



Faces of Peace

Annual Report

2008 - 2009



At the heart of our work are **300**
peacebuilders working
around the world to help their societies
build lasting peace.

FACES OF PEACE
ANNUAL REPORT 2008 – 2009

The **Interpeace** mission is to reinforce the capacities of societies to overcome deep divisions and to address conflict in non-violent ways. We are rooted in local realities. We believe in the wisdom of listening, the power of participation, and the strength of informed dialogue to build trust – the foundation of peacebuilding.

Interpeace

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Interpeace is an international
peacebuilding
organization, headquartered
in Switzerland with offices and
programmes in 16 countries.
Interpeace was created by the United
Nations in 1994 to assist war-torn
societies in building sustainable peace.
Interpeace became independent in 2000
and today has an innovative operational
partnership with the **UN**.

WORKING WITH MARGINALIZED GROUPS IN ISRAEL

The programme facilitates discussions within key social groups of Israeli society normally excluded from peace efforts, to reflect on possible scenarios for a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

A VISION FOR PALESTINE

Working within and between the different groups in Palestinian society, the programme is working to develop and promote a representative vision for the future of Palestine.

RESEARCH AND DIALOGUE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE IN CYPRUS

The 'Cyprus 2015' programme, in partnership with UNDP, aims to contribute to the development of constructive inter-communal engagement for the discussion and solution to the Cyprus problem.

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM IN GUATEMALA

The programme in Guatemala is working to strengthen the capacity of civil society to engage with state institutions responsible for security.

YOUTH AND GANG VIOLENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Interpeace is helping to strengthen the capacity of the governments and civil society in Central America's 'Northern Triangle' states (El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala) to develop holistic and preventative policies to address the growing problem of youth violence and youth gangs (maras) in the region.

OBSTACLES TO PEACE IN GUINEA-BISSAU

As the first round of local and regional consultations come to a close, the obstacles to peace that are emerging include lack of effective institutions, military interventionism, lack of citizen participation in policy making, drug trafficking and endemic poverty.

LEARNING AND THEMATIC PROGRAMMES

Reflective practice continues to have an important role as learning and the sharing of best practice are an institutional priority. The Constitution Building Programme aims to enhance the capacities of national constitution builders, their advisors, civil society and the international community to design, implement and support constitution building processes.

INTERPEACE REGIONAL
OFFICE FOR
LATIN AMERICA
Guatemala City,
Guatemala

INTERPEACE
REPRESENTATION
OFFICE
New York, USA

INTERPEACE
HEADQUARTERS
Geneva,
Switzerland

INTERPEACE REGIONAL
OFFICE FOR EASTERN
AND CENTRAL AFRICA
Nairobi, Kenya

INTERPEACE EUROPE
Brussels, Belgium

ENGAGING THE POPULATION ACROSS RWANDA

One of the longest running Interpeace programmes, 2008 saw the inauguration of the Peace Centre, expansion of the dialogue clubs and the 'Schools for debate' initiative had even more traction. The programme engages the Rwandan population and key stakeholders in the search for solutions to the main peacebuilding challenges.

CONSOLIDATING PEACE THROUGHOUT THE SOMALI REGION

Three local partners deliver the programme across the Somali Region that builds on more than a decade of experience of peacebuilding and support for institution building in the region. A substantial focus was on providing technical assistance for the voter registration process in Somaliland.

ROLL OUT OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION PROGRAMME IN LIBERIA

Building on the success of the Nimba County pilot project, the programme is now rolling out across the country. In partnership with the United Nations, the implementation team is made up of eight local civil society organizations.

CHALLENGES FOR LASTING PEACE IN BURUNDI

Disarmament of the civil population, poverty and unemployment, elections and transitional justice were the four areas that the national stakeholders identified as the priority issues for the country. The programme is working to reinforce the capacity of Burundians to build lasting peace by bringing together all groups including the diaspora in Europe.

FOCUSING ON FOUR CHALLENGES IN TIMOR-LESTE

The promotion of individual and party interests over the national interest, the need to conduct a historical review of the resistance and occupation, the ineffective formal judicial system and the culture of impunity, and finally corruption, collusion and nepotism, are among the main challenges to peace in Timor-Leste. These will be the focus of the work in 2010.

ACEH PROGRAMME REACHES ITS CONCLUSION

The Interpeace programme in Aceh, Indonesia has come to its conclusion having helped to defuse some of the major sources of conflict.

- Interpeace is operationally active in some of the most difficult conflict situations around the world.
- In 2008 to 2009 Interpeace supported 15 programmes, four of which are implemented through the United Nations.
- Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the organization has regional offices in Nairobi for Eastern and Central Africa, in Guatemala City for Latin America and the Caribbean and Representation Offices in New York and Brussels.
- Interpeace's expenditure in 2008 was over US\$ 26 million.

- In 2008 90% of funding directly supported the programmes.
- Interpeace is funded by contributions from governments, private foundations and individuals.
- Interpeace works through local partners with over 300 peacebuilders working around the world to build lasting peace.
- Interpeace works at the request of governments, civil society, donor countries, UN agencies and other international organizations.

Interpeace was created in 1994 to provide innovative approaches to solving deep-rooted conflicts around the world. At the time, the international community was struggling to address the eruption of numerous civil wars, following the end of the Cold War. The UN and its member states realized that while they were well-equipped to manage international peace negotiations, they were less experienced with the much more messy and confusing conflicts pitting numerous non-state groups against one another. Interpeace was created to operate in the middle of such complexity and to help fragmented societies to find solutions to their conflicts. Fifteen years on, this approach remains as effective and needed as ever.

I am proud to have served as Chairman of Interpeace over the last nine years, to have witnessed the organization's many successes and guided it through the more difficult times. Interpeace's founder, Matthias Stiefel, the Director-General, Scott Weber and the dedicated staff have provided the organization with the leadership needed to navigate very complex challenges over the years.

I am proud of the selection of President Kufuor as the new Chairman of Interpeace. As President of Ghana, he built a solid reputation as a wise and patient leader and as an instinctive

peacebuilder. President Kufuor has an in-depth understanding of local, regional and global conflicts and how they are best resolved. He contributed to negotiations that halted the war in Sierra Leone and reduced violence and political conflict in the Ivory Coast. President Kufuor was instrumental in ensuring the exile of the former Liberian President, Charles Taylor, to Nigeria, preventing the country's further plummet into chaos. Additionally, as Chairperson of the African Union, President Kufuor launched negotiations during the 2008 Kenya crisis that helped end that violent period. In his eight years as President of Ghana, he was instrumental in the promotion of healthier partnerships between the international community and developing countries in their common effort to end poverty and promote peaceful coexistence. His experience, vision and strong reputation will be a great contribution to the pursuit of Interpeace's mission around the world.

The past fifteen years have seen Interpeace become a respected leader in peacebuilding. I have no doubt that the next fifteen years will be just as exciting.

My deep gratitude goes to Interpeace's dedicated donors that have believed in the organization over the years and can wholly share in its many achievements.

Given my strong commitment to Interpeace, I will continue to support the incoming Chairman and the Director-General in my new function as Chairman Emeritus and Special Advisor.



Martti Ahtisaari, Out-going Chairman of the Governing Council and Laureate of the 2008 Nobel Peace Prize



For any responsible statesman, the desire to promote a peaceful and stable world continues well beyond one's time in office. Following my two terms as President of Ghana, I feel a deep responsibility to continue promoting good governance, social cohesion and responsible leadership in Africa and other parts of the world.

My own region of West Africa has experienced more than its share of turmoil and tragedy over the past two decades. Civil wars have torn apart Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Guinea-Bissau to name a few. The region is also host to some of the world's most pervasive and crippling poverty, keeping a region rich with cultural, human and material resources from reaching its true potential. The people of West Africa have learned first-hand that building sustainable peace is a long-term process. We have also learned that peace is possible if people are willing to talk and move beyond their differences.



John A. Kufuor, In-coming Chairman of the Governing Council

The
Interpeace
approach to
peacebuilding echoes
my own and I am
proud to join in its
efforts to spread
these experiences to
other parts of the
world.

Interpeace's unique hybrid structure, working as an independent non-governmental organization or in partnership with the United Nations, adds to its peacebuilding impact.

It is an honor to follow in the footsteps of the 2008 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, President Martti Ahtisaari. I look forward to leading the Governing Council and working with Scott, Martti and other Council members to build on the successes of the past 15 years. I am equally excited to work with the 300 peacebuilders working throughout Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East. The ability to interact with these peacebuilders and share insights and challenges is of particular interest to me.

It is important that we use our collective experience to address the myriad of conflicts that threaten peace around the world. I will work hard to ensure even more societies, communities and individuals can benefit from what Interpeace has to offer.



A close-up portrait of Scott M. Weber, a man with light brown hair and a goatee, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and blue striped tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a slight smile.

I am very pleased

to present to you our latest

Annual Report in which we

highlight the contribution

and spirit of four

extraordinary peacebuilders:

Nuria, Princess, Ghaida

and Denis. Discretely and

patiently, they each play an

important part in overcoming

conflict and building lasting

peace in their societies. It is

a pleasure and a privilege to

work with them and with

their fellow peacebuilders

throughout the Interpeace

family around the world.

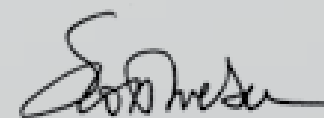
They are all passionate and

courageous individuals and

we can learn a great deal from

listening to what

they have to say.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Scott M. Weber".

Scott M. Weber, Director-General

Peacebuilders help those that need to change to become the architects of that change. Peacebuilders facilitate, support, act as a catalyst and when necessary, they prod. Peacebuilders deliberately stay behind the scenes and help others own the results of the hard work of building peace. If they are successful, you will most likely never know the contribution they made.

Rare are the articles in the press about how peacefully people may be living together and solving their problems. About how many deaths were prevented by course-changing decisions of leaders and communities or about how much time and money was saved by a crisis averted. While infinitely more inspiring and important to understand, such stories do not make for juicy journalism.

We hope that by putting a face to the complex and often dangerous peacebuilding processes we are facilitating in Somalia, Liberia, Israel and Central America, the reader will appreciate that peace is essentially about people and that we need to spend a lot more time listening to local voices and trying to understand what they are saying.

If you listen, they will tell you that building and maintaining peace is considerably more difficult than waging conflict. What can be destroyed in days may take years or even generations to rebuild; there are no quick fixes.

They will tell you that in a post-conflict society, the hardest but most important task of all is to rebuild trust: trust that your neighbors will not seek to advance their interests by suppressing yours; trust that the authorities are also looking out for your protection; trust that opportunities for employment and advancement will not be arbitrarily blocked to you because of who you are; in other words, trust that you will be able to shape your future.

They will tell you that everyone, no matter how moderate or polarized they may be in their politics or closed-minded in their positions, shares a universal hope.

A hope that their children will be able to grow up in a more peaceful society than they did.

This is a crucial starting point. A place from which one can begin a slow, painful and winding journey of dialogue, consensus-building and problem-solving to overcome the main obstacles to peace in the present.

If we truly listen to those local voices, we often find a common refrain in their message: what divides us is far less important than what binds us together and anyone who tells you otherwise is pushing their own agenda.

We have been extremely privileged over the past nine years to have benefitted from the wisdom and guidance of our out-going Chairman, President Martti Ahtisaari. He is an inspiration to the entire peacebuilding community and a wonderful example of someone who combines amazing abilities with tremendous humility. We are very fortunate to be able to continue to count on him over the years to come as our Chairman Emeritus and Special Advisor.

We are also very excited to welcome our incoming Chairman, President John A. Kufuor, and to learn from his experience and exemplary leadership in his own country and across the African continent. We look forward to working with him to inspire new generations of leaders to become peacebuilders and to deepen our operational impact all around the world.

We are particularly grateful to our donors for continuing to believe in Interpeace and our approach. Without our partnership with you, this work would not be possible.

The final word of thanks will always be reserved for our local peacebuilders. They are on the front lines of peace every day, working against the grain and behind the scenes, putting themselves at risk to build peace in their society. For their commitment and perseverance, we should all be grateful. They are the true faces of peace.



Working in some of the world's most
challenging places, four of our peacebuilders share
with us their insights, motivations and hopes for
the future.

PEACEBUILDERS IN FOCUS



Based in Nairobi, Kenya, Nuria is part of the Interpeace Regional Office team for Eastern and Central Africa. She is focusing her efforts on gender mainstreaming in the three regions that make up the Somali Region – Somaliland in the northwest, Puntland in the northeast and South-Central Somalia. The objective of this aspect of her work is to integrate women more effectively in the Pillars of Peace Programme, Interpeace's flagship peacebuilding programme in the Somali Region, and to bring women into the decision-making processes critical to peacebuilding. Women face particular challenges due to the Somali patriarchal society.

We spoke with Nuria about her work and the situation in the Somali Region.

What does it mean to you to live in a peaceful society?

Peace is when one can explore his or her full potential as a human being without the threat of intimidation or violence. I'm optimistic that one day, we will reach that objective in the Somali Region.

What is the situation like in the Somali Region?

It varies from region to region. Generally speaking, our operations in Somaliland and Puntland are progressing. In South-Central Somalia, the security situation is precarious. Though I'm based in Nairobi, I travel frequently to the region to attend forums, visit our partner organizations and meet with government agencies. My main objective is to increase the participation of women in the democratic and peacebuilding processes. We do this mainly through advice and strategies to enhance participation and decision-making opportunities.

Would you say that security is the main challenge you face?

It is certainly a big challenge, but not the only one. Overcoming male prejudice is my primary challenge. In the Somali patriarchal society this is difficult. But more and more I am seeing that Somalis know that women can make a difference in the peace process. It is simply a matter of encouraging women to get involved and participate.

What can we learn from the Somali Region?

It is no secret that the Somali Region has not had a functioning central government for close to eighteen years. Yet life goes on, and the peace process continues. I think the power of local communities to affect change is one of the more relevant lessons from the Somali Region. If we can successfully support local initiatives and provide them with the resources they need to move the peace process forward, we can make real progress. This peace needs to be locally owned, not forced upon Somalis by the international community.

You've been working in the field of peacebuilding for more than fifteen years. From where do you draw inspiration for this difficult task?

I always think back to one of my favourite quotes, "Vision without action is merely a dream. Action without vision just passes the time. Vision with action can change the world." As a peacebuilder, I get satisfaction from making progress step by step, by joining a vision with the right actions.

NURIA ABDULLAHI ABDI

Born and raised in Liberia, Princess is a dedicated and passionate peacebuilder. Prior to her work with Interpeace, Princess worked for a number of years as a social worker and researcher. On the back of the success of the Nimba County Reconciliation Project, Princess is actively working to implement the Platform for Dialogue and Peace (P4DP) programme in Liberia. The P4DP seeks to bring together members from all levels of society to discuss the obstacles for peace on a national and local level from their own perspective.

In a recent conversation with Princess she talked about the challenges she faces and what she sees for the future of Liberia.

First of all, as a member of the peacebuilding community, what does peace mean to you?

For me, peace means living with the complete assurance that my country and I will never have to experience violence and war ever again. For too long, life in Liberia was dominated by constant terror, hunger, disease and total anarchy. Nobody wants to go back to that. Additionally, for me, peace means living in an environment where one can reach his or her potential without fear.

What's the hardest aspect of your job?

In the current phase of the P4DP programme in Liberia, we are collaborating with eight civil society organizations. This requires a lot of attention, effort and engagement from our side to provide them the support they need to achieve their missions. But it is a rewarding process, as you have to take into account everyone's perspective, remain impartial and do what's best for the process of building lasting peace. One thing that has been really exciting about our programme so far has been the public support of the Liberian government in our efforts.

How do you know whether or not you're making a difference?

Sometimes it's hard to tell, since the peacebuilding process is such a long-term process. Firstly, we do not claim ownership of what emerges from our work but attribute all gains to local communities. We often use the metaphor of "blank sheets" to describe the facilitation role we play while the local people fill in the sheets and drive the process. Secondly, the fact that local communities are gradually adopting and utilizing dialogue as opposed to violence to settle disputes gives me a sense of fulfilment in terms of transforming lives and communities. Each day, I try to achieve this, because I know that it starts at personal level, then spreads to society and eventually the West African region as a whole.

What is the situation like in Liberia now?

Obviously we are still facing some problems economically, unemployment is high. But for me, if you look at the past five or ten years, the situation has greatly improved. Jobs are being created, and Liberia is benefiting from a lot of international goodwill, and we are very appreciative of that. I guess what you learn from war is that it takes very little time to destroy, but a lot more time to rebuild. It's a work in progress and I'm optimistic for the future.

Is there anything else you would like to say to others?

Yes, simply that working on this project to help rebuild my country has changed my life. Being given the opportunity to participate in this momentous undertaking motivates me every day to remain impartial and contribute to the peace process in Liberia. For me, peace is priceless, and I'm doing everything I can to make sure that Liberia never has to experience war again.

PRINCESS-CALVINA COLEMAN





Ghaida has been working with Interpeace since 2005 on building lasting peace in Israel. As part of the Base 4 Discussion (B4D) programme, she is working to bring previously marginalized groups into the peace process. Her focus has been on Palestinian Arab citizens of Israel. Prior to her involvement with Interpeace, Ghaida was active in a variety of peacebuilding activities and was a member of the International Women's Commission.

We caught up with Ghaida during her busy schedule and had the chance to talk about her work in Israel.

What does peace mean to you?

It's justice on a national level. It means equal rights for all involved. Above all, peace is cooperation and freedom.

Could you tell us a little more about the Future Vision project?

Yes, as part of the B4D programme, Future Vision focused on reaching out to the Palestinian Arab citizens of Israel. Some feel that the Oslo peace process has failed because it did not include the views and the opinions of several marginalized groups. Our objective with this project has been to ask the Palestinian Arab community of Israel what their geopolitical vision is for any future peace settlement.

What has been the hardest thing you've faced in your time as a peacebuilder?

I would have to say that the biggest challenge has been figuring out how to get the community to bring to the surface its varying views and craft it into a joint vision. There are so many ideas and points of view,

and you don't want to leave anyone out. Our objective is to reach out to marginalized groups, so the idea of excluding anyone is painful.

We are also working very hard to initiate dialogue with opinion leaders and policy makers. This has been very difficult but not without success. In 2007 our group met with the former Prime Minister of Israel, Ehud Olmert as part of the Future Vision project.

What do you think has been the most significant realization for you during your time as a peacebuilder?

If you want to succeed in building peace, you have to include not only the key decision-makers, but also those at the local level and those who were previously marginalized. Peace must be owned by all groups throughout society, especially those who historically have had the least influence. In addition, I think it is clear now that the international community must become more proactive in its support for peace in Israel.

What are your hopes for the future?

I just want my children to be able to lead a normal life. They should be able to go to Tel Aviv or Ramallah to see friends and have a drink without being in a constant state of worry. That is what I hope for, and that is what I am working towards.

GHaida RINAWI-ZOABI

Working from Guatemala, Denis is coordinating research activities across El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala aimed at understanding and preventing youth violence. The programme, known as POLJUVE, or Public Policies for the Prevention of Youth Violence, is an umbrella programme that provides support to local organizations in these countries that want to strengthen civil society's capacity to confront this issue.

Denis shared his views with us on youth violence and his hopes for a brighter future.

We've asked all of our peacebuilders the same questions – what does peace mean to you?

A formal definition might talk about the absence of dissension, war and violence. But for me peace means much more, it means social justice, equality and a balance in the power relations within society.

What do you see as your greatest challenge in the POLJUVE programme?

I think the hardest thing is to get society and governments to understand the root causes of youth violence. So far, governments have been responding with a very strong enforcement and policing strategy, often resorting to violence and extrajudicial actions. In my view this misses the whole point. We should be focused on a prevention strategy as the root causes of this violence is a lack of education and overwhelming poverty. This is not a security problem, it's a social problem.

What do you think others should take away from this programme?

Educating and caring for our youth is everyone's responsibility. Youth gangs and the violence they create are merely a manifestation of other problems, of inequality, of poverty, of a highly marginalized and vitally important part of society.

How do you measure success?

It's in the little things. It's inspiring to see people's interest grow in what we have to say and the results of our research. I think society is coming around to the view that this is a social problem rather than a security problem. After all, security measures have not done much to stem the violence. The bottom line is that poverty and insecurity affect everyone, not just the marginalized sectors of society where it originates.

What aspect of this programme do you think would be most useful in other countries?

We need to include youth in the democratic process, we need to give them a voice and the real possibility to help build a better society. In many countries around the world, youth make up a sizable proportion of the population. Trying to rebuild and heal the wounds of violence without the participation and support of youth is a futile process.

DENIS MARTINEZ



HOW WE WORK

We help societies address the most fundamental issues that make or break the peace, help them to solve these differences through constructive dialogue and create home grown solutions for a **more peaceful future.**



CORE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEBUILDING

THE “HOW” OF PEACEBUILDING

Conflict tears apart the fabric of societies. Mistrust colors all relationships, including those between the people and their leaders. In such contexts, even small problems can escalate into wide-scale violence.

Due to the perceived urgency of conflict environments, top-down technical solutions are often favoured over holistic approaches that reflect the complexity of the situation.

In post-conflict countries, everything is urgent, everything is controversial and resources are scarce. It is precisely in such situations that broad consensus-building is needed to ground compromise in a wider dialogue and trust-building process. How this process is managed and how groups are engaged is critically important to the success of peacebuilding efforts.

The following questions can help to ascertain the quality of a peacebuilding process:

How were the priorities determined? Who was involved? How much do the main groups feel ownership of the process and its results? How broadly are the solutions considered legitimate?

Interpeace supports a peacebuilding approach which is holistic, long-term and reflective. It places major value on ‘how’ decisions are made, ‘how’ priorities are determined, and ‘how’ the peace process is managed to ensure decisions are contextual and consensual. For peace to be

sustainable, Interpeace believes it must be locally owned. Interpeace operates on the understanding that if people feel that the peace belongs to them, they are most likely to take personal responsibility for protecting it and preventing its collapse.

LOCAL OWNERSHIP

In a context of weak institutions and pervasive mistrust, the legitimacy of solutions will determine their success. Legitimacy comes from broad involvement in setting priorities and a sense of ownership of the process.

Building local ownership begins by ensuring that priorities are determined locally and not imposed through outside agendas. It ensures that local concerns, which are often fueling the conflict, are at the center of peacebuilding.

Interpeace assists in creating spaces and processes in which consensus-building and dialogue can take place. If local people and groups participate in defining the problem, they can begin to take ownership over the solutions.

Local ownership decreases the likelihood of a return to conflict. When people are able to participate in shaping their future and are able to voice their concerns, they may develop a weighted interest in ensuring that peace lasts. If they own the peace, they will defend it as their own.

In addition, local ownership ensures the sustainability of peacebuilding efforts. External interventions are usually time

bound. Local actors are better placed to have long-term commitment to peace-partnerships based on respect for the lead role that the local partner must assume in the design and implementation of the peacebuilding strategy. Conflict can seldom be resolved by local parties alone: international support, expertise and funding are also part of the equation. This requires long-term meaningful and sustained partnerships between local and international entities.

Early on, Interpeace seeks to strengthen the capacity of a local partner team or organization to take the lead in a peacebuilding process. Interpeace’s role evolves over time to become a long-term and supportive partner to the local team. The local team implements a strategy that engages national stakeholders to take an increasing ownership of the programme. That ownership is what confers legitimacy and sustainability to the process.

ENGAGEMENT OF ALL GROUPS

Interpeace supports processes that engage all groups that have an influence in making or breaking the peace.

Ensuring that all relevant groups are involved in the process of building peace, including marginalized women and youth, extremists, minorities, and the diaspora, assures legitimacy and ownership of the agreed upon results.

Excluding key groups undermines legitimacy and creates spoilers. One must involve all groups that matter to local people in the process.

Excluding groups or individuals from the process of peace can deepen their resentment and give them an opportunity to undermine the process from afar. Inclusion, however, begins to build bridges of understanding and communication and draws all parties into a process of change. This, in time, enables the society collectively to move towards ownership of solutions, moderation and compromise, diluting extremist discourses.

In addition, engagement of a wide range of actors helps to compress vertical space (the distance between authorities and the population). Involving all parties in the peacebuilding process, the identification of issues and the design and implementation of solutions, helps to build a democratic relationship in society and between governments and their constituencies. For engagement to be meaningful it is essential that participation is taken seriously and that local voices are heard and taken into consideration.

BUILDING TRUST

Conflict parties almost always have a long history of interaction and may live in close proximity to each other. Restoring, healing and restructuring the relationship between conflict parties and building trust is at the core of building sustainable peace.

Interpeace helps conflict parties and divided communities re-establish trust through collaborative identification of problems and the implementation of solutions to common concerns. To do so, trust and communication must be built between those who hold power and those with less power.

Trust cannot be imposed, imported or bought. It is built slowly and reluctantly through collective engagement and commitment to a common vision.

Building trust is the most difficult aspect of peacebuilding but the most crucial. More than the revitalization of infrastructure or the economy, trust is the intangible ingredient that helps to prevent a relapse into conflict. Trust is the glue that holds societies together.

It gives institutions lasting legitimacy and helps individuals and groups remain engaged in the long and arduous process of building lasting peace.

LONG-TERM COMMITMENT

Building lasting peace takes time. The road to peace is bumpy, long, unpredictable and anything but straight. Support of local efforts must be patient, adaptable and consistent. There are no short-cuts or quick-fixes. External engagement, often understandably hoping for quick fixes, must be persuaded to ensure predictability and long-term financial commitments. Otherwise, sustaining peacebuilding processes becomes impossible.

Interpeace puts the local people in the driver’s seat—allowing them to dictate how their society reshapes itself and moves forward. To these ends, Interpeace works with local partners who involve all sectors of society in identifying key issues and common solutions.

This process is not only focused on tangible progress on conflict issues but also the intangible reconstruction of society (building trust, relationships, etc.). This holistic approach to rebuilding society and institutions takes time and long-term commitment.

Interpeace puts as much importance on the ‘how’ of building lasting peace as ‘what’ is done in the process.

IN FOCUS: INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIP WITH UN

Interpeace supports UN peacebuilding operations in the field with an innovative partnership.

AN OPERATIONAL FOCUS

The Joint Programme Unit for United Nations/Interpeace Initiatives (JPU) was created in 2005 from an agreement between UNDP and Interpeace. The JPU now works as an operational unit of the Swiss operational centre of UNOPS.

Working with an operational budget of US\$ 4 million and a team of 61 peacebuilders in 2009, the JPU is supporting the United Nations by collaborating with UNDP-PAPP in the Middle East, UNDP-ACT in Cyprus, and UNMIL in Liberia.

AN APPROACH THAT ADDRESSES THE ‘HOW’ OF PEACEBUILDING FOR UN PROGRAMMES IN THE FIELD

The JPU uses research-based, participatory dialogue strategies to help societies identify, agree and deliver against shared goals and actions to build lasting peace.

THE JPU SUPPORTS THE FIELD OPERATIONS OF THE UN

The JPU provides support by:

- Designing joint peacebuilding strategies with UN local offices;
- Identifying and training key local capacities;
- Implementing field initiatives through local teams; and
- Bringing the expertise from the Interpeace programmes.

THE INTERPEACE PROCESS

8. FACILITATING IMPLEMENTATION

7. DEVELOPING RECOMMENDATIONS

6. SETTING PRIORITIES

5. CONSULTATION AND RESEARCH

4. DESIGN OF STRATEGY

3. IDENTIFICATION OF PEACE TEAM

2. EXPLORATION

1. MONITORING

Each and every context is unique and we adapt our approach to ensure we are providing the most appropriate support as we enable societies to overcome conflict and build lasting peace. With this in mind, there are typical phases of and Interpeace peacebuilding process:

1. & 2. STARTING A PEACEBUILDING PROJECT: MONITORING AND EXPLORATION

Our work is demand driven. We receive requests from a range of sources – the government and/or civil society of the country concerned, from donor countries, UN agencies, international organizations and our Governing Council members. On the basis of consultations with these parties, priorities are set by the Interpeace Governing Council.

Before accepting an engagement we assess whether our approach would have a positive impact in the given country. Our analysis is based on in-depth consultations with local, national and international sources and through exploratory visits. We initiate projects when the key national players are willing to participate in the process, when the political and security situation permits, and if the necessary human and financial resources are available.

3. CREATING THE CHANGE AGENT FOR PEACE: IDENTIFICATION OF PEACE TEAM

To form a peacebuilding team we often partner with an existing NGO or research centre, or work closely with UN missions on the ground.

Our teams are made up of researchers and facilitators under the leadership of a consensus figure. Consensus figures are known for their integrity, fairness and independence and they are respected by all parties.

Teams vary in size depending on the situation and are selected from a broad range of local professionals aiming to ensure a credible balance of the conflicting forces. A painstaking vetting process is undertaken to ensure that the national team is of high calibre and is seen as credible and trustworthy by all sides.

The selection and preparation of the peacebuilding team is one of the most important elements in the preparation of a project since the team's credibility and reputation is key to its success.

4. GETTING IT RIGHT FOR THE CONTEXT: DESIGN OF STRATEGY

The local peace team then moulds the Interpeace approach and methodology to the particular context, culture and social dynamic of their society. A strategy for peacebuilding is developed by the local team of peacebuilders and the programme is then formally launched. A local institutional structure to house the programme is identified or created to enhance the local identity of the programme.

5. FINDING COMMON SOLUTIONS TO COMMON PROBLEMS: CONSULTATION AND RESEARCH

The local peacebuilding teams seek out and collect views on the most pressing issues that will make or break the peace from all sectors in society: the government, opposition, civil society, private sector and even the diaspora.

This interactive dialogue and “research” lays the foundation for a national self-portrait that documents the history of the conflict, details the current state of relations between people and defines the priority issues.

Our role is to facilitate this process, and to support the deliberations with objective, verifiable research conducted by our team made up of nationals of the country concerned and supported by Interpeace international staff. We help people understand the often complex challenges to peace, prioritize main issue areas, find agreement on the solutions, and assist with their implementation.

6. NATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF THE OBSTACLES TO PEACE: SETTING PRIORITIES

The local team convenes a National Group meeting drawing together the major stakeholders from government, civil society, academia, media, religious authorities, members of political groups/parties and representatives of the diaspora. This National Group, the highest validating and mandating entity for the programme, debates the findings contained in the Country note and selects the top four or five most important obstacles to peace. It provides the mandate to the local team of peacebuilders to work to understand those problems further and identify possible solutions.

7. ADDRESSING THE PRIORITY CONCERNS: DEVELOPING RECOMMENDATIONS

A working group is formed around each of the priority areas selected at the National Group meeting. Facilitated by the local team of peacebuilders, these Working Groups are composed of the most relevant individuals and institutions for the problems being addressed. These groups develop consensus recommendations for change and present them once again to a National Group for validation.

8. FACILITATING IMPLEMENTATION

The local team of peacebuilders then facilitate the process of helping national stakeholders and particularly the State to implement the recommendations, and monitor progress to keep this on track.

By this time the local team have built a strong reputation as a trusted facilitator of peace in their own society. They are often called upon by national stakeholders to engage in new rounds of problem-solving. This can involve research and dialogue on other obstacles to peace as they emerge, or other interventions to prevent crises.

CREATING SUSTAINABLE INSTITUTIONS

Interpeace is committed to ensuring that local people and organizations carry on the work once the programme is complete. These institutions become a national resource to sustain peace and stability and to respond effectively to new challenges as they arise over the long run.



INTERPEACE COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

As our peacebuilders work across Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Central America, they implement innovative solutions to help their societies overcome conflict and build lasting peace.

INTERPEACE LOCAL PARTNERS IN AFRICA

WEST AFRICA

National Institute of Studies and Research (INEP), Guinea-Bissau
Kofi Annan International Centre for Conflict Transformation at the
University of Liberia (KAICT), Liberia
Liberia Democratic Institute (LDI), Liberia
Foundation for International Dignity (FIND), Liberia
Interreligious Council of Liberia (IRCL), Liberia
Women NGO's Secretariat of Liberia
Peacebuilding Resource Centre (PBRC), Liberia
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Liberia
Initiatives for Positive Change (IPC), Liberia
United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

EASTERN AFRICA

Academy for Peace and Development (APD), Somaliland
Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC), Puntland
Center for Research and Dialogue (CRD), South-Central Somalia

CENTRAL AFRICA

Institute of Research and Dialogue for Peace (IRDP), Rwanda
Centre d'Alerte et de prévention des Conflits (CENAP), Burundi

GUINEA-BISSAU

8. FACILITATING IMPLEMENTATION

7. DEVELOPING RECOMMENDATIONS

6. SETTING PRIORITIES

5. CONSULTATION AND RESEARCH

4. DESIGN OF STRATEGY

3. IDENTIFICATION OF PEACE TEAM

2. EXPLORATION

1. MONITORING

BREAKING THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE

Over the past thirty years, Guinea-Bissau has seen its share of political violence, military coups, authoritarian rule and economic hardships. Since independence from Portugal in 1974, the struggle for power has hampered the development of robust institutions. Most recently, in early March 2009, both the President of the Republic and the Army Chief of Staff were assassinated.

Since that time, a provisional government was established and peaceful and democratic elections took place. The new President, Malam Bacai Sanha, was elected in a run-off election in July 2009 giving his party, the PAIGC, control of the executive branch in addition to a majority in the legislative branch won in November 2008.

SPEAKING UP FOR PEACE

Interpeace first began work in Guinea-Bissau in late 2005. Working in tandem with the Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa (INEP), Interpeace has launched a programme called Voz di Paz (Voice of Peace) dedicated to broad-based consultation on the principal obstacles to peace.

In the first half of 2009, Voz di Paz partnered with religious and civil society organizations and conducted extensive campaigns in favor of peaceful elections. This culminated in a public meeting of the 11 presidential candidates in May. The candidates presented their political agendas and made a public pledge for peaceful elections. The print and radio media in the country were mobilized to support this further by communicating messages on citizenship, the role of citizens in elections and on the acceptance of their results.

As a result, Voz di Paz has now been invited by a National Orientation Committee (NOC) – made up of key stakeholders from Bissau-Guinean society – to extend peacebuilding consultations to establish an advisory group of former leaders to consult on solutions and promote the concept of inclusive dialogue.

VOZ DI PAZ

ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its creation, Voz di Paz has created spaces for dialogue in all 10 regions. Through this initiative 6,000 citizens have engaged in dialogue on the main causes of conflict. The results of these consultations will be published at the end of the year. Furthermore, 70 disputes across the country have been resolved and the programme has worked as an early warning system for conflict.

OBSTACLES TO PEACE

As identified by the consultations:

- Lack of an effective state and poor governance;
- Military intervention in politics and influence in civil society;
- Drug trafficking and its corruptive influence;
- Poor management of natural resources;
- Ethnic mistrust resulting from political manipulation; and
- Decades of poverty.



REBUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

Liberians have suffered terribly from the impact of 14 years of civil war. Successive waves of violence led to 250,000 deaths, over a million refugees and ravaged both state institutions and the economy. The conflict ended in August of 2003 when the warring factions signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Accra, and invited the United Nations to establish a peacekeeping force in the country. Since that time, the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has maintained a strong presence throughout the country. Today, Liberia is starting to rebuild its social and economic capacities. The 2005 election of Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf as President in free and fair elections was seen as a major step forward. While her Government is making positive advances it also faces enormous challenges. In order to continue moving forward, Liberia needs to develop sound social processes and political institutions.

LEVERAGING SUCCESS

Interpeace has been active in Liberia since 2006 through its Joint Programme Unit for UN/Interpeace Initiatives (JPU). At the time Interpeace started with a pilot project in Nimba County—the region from which the civil war was launched and one of the most devastated parts of the country. The Nimba County Reconciliation Project was successful in strengthening trust between the various social groups.

SUCCESSES OF NIMBA COUNTY RECONCILIATION PROJECT

- Contributed to meaningful communication and reconciliation between participants of different ethnic groups;
- Developed a cohesive, realistic set of policy recommendations that are community generated and locally owned;
- Improved daily relations between different ethnic groups in Ganta City – Nimba’s largest city – through engaging youth from multiple tribes and both genders in income generating activities; and
- Allowed for the peaceful airing of grievances by the fact that Interpeace was received as credible and neutral by local communities.

Following the conclusion of this project in 2008, the Liberian Government invited Interpeace to replicate its activities throughout the country. The national program, the Platform for Dialogue and Peace in Liberia (P4DP), was launched in 2009 and seeks to expand on the successes of the Nimba County Reconciliation Project to the national level. P4DP is bringing together members from all levels of society to discuss and find collaborative solutions to the problems that affect them at both the national and local level.

LOOKING TOWARDS 2010

Our work is expected to generate:

- Better capacities in state and non-state actors to deal with conflict through collaborative action;
- A common vision for the consolidation of peace in Liberia;
- Effective channels for communication within and across different sectors and segments of society; and
- Local expertise in the design and implementation of research-based dialogue strategies.

“Interpeace has done a good job that has helped resolve most of the conflicts in Nimba County which is now being replicated in the rest of the country.”

– Honorable Ambulai B. Johnson,
Minister of Internal Affairs of Liberia

LIBERIA

8. FACILITATING IMPLEMENTATION

7. DEVELOPING RECOMMENDATIONS

6. SETTING PRIORITIES

5. CONSULTATION AND RESEARCH

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3. IDENTIFICATION OF PEACE TEAM

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RWANDA

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FIFTEEN YEARS ON

Since the 1994 genocide of the Tutsi that killed close to one million people, tremendous efforts to rebuild the country and heal the wounds of violence have been made. The country has seen sustained economic growth over the last decade and has worked to bolster the tourism and service sectors of the economy. Parliamentary elections were held in 2008, where the majority Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) party won a landslide victory, claiming 42 of the 53 seats available. The election was commended by international observers, and in a world record, women candidates won more than 56% of the seats in the new parliament.

In spite of all efforts made by the government and the society to bring back stability and to foster development in the country, fragility remains in post-genocide Rwanda. Roughly 90% of the labor force is engaged in agriculture and more than half the country lives below the poverty line. Mistrust is still prevalent within the society. The political space is not open enough and Rwandans lament the lack of public participation in decision-making. Reconciling the past, developing an honest and effective democracy that benefits all Rwandans, and strengthening the rule of law all need to be supported if Rwanda is to continue to develop economically and socially and build a lasting peace.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

Interpeace has partnered with the Institute of Research and Dialogue for Peace (IRDP) since 2001, making Rwanda one of our oldest ongoing programmes. Our collective objective is to engage the Rwandan population and key stakeholders in the search for solutions to peacebuilding challenges related to governance mechanisms, persistent weaknesses in economic reconstruction and social cohesion.

HISTORY OF SUCCESS

In 2002, IRDP started a programme with the objective of creating a space for debate based on research and dialogue that involved Rwandans from all walks of life. From 2002 to 2008, the programme has proceeded in phases:

- Phase One (2002-2003): highlighted the major obstacles to peace;
- Phase Two (2004-2005): provided a platform for society to propose solutions that could contribute to peacebuilding; and
- Phase Three (2006-2008): set up permanent spaces of debate and facilitated the ability of Rwandans to influence political decision-makers in pursuit of the implementation of emerging peacebuilding solutions.

A key aspect of our activities in Rwanda has been the promotion of a culture of dialogue in a country where the people were muted for decades. The

Programme started by establishing Dialogue Clubs in rural areas, giving Rwandans the opportunity to discuss the obstacles to peacebuilding and the other challenges that the country and their communities face. The Programme then built on the experience of these clubs to set up other permanent platforms of debate at the national level and in secondary schools.

Towards the end of 2008, IRDP hosted a meeting of the National Group, which meets at every important step of the programme. The group is made up of more than 150 members of Rwandan society including representatives of the government, members of parliament, the judiciary, civil society, academia, the private sector and the media. IRDP presented to the National Group the findings of its research and dialogue processes over the previous two years on the following peacebuilding challenges:

- Mechanisms to reinforce power sharing;
- Mechanism to fight against arbitrary decision-making;
- Mechanisms to fight against genocide denial;
- Mechanisms to encourage job creation; and
- Mechanisms to reduce tensions regarding past Rwandan conflicts, in particular the 1946-1962 period.

The National Group gave the mandate to IRDP to bring the recommendations stemming from the 2006-2008 process into action, including the following recommendations:

- Integrate IRDP's research findings on the 1946-1962 controversial period in the school curricula;
- Institutionalization of a power sharing convention between the political parties, specifying their roles in public institutions;
- Make a thorough analysis of the law on genocide ideology in order to identify any weaknesses and to prevent possible abuse;
- Set up a National Labour Center, responsible for assessing job market needs and for suggesting education and training priorities accordingly;
- Creation of the position of an independent 'detention judge', who would have the power to visit prisons and other detention centers to ensure that detention is legal; and
- Creation of a Commission which will have the power to fight against arbitrary decisions in relation to expropriation of land and to decide on matters of public interest.

The National Group also decided that the next phase of the programme, from 2009 to 2011, should focus on the following issues:

- Mechanisms to strengthen social cohesion, with a special emphasis on the issue of "Ethnic identity and social cohesion";
- Mechanisms to reinforce public participation in democratic governance; and
- Mechanisms to develop an environment that is conducive to business and entrepreneurship.

Another important milestone of the Rwanda programme has been the construction of the TICAD Peace Centre. The center was created to enable Rwandans and others engaged in peace efforts to meet and have access to peace-related information and materials. Located in Kigali, it is the first of its kind in Rwanda and is situated near the Memorial of the Genocide as well as the Independent University of Kigali, enabling opportunities for collaboration between the three institutions. Construction on the first building has been completed and the facility was inaugurated on 3 March 2009. A second building, yet to be finished, will house the IRDP offices.

MOVING FORWARD

2009 marked the start of a new phase in the programme, taking into account the National Group's priority issues. Ethnic identity, social cohesion and participation in the democratic process are themes which lie at the core of the Rwanda's fragility. IRDP will seek to highlight these issues and submit them to public debates in order to raise people's awareness of these challenges.

“Thanks to IRDP, we’ve opened up! Our dialogue club is made up of different categories: genocide survivors, demobilized soldiers, ex-FAR soldiers and former rebels. So bringing all these people together to dialogue was not easy. We were scared to talk about our history, thinking ‘Will I be safe if I talk about it?’ Slowly people got over that and we started talking about things that others from outside the country would fear and those who were not in our clubs started being interested in the whole process.”

– Member of Cyanzarwe Dialogue Club, Northern Province



“There are citizens that do not have a framework for dialogue. Today we were able to discuss justice in front of police investigators and judges. If we continue like this, I believe that the peace and security we aspire to will eventually be achieved.”

- Participant from discussions organised by CENAP in Bubanza, 2008

CULTIVATING THE PEACE DIVIDEND

Burundi is emerging from decades of civil and ethnic conflict that stretch back to the mid-1960s. During the most violent outbreak (1993-2008), it is estimated that 300,000 people lost their lives. Following an internationally brokered peace agreement, the 2000 Arusha Peace Accord, peaceful and democratic elections took place in 2005. In 2008 the last remaining rebel group, the Palipehutu-FNL, joined the political process and agreed to demobilize its forces. But peace remains fragile with an armed population, persistent poverty and recurring political tensions.

THE PATH FORWARD

Interpeace has been working with the Burundi-based Centre of Early Warning and Conflict Prevention (CENAP) since 2006 in support of collaborative efforts to address challenges to building lasting peace. This partnership has successfully engaged more than 2,200 Burundians in identifying the key obstacles to peace. These consultations have identified over 20 key issues while at the same time bringing together people who would otherwise be reluctant to engage with each other.

A national forum selected the four most pressing obstacles to peace from the 20 identified from the consultations: disarmament of civil population, poverty and unemployment, elections

and transitional justice. The forum has mandated Interpeace and CENAP to help Burundians find their own consensus-based solutions to these issues. The forum was made up of 220 high level government, military, police, civil and religious officials along with members of the public from all regions and all political and ethnic groups.

THE FOUR MAJOR OBSTACLES TO PEACE

Disarmament of civil population: disarmament is progressing slower than expected as the compensation offered for turning in weapons has been seen as too low. Insecurity is another reason why people are reluctant to return their weapons as land-related violence and banditry continue. Issues to be addressed involve the source of the weapons, motivating the populations around disarmament initiatives, as well as reconciling disarmament policies with people's legitimate concerns regarding insecurity.

Poverty and unemployment: as one of the poorest countries in the world, with a fast growing population, economic development measures and resulting employment are in great need.

Solutions need to focus on finding obstacles to job creation and developing creative and innovative solutions to address them, especially for youth as they remain a potential source of violence and are easily recruited by militias.

Elections: political tensions continue to rise in the run-up to the 2010 elections, which include presidential, parliamentary and local contests. Regardless of the outcome of the elections, peace depends on putting mechanisms in place that ensure that both the winners and losers accept the results peacefully and that government continues to function. Historically, there are a great number of deaths after elections.

Transitional justice: the last four decades of violence has deeply wounded Burundian society which now needs to come to terms with its troubled past. To move forward effectively, local reconciliation initiatives need to be taken to the national stage. In addition, all groups of the society need to be represented as this very delicate and sensitive issue is approached.

Interpeace and CENAP will seek to find solutions to these issues through research and dialogue with Burundians across the country and from all walks of life.

THE FOUR PRIORITIES

- Disarmament of the civil population;
- Alleviating poverty and unemployment;
- Preparation for the 2010 elections and management of results; and
- Transitional justice.

BURUNDI

8. FACILITATING IMPLEMENTATION

7. DEVELOPING RECOMMENDATIONS

6. SETTING PRIORITIES

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3. IDENTIFICATION OF PEACE TEAM

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SOMALI REGION

CONTEXT

Somalia has been without an effective central government since 1991. Over the last 18 years, a series of interventions by the international community and local initiatives have failed to restore order and basic services or address the growing humanitarian crisis. It is estimated that over one million Somalis have died as a result of years of conflict, drought and famine. This protracted condition continues to plague Somali society and threaten those areas where fragile peace and functioning authorities have emerged. Today, the country is loosely divided into three semi-autonomous regions with differing levels of stability: Somaliland in the north; Puntland in the middle of the country; and South-Central Somalia.

- Since 1991, Somaliland has declared its independence from the rest of the country and has established some semblance of a functioning government and society.
- Somaliland claimed its independence from the rest of Somalia in May 1991 and remains internationally unrecognized so far. Somaliland is relatively stable and with a functioning Administration has survived both internal armed strife and political crisis over the years. Somaliland continues to move forward with a negotiated democratic process under a multi-parties'

system. Despite the prevalence of a weak economy and widespread unemployment a level of social service delivery and a growing private sector without significant international investment is emerging.

- Puntland, also autonomous, though not seeking independence, remains vulnerable to destabilization from piracy and other criminal activities in the region as well as the infiltration of Islamic militants from the south. Puntland's development as a federal unit of Somalia is set within this context. A combination of traditional wisdom and growing political elite have managed this region through political transition of parliaments and elected presidents for a period of four years. A new president and his cabinet took over the Puntland Administration in January 2009.
- South-Central Somalia has been marked by heavy fighting between pro-government forces and Islamic militants, killings of administrative officials, aid workers and civic activists as well as general lawlessness and humanitarian crises.

The lack of humanitarian access, resulting from the treacherous nature of the conflict, prevents any significant alleviation of poverty and famine. This has led to an ever increasing internal displacement of people and migration of refugees, leaving Somalis more vulnerable than ever in their history. This cycles back into new and

senseless versions of civil war, increased radicalism, regional proxy wars, violations of human rights, unattended impunities, wide-spread unemployment of the youth etc.

Both local and international action is needed to break this cycle. Preventive and pro-active collective diplomacy, as well as coordinated practical support for incremental peacebuilding, state building and recovery processes is obvious. The lessons learned and especially the mistakes repeated can shed light on objective regional and international interventions with the necessary checks and balances. The strengths demonstrated by the nascent and seriously under-capacitated institutions of Somaliland and Puntland have demonstrated their ability to repel incursions and mitigate political crisis. Genuine and targeted investment in these two regions and efforts to replicate their successes in the regions of South-Central Somalia will deter radicalism and set an agenda for a long and positive growth and stability phase for the Somali people.

In summary, Somalia provides a wide variety of challenges to building lasting peace.

8. FACILITATING IMPLEMENTATION

7. DEVELOPING RECOMMENDATIONS

6. SETTING PRIORITIES

5. CONSULTATION AND RESEARCH

4. DESIGN OF STRATEGY

3. IDENTIFICATION OF PEACE TEAM

2. EXPLORATION

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PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

In this difficult environment, Interpeace has been active since 1996, originally in Puntland, later expanding activities to Somaliland in 1999 and South-Central Somalia in 2000. Interpeace works in conjunction with three partners across the separate regions. In 2009, our partners launched the Pillars of Peace Programme, building upon previous achievements of the Dialogue for Peace programme. The objective of the programme is to advance and underpin the consolidation of peace throughout the Somali region through consensus oriented and integrated approaches to statebuilding and peacebuilding.

OUR PARTNERS

- The Academy for Peace (APD) in Somaliland: democratization, social reconciliation and decentralization.
- The Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC) in Puntland: democratization, decentralization as well as security and rule of law (with a sub-component on social reconciliation).
- The Center for Research and Dialogue (CRD) in South-Central Somalia: governance and decentralization, political and social reconciliation, civil society and business community engagement.

The three partners are now conducting an inclusive research and dialogue process aimed at finding key issues for each pillar that will be addressed at a later stage in the programme. The use of participatory action research helps to draw on the resources of the Somalis to solve their own problems. By fostering collective and community based ownership of peacebuilding, our partners will ensure that the consolidation of peace and reconciliation is cemented into state reconstruction processes.

In addition, our partners are working on a democratization programme with the objective of providing all Somalis with the opportunity to participate through democratic processes in the governance and development of the Somali Region. Furthermore, the programme focuses on enhancing Somalis' understanding of and commitment to their society and its governance. The programme seeks to achieve the following outcomes to strengthen the culture of peace and democracy in the Somali Region:

- A transparent and credible voter registration system; and
- Transparent and credible elections and referendums.

Our work is viewed by many organizations as unique, offering deep and relevant insights into the contextual dynamics of the Somalis.

Interpeace provides its views and analysis to organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Saferworld, the National Democratic Institute (NDI), International Republican Institute (IRI), Oxfam-Novib, Co-operation for the Development of Emerging Countries (COSPE), the Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA). In addition, Interpeace engages its donors in policy debates, programmatic decision-making, periodic updates and dialogue regarding our work in the region through the Pillars Support Group.

With an established presence in the Somali Region of over 12 years, Interpeace and its partner organizations have been able to demonstrate continued relevance, resilience, and ability to translate dialogue into action in the interest of the wider Somali community. Each of the partners has been able to build and sustain a neutral political space through which they can foster dialogue, and discover new and relevant ways to build the pillars of peace.

SOMALILAND

The situation in Somaliland, in the past a relatively stable region, has deteriorated. With presidential elections postponed three times, the political situation in Somaliland is in its deepest crisis since it embraced democracy in early 2000.

APD's recent successes include:

- Supporting the voter registration process over the last 18 months through wide application of the Audio Visual Unit on civic education and through significant background technical advice according to the APD/National Electoral Commission (NEC) Memorandum of Understanding;
- Enhancing youth's role in democratization, including a civic education; and
- Capacity building to support defined roles and responsibilities of local and central administrations with a focus on land management and revenue collection.

PUNTLAND

The political situation in Puntland is both sensitive and prospective as well. Failure to capitalise on the democratization process by previous administrations has called into question the achievement of this important development objective. There are also fears that heavy fighting in the south might undermine peace and stability in the north of the region, as refugees from Mogadishu and south central regions are fleeing to Puntland.

Following the recent deterioration in security in Puntland, and in consultation with the stakeholders, PDRC is giving specific attention to the security sector to provide guidance on security sector reform and rule of law and support for coordination on security plans amongst different constituencies.

The PDRC has succeeded in achieving:

- Public mobilization and sensitization on key issues relating to the Puntland Democratization process, including a Puntland constitutional review;
- Support for women and youth's engagement in peacebuilding including engagement in reconciliation initiatives; and
- Focusing specific attention on the security sector to provide guidance on security sector reform and rule of law and support for coordination on security plans amongst different constituencies.

SOUTH-CENTRAL SOMALIA

The political, security and humanitarian situation in South-Central Somalia has sharply deteriorated since May 2009. Pro-government and extremist opposition forces, led by the Al-Shaabab and Hizbul Islam groups, have been engaged in heavy fighting in the region and in Mogadishu in particular.

The region is widely recognized as being in its most acute phase of civil war since the collapse of the state, with fragmented alliances of heavily armed groups vying for territorial control, the targeting of civic leaders, peace activists and aid workers, and virtually no way to address the escalating humanitarian needs. The volatile political-security dynamics and attendant economic crisis is impacting the relatively stable and peaceful region of Puntland and has ripple effects in Somaliland as well as in neighbouring countries.

The CRD has succeeded in undertaking:

- The successful resolution of a series of community based reconciliation processes in different regions, including the Mudug Galgaduud peace process; and
- Facilitation of the historic formation of the Bay Business Community.

PEACE MAPPING RESEARCH

Peace Mapping research was undertaken on 11 peace processes published in 5 volumes. The research examines some of the key Somali led processes since 1991. Additionally, it provides an overview of the internationally mediated peace processes since 1991 and examines three important conferences in detail.

The study illustrates the very different nature of, and contradictions between, internationally sponsored peace initiatives in Somalia and peace processes led by Somalis. Somali led processes have a depth and breadth that is lacking in internationally led processes, as reflected in the sustainability of the outcomes.

The key premise of the study is that instead of viewing Somalia as a 'fragile' or 'collapsed' state that can be rebuilt through foreign aid, a more productive starting point is a deeper understanding of the actual context. As the Peace Mapping research illustrates, local peace processes have been a distinctive feature of the Somali region since the state collapsed. They have the legitimacy and authenticity based on public participation. In the absence of government, these peace processes have played a critical role in local conflict management and governance. In many cases they have led to the restoration of law and order in Somaliland and Puntland, and to the de-escalation and mitigation of conflict in South-Central Somalia.

2010 FOCUS AREAS

Throughout the programme the partners will monitor the political context and the social reconciliation process. Our three partners are in the mapping phase of the Pillars of Peace Programme. Through dialogue, key issues within each of the pillars are being identified and researched. By the beginning of 2010 each of them will gather key stakeholders for each of the three Pillars at a Zonal Group Meeting. The participants will be asked to validate the outcomes of the pillar mapping, select and prioritize the key entry points.

The second and main phase of the Pillars of Peace programme will then be launched with the establishment of working groups, composed of experts and people directly concerned by each of the entry points selected by the Zonal Group. The working groups, through further analysis and inputs from dialogue forums, will then present solutions to the Zonal Group to discuss and agree upon.

In addition, particular focus will be put on the active participation of women, youth and minorities at every stage of the process.

CHALLENGES TO PEACE

As identified by the consultations:

- Recurring cycle of failed peace processes based on power-sharing, factional splintering coupled with neglect of the needs of the Somali people;
- Deteriorating security and emergence of powerful militias engaged in lucrative marine piracy and kidnapping of internationals in Puntland;
- Recurring drought;
- Potential instability due to upcoming elections of Somaliland; and
- Possible infiltration of Islamist radicals in the north.

Women and youth in focus. Women and youth constitute two marginalized groups in Somalia. Women face particular challenges in the Somali patriarchal lineage system. They are poorly represented in decision-making processes and their access to social services is insufficient. Women's increased involvement in trade appears to reflect the economic necessity of being the breadwinner of the family where the civil conflict has often disrupted family systems. In addition, the poor security environment prevailing in much of South-Central Somalia for the past 18 years leaves girls and women vulnerable to gender-based violence and young men to recruitment into the armed conflict. While the youth represent the future and possibilities of change, they are also largely excluded from mainstream political and clan dynamics and **decision-making processes.**

João Boavida,
Executive Director,
Center of Studies
for Peace and
Development
Timor-Leste

INTERPEACE LOCAL PARTNERS IN ASIA

TIMOR-LESTE

Programme of Research and Dialogue
for Peace (PRDP), currently hosted
by the Center of Studies for Peace and
Development (CEPAD)



THE SEEDS OF PEACE

Historically resistant to outside domination, the Province of Aceh, the westernmost province of Indonesia has maintained an uneasy relationship with the Indonesian state over the years. This has resulted in on and off armed conflict since the 1970s.

Attempts to resolve the conflict culminated in a Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in 2003. This agreement soon broke down and preparations for a new peace process and talks between the parties started again in 2004. Mediated by a team led by the former Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari, and outgoing Chair of the Interpeace Governing Council, the Government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka – GAM) signed a historic Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 15 August 2005 in Helsinki. This was followed by the establishment of the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM), mandated to monitor the initial implementation of key elements set out in the MoU.

The AMM formally concluded its mission in mid-December 2006, a few days after successful provincial and district elections in Aceh. Following its conclusion, Interpeace established a joint peacebuilding programme in late 2006 – the Indonesian Peace institute (IPI) / Interpeace Aceh Programme (IIAP). The programme's aim was to continue facilitation of the MoU implementation meetings between the signatory parties, and to facilitate dialogue at various levels in the Province as a contribution to consolidating lasting peace in Aceh.

INTERPEACE HAS CONCLUDED ACTIVITIES IN INDONESIA

After three years of work in Aceh, Interpeace concluded its operations in the region in June 2009.

The Interpeace-Indonesian Peace Institute Aceh Programme (IIAP) made a significant contribution to the consolidation of peace in Aceh.

It was successful in bringing the signatory parties of the peace accord together in regular round-table meetings to discuss unresolved issues following the closure of the AMM. The various MoU Roundtable Meetings, convened and facilitated by IIAP, addressed important issues and helped pave the way to free and fair provincial elections in April 2009.

In addition to the Roundtables, the programme has also put in place a network of field facilitators. Posted throughout the province, the facilitators have contributed to both reducing tensions and addressing obstacles to sustainable peace in the province.

AREAS OF SUCCESS

The programme helped to defuse some of the major sources of conflict. Some of the key issues that the MoU Roundtables helped to address included:

- Coming to an agreement on the naming of political parties acceptable to both sides;
- Permitting the establishment of regionally-based political parties;
- Discussing military and police conduct and behavior;
- Organization and management of the 2009 provincial electoral process; and
- Resolving differences between central and provincial perspectives with regard to laws, regulations and policies.

“Peace processes are never linear and the protagonists are generally extraordinary people who do extraordinary things. The Aceh peace process is no different. While the role of Interpeace has come to an end, the process will certainly continue in other forms. We are proud to have been able to support the process at crucial moments to help keep it on track. Interpeace would like to thank all the individuals and institutions for their support and input into the achievements the programme has made over the last three years.”

Scott M. Weber, Director-General of Interpeace

TIMOR-LESTE

8. FACILITATING IMPLEMENTATION

7. DEVELOPING RECOMMENDATIONS

6. SETTING PRIORITIES

5. CONSULTATION AND RESEARCH

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3. IDENTIFICATION OF PEACE TEAM

2. EXPLORATION

1. MONITORING

THE PATH FROM INDEPENDENCE

Bearing a legacy of more than 400 years of Portuguese colonization and a subsequent 23 years of Indonesian rule, Timor-Leste's 2002 independence came at a very high price. In the three years leading up to independence, nearly 70% of the country's infrastructure was destroyed and 75% of its population was displaced. Under Indonesian rule, it is estimated that more than 200,000 people were killed, roughly a third of the population.

Since independence, sporadic political violence and dim economic prospects have led to further instability, which is kept in check by a UN Peacekeeping force. In early 2008, an assassination attempt by renegade soldiers against the President and the Prime Minister failed, but added to the level of mistrust.

Timor-Leste benefits from significant offshore oil and gas fields, which are under joint development with Australia. In 2005 the legislature created a Petroleum Fund to preserve the country's oil wealth for future generations. The hope is that this wealth can be used to rebuild the country and help break the cycle of violence and poverty that has plagued Timor-Leste for too long.

A STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS

Since 2006, Interpeace has been working with the Centre of Studies for Peace and Development (CEPAD) on the Programme of Research and Dialogue for Peace (PRDP). By using facilitated dialogue, the programme is enabling Timorese from all sectors and levels of society to collectively identify priority issues of concern, understand the origins and dynamics of these concerns and then to address them in a non-violent and sustainable way.

Over the last 18 months facilitated workshops and consultations were held across the country involving 700 people from all sectors of society. The 30 'burning issues' that came from this work were discussed at the National Forum in August 2009. At this meeting 200 representatives of the government, opposition and non-governmental organizations identified the four most pressing issues to address. This action was hailed as major step forward for the country.

TOP FOUR OBSTACLES TO PEACE

- Promotion of individual and party interests over the national interest;
- The lack of a common narrative of the history of the resistance and the occupation;
- The ineffective formal judicial system and the culture of impunity; and
- Corruption, collusion and nepotism.

LOOKING AHEAD

In 2010, the programme will focus on engaging Timorese in research and dialogue on the key obstacles to peace and ways to develop solutions to these obstacles. Activities will include:

- Designing strategies to address each problem through cooperation among key stakeholders;
- Maintaining two-way communication between people throughout the country and decision-makers to prevent destructive rumours; and
- Encouraging self-reliance and problem-solving at the local level.

"CEPAD is reducing the load on my shoulders by consolidating peace through such an effective programme".

President Ramos-Horta at the April 2009 inauguration of CEPAD's new office



CREDIT: JAN BANNING/PANOS

Spyros Christou
& Ahmet Sozen
Co-Directors of
'Cyprus 2015'



INTERPEACE LOCAL PARTNERS IN EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST





“Given the support the Cyprus 2015 Initiative receives from the leaders of the two communities, I am optimistic that it could have a positive impact on the efforts aiming to the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem.”

– Alexander Downer, Special Adviser of the UN Secretary-General for Cyprus

“The Cyprus 2015 initiative is important as it contributes to furthering the understanding of the Cyprus problem. It also effectively contributes to all the efforts in finding a solution both at the political level as well as at the civil society level. The project team brings together outstanding scientists from both communities.”

– Androulla Kaminara, Head of the European Commission Representation in Cyprus

TAKING A FRESH LOOK AT A FROZEN CONFLICT

The Cyprus conflict remains one of the long-lasting unresolved issues of the international community. This conflict has cost both the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots immensely, in terms of lives, orphaned children, economic loss and psychological destruction. The events that led to the de facto division of the island in 1974 continue to be the subject of intense debate on and off the island, while the Cyprus issue has been addressed over the past four decades by dozens of UN Security Council resolutions and countless conflict-resolution efforts that thus far have proved unable to resolve the problem.

In 2008 a new round of direct peace talks was initiated between the Greek Cypriot leader Demetris Christofias and Turkish Cypriot leader Mehmet Ali Talat. The aim of this process is to reach an agreement for the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem. This process however takes place in an environment of pronounced mistrust between the two communities. One of the greatest challenges ahead is to ensure that any resolution of the conflict dividing the island enjoys broad societal ownership, unlike previous attempts. Both communities need to be prepared for a solution, understanding the challenges and also the benefits it will bring.

MOVING TOWARDS A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT

In this framework, Interpeace has been working since 2006 through the Joint Programme Unit for UN/Interpeace Initiatives (JPU) and in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme – Action for Cooperation and Trust programme.

In May of 2009, the JPU helped launch a new programme, called Cyprus 2015, which seeks to play an active role in finding solutions to the Cyprus conflict. With political and written support from both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaderships, Cyprus 2015 seeks to:

- Engage all stakeholders including the leadership, broad civil society and the general public, through the media;
- Be a locally owned project, designed and managed entirely by Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots while drawing on best practices from around the world;
- Go beyond bi-communal issues and address lack of trust and understanding, as well as the healing of the internal rifts within each community; and
- Involve all groups and ‘schools of thought’ within each community, clearly going beyond those traditionally supporting peace.

The activities of Cyprus 2015 will include public opinion polls, focus groups, interviews with leading personalities, commissioned academic research, stakeholder panels, video documentaries and policy proposals.

CYPRUS 2015 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the initiative is to contribute towards a sustainable settlement of the Cyprus Problem through polling, focus groups, objective research and respectful dialogue between all relevant societal and political stakeholders, in a way that complements the peace efforts on the island. Targeted objectives include:

- A better informed public debate that relies on more objective and de-politicized information;
- More fluid channels of communication between the leadership and the general public;
- A better informed policy-making process;
- Improved awareness, understanding and trust between the two communities; and
- An increased level of the general public’s engagement and mobilization towards more dialogue and understanding both within and between the two communities.

CYPRUS





SPREADING THE DIALOGUE

The situation in Israel needs little introduction. Decades of violence and failed peace initiatives have left public opinion within Israel sharply divided on key issues related to peace. In the past, international efforts have focused on those in Israel who were already involved in the process of looking for a peaceful solution. However, it is increasingly clear that previously sidelined groups must be brought into the peace process if the peace is to last.

A BASE 4 DISCUSSION

The programme in Israel is focusing on just this. Implemented through the Joint Programme Unit for United Nations/Interpeace Initiatives (JPU), Base 4 Discussion (B4D) has been working since September 2004 to bring these groups into a facilitated debate about the long-term visions on the geopolitical future of the region.

GROUPS TO BRING INTO THE DIALOGUE

- The Traditional Religious population
- The Palestinian Arab citizens of Israel
- The Religious Zionist (the Settlers & pro-settlers)
- The Russian population within Israel
- The Youth (the next generation)

Exciting results have come out of the B4D work that has taken place over the 18 months. Recent focus has been on two groups - the Palestinian Arab citizens of Israel and the Traditional-Religious population.

WORKING WITH THE LEADERS OF TOMORROW

The mid-level leadership of today will be the top level leaders of tomorrow. They are also those that have both the direct influence at the grass roots level of their communities and at the higher leadership levels. With the active involvement of mid-level leadership from these previously excluded groups, B4D is having a significant impact today as it works with the top leaders of tomorrow.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

For the first time, all the different sectors of the Palestinian minority were involved in a dialogue process. Facilitated by a female Palestinian Arab B4D staff member, it resulted in a pro-active declaration of principles known as the 'Future Vision' document which has a 20 year horizon. It includes the agreed positions on the delicate subjects such as:

- The relationship with the State and the Jewish society;
- Economic and developmental growth, land and housing; and
- Culture and education.

The 'Future Vision' document has been credited with re-launching national debate on the nature of the relationship of the State and Jewish society with the Palestinian Arab indigenous minority. It has also opened channels of communication with political authorities, political groups and Jewish society in general, for constructive consideration and debate of these issues.

The B4D is also working within the Traditional-Religious population through the SHAS social movement and political party. B4D has achieved the buy-in from the SHAS spiritual and political leadership with the blessing of Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, for an educational program. This is exposing the mid-level leadership (Rabbis, Mayors and political and social activists) to the history of the conflict, past peace initiatives and to different solutions to the conflict. Key is also the English and mediation training as it will enable members of this community to participate in future peace negotiations.

Over the years more influential organizations and individuals have asked for B4D's assistance in approaching the marginalized groups they operate with. Some recent examples include Governments, UNSCO, the Elders, the Geneva Initiative and SHATIL.

2010 AND BEYOND

Other marginalized groups, have requested to collaborate with B4D. The most recent case is the Religious Zionism (the Settlers and pro-settlers community). The programme will also include the Russian population within Israel. This group represents more than 1/6th of the Jewish population in Israel and has become more politically influential since the elections of 2009. With this they have become even more influential so the programme will seek to encourage them to consider the different solutions to the current situation.

ELDERS MEET TO DISCUSS YOUTH AND PEACE

An independent group of eminent global leaders known as The Elders were able to meet the spiritual leadership of the SHAS party under the B4D programme in the summer of 2009. This meeting was part of The Elders' programme as they work around the world offering their collective influence and experience to support peace.

The Elders' delegation included former Presidents Jimmy Carter, Fernando Henrique Cardoso and Mary Robinson, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Gro Brundtland, a former Prime Minister of Norway, Ela Bhatt, former Member of the Indian Parliament, and the Elders Chief Executive Officer, Mrs. Mabel van Oranje.

The Elders met with Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, a politically influential spiritual leader, the figurehead for a major religious political party, the SHAS party at his home. Also in attendance was Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs Eli Yishai, who is the chairman of SHAS. The group found many shared aspects. Rabbi Ovadia too, is an Elder with weight and authority among so many of his people. Like the Elders, he believes in educating young people, both Israelis and Palestinians, for peace. They all agreed that children bred on hatred are destined to hate in the future as well, and this cycle must be stopped by encouraging education for peace and tolerance in both sides to the conflict.

ISRAEL



PALESTINE

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A DIFFICULT ENVIRONMENT

The Israeli war in Gaza in early 2009 combined with the in-fighting between the two major political factions in Palestine, Fatah and Hamas, have taken a devastating toll on Palestinian society. In this environment political, social or economic progress has been difficult to achieve. Interpeace has been active in moving past these challenges and working with local partners to identify and overcome the main obstacles to peace.

TOWARDS A COMMON AND PEACEFUL VISION FOR PALESTINE

Interpeace, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, has been active in Palestine since 2004. After initial successes and the contribution to the formulation of the Prisoner's Document in 2006, the situation has been challenging in recent years due to internal divisions and an intensification of the occupation.

Nonetheless, the team has been successful in offering safe spaces for intra-Palestinian dialogue where the social tissue of society is being strengthened and issues of local importance are being discussed. This work is being done through the Interpeace programme, Mustakbalna, that seeks to develop a common and peaceful vision for Palestine.

The programme activities are coming together now in such a way that Mustakbalna can shift its focus to include issues of national importance. Mustakbalna will be fostering discussions amongst key sectors of Palestinian society – ex-prisoners, youth and village, camp, municipal and regional leaders – on issues that are key to the future of a peaceful Palestine.

As all Interpeace programmes, Mustakbalna is managed and implemented by a team of local peacebuilders.

RECENT SUCCESSES

Among the successes of Mustakbalna over the past year, its work with youth, ex-detainees and local communities stands out.

- Ex-detainees: Mustakbalna has continued to engage with ex-detainees, focusing on their views on how best to contribute to ending the crisis of division between Palestinian parties. Many political prisoners, respected for their contribution to the struggle for independence, have a great potential to affect the political scene.
- Youth: The programme has established dedicated youth working groups in Hebron, Jenin and Ramallah to address immediate priorities for each group and the national needs for youth in general. In addition to individual and group meetings, Mustakbalna held four

national workshops discussing the roles and responsibilities of youth within Palestinian society.

- Local communities: Mustakbalna has continued its efforts to enable social and economic revitalisation throughout the West Bank by organizing community activities, encouraging educational reform, protecting the environment and agriculture and preventing lawlessness.

THE ROAD AHEAD

The foundation of trust that has been built up by the Mustakbalna team over the course of the last few years can now support an expansion of the focus of attention from local to national issues. It is impossible however to dissociate Mustakbalna's plan of work from the context in which it operates. Major shifts in the social and political landscape are common. These are difficult to plan for and often have major impacts on the attitudes of working group participants.

While progress will be hesitant and non-linear, achieving full consensus on the key national issues is, and will remain, an elusive target. Mustakbalna expects to make a substantive contribution to allowing Palestinians to develop a common understanding of the issues that divide them. In parallel, Mustakbalna will re-engage, prudently, in Gaza.

Ana Glenda Tager,
Regional Director
for Latin America



INTERPEACE LOCAL PARTNERS IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

YOUTH GANGS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

- Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales de Guatemala (ICCPG) (Guatemala)
- FESPAD (El Salvador)
- Centro de formación y orientación Padre Palacios (El Salvador)
- Unidos por la Vida (Honduras)
- Organización JHA-JA (Honduras)
- CIPRODEH (Honduras)

HAITI

To be confirmed

GUATEMALA (FOSS)

- Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales (ASIES)
- Asociación para el Estudio y Promoción de la Seguridad Democrática (SEDEM)
- Centro de Estudios de Guatemala (CEG)
- Fundación Myrna Mack (FMM)
- Incidencia Democrática (IDEM)
- Instituto de Enseñanza para el Desarrollo Sostenible (IEPADES)
- Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales de Guatemala (ICCPG)
- Universidad Rafael Landívar (URL)



A TROUBLED PAST

Despite the 1996 peace agreement that brought the 36-year long civil war in Guatemala to an end, the country still suffers from high levels of violence, corruption, drug trafficking, organized crime and an ineffective criminal justice system. Guatemala has one of the highest per capita homicide rates in the world, and violence has impacted nearly every family in the country.

The lack of a clear and effective strategy for combating, preventing and mitigating the violence, keeps the security institutions in a permanent stalemate. The government's decision to promote a National Agreement for Security and Justice Progress in April 2009 is the only concrete strategy in place today. At the same time, the National Congress is politically polarized and has seen a number of corruption scandals severely damage its image and institutional credibility within the country.

ADDRESSING CRITICAL SECURITY ISSUES

The Interpeace programme in Guatemala, "Forum of Social Organizations Specialized in the Field of Security" (FOSS) maintains a permanent presence in Guatemala's Congress. Through it, civil society organizations specialized in security provide additional knowledge and technical assistance on specific issues and lobby for the necessary legislation.

Over the past five years FOSS has proved to be a key player on the topic of security issues and is a model example of coordination between the State and civil society. This collaboration has resulted in several pieces of legislation that address critical security issues including: the National Security System Law; Arms and Ammunition Law; Public Information Access Law; Law against Sexual Violence; Law against Human Trafficking and Exploitation; the legislative package proposed by CICIG; the Nominating Commissions' Regulating Law; and the Private Security Services and Enterprises Regulating Law.

The overall aims of the programme are to:

- Jointly promote and collaborate with the reform processes and to strengthen the security sector in Guatemala, in compliance with the Peace Accords;
- Promote inter-institutional collaboration, interaction and articulation capacities between civil society and the State;
- Develop essential specializations in critical security areas for the State; and
- Promotion of institutional strengthening of member organizations.

SUCCESS THROUGH COLLABORATION

More than twenty laws related to security, which have been discussed or approved as a direct consequence of the Peace Accords, have been developed with the technical support or advice of FOSS.

The Framework Law of the National Security System approved in 2008 represents an important achievement for FOSS. Born out of a civil society initiative and lobbied for heavily by FOSS, the Framework Law establishes the legal parameters from which the effective modernization and transparency of the security sector can be achieved. This, in turn, will strengthen the capacity of the state to address its challenging security agenda.

All FOSS activities are based on the principles of democratic security. This represents a significant challenge within societies characterized by repressive and authoritarian behaviors. These challenges increase significantly in the face of violence, drug trafficking and organized crime.

THE ROAD AHEAD

Conscious of its strategic relevance, FOSS has started defining a financial plan for its economic, programmatic and operative sustainability, which will be finalized before 2010.

"The establishment of the Security Advisory Council and the support it gets from the project on 'Strengthening Civil Society Organizations' (FOSS) that gathers around it the majority of civil society organizations with expertise in security issues, represents a clear example of how it is possible to obtain positive consensus results between state officials and civil society. It is hoped that there will be continuity in the effort to promote the strengthening and specialization of civil society, so that they can continue developing proposals and thus collaborate with the state authorities."

— *Final report of the UN Verification Mission in Guatemala*

GUATEMALA

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VIOLENCE IN THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE

Over the past year, violence and general insecurity has increased in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras – a region known as the Northern Triangle in Central America. This is the result of a number of influences which these three countries share after years of internal strife and conflict:

- The spread of organized crime from drug, arms and human trafficking;
- The proliferation of youth gangs;
- Ineffective criminal justice systems; and
- A torn social fabric.

To date, the governments in the region have responded with harsh tactics, particularly when it comes to youth gangs. Often the gangs are blamed for the majority of the crime and violence, and mass arrests of youth as well as extra-judicial killings are not uncommon. So far, these repressive measures have met with little success.

More recently, some authorities have shown a willingness to try other solutions, including proposals by civil society and international cooperation to confront youth violence through the development and promotion of public policies on youth violence prevention.

The political and security situations in the three countries vary greatly from each other. In El Salvador, a new government was elected that

expressed its intention to implement violence prevention and containment programmes as well as rehabilitation programmes for those in jail. In Guatemala the murder of public bus drivers, youngsters and women has continued unabated. And in Honduras, President Manuel Zelaya was ousted by a military coup and the political situation remains unstable.

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

In order to address some of the root causes of youth violence in this region, Interpeace established a programme that is both national and regional in scope and that focuses on identifying solutions and lobbying for their implementation. The programme, known as POLJUVE, or Public Policies for the Prevention of Youth Violence, is an umbrella group that provides support to local organizations in these countries that want to strengthen civil society's capacity to confront this issue.

The programme aims to reduce youth violence through an integrated and holistic approach that goes to the root of problem by addressing the structural causes of violence, its specific manifestations and the re-establishment of social relations among the different elements of society that are involved and affected by youth violence.

At the regional level, the programme offers technical assistance to the Youth Violence Prevention Commission of the Central American Integration System (SICA).

At the national level and in local communities the programme intervenes in the places most affected by youth violence and youth gang proliferation. In these areas, Interpeace conducts research and facilitates neutral and independent inter-sector dialogue in order to achieve an in depth understanding of the problem of youth violence and fund sustainable solutions for it.

PROGRAMME SUCCESSES

POLJUVE has concluded identification and analysis of key groups and individuals to start the dialogue process in each country. This includes:

- A detailed report on youth violence and gangs for each country;
- Working meetings with key individuals involved in youth violence; and
- Sharing the detailed reports on youth violence with working groups within each country.

On a regional level, the "Framework Agreement for Functional Collaboration between Interpeace and the Central American Integration System (SICA)" was signed in June of 2009. The agreement covers collaboration between SICA and Interpeace on ways to address youth gang violence across Central America. SICA is an international organization that is made up of the Republics of El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama.

Its purpose is to bring integration to Central America so that it becomes a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development.

MOVING FORWARD

The focus for 2010 will be on:

- Establishing dialogue spaces in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to debate youth violence and formulate public policy proposals for its prevention;
- Conducting exploratory research in Nicaragua and Haiti regarding youth violence and prevention programmes, and research regarding gender relations and life history of former gang members in Central America; and
- Setting up the Juvenile Penal Justice Observatory.

The programme's approach will vary across the region. In El Salvador the programme is taking advantage of the new government's willingness to tackle youth violence problems with an integrated and preventive approach. In Guatemala, programme activities have been partially delayed due to the constant change of the authorities responsible for security and social issues. In Honduras, all programme activities have been virtually stopped as a consequence of the military coup, and a new intervention strategy during the political crisis has been defined.

YOUTH GANGS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

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HAITI

A TROUBLED HISTORY

A brutal dictatorship followed by twenty years of instability has taken its toll. The political, social and economic situations in Haiti have all suffered. 2008 also saw four successive hurricanes ravage the island within one month. 80% of the population continues to live on less than two dollars a day and the country is heavily reliant on foreign aid. Since 2004, a United Nations peacekeeping force has been in place to ensure security and protect human rights. In addition, the country is susceptible to the influence of organized crime. Drug trafficking and money laundering take advantage of ineffective governance and an unreliable judicial system.

OUR WORK SO FAR

Interpeace began exploring the possibility of establishing a presence in Haiti in the summer of 2007. Since then, we have been conducting exploratory activities that have included consulting with all levels of society across the country. Similar to our experience in Central America and other Caribbean countries, youth unemployment is a major potential source of violence, and proves to be a sector of society which can be easily manipulated.

The programme is currently in the 'Identification of Peace Team' and 'Design of Strategy' phases. During the 'Identification' stage, we conduct

consecutive consultation rounds with as broad a network as possible to identify a small group of individuals or institutions in which all groups can place their trust. This phase can take up to two years but it is absolutely essential in building a lasting peace.

In the 'Design and Strategy' phase, the local team then adapts the Interpeace methodology and approach to the particular political context, culture and social dynamic of their own society. A strategy for peacebuilding is developed by the local peace team, together with Interpeace. The programme is now formally launched and a local institutional structure to house the programme has been identified. This will help build a local identity for the initiative.

Without committed efforts to improve the basic living conditions of the population, disaffected youth and other groups will be available to be recruited into violence.

IN 2010 THE FOCUS TO BE ON YOUTH

It is the youth of Haiti that hold the key to catalytic change. Right now there is a generation gap between them and the leadership of the country, who are no longer in touch with them and have outdated ideas. Furthermore, it is this young generation that have the energy and drive to tackle the fast changing conditions that Haitians have to deal with.

The Interpeace programme in Haiti will focus on this younger generation as the catalyst for change and the leaders of tomorrow.

The programme will look to determine and understand the potential root causes of youth violence and delinquency in the country which could compromise the current delicate and relative stability, and to propose the mechanisms to avoid violence in the future. The programme will also cover the issues of gender and the role of the urban environment. Importantly it will look at how to establish mechanisms of cooperation with the government, and civil society to address the causes of violence. This will be done while tapping into the experiences and lessons learnt from the other Interpeace programmes across the region.

The aim is that in the long-run a new leadership will emerge from a process of dynamic cooperation, collaboration and a new atmosphere of trust. A process of constructive dialogue around current and potential public policies will lead to new, legitimate, solid and technically sound public policies that will help address the issue of youth violence in the future while respecting human rights.

The work in Haiti will not only benefit the country but also the region as it will feed into the regional youth gangs programme that is seeking to take a broader approach to addressing youth violence, and youth gangs.

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LEARNING AND THEMATIC PROGRAMMES

Koenraad Van Brabant,
Head of Reflective
Practice and Learning



CONSTITUTION BUILDING PROGRAMME

“There is little institutionalized knowledge about the process of making constitutions. This is in contrast to the much more developed elections field. We, in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, are conscious of this gap in our institutional resources, in particular because of the critical nature of the task. I was therefore pleased to see from Interpeace a project which would develop a handbook, resource library and website that would assist in filling this current peacebuilding gap.”

— Jean-Marie Guéhenno, former Under Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, UN

MEETING A GAP IN PEACEBUILDING PRACTICE

In the past, the constitution building process was seen as something done behind closed doors with little public involvement or input. A broadly accepted constitution is one of the foundations for sustainable peace. Today the process of developing a new constitution can be an integral part of a country's transition from war to peace, as long as it is a participatory process, includes conflict resolution, reconciliation, consensus building, increases legitimacy and contributes to sustainable peace.

SUPPORTING CONSTITUTION BUILDERS

The constitution building process can be highly complex, but best practice sharing is limited. The goal of this programme is to promote peace building by enhancing the capacity of national constitution builders, their local advisors and international partners. The design, implementation and support of constitution building processes that ultimately develop and strengthen democratic institutions are all areas that are covered by the programme.

OUR PARTNERS

Interpeace has partnered with International IDEA on the creation of the website resource center “ConstitutionNet.org” as well as the holding of consultative workshops on key constitutional issues with practitioners from all regions, in particular the South. To ensure the constitution building tools we develop are widely disseminated and improve practice in the field, we are also firming up a partnership with the United Nations and developing a network of regional partners and constitution building practitioners from across the globe. Interpeace is also grateful for the valuable in-kind assistance it has received from the law firm, Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton.

MAKING THE KNOWLEDGE ACCESSIBLE AND IMPROVING PRACTICE

To support constitution builders globally, the Constitution Building Programme has focused on delivering the following resources:

- Constitution Building Handbook and Tools – to date, the development of a handbook of options on constitution building processes, six issue papers on key constitutional issues that were identified as major gaps during the consultative workshops and three in-depth reports on lessons learned from leading constitution building practitioners;

- ConstitutionNet.org – a global web-based resource centre that includes a wide range of constitution building tools, a network of practitioners; news on constitution building, an events board and a virtual library containing more than 3,000 items;
- Consultative Workshops – to date, a series of eight workshops have been held with leading practitioners from primarily the South; and
- Advisory and Capacity Building Services – these have been provided to not only Interpeace's field teams working on constitution building but also to the United Nations and other actors/institutions who request our assistance.

THE FOCUS FOR 2010

Formally launching and further developing the components of ConstitutionNet.org including the further development of constitution building tools as well as our advice and capacity building services to the field.

WHY REFLECTIVE PRACTICE AT INTERPEACE?

Fifteen years of efforts to build lasting peace around the world adds up to a lot of collective experience. At Interpeace, a priority has always been to reflect on our experience, identify what can and must be learned from it, and document it in ways that make it easily accessible and usable in our ongoing work. At the same time we also need to learn from the experiences of others, and share with them our own learnings. We refer to this as 'reflective practice' rather than the more common term of 'knowledge management', to signal that the real challenge is that of application and not just a simple transfer of knowledge.

SUPPORT FOR INTERNAL LEARNING

Over the past year, our programmes on youth and violence in Central America and a new national programme in Liberia required foundational learning for our new colleagues.

Other learning opportunities focused on ongoing programmes as they prepared for specific tasks and challenges. This included activities such as the consolidation of the results of the participatory research that had been conducted in Burundi, Timor-Leste and Guinea-Bissau. Support was also provided to the teams in terms of how the public presentation of the results should be done in Burundi and Timor-Leste. Specific skill-training for the

teams focused on facilitation techniques and practice.

Cross-team learning where practitioners can directly exchange with other frontline peacebuilders in another country has also continued, with working visits by colleagues from Timor-Leste to Guinea Bissau and colleagues from Liberia visiting Rwanda.

The visit to Rwanda exposed us to potential challenges and possible solutions to address some issues we are encountering as we roll out our work nationally across Liberia. This horizontal learning visit provided an opportunity to share our experiences, established contacts and generate links between the two programmes for advice and mentoring. We have been able to rapidly convert and adapt what we learnt to action on the ground.' Jimmy Shilue, Interpeace Programme Coordinator for Liberia.

STRATEGIC REVIEWS AND EVALUATIONS

We remain committed to external reviews and evaluations of our programmes. Over the past twelve months an external review of the programme in Aceh was finalized, as well as evaluations of the pilot project in Nimba, the Dialogue for Peace in the Somali region, the FOSS project in Guatemala and the first phase of the programme in Guinea-Bissau.

EXCHANGES ON PRACTICE

In the past year we have consciously increased our exchanges with the Reflecting in Peace Practice (RPP) project of CDA Inc., a US based non-profit organization that supports international organizations as they improve their effectiveness. Several staff of Interpeace and its local partners have had formal exposure to the learning while some are being trained as RPP trainers.

Interpeace is also an active member of and contributor to the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform and the KOFF Working Group on Peacebuilding in Geneva. The Joint Programme Unit for United Nations/Interpeace Initiatives (JPU) is part of the UN's Peacebuilding Community of Practice, coordinated by the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and integrating peacebuilding practitioners from the different UN bodies.

POLICY EXCHANGES

We shared our thoughts with the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on how to conduct rapid assessments of priorities for peacebuilding and statebuilding in various countries. We also shared ideas with colleagues at the UK Department for International Development for their emerging policy paper on the same topic. We also contributed to the critical reflection on the results of recent research on civil society and peacebuilding.



REFLECTIVE PRACTICE



INTERPEACE SUPPORT

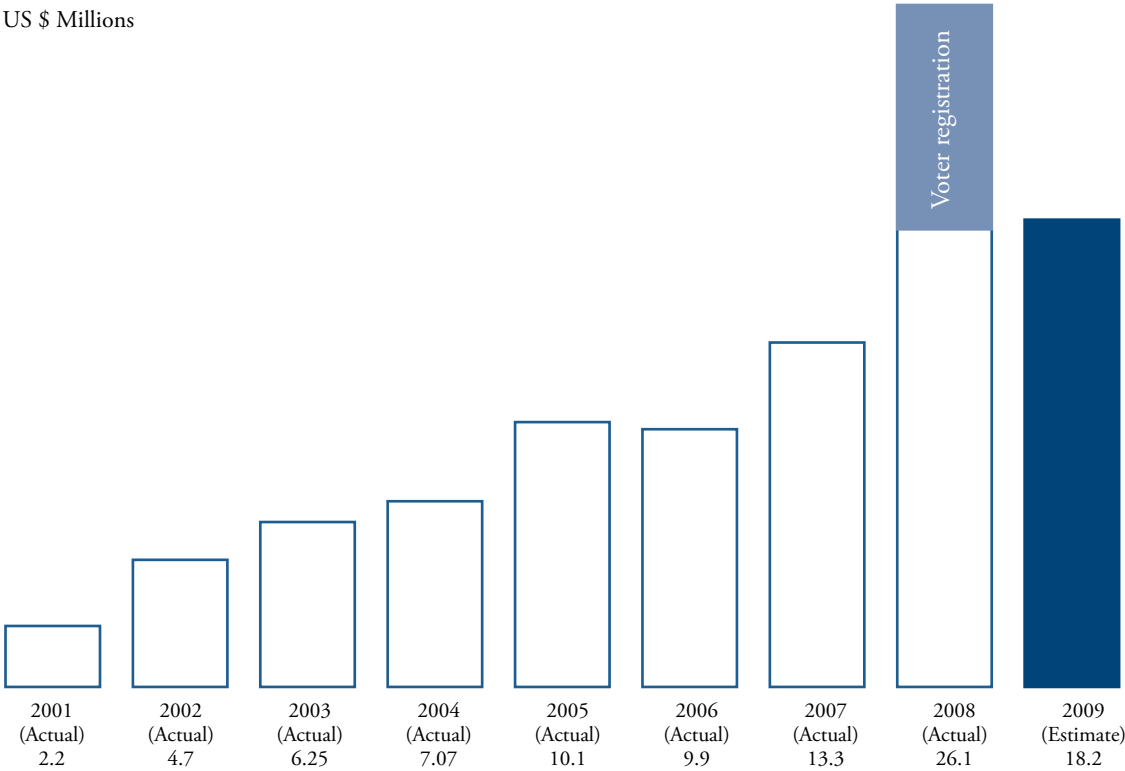
It is when **meaningful partnerships** are forged, from the donors at one end all the way to the local change agents in the field at the other, that results can be **achieved**.

Interpeace is very grateful to the government donors, UN, World Bank and generous individuals (and others who wish to remain anonymous) for their contributions in 2008. Their continued support and confidence in the organization enable Interpeace to pursue its mission of helping societies torn apart by conflict to resolve their differences through peaceful dialogue. A total of 15 government donors supported Interpeace in 2008. Interpeace is indebted to the governmental donors and their continued confidence and support of the organization.

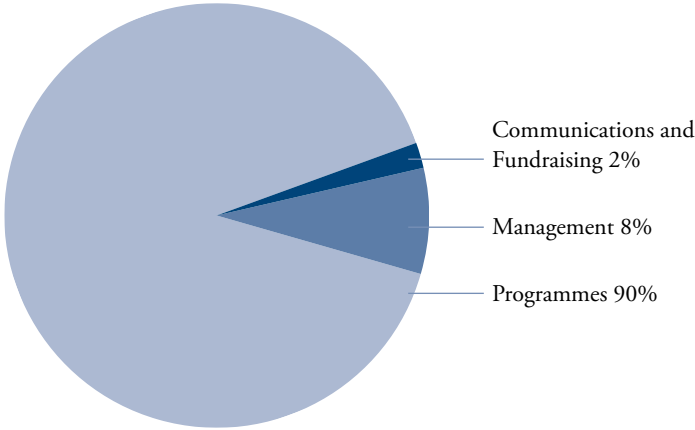
In 2008, Interpeace received a total of US\$ 3.7 million of unrestricted funding and generated \$1.4 million of management fees. A total of US\$ 21 million of the funding was earmarked for specific projects. 2008 was an exceptional year for Interpeace. Despite the global financial and economic crisis, this was by far our busiest year. Income rose by almost 100% in 2008 to US\$ 26.6 million, compared with US\$ 13.8 million in 2007. There were two key factors contributing to the increase. First, Interpeace was responsible for managing the Voter Registration process in Somaliland in preparation for the

Presidential and Local elections. This project alone accounted for US\$ 8.6 million. Second, two new programmes commenced - the Youth Gangs Programme in Central America and the programme in Liberia. Some of the existing programmes were also able to secure additional funding and increase their spending in 2008. The expenditure projections for 2009 will be more in line with Interpeace's natural growth. We remain prudent in how we manage funds to ensure sustainability of the programmes and the organization.

INTERPEACE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE GROWTH
US \$ Millions



2008 EXPENSE (ACTUAL) RATIOS



FINANCES 2008

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 (US\$)

	2008	2007
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		
Income		
United Nations	6 610	377 587
Governments	24 895 147	12 874 412
Trusts & Foundations, NGO and Other	768 300	186 534
Bank Interest and Exchange Gains	104 682	200 353
Income Received Directly to the UNDP TF / MSAs	788 644	0
In-kind	59 873	126 132
Total Income	26 623 256	13 765 018
Expenses		
Personnel (incl. consultants)	12 650 467	8 331 892
Travel and Related Expenses	3 886 611	1 346 466
Equipment Purchases	1 607 892	659 411
Office, Communications, Vehicle and Finance	4 877 778	1 575 775
Workshops, Reporting and Professional Services	2 868 325	1 246 167
UN Management Fees	173 599	129 403
Total Expenses	26 064 672	13 289 114
Net Income / Expenses	558 584	475 904
Carryforward from Previous Year	988 429	512 525
Closing Balance December 31st	1 547 013	988 429

BALANCE SHEET (as at 31 December)

Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and bank	4 043 161	4 989 504
Project Income Receivable	3 967 285	1 436 667
Other Receivables and Prepayments	163 161	141 317
Advances to Partners	849 458	185 272
Unspent funds in UNDP Trust Fund / MSAs	205 007	1 390 388
Deposits	44 726	41 904
Total Assets	9 272 798	8 185 052
Liabilities		
Payables and Accruals	869 825	736 569
Donor Income Received in Advance	6 590 259	6 222 003
Amount Due UNDP Trust Fund	135 352	135 352
Short Term Credit Line	0	0
Provisions (short term)	130 349	102 699
Total Liabilities	7 725 785	7 196 623
Net Assets	1 547 013	988 429



KPMG SA
Audit

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CH-1211 Geneva 12

Telephone +41 22 704 15 15
Fax +41 22 347 73 13
Internet www.kpmg.ch

Report on summarized financial statements to the management of

International Peacebuilding Alliance (Interpeace)

We have audited the financial statements of International Peacebuilding Alliance (Interpeace) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 from which the summarized financial statements were derived, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. In our report dated July 16, 2009, we have issued unqualified audit opinion on the financial statements from which the summarized financial statements were derived.

We recommended that the financial statements submitted to the Council be approved.

In our opinion, the accompanying summarized financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the financial statements from which they were derived.

For a better understanding of the organisation's financial position and the results of its operations for the period and of the scope of our audit, the summarized financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements from which the summarized financial statements were derived and our audit report thereon.

KPMG SA

William D. Laneville
Licensed Audit Expert
Auditor in Charge

Karina Vartanova
Licensed Audit Expert

Geneva, October 27, 2009

Enclosure:

- Summarized financial statements



GOVERNMENT AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Australia
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
European Commission
Finland
Ireland
The Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States
World Bank

UN AGENCIES

United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Peacebuilding
Fund (UNPBF)

FOUNDATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

Interpeace would like to thank all
those private foundations and
individuals who provide important
support to the organization and our
work around the world.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DONORS

We would like to thank all our donors for
their support as we work to **build**
lasting peace.



Interpeace Inc. (USA) is an independent non-profit organization in the US and is registered with the IRS as a 501(c)(3) organization.

Interpeace USA is also supported by a number of influential friends, also known as the “board of governors” of Interpeace who champion Interpeace’s mission and mobilize support for the organization.

The members of the board of governors include:

Co-Chair Martti Ahtisaari

Ambassador Peter Maurer

Ambassador Robin Chandler Duke

Ambassador Richard Holbrooke

Ambassador Frank Wisner

Giles Conway-Gordon

Jeffrey Lewis

Robin Johnson

Paul Knight

Howard McMorris II

Maurice Tempelsman

INTERPEACE USA



INTERPEACE GOVERNING COUNCIL

(AS OF DECEMBER 2009)



MARTTI AHTISAARI
(Finland)

Out-going Chairman. To be Chairman Emeritus and Special Advisor

Recipient of 2008 Nobel Peace Prize; former President of Finland; former Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General for the final status of Kosovo; Chief Negotiator of Aceh (Indonesia) peace process; Monitor of IRA decommissioning (Northern Ireland)



JOHN A. KUFUOR
(Ghana)

In-coming Chairman

Former President of Ghana; former Chairman of the African Union (AU); former Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)



MOHAMED SAHNOUN
(Algeria)

Vice Chairman

Special Advisor to the United Nations Secretary-General on Africa



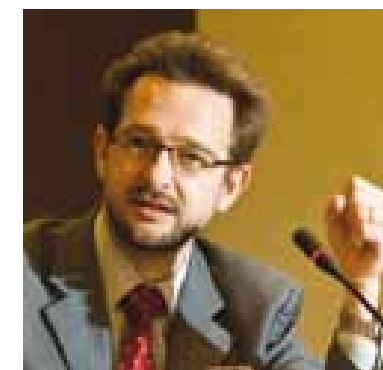
ZAINAB BANGURA
(Sierra Leone)

Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Government of Sierra Leone; former official of the United Nations Mission in Liberia



JUDY CHENG-HOPKINS
(Malaysia)

Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on the Governing Council; United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support; former UN Assistant High Commissioner for Refugees



THOMAS GRENINGER
(Switzerland)

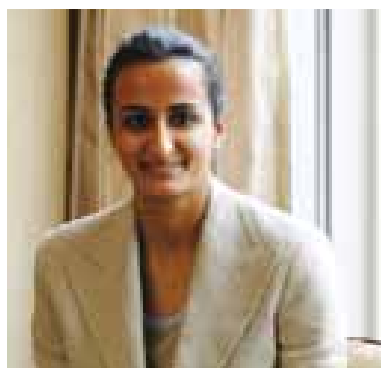
Representative of the Host Government on the Governing Council; Head of Political Division IV (Peace Policy), Federal Department of Foreign Affairs



MATTHIAS STIEFEL
(Switzerland)

Vice Chairman

Founder and former President of Interpeace



HIND BINT HAMAD AL-THANI
(Qatar)

Director of the Office of the Emir of Qatar, His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani



PADDY ASHDOWN
(United Kingdom)

Member of the House of Lords; former Member of Parliament and leader of the Liberal Democrats; former High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina



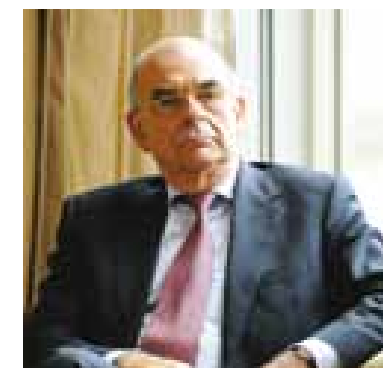
JOÃO HONWANA
(Mozambique)

Director, Africa I Division, United Nations Department of Political Affairs; former Chief of Staff, United Nations Mission in Sudan; former Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau



HISASHI OWADA
(Japan)

President and Judge, International Court of Justice in The Hague; former Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York; former President, Japan Institute of International Affairs



JAN PRONK
(The Netherlands)

Currently affiliated with the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague; former Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General in Sudan; former Minister for Development Cooperation, Government of the Netherlands



ANTHONY TRAVIS
(United Kingdom)

Honorary Treasurer

Former Senior Partner, Cabinet Gainsbury et Consort; former Senior Partner, PriceWaterhouseCoopers



INTERPEACE ADVISORY COUNCIL

The
Advisory
Council
has a dual role: a
multi-stakeholder
platform for
debate and
discussion on
the evolving
nature of conflict
prevention and
peacebuilding,
and a donor
committee
limited to the
donors of
Interpeace.

ADVISORY COUNCIL TROIKA

The Council is lead by a leadership troika of former, current, and future Council Chairs, allowing for continuity in decision-making.

Current Chair: **France (2008/9)**

Former Chair: **Norway (2007/8)**

Future Chair: **The Netherlands (2009/10)**

MEMBERS OF OUR ADVISORY COUNCIL

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Ireland
Japan (observer)
The Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Singapore
Slovenia
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

UN Department of Political Affairs (UN DPA)

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

European Commission

SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM

Peter Hislaire,
Director of
Programme
Support



Senior Management Team

Scott M. Weber

Director-General

Peter Hislaire

Director of Programme
Support

Ana Glenda Tager

Director, Regional Office for
Latin America

Jerry McCann

Director, Regional Office for
Eastern and Central Africa

Bernardo Arévalo de León

Director, Joint Programme
Unit for UN/Interpeace
Initiatives (ex officio)

Mike Pejic

Chief Financial Officer
and Director of
Administrative Support

INTERPEACE LOCAL PARTNERS

EASTERN AFRICA

Academy for Peace and Development (APD), Somaliland
Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC), Puntland
Center for Research and Dialogue (CRD), South-Central Somalia

CENTRAL AFRICA

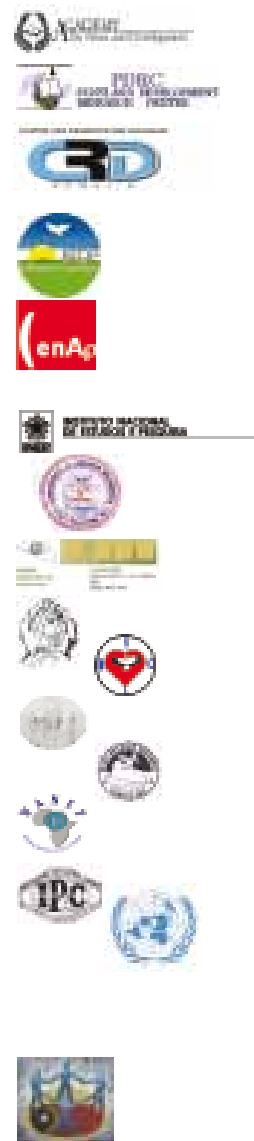
Institute of Research and Dialogue for Peace (IRDP), Rwanda
Centre d'Alerte et de Prévention des Conflits (CENAP), Burundi

WEST AFRICA

National Institute of Studies and Research (INEP), Guinea-Bissau
Kofi Annan International Centre for Conflict Transformation at the University of Liberia (KAICT), Liberia
Liberia Democratic Institute (LDI), Liberia
Foundation for International Dignity (FIND), Liberia
Interreligious Council of Liberia (IRCL), Liberia
Women NGO's Secretariat of Liberia
Peacebuilding Resource Centre (PBRC), Liberia
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Liberia
Initiatives for Positive Change (IPC), Liberia
United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

TIMOR-LESTE

Programme of Research and Dialogue for Peace (PRDP), currently hosted by the Center of Studies for Peace and Development (CEPAD)



OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

UN Development Programme – PAPP

CYPRUS

UN Development Programme – ACT

ISRAEL

The National Committee of the Heads of Arab Local Authorities in Israel

SHAS social movement

UN Development Programme – PAPP

GUATEMALA (FOSS)

Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales (ASIES)
Asociación para el Estudio y Promoción de la Seguridad Democrática (SEDEM)
Centro de Estudios de Guatemala (CEG)
Fundación Myrna Mack (FMM)
Incidencia Democrática (IDEM)
Instituto de Enseñanza para el Desarrollo Sostenible (IEPADES)
Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales de Guatemala (ICCPG)
Universidad Rafael Landivar (URL)

ORGANIZED YOUTH GANGS GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR, AND HONDURAS

Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales de Guatemala (ICCPG) (Guatemala)
FESPAD (El Salvador)
Centro de formación y orientación Padre Palacios (El Salvador)
Unidos por la Vida (Honduras)
Organización JHA-JA (Honduras)
CIPRODEH (Honduras)

Constitution programme

International IDEA





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Fax : +41 (0) 22 917 8039

BE PART OF BUILDING LASTING PEACE

With your continued support, Interpeace can assist societies trying to overcome conflict in non-violent ways. There are many ways to contribute from financial support, to making donations in-kind and to offering some of your time.

To find out more about how your support could make a difference please contact:

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Switzerland
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Fax : +41 (0) 22 917 8039
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In partnership with the United Nations



International Peacemaking Alliance
alliance internationale pour la consolidation de la paix
Alianza Internacional para la Consolidación de la Paz

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