The Quaker United Nations Office, located in Geneva and New York, works to promote peace and justice at the United Nations and other global institutions. Our work is rooted in the practices, insights and concerns of the global community of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers).

QUNO is supported by the American Friends Service Committee, Britain Yearly Meeting, the worldwide community of Friends and other groups and individuals. It represents Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers), an international nongovernmental organization with General Consultative Status at the UN.

We work steadily to bring Quaker peace and justice concerns to international processes, focusing on the areas of peacebuilding and armed conflict, human rights and refugees, food and sustainability and climate change. We strive towards international standards and practices that enable and empower peaceful social, political and economic relationships. We are committed to supporting international processes that can build a safer, sustainable and more just world.

Our work is rooted in the Quaker testimonies of peace, truth, justice, equality and simplicity. We understand peace as more than the absence of war and violence, but the need to look for what seeds of war there may be in all our social, political and economic relationships. Quakers recognize the equal worth of every person, and Quaker work strives to be an outward expression of these values, living faith through actions rather than through words.
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New York colleagues, clockwise from top left: Anna Mijnlieff, Elisabeth Halliday-Quan, Rachel Madenyika, Megan Schmidt, Hafsa Maalim, Andrew Tomlinson.

Clockwise from top: Chinese scholars visit the UN to share their research on UN peace operations, conducted in partnership with QUNO and AFSC; Andrew Tomlinson speaks at the Second Annual Symposium on the Role of Religion and Faith-Based Organizations in International Affairs; QUNO staff on the annual gardening day at Quaker House New York; Susan Bragdon presents our Food & Sustainability work to the Quaker UN Committee Geneva; Diane Hendrick and Laurel Townhead take a short break at Quaker House Geneva to enjoy the freshly fallen snow; Lindsey Fielder Cook presents QUNO’s climate change work to the FWCC’s Europe & Middle East Section.
In January, we celebrated the arrival of a new UN Secretary-General. Formerly the Prime Minister of Portugal and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres is considered to be the most qualified individual to have taken up this important role. In his first weeks he has made significant progress in streamlining the decision-making processes of the UN and increasing the inclusion of women in senior positions, as well as signaling his intent to better focus the UN on preventing crises rather than just responding to them.

It is particularly important to have new energy and leadership at the UN as a counterbalance to the increased nationalism and xenophobia that is becoming evident in many countries, as some political actors look to exploit economic stress and social divisions. At a time when some nations are turning in on themselves, the UN is needed more than ever as the forum where the world can work collaboratively to address the global challenges of climate change, inequality, violence, exclusion and injustice.

The last year at the UN has seen member states and UN officials begin the process of implementation and follow up on the major negotiating successes of the prior 12 months. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sustaining Peace resolutions, among others, have changed the policy landscape in significant ways.

As national governments, aid donors, agencies and financial institutions begin the process of aligning their priorities to these new frameworks, QUNO has been a constant presence, seeking to bring to these key discussions the perspectives of the ordinary people most affected, and to link short term crisis response to longer term engagement with root causes. In particular, QUNO has been focused on cross-disciplinary thinking that builds bridges across the divides that tend to separate the UN’s work on development, human rights and security.

As we set out to meet the challenges of this, the 70th year of Quaker work at the United Nations, we are heartened by your encouragement and support. Thank you.

Andrew Tomlinson
Director, QUNO New York

Jonathan Woolley
Director, QUNO Geneva
How we work

Bringing people together:
Providing space for informal dialogue

QUNO often works behind the scenes, building trust by bringing together people from a range of backgrounds including diplomats, UN officials, staff of non-governmental organizations, academics, experts and practitioners. By creating space for quiet dialogue, we help shape UN and other international priorities, and we bring attention to issues that are not yet on the international agenda. The reputation and atmosphere of our Quaker Houses allows for the emergence of more reflective and inclusive responses to difficult issues; ideas which might not be heard in more formal settings. The scale of international negotiations can feel challenging, but the trusting environment we provide, informed by Quaker methods, remains key to our work.

Engaging UN institutions:
Building awareness and advancing key peace and justice agendas

The strength of QUNO’s work also lies in our long-term persistence. Through perseverance, we have helped to change attitudes, create new understandings, and develop new standards. For example, our work on child soldiers led to the topic being put on the UN agenda for the first time. Through our attention to disarmament, landmines and small arms issues, we have helped shape UN priorities for peacebuilding on the ground and we have upheld the value of reconciliation and dialogue across all levels of post-conflict societies. Our work to foster strategic discussions on prevention at the UN produced recommendations on how to strengthen UN capacities for prevention. These recommendations were shared with and have been well received by the new Secretary-General and his team.
Research and publications:
Developing an evidence base and identifying good practices

QUNO produces an extensive range of specialist publications. We are recognized as a catalyst, partnering with others to harness their expertise and knowledge and bringing existing work to the attention of policymakers. We have leading expertise on many areas including peacebuilding, conscientious objection to military service and the situation of women prisoners and children of prisoners. In our economic work, we emphasize the importance of equity and sustainability in the global food system, calling for greater dialogue between small scale farmers and international decision makers. For a list of our recent publications, see page 27.

Engaging young people:
Involving Quakers and young people from around the world

Both New York and Geneva offices host one-year Programme Assistant positions, providing a unique capacity building experience for young professionals interested in international processes. Many go on to work in the areas of human rights, disarmament, peacebuilding, development and diplomacy. In addition, every July, QUNO Geneva hosts a Summer School, giving around twenty-five people an opportunity to learn more about QUNO and its activities at the UN. We have run our two-week summer school since 1955 and many participants have gone on to pursue careers in the UN and international affairs.
Those who are unseen or ignored face barriers to the international human rights system and are denied access to protection and justice. Even when issues receive international attention, governments may still lack the political will or technical capacity to protect particular groups.

Our Human Rights and Refugees Programme raises up the concerns of marginalized groups, so they are better understood by international policy makers, which leads to stronger international standards. Frontline organizations can use these strengthened international standards as a tool to limit suffering, improve lives and challenge the root causes of injustice.

The death sentence or execution of a parent has profound impacts for children, yet their experiences are almost always overlooked in criminal justice processes. QUNO has raised awareness of this issue through research and analysis, leading to greater visibility of these children and specific attention to their rights in Human Rights Council and General Assembly reports and resolutions.

In 2016, we participated in the World Congress Against the Death Penalty in Oslo, widening and deepening our connections with those working on the death penalty around the world. While our work primarily takes place in Geneva, the ultimate impact we aim to have is elsewhere. Our relationships and networks help ensure that the relevant UN reports and resolutions are known, understood and used in policy development and
advocacy. This is where they cease to be words and aspirations and become action, limiting the harm that the death penalty can do the children of those sentenced or executed.

Our methods of bringing issues to the attention of the international community, building support around them, fostering dialogue and playing a bridging role between the frontline and the UN have proved successful since the founding of the UN. Our work has directly contributed to the achievement of standards on child soldiers, women prisoners and landmines, among other issues.

How the international community responds to large numbers of people crossing borders is one of the most high profile issues of the moment. As this was (and continues to be) grappled with at the inter-governmental level, we have sought to keep a focus on the people affected and their human rights.

Following the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, adopted in September 2016, two global compacts—one on refugees and one on safe, orderly and regular migration—are set to be developed and adopted by the end of 2018. In a tense political environment around migration, we seek to build trust and common understanding to ensure that the two compacts that emerge are fair, ambitious, people-centred and human rights based and that they make a positive difference to the lives of people on the move. This will be a key area our work in 2017.

Our other priority areas include children of incarcerated parents, conscientious objectors to military service, stateless people and Indigenous peoples. We saw positive developments across all of these issues in 2016 and will continue to work for their rights in the year ahead.
When violent conflict arises in the world, human rights are being violated. Likewise, human rights violations can signal the emergence of destructive conflict. To prevent a slide back into violent conflict after a dearly negotiated peace agreement or, better still, to prevent it in the first place, the root causes related to economic, social and cultural rights must be addressed.

Land and water, for instance, shape billions of peoples’ livelihoods, but these natural resources are increasingly strained because of climate change and environmental degradation. Poorly planned environmental decision-making that excludes marginalized or vulnerable groups can contribute to a breakdown of communication, damage social relations or increase tensions that can lead to violence.

In this way, peace, security, development and human rights are inextricably linked, and building peaceful, inclusive societies requires closer collaboration among all stakeholders. Although the United Nations recognizes this fact, a lack of communication and cooperation between its institutions has led to contradictory approaches and missed opportunities.

Our Peace and Disarmament Programme focuses on encouraging a more holistic and integrated approach at the international and local level. To this end, we engage UN institutions and communities that have not traditionally seen themselves as part of peacebuilding—for example in the field of human rights or business. With our colleagues in the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) in East Asia, we have been raising awareness of the potential for businesses to
play a role not only in economic development, but also in respecting human rights and preventing destructive conflict around investment.

We also explore opportunities for cross-cutting approaches that better address the complex causes of injustice and violence. In 2016, we hosted events on conflict prevention and human rights, addressing respectively the human rights audience in the Human Rights Council (HRC) and the peacebuilding audience through the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform of which QUNO is a founding member. We are planning a series of activities in 2017 engaging human rights and peace and security communities on the ground and in the UN, including on the Universal Periodic Review process.

Through our work on Natural Resources, Conflict and Cooperation, we have continued supporting the development of laws and guidelines that encourage inclusive decision-making and equitable access to natural resources. We also bring expertise and good practices from the local level to the international policy environment to encourage dialogue, cooperation and the constructive handling of conflicts.

In April, at a panel we hosted at the HRC, UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment, John Knox spoke on the negotiations currently taking place in Latin America and the Caribbean on environmental rights. He highlighted how significant these negotiations are, not only for their content, but also for the model they provide for other regions. Our work over the past few years has pointed to the value of these environmental approaches for preventing destructive conflict around water and land.

In addition to our peacebuilding work, we continue to track disarmament and arms control issues with particular focus on nuclear disarmament and the Arms Trade Treaty.
Food and sustainability

Food system sustainability begins with the world’s 1.5 billion small-scale farmers, who produce at least 70 percent of the food we consume. The agricultural and biological diversity they manage is essential to life and, particularly in the context of climate change, enables adaptation to changes in temperature, extreme weather events, new pests and diseases and other challenges.

Trade rules, including intellectual property rights, have increasingly limited the ability of national governments to design policies that meet the food and nutrition needs of their populations. Trade rules have also promoted the expansion of industrial agriculture. While successfully providing sufficient calories for more people, industrial agriculture also underpins dietary simplification and a nutrition transition characterized by growing over-consumption and associated chronic diseases. In addition to causing widespread water pollution and using 70% of the world’s available freshwater resources, industrial agriculture is also a major driver of climate change and the loss of biodiversity.

For these reasons, small-scale farmers and agricultural biodiversity are the entry point for our food and sustainability work. The voice of small-scale farmers is largely absent from national and international decision-making. QUNO seeks to bring their perspectives into the conversation and to amplify their voice through our meetings, research and publications.

Our approach strives to engage with all stakeholders, from small-scale farmers...
and their representatives to private corporations and national governments. Taking into consideration that these actors have different interests, motivations and power, we want to find commonalities and promote understanding. In October 2016, we co-hosted “Who and How Will We Feed Humanity,” a side event at the Committee on World Food Security. With a panel of participants ranging from Syngenta Corporation to La Via Campesina, we asked the panelists to tell us how what they do supports food security in specific contexts and in concrete terms. The safe and open format successfully identified areas of convergence, as well as disagreement. The feedback from those attending was overwhelmingly positive, many noting that it was the first time they had seen representatives from such different perspectives talking openly and constructively to one another.

In November 2016, we brought together small-scale farmer organizations, economists and experts in public administration—people who don’t commonly sit at the same table—for an expert consultation on the role of governments in supporting small-scale farmers, agricultural biodiversity and ensuring the long-term food security of their populations. The group agreed to issue a call to action titled “The Time is Ripe: We must reinvigorate the role of government in supporting small-scale farmers and agricultural biodiversity.” The group also identified events within the UN and elsewhere to distribute the call and therefore leverage the research and statement of the group.

Our goal is to keep these conversations going—asking critical questions and bringing together different perspectives—with the long-term objective of achieving more just and sustainable food systems.
Humanity is increasingly aware of the ways in which our activities are contributing to climate change and destabilizing ecosystems. Now, more than ever, we also know how to transform our behaviour to avoid destruction of the environment on which we depend. The science is clear. The risks are real. And the need for action is critical. Yet despite this awareness, greenhouse gas emissions remain on track to raise global temperatures at a rate that threatens our survival, and that of many other species.

The 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change was a remarkable international achievement and provides a framework for global action. But because it lacks legally binding targets on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and financial support, its effectiveness is dependent on political will. Current national pledges to the Agreement, called nationally determined contributions, are not yet ambitious enough to protect humanity from catastrophic climate change.

Urgent, significant and fair reduction of global emissions is necessary to ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable people now, and all future generations, do not suffer profoundly because of our insufficient response.

For this reason, QUNO’s Human Impacts of Climate Change Programme continues to work at the international climate change negotiations, offering quiet diplomacy to help build understanding over sensitive issues. In May 2016, we hosted a diverse
group of negotiators from 23 countries in an off-the-record setting to discuss their hopes and concerns following adoption of the Agreement. We invited civil society representatives and negotiators to speak about the role of ethics and human behaviour in climate change action.

We also write briefing papers, organize side events, and seek to ensure human rights and eco-system protection language is included in implementation decisions. At the November negotiations in Marrakesh, we organized a panel discussion on trust and peacebuilding approaches to ambitious climate action. In support of this, we published “Climate justice and the use of human rights law in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.”

QUNO encourages decision makers to address effectively the root causes of current climate change, and advocates rights-based approaches to climate action for more effective and just climate policies. Specifically, these include the de-carbonization of economies and transformation to sustainable lifestyles.

We serve on the Advisory Committee of the Platform on Disaster Displacement, hold observer status at the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and engage with the Human Rights Council on climate concerns. We bring together climate scientists with diplomats, UN representatives and civil society to help ensure the latest climate science findings can better influence our decisions.

We seek to connect evolving international norms and laws on climate change with grassroots efforts, including Quaker communities worldwide, and support inter-faith efforts to communicate anthropogenic climate change as an ethical challenge and moral call to conscience.
Peacebuilding and the prevention of violent conflict

Violent conflict in today’s world destroys lives and devastates societies, disproportionately impacting civilians and driving record levels of displacement. Such conflict acts like development in reverse, setting back progress on stability and prosperity by decades. As stated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, by 2030, two thirds of the world’s poorest people will live in regions affected by conflict and state weakness.

The last eighteen months have seen a series of landmark agreements at the UN, which provide a completely new framing with which to address these issues. In areas as diverse as development and humanitarian action, the UN has articulated a new focus on root causes, resilience, and prevention, a focus enthusiastically supported by the new Secretary General and his team. In particular, in April 2016, member states adopted parallel General Assembly and Security Council resolutions defining “sustaining peace” as a long term holistic and inclusive process aimed at “preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict,” a bold new approach that links crisis response to long term peacebuilding.

In our work, QUNO seeks a UN that addresses key drivers of violence and supports change through peaceful means. We do this through movement building at a policy level, developing new norms and standards and bringing local and practitioner perspectives to UN decision makers.
Placing prevention of violent conflict in the forefront

Prevention has been a cornerstone of QUNO’s work for many years, and the idea of addressing the longer term structural drivers of conflict, the “seeds of war,” as well as more proximate crisis response is a familiar one to Quakers and their partners. The humanitarian, development, and international security challenges of recent years have brought prevention back to the forefront at the UN. As the international community struggles to cope with unprecedented refugee flows, intractable civil war, and the growth of regional politicized violence, the UN is working to promote a culture of prevention, moving from responding to the symptoms of conflict to addressing root causes.

In 2016, QUNO co-founded the Civil Society-UN Prevention Platform (described
on page 20) as a forum to focus prevention discussions in the UN community. QUNO’s 2015-16 Fellow, Linda Kitenge, extensively researched the role of QUNO in enhancing the Peace Operations Review’s recommendation to strengthen cooperation between the UN and the African Union. QUNO also continued its partnership with the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) in working with Chinese scholars in bringing Chinese perspectives on peacebuilding and prevention, particularly in Africa, to UN policy makers.

QUNO has welcomed the renewed UN focus on prevention, seen clearly in the “sustaining peace” resolutions. Our work over this year has focused on initiatives to foster strengthened partnerships and more inclusive processes. As the UN and member states move this agenda forward, QUNO will continue its efforts and work to achieve its vision of a UN that truly has prevention at its core.

Moving the 2030 Agenda forward

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, member states set out a bold new plan for people, planet and prosperity. The most transformational aspect of this new framework is the mandate for states to “foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence.” QUNO worked for four years on the inclusion of peace issues within the 2030 Agenda, which will impact state and donor priorities for decades to come.

Our objectives this year were to continue to contribute to the normative discussion around peace issues within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), demonstrating the importance of peace, justice and inclusion at local, national and international levels as the route to achieving all goals.

Integrating peace approaches at the UN

A primary objective of the new UN frameworks for peace has been to bring together work across the UN’s “three pillars”—peace and security, development, and human rights. During 2016, QUNO’s work centered on pushing for peacebuilding perspectives to be applied more broadly throughout the UN.

Ahead of the World Humanitarian Summit in May, QUNO engaged with UN agencies and civil society organizations to promote the “Peace Promise,” an undertaking by humanitarian actors to incorporate conflict sensitive approaches and analysis in their work. QUNO also co-hosted a high level event supporting peaceful, just and inclusive society approaches to the global refugee and migrant crisis. The QUNO offices in New York and Geneva began exploring areas of collaboration on peacebuilding and human rights approaches.
António Guterres, the new UN Secretary General, has made a point of emphasizing the need for a new UN focus on prevention, and Amina Mohammed, the UN’s new Deputy Secretary General, has stressed the importance of peace issues as the key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

To support the integration of peace approaches, QUNO stepped up work to foster peacebuilding policy collaboration, including through joining a small group of global peacebuilding organizations working to better articulate the contribution of peacebuilding approaches. QUNO also worked with partners on a statement for the International Day of Peace, calling on governments at the 71st General Assembly session to mainstream peace policy and protect civil society space, which became part of the normative backdrop to the week of high level UN discussions. QUNO also continued to promote long-term, peacebuilding approaches on the situation in Burundi, including by bringing the perspectives and voices of our partners working on the ground to the processes being led at the United Nations (described on page 21).

Looking forward at the UN

António Guterres, the new UN Secretary General, has made a point of emphasizing the need for a new UN focus on prevention, and Amina Mohammed, the UN’s new Deputy Secretary General, has stressed the importance of peace issues as the key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Peacebuilding and prevention are now front and center at the UN, and the coming year will present a variety of opportunities for QUNO and our partners to continue to mainstream peacebuilding perspectives across the activities of the UN, upholding collaborative approaches to addressing the needs of those most impacted by conflict and fragility around the world.
These words, spoken by António Guterres in his vision statement for his candidacy for UN Secretary-General, illustrate the need for prevention to be at the heart of the UN. QUNO, which views conflict prevention as a central tenet of its work, continued throughout 2016 to serve as a co-facilitator, with the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), of the Civil Society-UN Prevention Platform, an innovative and diverse forum supporting preventive efforts at the UN.

“...The world spends much more energy and resources managing crises than preventing them.”

These words, spoken by António Guterres in his vision statement for his candidacy for UN Secretary-General, illustrate the need for prevention to be at the heart of the UN. QUNO, which views conflict prevention as a central tenet of its work, continued throughout 2016 to serve as a co-facilitator, with the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), of the Civil Society-UN Prevention Platform, an innovative and diverse forum supporting preventive efforts at the UN.

Launched in 2016, the Platform aims to support the UN prevention agenda through strengthening coordination and information sharing between civil society and the UN. The Platform seeks to identify concrete, practical steps for preventive work through providing a space for sharing examples and best practices, identifying areas for collaboration and supporting UN efforts for early warning and early action.

In partnership with the UN’s Department of Political Affairs, during 2016 the Platform successfully convened regular strategy and thematic discussions, using the outputs to identify targeted recommendations that were shared with incoming UN Secretary-General Guterres.
After decades of conflict, the people of Burundi have begun to reknit the social and economic fabric necessary for a resilient, thriving society. Local civil society organizations, particularly Quaker ones, are engaged in reconciliation and trauma healing, and our sister organization, the American Friends Service Committee, is active in supporting and accompanying their efforts. Burundi was also one of the first countries on the agenda of the UN Peacebuilding Commission, and remains a focus of attention for the UN Security Council.

In 2016, Burundi was in a political crisis. Through its convening and facilitation work, QUNO partnered with local and international civil society organizations to engage key international stakeholders and inform policy development. In collaboration with AFSC, QUNO supported representatives from local Burundian organizations who met with UN bodies and diplomats in New York, and with US government officials in Washington, D.C., to inform policymakers about the situation in Burundi, and provide recommendations drawn from their peacebuilding and prevention work.

Through bridging civil society and policy makers at the national and international levels, as well as providing its own expertise gained through monitoring and engagement at the UN, QUNO has contributed towards ensuring that decision making and policies on Burundi are contextual and inclusive.
Other Quaker work at the UN

Canadian Friends Service Committee

In 2016, the Canadian Friends Service Committee (CFSC) continued its role as the lead on Indigenous rights for Friends at the United Nations, in partnership with Indigenous peoples and Quakers around the world.

2017 promises to be an exciting year for Indigenous peoples at the UN, as the world celebrates a decade since the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the General Assembly. CFSC’s Indigenous rights work is guided by the Declaration, and this past year we co-hosted numerous forums and developed advocacy work on this topic in both Geneva and New York.

CFSC also monitors other international forums dealing with the rights of Indigenous Peoples, such as human rights treaty bodies and the Convention on Biological Diversity. When working in New York and Geneva, CFSC is supported by the QUNO offices. Indigenous peoples and member state representatives appreciate the space Friends provide for substantive discussion.

More information is available at quakerservice.ca

FWCC Representatives to the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC) works for the reform of justice systems throughout the world, seeking a system of justice which promotes personal responsibility, mutual understanding and healing. FWCC representatives and QUNO staff regularly attend the UN Crime Congresses and sessions of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna, meeting with and advising criminal justice professionals, government officials and delegates on issues such as restorative justice, the children of imprisoned parents and women prisoners.

Quaker Earthcare Witness

Quaker Earthcare Witness (QEW), based in North America, is accredited to attend meetings of the UN’s Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), climate negotiations (UNFCCC) and environment agency (UNEP) based on concern for how we live on and care for the Earth. QEW’s mission at the UN is to learn and report back to its constituencies on what is happening internationally and to provide educational programming at the UN in these areas of concern. This broadens Friends’ knowledge and helps Quakers discern what actions they may be led to take in a global context. QEW works with other Quaker groups, ecumenical and interfaith groups, and other civil society organizations.

More information is available at quakerearthcare.org
QUNO staff

New York Office

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Quaker UN Representative (until August 2016)
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Stephen Schenck
René Lejeune
Elisabeth Halliday-Quan
Susan Sprague
Quaker United Nations Committees

Quaker United Nations Committee Geneva

The work of QUNO Geneva is guided by the Quaker United Nations Committee, which is made up of members appointed by the Friends World Committee for Consultation and Britain Yearly Meeting.

In 2016, members were as follows:
For FWCC: Chris Allan, Charles Berahino, Gretchen Castle, Betty Pulido, Carolan Redfearn.
For BYM: Helen Drewery, Liz Law, Stan Lee, Colm Ó Cuanachain, Geoff Tansey.

Quaker United Nations Committee New York

The work of QUNO New York is guided by the Quaker United Nations Committee, which is made up of members appointed by the Friends World Committee for Consultation and the American Friends Service Committee.

In 2016, members were as follows:
For FWCC: Gretchen Castle, Welling Hall, Penny Heymans, John Leighton, Oliver Kisaka.
For AFSC: Doug Bennett, Anna Crumley-Effinger, Eduardo Diaz, Brewster Grace, Susan Waltz.
Donating

As a non-profit organization that relies on the generosity of individuals and organizations to finance its work, we are grateful for donations of any size. Donation details can be found below. Contact our offices with questions about leaving a legacy.

Donations to QUNO Geneva

Online
Visit quno.org/donate to donate by credit card.

Bank transfer and cheque
Donations can be made in Swiss Francs, Pounds Sterling or other currencies to programme work or Quaker House renovations and maintenance.

Please make a bank transfer to the “Quaker UN Office” account at Banque Migros (IBAN CH96 0840 1000 0536 5879 5. BIC/SWIFT code MIGRCHZZ80A) including your name in the reference. Cheques are also welcome and may be sent directly to Quaker United Nations Office, 13 Avenue du Mervelet, 1209 Geneva, Switzerland.

Donations to QUNO New York

Online
Visit quno.org/donate to donate by credit card.

Cheque
We accept US dollar cheques mailed to: Quaker United Nations Office, 777 United Nations Plaza, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA.

Wire transfer
We accept wire transfers for donations in non-US currencies. Please contact us at qunony@afsc.org for more information.

The Quaker House Endowment
If you wish to donate to the Quaker House Endowment, please indicate that in the memo line of your check or online.
Thank you

QUNO sincerely thanks all those who have made financial contributions to our work, including, in 2016: Ptarmigan Trust, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and the following Quaker bodies: American Friends Service Committee, Britain Yearly Meeting (YM), Alfred W. Braithwaite Fund, Australia YM, Canadian Friends Service Committee, C B and H H Taylor 1984 Trust, Dutch Quaker Hulpfonds, Friends World Committee for Consultation, G & H Roberts Community Trust, German YM, Hillcote Trust, Home Rule Globally, HT & LB Cadbury Trust, Iowa YM, Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, New England YM, Norway YM, Ohio Valley YM, Pacific YM, Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation, Quäker-Hilfe, Quaker Peace & Service Aotearoa/New Zealand, Southeastern YM, Sweden YM, Switzerland YM, as well as numerous individuals and local Quaker meetings.
Recent publications

Access to seeds: lessons from the access to medicines debate, Patrick Endall (April 2016)

Climate justice and the use of human rights law in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, David Elliott, Lindsey Fielder Cook (August 2016)

Challenges to small-scale farmers and agricultural biodiversity, QUNO (November 2016)

Embracing the new global framework for peace, A shared statement by peacebuilding organizations (September 2016)

Farmers’ rights consultation summary report, QUNO (June 2016)

Forgotten victims: Children of prisoners sentenced to death or executed, Daniel Cullen (May 2016)

Government means of supporting small-scale farmers and agricultural biodiversity, QUNO (November 2016)

Inclusivity and the implementation of sustaining peace, The New York Peacebuilding Group (June 2016)

The Paris climate change agreement: The most critical work begins now, Lindsey Fielder Cook (April 2016)

Peacebuilding perspectives on religion, violence and extremism, Andrew Tomlinson (February 2016)

QUNO Review, QUNO (March 2016)

The relationship between intellectual property rights and small-scale farmer innovation, Chelsea Smith, Susan H. Bragdon (May 2016) Languages: Chinese, English, French, Spanish

Remarks at the 2016 Holley Lecture in Applied Ethics, Andrew Tomlinson (April 2016)

Remarks during the Peacebuilding Commission Annual Session, Andrew Tomlinson (June 2016)

The role of civil society in enhancing the Peacebuilding Commission, Rachel Madenyika, UNA-UK (December 2016)

The small-scale farmer and agricultural biodiversity dialogue to action series, QUNO (November 2016)

Towards a wider perspective on refugees, migrants and displaced persons, Andrew Tomlinson (July 2016)

Trends in public sector spending in agriculture, QUNO (November 2016)

What climate science tells us, QUNO (January 2016)