



# GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON PREVENTIVE ACTION

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, BRUSSELS  
DECEMBER 6 - 7, 2010

## AGENDA

(As of November 24, 2010)

On December 6-7, 2010, the EastWest Institute and partner organizations will convene a Global Conference on Preventive Action that will determine concrete recommendations for institutional change and for action on the ground to assist states, regional, and international organizations achieve their stated policy goal of moving to more effective preventive action.

HOSTED BY  
Franziska Katharina Brantner, MEP

FUNDED BY  
German Federal Foreign Office

## GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON PREVENTIVE ACTION

is organised with the support of:



**Franziska Katharina Brantner, MEP**  
Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance



**Jelko Kacin, MEP and Vilja Savisaar-Toomast, MEP**  
Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe



**Ioan Mircea Pascu, MEP**  
Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the EP

**Emine Bozkurt, MEP**  
Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the EP



**Niki Tzavela, MEP**  
Europe of Freedom and Democracy Group

**Herman De Croo, MP**  
Minister of State; Member of the Belgian Federal Parliament Chamber of Deputies (Open VLD)

and in partnership with:



ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS)



Royal Institute for International Relations (EGMONT)



Institute for Security Studies (ISS Africa)



Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)



Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (CRIES)



European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO)



Alliance for Peacebuilding (AfP)



Parliamentarians Network for Conflict Prevention



United Nations Development Program Regional Center LAC BCPR/RBLAC



African Development Bank



United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)



European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS)

**GALLUP**

GALLUP Europe

**euobserver.com**

EUobserver.com

## Day 1 | Monday, December 6, 2010 Setting the Preventive Action Agenda

08h00-08h30 Registration

### 08h45-09h45 FRAMING THE DEBATE

Welcome **Franziska Katharina Brantner MEP**,  
Host of the Global Conference on Preventive Action; Member of EWI's  
Parliamentarians Network for Conflict Prevention (*confirmed*)  
**John Edwin Mroz**,  
President and CEO, EastWest Institute (EWI) (*confirmed*)

Keynote Speakers **Andrew Mack**,  
Director, Human Security Report Project (*confirmed*)  
**Nick Mabey**,  
Founder and Chief Executive, E3G (*confirmed*)

### 09h45-11h15 PLENARY SESSION 1 THE UNITED NATIONS: NEXT STEPS IN REALIZING PREVENTIVE ACTION

Facilitator **Nasim Zehra**,  
Director, Current Affairs Dunya TV; former Special Envoy on UN  
Reforms, Pakistan (*confirmed*)

Panelists **Oscar Fernandez-Taranco**,  
Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, UNDPA (*confirmed*)  
**Jordan Ryan**,  
Assistant Administrator and Director, UNDP-BCPR (*invited*)  
**Henk-Jan Brinkman**  
Chief, Policy, Planning and Application Branch, Peacebuilding Support  
Office, PBC (*confirmed*)

In his 1992 report, "An Agenda for Peace", United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali made a commitment for the UN to move from classical security policies towards more preventive action. Subsequent secretary-generals and UN member states have maintained this goal, as attested notably by the 2004 High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change and the 2005 World Summit Outcome document.

Progress towards strengthening preventive action against the background of these documents has undeniably been achieved in the UN system. The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and the Peacebuilding Fund have been established. More than 45 member states make up the Group of Friends on Conflict Prevention and Special and Personal Representatives and Envoys of the Secretary-General are working in areas of critical concern. Within the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), the Mediation Support Unit (MSU) was created in 2006, followed by the Mediation Support Standby Team in 2008. In 2009, the DPA received a substantial increase in funding for 50 staff positions with a focus on preventive diplomacy initiatives. The Bureau of Conflict

Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) was created within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2001 and has engaged in crisis management, conflict prevention and post-conflict recovery programs in approximately 100 countries.

While these advancements indicate progress and a certain degree of political support from member states, the UN must continue to bolster its preventive action capacity and mandate if it is to make further progress. This session will identify key targets for the future of preventive action within the UN. Applying lessons from the recent past on how political will and resources were secured for progress, the session will also determine what steps the UN, member states and civil society can take in order to advance the preventive action agenda within the UN.

11h15-11h45 Coffee Break

**11h45-13h15 PLENARY SESSION 2  
REGIONAL SOLUTIONS TO REGIONAL CHALLENGES**

Facilitator **Peter van Tuijl**,  
Executive Director, Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) (*confirmed*)

Panelists **Victor Rico Frontaura**,  
Secretary for Political Affairs, OAS (*confirmed*)  
**Ambassador Ong Keng Yong**,  
Former Secretary General, ASEAN; Director of the Institute of Policy Studies, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore (*confirmed*)  
**Abdel-Kader Haireche**,  
Head, Department of Peace Keeping Operations (DPKO) – African Union Peacekeeping Support Team (*invited*)  
**Pascal Heyman**,  
Deputy Director for Policy Support Service, OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre (*confirmed*)

Transnational collaboration is necessary to effectively address new security threats such as organized crime, migration flows, and terrorism. Regional organizations have tried to respond to transboundary sources of insecurity by developing an advanced peace and security architecture focused on preventive action. In principle, the African Union (AU), Organization of American States (OAS), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are particularly well-suited to play a significant role in preventing conflict and are mandated for that by the United Nations Charter.

The United Nations General Assembly recognized the importance of strengthening the capacity of regional organizations, as outlined in the World Summit Outcome document in 2005. Since that time, regional organizations have included conflict prevention more forcefully in their mandates, created specific offices and funds, and participated in preventive workshops and conferences. Particularly important steps include the creation of the Inter-American Observatory on Security

(established by the OAS in 2006) and the AU-founded African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

Financial and human resource constraints have placed a ceiling on developing the conflict prevention agendas of the regional organizations. A lack of political will and follow-through from both regional organizations and member states are principal hindrances. For example, the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America, though agreed upon 1996, has yet to be fully implemented – this trend is replicated across all regions. Regional organizations are also criticized for lacking coordination and are faced with legitimacy deficits.

Regional solutions are the only practical option for the future stability of many regions. As such, regional organizations can provide an effective platform for member states to achieve a higher degree of security and a more effective and robust preventive action capacity commensurate with existing challenges. This session will determine recommendations on how regional organizations can deliver a more effective preventive action agenda and the necessary strategies to secure the requisite political will and resources to move forward. The session will build on lessons from the past and by sharing experiences from the different regions, it will identify how key actors such as parliamentarians, intergovernmental bodies, and civil society can play a more effective role in influencing change.

13h15-14h15

Lunch

14h15-15h45

**PLENARY SESSION 3  
MAXIMIZING CRITICAL RESOURCES AND IMPROVING  
TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS**

Facilitator

**Ambassador Guenter Overfeld,**  
Vice President of Regional Security and Conflict Prevention, EWI  
(*confirmed*)

Panelists

**Ambassador Pierre Vimont,**  
Executive Secretary General, European External Action Service; EWI  
Board Member (*invited*)  
**Ambassador Robert Loftis,**  
Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization, US Department of  
State (*confirmed*)  
**Dr. Paul B. Stares,**  
General John W. Vessey Senior Fellow for Conflict Prevention and  
Director of the Center for Preventive Action, Council on Foreign  
Relations (*confirmed*)  
**György Tatar,**  
Head of Task Force, Council Secretariat of the European Union  
(*confirmed*)

In 2010, the United States and European Union will complete two major reform processes in their international engagement policies and instruments. The United States will undergo its Quadrennial Review of the Foreign Assistance Act (QRFPA), while the EU will begin to

implement aspects of the Lisbon Treaty, such as the European External Action Service (EEAS). If successful and properly managed, both processes can result in an increased capacity for preventive action by two major players bound together by common values and intersecting interests. The reform processes mentioned present in principle - and if utilized in a coordinated and strategic manner - a major opportunity to advance the preventive action agenda on a global scale while at the same time contributing to reinvigorate the transatlantic partnership. In both the EU and US, conflict prevention has made progress in terms of becoming a policy priority. Europe's Instrument for Stability allocates more than €2 billion (over the 2007-2013 period) to conflict prevention and crisis response and preparedness. The US government has repeatedly affirmed its commitment to conflict prevention through public declarations and structural reforms such as the creation of the Office of Conflict Mitigation and Management in 2005. More recently, US Congress allocated \$50 million in non-earmarked contingency funding to address "unforeseen complex crises overseas" through the Omnibus Appropriations bill.

Partisan politics, inter-agency competition and a piecemeal approach have at the same time stymied more development and hindered more progress in both regions. Pledges such as the proposed directorates for conflict prevention and peacebuilding have yet to come to fruition. In light of the financial crisis and expensive military engagements, the EU and US must think creatively and proactively on how to best use their already overstretched financial resources in the prevention of violent conflict. Greater coordination between the EU and US could have the dual effect of creating positive change in unstable regions and strengthening the transatlantic relationship. As two major blocks with common values, and largely common interests and common weaknesses, greater coordination for preventive action between the EU and US has the prospect to harness tremendous untapped potential.

15h45-16h15

Coffee Break

16h15-17h45

**PLENARY SESSION 4**  
**THE BRIC COUNTRIES: WHAT CAN THEY BRING TO THE TABLE?**

Facilitator

**Francis Finlay,**  
Co-Chairman, EWI Board of Directors (*invited*)

Panelists

**Major General Carlos Alberto Dos Santos Cruz,**  
Former Force Commander, UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti  
(MINUSTAH) (*confirmed*)  
**Ambassador Vadim B. Lukov**  
The Russian Foreign Susherpa of the G8, Coordinator of the Russian  
Foreign Ministry on the Work of the G20 and the BRIC Countries  
(*confirmed*)  
**Dr. Waheguru Pal Singh Sidhu**  
Vice President of Programs, EWI (*invited*)  
**Wei Zonglei**  
Deputy Director, Institute of World Politics, CICIR (*confirmed*)

Brazil, Russia, India, and China offer significant potential to increase the political will and critical resources for preventive action. All four states have expressed public interest in supporting peace and stability and have the capacity to help prevent the outbreak of violent conflict in their regions and further afield.

China, for example, has been instrumental in diffusing a potential nuclear crisis by hosting multilateral negotiations and working primarily as an intermediary between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Brazil has demonstrated its wherewithal by taking a leadership role in the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and commanding the 7,000-strong UN stabilization force in Haiti.

While these particular developments represent positive contributions to the conflict prevention agenda, the models of engagement of these four countries have yet to be clearly articulated. Do they have a clear vision for what constitutes preventive action and are they prepared to coordinate their activities with others in ad hoc or more formal ways? How to best utilize their human and financial resources, and what specific limitations exist that need to be addressed regarding their ability to mobilize? Lastly, if the BRIC countries take on true leadership roles in preventive action not only in their regions, but also on the world stage, how will this impact their neighbours?

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 17h45-18h15 | <b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM DAY 1</b> |
| 18h15-19h15 | Cocktail Reception                                |

## Day 2 | Tuesday, December 7, 2010 Advancing Regional Programs of Action

08h15-08h45	Registration
09h00-10h30	<p><b>FIVE CONCURRENT WORKING GROUPS: CONCRETIZING EFFORTS AND DELIVERING OUTCOMES</b></p> <p>Under the direction of a chair from one of EWI's partner organizations, each working group will devise practical recommendations for their respective regions. These suggestions will be in response to the plenary discussions from the previous day and will build from pre-existing initiatives of the partner organizations. As such, these strategy sessions will focus on outcomes and concrete actions that governments, regional organizations, civil society and parliamentarians can take, given their current constraints.</p>
ASEAN-ISIS	Advancing Regional Programs for Action in Asia
CRIES and GPPAC	Strengthening Regional Capacities for Preventive Action in Central America
EGMONT and ISS Africa	Delivering More Effective Preventive Action in Central Africa
AfP and EPLO	Enhancing Conflict Prevention Capacities of the European Union and United States: Improving Security Cooperation and the Transatlantic Relationship
EWI	Strengthening the Role of Women MPs in Stabilizing and Transforming Afghanistan
10h30-11h00	Coffee Break
11h00-12h30	<b>Continuation of working groups</b>
12h30-13h30	Lunch
13h30-16h00	<b>Continuation of working groups</b>
16h00-16h20	<p><b>CLOSING SESSION: OUTLINING A GLOBAL ACTION PLAN</b> Working Group Chairs report back to all participants and outline the key recommendations for the Global Action Plan</p>
16h30-17h30	Cocktail Reception