultural rights.

#### **Article 7. Right to resist and oppose oppression**

1. Individuals have the right to conscientious objection to military service.
2. Members of any military or security institution have the right to disobey orders that are contrary to the UN Charter, the international human rights law and the international humanitarian law. The disobedience of such orders shall in no case constitute military offences.
3. States shall refrain from outsourcing inherently State military and security functions to private contractors.
4. Private military and security companies and their personnel should be held accountable for violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.
5. All peoples and individuals have the right to resist and oppose colonialism, foreign occupation and domestic oppression; aggression, genocide, racism, apartheid, war crimes and crimes against humanity.
6. UN peacekeepers shall be accountable in cases of criminal misconduct or the violation of international law. Troop-contributing States shall investigate complaints against members of their national contingents.
7. Victims of human rights violations have the right to know the truth, to obtain redress, justice, reparation and to guarantees of non-recurrence.
8. All individuals have the right to seek and to enjoy refugee status without discrimination, in accordance with international law.

9. States have an obligation to respect, protect and fulfill the human rights of all individuals and vulnerable groups under their jurisdiction, regardless of their nationality or origin and regardless of their immigration status.

#### **Article 8. Rights to development and environment**

1. All individuals and peoples have the right to participate in economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms may be fully exercised, as well as to contribute to, and enjoy that development.
2. Everyone has the right to a safe, clean and peaceful environment, to sustainable development and to international action to mitigate environment destruction, especially climate change.
3. States shall transfer technology in the field of climate change, following the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.
4. In accordance with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, States shall provide appropriate financing to States with inadequate resources for adaptation to climate change.

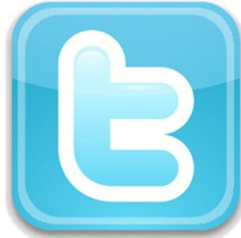
#### **Article 9. Implementation**

1. States, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes, shall take appropriate sustainable measures to implement this Declaration. International, regional, national and local organizations and civil society should actively participate in the implementation of this Declaration.
2. All States must implement in good faith the provisions of this Declaration by adopting relevant legislative, judicial, administrative, educational or other measures necessary to promote its effective realization.
3. The Human Rights Council shall monitor progress in the implementation of this Declaration as a permanent item in its agenda and appointing a Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Peace.
4. UN human rights treaty bodies and relevant regional bodies are invited to incorporate this Declaration in their protection activities.



**6) Follow the GCCT and the TransConflict**

**To follow the GCCT, please click on one of the following buttons:**



**To follow TransConflict, please click on one of the following buttons:**



**[Click here to add your name to TransConflict's e-Declaration in support of the principles of conflict transformation!](#)**

