



Peace is possible

Annual Report 2013

BUILDING LASTING PEACE

Interpeace is an independent, international peacebuilding organization that is recognized for a proven methodology to help resolve conflict and build peace.

Our premise is that peace is possible. From 20 years of experience in peacebuilding, we know that peace cannot be imported from the outside and must be built from within a society.

Interpeace tailors its methodology to each society, together with local partners on the ground. We help to establish processes of change that connect communities, civil society, government and the international community.

We support peacebuilding initiatives in more than 20 countries and regions in Central America, Africa, Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

As a strategic partner of the United Nations, Interpeace is headquartered in Geneva (Switzerland) and has offices in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Brussels (Belgium), Guatemala City (Guatemala), Nairobi (Kenya), New York (USA) and Stockholm (Sweden).

Cover photo:
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Inside front cover from top:
Hamed Bakayoko, State Minister of Interior of Côte d'Ivoire, and President John A. Kufuor, former President of Ghana and Chair of Interpeace

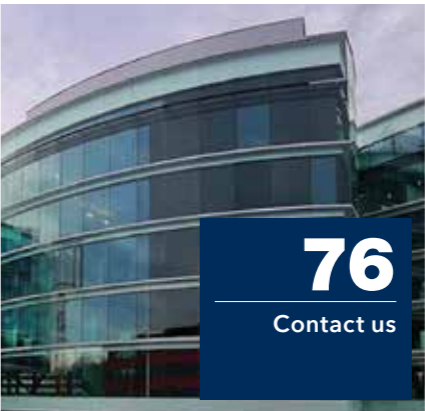
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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Interpeace brings together all levels of society for collaboration when formulating peacebuilding strategies. This is what distinguishes the organization from other actors in the peacebuilding field. I strongly believe that engaging all levels of society, including regional and international actors, when addressing conflict is imperative for sustainable peace.

Interpeace’s 20th anniversary has been a cause for celebration and reflection on our work over the last two decades. Joining Interpeace as Chair of the Governing Council in 2009, I have had the privilege of supporting the continued growth and impact of this organization. Staying true to our fundamental principles that emphasize the critical role of local actors has allowed us to advance our peacebuilding objectives in many countries around the world.

The results we have achieved over the past year and more importantly over the past 20 years never cease to inspire me.

With the intention of strengthening our regional presence to complement national programmes, I am pleased to announce that last year we have opened a Regional Office for West Africa in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire. This is a welcome step towards even greater support to our partners in Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Mali.

Last year also saw the launch of Interpeace’s first regional programme in the Great Lakes region. This is another significant initiative that is generating trust and constructive dialogue in the border regions of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda.

I am always inspired when I have the opportunity to interact with those who have had their lives meaningfully impacted by Interpeace and its partners. During a recent visit to Côte d’Ivoire I met with youth representatives from Abidjan and heard their views on the ongoing reconciliation process. The engagement once more illustrated how critical the involvement of young people in peacebuilding processes and in the wider political, social and economic life of their societies is to peace.

When I began my chairmanship of Interpeace I knew that there was immense potential in the endeavors being undertaken. It is with great pride that I look upon the successes made possible by our principled and committed peacebuilders.

On behalf of Interpeace and its local partners, it is with great enthusiasm that I would like to express my gratitude to our donors who share and support our vision of locally-owned peace. Moving forward, Interpeace’s continued contribution to peacebuilding will strengthen societies as we accompany them on the road to peace.



John A. Kufuor
Chair of the Governing Council



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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

"If we exist, it is because society has failed..." a prominent leader in Central America reflected as we discussed why his violent gang was so important in the lives of young people today. Youth naturally seek structure, a sense of belonging, and a family... "We are that family", he told me with pride.

Youth gangs in Central America have become the social safety net for so many children whose communities are left behind by society's promise of security, education and employment. The gangs offer what society does not: an opportunity to gain status, power and employment, in other words, dignity.

The failure of society to fulfill that promise comes at a great cost. Violence in these countries is out of control. Outside of active war zones, one is three times more likely to be murdered in Central America than anywhere else in the world. And, as any one of the nearly one hundred and twenty thousand youth gang members across Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador will tell you, their path in life can only lead to one of three destinations: the hospital, jail or the grave... Indeed, the average life expectancy in the gangs is twenty-one years old.

If we look upon the youth gangs in Central America as the problem, we are missing the point. The gangs are in fact the frightening symptom of a deeper malaise in those countries that must be addressed at its source if there is any hope of turning the trend of violence around. But Central America is not unique.

We are witnessing political, social and economic exclusion in a large number of countries around the world. This often takes the form of a culture and practice of winner-take-all politics. It can also manifest itself in situations of gross economic inequality or ethnic discrimination in social and economic life. These forms of division and exclusion are so often the seeds of frustration, resentment and violence. Those seeds can grow into violence such as in the recent cases of revolution in North Africa and the Middle East, the civil war in the Central African Republic or the rapid degeneration of security and political cohesion in Iraq. But it also takes the form of periodic riots in such European capitals as Athens, Paris, London and Stockholm.

Throughout Interpeace's work over the last twenty years, we have come to recognize that for peace to be sustainable it requires a foundation of social and political cohesion. Social cohesion refers to the sense of inclusion and belonging from which all groups and individuals can benefit. Political cohesion flows from the broad legitimacy that is conferred unto the organization of power in society, in that it is both reflective and responsive to all groups. If both these factors of cohesion are in place, economic and social progress becomes possible. If either is weak, the foundations of peace will remain fragile.

Our growing understanding of what it takes to build more peaceful and prosperous societies gives us reason to be confident in the future. As is so often the case in our peacebuilding work, one needs to own the problem to be able to own the solution. It starts with raising the awareness, helping more and more people, and their leaders, to recognize when policies and systems leave others behind. We need to encourage more inclusive political cultures in societies around the world and help the voices of the excluded to be heard by a global audience.

As the stories and impacts captured in this annual report will testify, Interpeace is working to help societies overcome the underlying forms of exclusion that give oxygen to the flames of violence around the world. This same understanding applies in countries already torn apart by war, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as it does to societies where there is no fighting as of yet. Indeed, applying the lens to look for the state of social and political cohesion offers an opportunity to deal with the potential for violence before it breaks out. In that sense, it offers us an opportunity to get serious about prevention.

If Interpeace is making an important difference in preventing violence around the world, it is largely thanks to the courageous work of our local teams and partners. They take risks day in and day out and are making tremendous progress in overcoming the forms of exclusion that plague their countries. And our efforts to build more peaceful and inclusive societies is made possible by the commitment of so many dedicated stakeholders and donors. We are grateful for the confidence they continue to show in us. Ultimately, we are all in this together.



Scott M. Weber
Director-General



ABOUT INTERPEACE

ABOUT US

We are an independent, international peacebuilding organization and a strategic partner of the United Nations.

We were created by the United Nations in 1994. We became an independent organization in 2000 while maintaining a unique partnership with the United Nations. As a result, we can operate either as an independent NGO or as a United Nations initiative.

We currently support peacebuilding processes in more than 20 countries and territories: Belize, Burundi, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Israel, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Nicaragua, Palestine, Panama, Rwanda, the Somali region (Puntland, Somaliland, South-Central Somalia) and Timor-Leste.

In 2013, Interpeace launched three new programmes: Mali, Libya and a regional peacebuilding programme for the Great Lakes Region in Central Africa.

We also have an International Peacebuilding Advisory Team (IPAT). It is a deployable capacity that supports countries and organizations to enhance their peacebuilding interventions.

Interpeace provides support to its programmes through its decentralized structure with regional offices, representation offices and a small headquarters in Geneva.

Our Governing Council is the highest decision-making body of the organization and is chaired by John A. Kufuor, former President of Ghana. It includes a seat for the personal representative of the United Nations Secretary-General as well as the host government, Switzerland.

Our Advisory Council provides us with strategic advice and reflects our commitment to a multi-stakeholder approach. It functions as a platform for sharing views and expertise.

OUR WORK

Interpeace has 20 years of experience in supporting nationally-led peacebuilding processes around the world. Our peacebuilders bring people together from different sectors of society - the grassroots, civil society to the high political level.

Interpeace strongly believes that sustainable peace must be built from within a society. Therefore, we work exclusively with local partners made up from the society concerned.

Interpeace's approach is to connect and work across the different levels within a society: the general population, civil society and the government elite. By engaging both the population and the government elite, Interpeace and its partners help bring the needs and aspirations of ordinary people to the attention of decision-makers.

The specific focus of our work depends on the country in question and on the priorities that are determined locally. Our methodology can be applied to a range of efforts to support peace such as: good governance, strengthening political processes, electoral assistance, decentralization, anti-corruption, security sector reform, reconciliation, conflict prevention and conflict resolution, among others.

Our peacebuilding work is guided by five equally important principles:

- Local ownership;
- Building trust;
- Inclusiveness;
- Long-term commitment; and
- Process matters.

We share our peacebuilding expertise and latest research with national and international policy-makers around the world, including the United Nations, to influence current thinking and practice in the field.

OUR FINANCES AND SUPPORT

We are a non-profit organization. Our peacebuilding work is funded by generous voluntary contributions from governments, multilateral organizations, foundations, private sector and individuals.

Our 2013 expenditure of US\$ 21 million reflects the growing demand for our work and that our expertise is valued by governments, civil society, United Nations agencies and other international organizations.

Our 2013 financial reports were, for the fifth year, in accordance with the highest financial reporting standard - the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Our ZEW O seal of approval shows that we are using the funds entrusted to us in a conscientious manner.



OUR PEACEBUILDING PRINCIPLES

Local ownership

Building trust

Reaching out to all groups

Long-term commitment

Process matters



LOCAL OWNERSHIP



Putting local people at the heart of building peace

Peace cannot be imported from the outside. We believe that peace must be built from within societies. Together with our local partners, we create spaces for dialogue that allow for the active participation of local people to identify peacebuilding challenges and to develop their own solutions. By ensuring local ownership, we pave the way for the sustainability of peacebuilding efforts.

We ensure that priorities are determined locally and not imposed from the outside. Local ownership ensures that local concerns are at the center of peacebuilding.

If people participate in defining the problem, they have a sense of responsibility and ownership of the solutions.

Local ownership ensures the sustainability of peacebuilding efforts.

BUILDING TRUST



Trust is the keystone of peace

Trust is the glue that holds relationships, societies, and economies together. Violent conflict results in the breakdown of trust and that is why rebuilding it is a core element of our approach. By working with all sectors and levels of society to develop a common vision for the future, we contribute to increased mutual understanding and the rebuilding of trust.

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

By providing safe spaces for dialogue, Interpeace helps societies re-establish trust through the collaborative identification of

obstacles to lasting peace and the development of solutions to common problems.

Current policies often put a priority on the 'hardware' of rebuilding countries after conflict: infrastructure, government buildings, demobilized soldiers, the timing of elections and police stations built. Very often, these efforts fail to also focus on the crucial 'software': reconciliation between former antagonists, trust in public institutions, and traditional practices of dispute resolution.

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.

REACHING OUT TO ALL GROUPS



Building peace involves everyone

Exclusion or marginalization of key groups of society sows the seeds for renewed violence. Our peacebuilding programmes are designed to include participants from across society – even those who are typically overlooked or seen as difficult to engage with. This inclusive approach ensures that a broad base of social groups share a sense of ownership and responsibility for reconciliation and the rebuilding of their society.

Excluding groups from the peacebuilding process can deepen their resentment and give them an opportunity to undermine the process.

Inclusion begins to build bridges of understanding and engages all parties in a process of change. This, in time, enables the society collectively to move towards moderation and compromise.

LONG-TERM COMMITMENT



Building sustainable peace takes time

Building lasting peace is a long-term commitment. Transforming the way a society deals with conflict cannot be achieved instantly. Our peacebuilding efforts take this into account and are designed as long-term initiatives.

Building lasting peace takes time. The road to peace is bumpy, long, unpredictable and anything but straight. Support of local efforts must be patient and consistent.

External engagement must be predictable and ensure long-term financial commitments. Otherwise sustaining peacebuilding processes becomes impossible.

The Interpeace approach puts a focus on building trust. This approach to rebuilding society and institutions takes time and long-term commitment.

PROCESS MATTERS



The process determines the result

We put as much effort into what needs to be done to enable a society to build peace as in how the process is approached. There is a need not only to focus on the end goal of building peace, but also on making sure that the process leading to it is managed in a way that allows for inclusion, constructive dialogue and consensus-building – rather than confrontation and power games. This is the only way to build sustainable peace.

Strengthening the foundations of a society that is divided is not business as usual. Mistrust tends to be deeply engrained. Every major issue is explosive, political and urgent. Because of this urgency, the tendency is to propose technical solutions rather than to seek holistic solutions to complex problems. How the process is managed and how the engagement of all sides is carried out will determine, in large part, the success of an initiative.



TRACK 6

A strategy based on our understanding
of peacebuilding



TRACK 6 – A STRATEGY BASED ON INTERPEACE’S UNDERSTANDING OF PEACEBUILDING

WHAT IS PEACEBUILDING?

Interpeace understands peacebuilding as a process of strengthening a society’s capacity to manage conflict in non-violent ways. Interpeace understands that conflict is an inherent part of society. Conflict however, can become a disruptive and destructive force when it turns into violence.

Peacebuilding needs to enhance trust between individuals and between groups in a society, as well as restore the legitimacy of state institutions. Peacebuilding is also about bringing together the different actors that are engaged in the rebuilding of a country.

People from inside and outside a conflict-affected country need to work together to understand their different views, define priorities, and ultimately enable a better alignment of national policy-making, external assistance, and local priorities.

Interpeace strongly believes that peacebuilding is about deep, long-term transformations that require an integrated approach engaging a diverse range of actors.

APPROACHES TO BUILDING PEACE

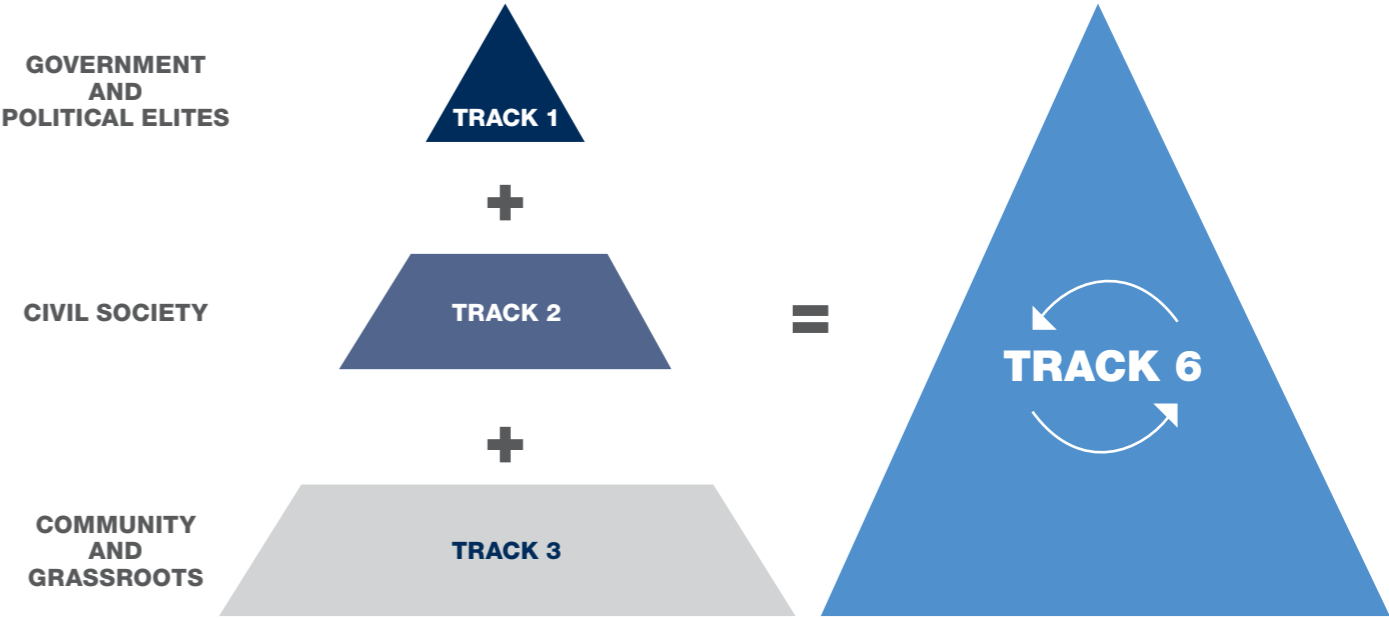
Most peacebuilding efforts focus on a specific group of stakeholders. Some initiatives mediate between government officials and other decision-makers. We often read in the news about these high-level or “track 1” initiatives. Other projects promote interaction between influential actors from civil society which is often referred to as a “track 2” approach. “Track 3” approaches aim to foster reconciliation at the community level.

WHAT IS TRACK 6?

Interpeace connects and works across the different levels within a society: from decision-makers “track 1” and civil society “track 2” to the grassroots and population “track 3”.

Unlike other actors, Interpeace has a track 6 (track 1 + 2 + 3 = track 6) approach to encourage interaction between the different levels. In many societies the government, civil society and communities act separately and do not work together to address common problems.

By working with representatives from all levels and sectors of society, we are ensuring that national or international problems are addressed and resolved by solutions that integrate the three tracks. That is, making sure high-level policies take into account the reality on the ground and benefit from local wisdom and knowledge. This integrated “track 6” approach helps to ensure the success, legitimacy and sustainability of those policies.



20TH ANNIVERSARY



Celebrating 20 years of building peace

"By engaging both at the local and senior political levels, Interpeace has helped to bring the needs and aspirations of ordinary people to the attention of decision-makers. This in turn has helped fragile societies to strengthen governance and accountability, rebuild trust, and set priorities for long-term recovery."

Kofi Annan, Chair of the Kofi Annan Foundation and former Secretary-General of the United Nations

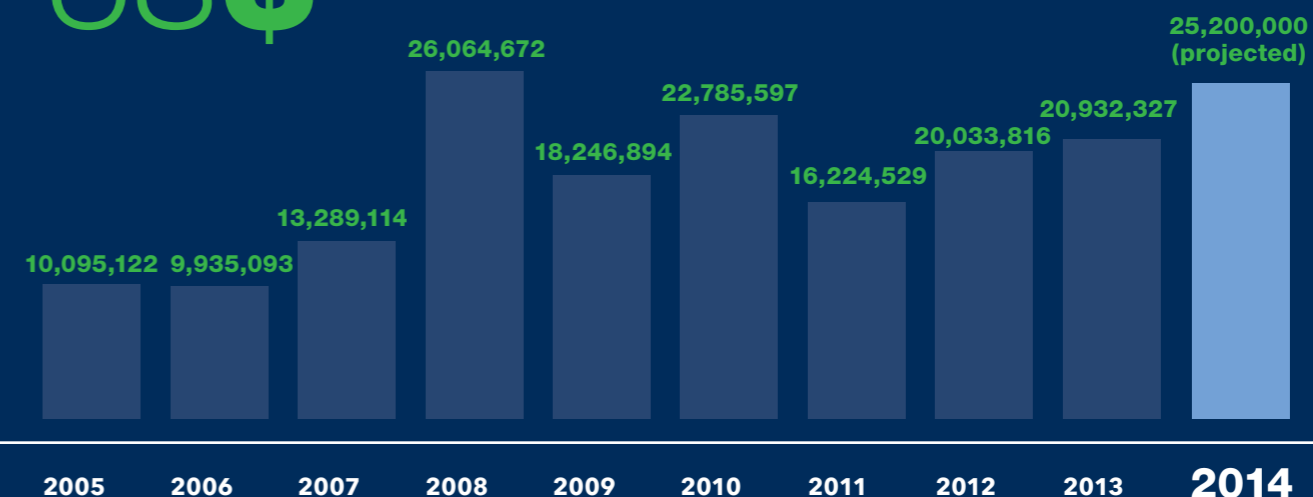


Interpeace has a special relationship with the United Nations. Initially a pilot project of the UN, **INTERPEACE BECAME AN INTERNATIONAL PEACEBUILDING ORGANIZATION** in 2000 while maintaining a strategic partnership with the UN.



TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENSES

US\$



1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

started out as
WAR-TORN SOCIETIES PROJECT
(a United Nations pilot project)
Founded by

MATTHIAS STIEFEL

"An important change of orientation in the way in which the international community assists conflict- and disaster-prone areas and responds to emergencies is clearly and urgently required."

Matthias Stiefel on why he established Interpeace in the War-torn Societies Project: The First Four Years

Name changed to
WSP INTERNATIONAL

Former President of Finland and Nobel Peace Prize recipient
MARTTI AHTISAARI
Chair of Interpeace from 2001-2009

Interpeace Representation Office in **NEW YORK** 2007

Interpeace Regional Office opens in **GUATEMALA CITY** in 2002 to provide increased support to projects in Central America

Name changed to **INTERPEACE**

Interpeace **SWEDEN** 2014

Interpeace **HEADQUARTERS** 1994

Interpeace **EUROPE** 2004

Interpeace Regional Office for **EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA** 1996

Interpeace Regional Office for **WEST AFRICA** opens in **ABIDJAN** 2013

Former President of Ghana
JOHN KUFUOR
Chair of Interpeace from 2009 until the present

IPAT IS LAUNCHED

Interpeace's IPAT was launched to enhance the peacebuilding impact of national and international stakeholders

ipat
international peacebuilding advisory team

Now operating in

21

countries worldwide



Currently working with over 300 peacebuilders

4

programmes in 1994

including Eritrea, Guatemala, Mozambique and the Somali region

WHERE WE BUILD PEACE

Our headquarters are located in Geneva (Switzerland).

Our regional offices in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Nairobi (Kenya) and Guatemala City (Guatemala) oversee peacebuilding programmes in their regions.

We have representation offices in New York (USA) and Brussels (Belgium) and most recently in Sweden as a fundraising foundation.

Interpeace also operates through its International Peacebuilding Advisory Team (IPAT). IPAT was created to respond to increasing demands by national and international stakeholders for assistance in different aspects of peacebuilding interventions. It is a deployable capacity that supports countries and organizations to help them achieve greater peacebuilding impact.

- Interpeace is currently supporting peacebuilding initiatives in:**
- Central America:** Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
 - Africa:** Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Rwanda, Somali region
 - Europe and the Middle East:** Cyprus, Israel, Palestine
 - Asia:** Timor-Leste



- OFFICES
- CURRENT PROGRAMMES
- PAST PROGRAMMES
- IPAT ENGAGEMENTS

2013 HIGHLIGHTS

**Our peacebuilding work across Africa,
Asia, Central America, Europe and
the Middle East**



A WORD ON RESULTS IN PEACEBUILDING

In 2013, Interpeace was supporting nationally-led peacebuilding programmes in over 20 countries and launched new peacebuilding programmes in Mali, Libya and a regional peacebuilding programme for the Great Lakes Region in Central Africa.

In order to advance sustainable peace, Interpeace continually hones its methodology and peacebuilding practices. However, measuring results from peacebuilding processes can be a difficult task.

There are a number of obstacles present in measuring and communicating the impact of peacebuilding work. Given the existence of a multitude of actors, it is challenging to identify a single key factor that stimulated change. Change is also most often a result of a combination of factors working simultaneously and not the result of a single action. Additionally, in order to understand the results of Interpeace's work one has to take the evolving contexts into consideration.

External actors often focus on quantifying the results of peacebuilding. Agreeing on what is a legitimate result is therefore crucial. Achievements cannot be fully understood if they are not seen as a contribution to creating the foundations for: trust, reconciliation, greater confidence in public institutions, a better connection between leaders and people, improved security, freedom of speech, participation in policy debates and a broad-based consensus. These factors create a cycle of peace and stability that over time helps a country emerge from conflict.

A strategic decision was taken by Interpeace in 2013 to give a renewed emphasis on capturing and disseminating results and learning across the organization. A Global Learning Team was established with Learning Officers in all regional offices to institutionalize learning and better capture results.

BURUNDI



Facilitating political dialogue and connecting the population to the political leadership

Since the contested elections of 2010, Burundi's main opposition parties have not been represented in the country's political institutions. Many of the opposition leaders fled into exile. This situation has put Burundi's status as a multi-party democracy at risk and the country is prone to tension in the lead-up to elections in 2015.

Interpeace and its local partner, the Centre of Alert and Conflict Prevention (CENAP), facilitated virtual discussions between opposition leaders who lived in exile since the 2010 elections and the ruling party.

In 2013, exiled opposition leaders started returning to Burundi, in part thanks to the dialogue that Interpeace's partner CENAP facilitated.

Interpeace's partner in Burundi, CENAP is widely recognized as an objective convener by all sides. It has been called upon to facilitate dialogue at the highest political level on critical issues including changes to the constitution. It also links these discussions to the wider population.

As ongoing dialogue is critical in the run-up to the 2015 elections, CENAP is connecting the political leadership to the population outside of the capital Bujumbura through its dialogue sessions held across the country. CENAP also works with youth and youth groups of the different political parties to defuse tensions.

SOMALI REGION

Influencing policy and promoting democratization processes across the Somali region



Interpeace and the Academy for Peace and Development (APD), Interpeace’s local partner in Somaliland, played a key role in the development of Somaliland’s first-ever Police Act. This included consultations with citizens and the promotion of the law to ensure it was passed by the House of Representatives.

The Police Act facilitates for the first time the transformation of former members of clan militias into a common police force and can serve as a model for the rest of the Somali region.

The newly established Interpeace partnership with the Somaliland National Youth Association (SONYO) took off. With the guidance of Interpeace, SONYO started to take a closer look at the role of youth in conflict and peacebuilding. Researchers travelled to all corners of Somaliland to gather the perspectives of almost 1,300 youth. The findings of this baseline survey will feed into a road map for youth empowerment to ensure that government officials, civil society and traditional leaders recognize the importance of supporting youth as agents of peace.

Interpeace and its partner the Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC) worked to ensure that the democratization process in Puntland is sustainable and inclusive. In the run-up to the local council elections in Puntland (which were later suspended), PDRC developed and implemented a civic and voter education programme.

PDRC was able to implement a civic and voter education programme and reached almost every corner of Puntland through its mobile audio-visual unit.

PDRC also promoted media accountability by facilitating the development of a media code of conduct for the elections. Another code of conduct was drafted with the help of PDRC to provide guidance for the newly formed political associations. Given that Puntland had not experienced popular elections since 1968, knowledge was sorely lacking about basic democratic components such as the functioning of political parties. It was therefore critical to articulate some basic guidelines for political associations.

When the prevailing political and security climate resulted in the suspension of the local council elections in Puntland in July 2013, PDRC conducted a thorough situational assessment seeking a peaceful way forward for the democratization process, leading to the successful presidential election of January 2014.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Promoting youth violence prevention to maintain a reduction in homicides

Across the Central American region, and in particular in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, violence is widespread. It is caused by a large number of factors such as inequality, impunity, discrimination, a lack of economic opportunity and a repressive justice system. Young people are the main victims and perpetrators of violence.

In 2012, the two main youth gangs in El Salvador agreed to a cessation of hostilities. They pledged to reduce their criminal activity in exchange for improved prison conditions, protection of their rights and opportunities for reintegration into society.

As a direct result of the truce, homicide rates in El Salvador dropped by almost 60%. It is estimated that 9,000 lives have been saved since the truce went into effect.

Interpeace realized that the truce between the two main gangs is an opportunity to launch a broader violence reduction process within Salvadorian society.

Interpeace seeks sustainable solutions by working with the municipalities and the national government. Interpeace supports the 11 municipalities that have worked with the gangs to declare themselves violence-free zones.

In January 2013, prominent business leaders and former government officials established the Humanitarian Foundation. The objective of the Foundation is to create employment opportunities for vulnerable youth and gang members. This will reduce the likelihood that they will resort to violent activities or become victims of violence.

Interpeace has helped to set up the Humanitarian Foundation and continues to provide support and assistance.

Interpeace supported the creation of three networks of youth organizations in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. Young people who are engaged in these networks received training to improve their skills to constructively interact with their governments and regional authorities.

Interpeace also created a regional youth network which includes youth organizations from all seven countries of the region. This network called “Yo soy Centroamérica” (“I am Central America”) will become a key interlocutor of the Regional Forum of the Central American Integration System (SICA).

Interpeace and the Organization of American States (OAS) signed a memorandum of understanding that will help the two organizations work together to promote peace and security in Central America.



TIMOR-LESTE



Developed a countrywide campaign to address corruption, collusion and nepotism

Timor-Leste still faces considerable challenges in its transition from post-conflict reconstruction to stable peace. A key threat to Timor-Leste's fragile stability is the plague of corruption, collusion and nepotism (known locally as KKN). Corruption is widely known to reduce trust in public institutions and exacerbate existing tensions between citizens and the government. As revealed in Transparency International's 2013 Corruption Perception Index, Timor-Leste scored just 30 points out of 100, indicating the high level of perceived corruption in the country's public service.

Interpeace's partner, the Centre of Studies for Peace and Development (CEPAD), has become a leading voice against corruption.

CEPAD continues to push for policy change and stronger actions on issues related to collusion, corruption and nepotism. CEPAD is one of the few Timorese organizations which is trying to increase citizen awareness on these topics through civic education campaigns.

Thanks to these campaigns, Timorese citizens are better equipped to understand, identify and denounce corruption. CEPAD and FOTI Timor-Leste (funded by Millennium Challenge Corporation and USAID) formed a partnership to combat corruption. Together, the two organizations have produced an innovative anti-corruption campaign, taking root from the rural areas of Timor-Leste, right up to the Ministry of Education.

The Ministry of Education decided to incorporate a storybook on corruption, produced through the campaign, into the national curriculum. 64,000 copies of the book were produced and will be distributed to every 5th and 6th grader in the country.

ISRAEL

Involving marginalized groups in the peace process

Decades of violence and failed peace initiatives have left public opinion within Israel sharply divided on key issues relating to peace. Additionally, most initiatives have focused on groups in Israel who were already part of the peace process. If a future accord is to bring lasting peace, it is essential that previously side-lined groups are brought into the peace process.

Drawing on almost ten years of work within different communities in Israel, Interpeace's programme Base for Discussion (B4D) developed important initiatives that engage Palestinian-Arab citizens of Israel, the religious community, and the Russian-speaking population.

In order to have a greater influence within these communities, B4D works with the mid-level leadership. This group not only has a direct influence within their communities but also impacts higher leadership levels.

Additionally, it is likely that members of this group will become part of the top leadership in years to come.

Since B4D started to work with Rabbis from the ultra-Orthodox community, they have transformed into change agents for peace. Following an 18-month education course, the participating Rabbis decided to establish a "Committee of Rabbis," whose objective it is to develop solutions and recommendations on the religious issues of the conflict.

The transformation has gone beyond the Rabbis and has also influenced the traditional religious community as a whole, including Shas - the political and social movement of the traditional religious population. During the latest coalition negotiations that followed the February 2013 parliamentary elections, Shas asked as a precondition to joining the government coalition, to be part of the peace process with the "Committee of Rabbis."

This is the first time in Shas' history that the party is willing to play a role in the peace process. This is a key achievement because no solution can be found if the ultra-Orthodox population is excluded from peace negotiations as religious issues are the cornerstone of any peace process.

Another important aspect of B4D's work is with the Palestinian-Arab citizens of Israel. B4D has worked with this group to foster a proactive attitude in the different sectors of the Palestinian-Arab minority. This has become evident with the establishment of the Intellectuals' Forum. This is a group of influential writers, academics and artists who participated in the development of the Future Vision document in 2006 which articulated the vision of the future of the Palestinian-Arab citizens of Israel. The Intellectuals' Forum is now working on operationalizing the vision document through an action plan.



PALESTINE

Reducing the gap between citizens and their leaders

The internal division among the Palestinian leadership has been one of the impediments to Palestinian statehood, in addition to the Israeli occupation. Over the course of 2013, the Palestinian street has exerted growing pressure on the leadership to ask them to reconcile their divergences.

Mustakbalna, meaning “our future” in Arabic, is the Interpeace programme in Palestine. It seeks to reduce the democratic gap that exists between Palestinians and their leadership on questions related to the future of Palestine and the peace process. The programme also put pressure on the leadership to promote internal reconciliation. Mustakbalna works with the different sectors of Palestinian society across the socio-political spectrum, including women, youth and ex-detainees. It does this through working groups in the West Bank and Gaza.

In 2013 Mustakbalna created a unique discussion space on different options for the shape of the Palestinian state and broadened participants understanding of the implication of each scenario. The discussions included questions such as: is there a national strategy to achieve the aspired state? What are the implications of a one-state-solution, two states or a binational state?

More than 10 strategic workshops were held in the West Bank and Gaza including members of the Palestinian Legislative Council, ex-detainees, youth, women, intellectuals, community leaders and politicians. These workshops were enriched with input from experts on this topic. A review of the political parties’ official position and vision regarding the shape of a state is ongoing and part of the process. These findings were presented in a national level workshop in 2014 and the work continues.

The working groups also initiated a petition calling for reconciliation. The initiative mobilized popular pressure and called upon the Hamas and Fatah leadership to end the division and adopt a national agenda.

The petition under the heading “occupation and division are two sides of the same coin”, was signed by over 9,000 Palestinians from the grassroots, prominent politicians, ministers, governors, officials from the West Bank, Jerusalem, Gaza and the diaspora.

The petition was handed over to the Palestinian leadership, namely to the President’s office in Ramallah and the Prime Minister’s office in Gaza in 2013.



CÔTE D’IVOIRE

Launched a report that analyzed the main challenges to peace as seen and understood by the people of western Côte d’Ivoire



The last decade in Côte d’Ivoire has been marked by a recurring political crisis and the reconciliation process is marked by socio-political tensions. The western parts of Côte d’Ivoire and the economic capital, Abidjan, have been among the regions most prone to violence.

In March 2013, Interpeace, together with its partner, the Initiative for Dialogue and Action Research for Peace (INDIGO), launched a report that puts the views of Ivorians at the center of the analysis. The report looks closely at the conflict dynamics and conflict management capacities in western Côte d’Ivoire.

This report was the culmination of a process that engaged over 300 people of the western regions in a self-assessment of what is leading to the recurring violence.

Most analyses of the Ivorian crises identify land and ethnic identity as the main sources of conflict. What is most striking is that the inclusive and participatory process on the main sources of conflict brought to light that in fact victimization is deeply rooted in the views of all communities and constitutes the biggest obstacle to reconciliation.

The majority of participants agreed that whatever the cause of conflict or impediment to peace at stake, each person considers themselves as a victim. In a context of high resentment between communities and where people feel that violence against other communities is justified as a retribution for the suffering they are going through themselves, any initiative aiming to tackle the root causes of the conflict would need to address the issue of victimization first. Furthermore, victimization seems to be a relevant issue not only in the West but also in the reconciliation process at the national level.

Following the report, several Ivorian government agencies have shown interest in collaborating with Interpeace in order to design participatory dialogue processes. The Council of Ministers set up an inter-ministerial committee that will elaborate on how to implement the recommendations outlined in the report.

Launched a new initiative – the International Peacebuilding Advisory Team

IPAT makes available Interpeace’s 20 years of operational expertise and proven methodologies to help others achieve greater peacebuilding impact.

IPAT, the International Peacebuilding Advisory Team, is an initiative of Interpeace. It is a deployable capacity that supports countries and organizations to enhance their peacebuilding interventions.

Building peace is a complex long-term process fraught with a multitude of political and practical challenges. Many peacebuilding processes fail not because of deficiencies in their content, but because of deficiencies

in their process. Through its tailored advisory support and training courses, IPAT fills this important gap in peacebuilding practice by focusing on the process aspects of building peace.

IPAT can be called upon by the international community, governments or civil society organizations to provide tailored advice and capacity-development support.

In 2013, IPAT engaged in a number of initiatives with national governments, foundations, and United Nations agencies and by March 2014 it had secured 10 mandates.

“IPAT is a very innovative way of strengthening actors in doing peace both in terms of international policy and in terms of peacebuilding practice. We hope IPAT will function as an interface between local and international actors. We need these connectors to make the whole system work.”

– H.E. Jan Knutsson, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Sweden at IPAT launch

Michael Møller, United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Acting Director-General, United Nations Office at Geneva at IPAT launch



The following IPAT engagements are a representative sample of IPAT’s work to date:

PAPUA NEW GUINEA/ BOUGAINVILLE – PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

In partnership with the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office, IPAT carried out a participatory Peace and Development Analysis in Papua New Guinea and Bougainville. The analysis will be used to guide the allocation of resources from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund in the lead up to the Bougainville referendum for independence.

EGYPT – MAPPING THE CONCERNS OF EGYPTIAN YOUTH

IPAT supports the “Youth Engagement for Democracy and Peace” initiative that is jointly led by the Egyptian think-tank MADA Foundation and Cairo University. The project aims to map the concerns of Egyptian youth as the basis for the design and implementation of a youth project that is going to contribute to democratization and reconciliation.

ETHIOPIA – ANALYZING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN VIOLENCE AND EDUCATION

In Ethiopia IPAT has established a partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). Within this framework, IPAT is collaborating with the Ethiopian Ministry of Education and the University of Addis Ababa Centre for Federal Studies. IPAT has been tasked with analyzing the connection between violence or conflict and the education sector.

KENYA – DESIGNING A PEACEBUILDING PROCESS

Interpeace received a request for support from the Government of Kenya and more specifically the Kenyan National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC). IPAT was tasked to explore a collaborative peacebuilding process in Northern Kenya. IPAT is providing technical and advisory support to NCIC’s dialogue and reconciliation work for a pilot project in Mandera County in Northern Kenya.

GLOBAL – SENIOR LEVEL PEACEBUILDING COURSE

Together with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, Interpeace co-organized a Senior Level Peacebuilding Course in October-November 2013. The course entitled “Enhancing Leadership for Peacebuilding” provided an opportunity for 21 participants that are actively engaged in peacebuilding challenges to enhance their understanding of sustainable peacebuilding and leadership styles.

SECONDMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING SUPPORT OFFICE

Interpeace is also supporting the United Nations peacebuilding architecture. Within the framework of a partnership agreement with the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), Interpeace seconded a policy officer to the PBSO offices in New York who provided advice on priority plans and programme reviews for different countries including Somalia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Liberia.

INNOVATIVE TOOLS

Developed innovative tools for increasing citizen participation in peacebuilding

Interpeace has developed several new tools to engage different sectors of a society in governance, peacebuilding and democratization processes.

A LOCAL GOVERNANCE BAROMETER

Interpeace and its local partners developed a Local Governance Barometer in cooperation with the United Nations Joint Programme on Local Governance.

The Local Governance Barometer is a survey mechanism which is designed to regularly assess and measure perceptions and performance of local governments as seen by the population. It will be an independent tool for measuring the progress of local governance over time and help to improve service delivery.

Interpeace and its partners will launch the Local Governance Barometer in 2014, initially conducting a pilot in three districts of Somaliland.

Interpeace and its local partner, the Institute of Research and Dialogue for Peace (IRDP) engaged Rwandans to increase citizen participation in decision-making and to promote social cohesion. This has included the creation of the first ever Local Governance Barometer. The Barometer was created to serve as a tool to engage citizens in identifying key challenges to citizen participation in governance processes. The tool uses indicators developed through a participatory process that are related to people's trust in public institutions, transparency, effectiveness of service delivery, participation, accountability and the rule of law.

Despite the sensitivity of the subject, the Barometer, which can be constructively critical of local governance efforts, was endorsed by the Government of Rwanda. 6,520 people have been involved in the process, 30% of which were women.

SCORE INDEX

Interpeace's strategic partner in Cyprus, the Center for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development (SeeD) has created an index to measure the state of peace.

The Social Cohesion and Reconciliation (SCORE) Index was developed with the support of United Nations Development Programme Action for Cooperation and Trust in Cyprus.

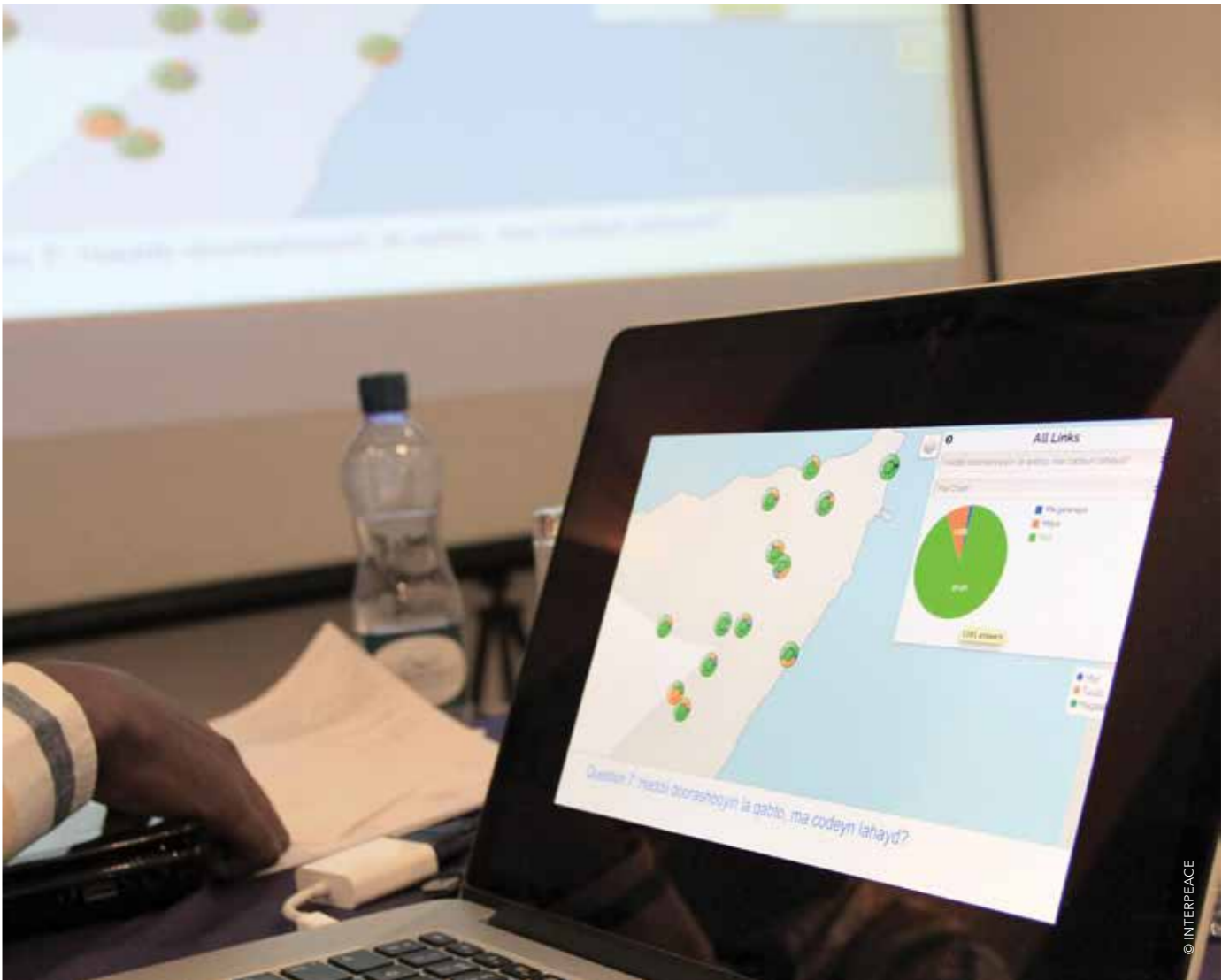
The SCORE Index examines how social factors interact with each other and influence (positively or negatively) reconciliation and the state of peace.

PARTICIPATORY POLLING

In the Somali region, Interpeace's local partners are starting to use participatory polling, a methodology developed by our partner in Cyprus.

Participatory polling allows large numbers of people to take part in discussions of great importance to state- and peacebuilding objectives. By introducing technology-based solutions to data collection, analysis and results dissemination, the efficiency, reach and impact of participatory research are greatly increased.

In 2013 Interpeace's local partners in the Somali region developed pilot participatory polls that allow large numbers of people to take part in discussions related to voter registration in Somaliland; the resumption of the democratization process in Puntland; and the viability of holding local elections in selected districts of Mogadishu.



FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING RESILIENCE

At the end of 2013, Interpeace launched a new programme called “Framework for Assessing Resilience” (FAR).

The FAR programme will develop tools that deepen the understanding of resilience in conflict-affected societies as defined by the population.

What is unique about FAR is that it focuses on the positive capacities that contribute to resilience rather than sources of fragility of a country. Societies and communities of conflict-affected countries drive the development of the FAR tools. This will allow FAR to assess resilience from within a country and not only from an external perspective. The programme will be piloted in three countries: Guatemala, Liberia and Timor-Leste.

CONSTITUTION-MAKING FOR PEACE

Interpeace and the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) have entered into a two-year project that builds upon Interpeace’s experience in constitution-making. This partnership seeks to utilize the experiences documented in Interpeace’s comprehensive handbook: *Constitution-making and Reform: Options for the Process*. Furthermore, the project will promote the application of participatory, inclusive approaches to national constitution-making by creating an interactive website, a community of practice and scalable training material based on the handbook.

INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE ON PEACEBUILDING AND STATEBUILDING

Contributed to the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding

Interpeace contributed to the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS) and the development and implementation of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States in 2013. Following Interpeace’s engagement as the convener of global civil society in the International Dialogue process, Interpeace remains involved in the executive group of the Civil Society Platform on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding.

Interpeace has been facilitating and supporting civil society involvement, particularly from conflict-affected societies, in the IDPS processes. Interpeace was also engaged in the processes of developing indicators for the New Deal’s peacebuilding and statebuilding goals.



NEW PEACEBUILDING INITIATIVES

Launched three new peacebuilding initiatives in the Great Lakes region, Libya and Mali

Interpeace launched a regional peacebuilding programme in the Great Lakes region in Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of Congo's North and South Kivu provinces.

The goal of the regional programme in the Great Lakes area is to establish dialogue across borders that will reduce mistrust and create a better understanding among the people of the region. The programme will engage the grassroots, civil society, decision-makers and regional institutions in order to reduce the gaps that exist between them. It will also influence policy-making, increase resilience against identity-based manipulations, and generate understanding and respect for those involved. It is implemented together with Interpeace's local partners in the region and four new partners in the DRC: Centre d'Etudes Juridiques Appliquées (CEJA), Pole Institute, Action pour la Paix et la Concorde (APC) and Réseau d'Innovation Organisationnelle (RIO).

Interpeace started a new programme in Mali. Interpeace and its newly created partner organization, the Malian Institute of Action Research for Peace (IMRAP), have launched a nationwide peacebuilding strategy in 2013 to engage all levels of Malian society from the grassroots to the decision-makers.

The Mali programme aims to enable Malians to respond to present and future challenges to peace and social cohesion and to renew the will to live together through the use of inclusive, participatory and constructive dialogue.

In 2013, Interpeace launched a peacebuilding programme in Libya in partnership with the Assabel Foundation.

The goal of the Libya programme is to establish and strengthen an infrastructure for peace – institutions, structures and processes through which Libyans manage their conflict and can interact with each other in a constructive way.



ENHANCING THE INCLUSION OF WOMEN



Promoting the inclusion of women in peacebuilding processes

Interpeace places a special focus on ensuring the inclusion of all groups in a peacebuilding process, including women. Below are some examples from 2013:

Interpeace and its local partner in Timor-Leste, the Centre of Studies for Peace and Development (CEPAD), engaged more than 400 women representatives from across the country. The process changed the women's perspectives about the role they can play within their own communities. The participants are now seeking opportunities to participate in community activities including those linked to the reduction of corruption – one of the key challenges facing Timor-Leste.

Through a series of workshops in Timor-Leste, more than 400 women were encouraged to think about how they can actively participate in democracy and the workshops allowed participants to understand the meaning of democracy within everyday life.

In Israel, Interpeace, through its Base For Discussion (B4D) programme works with sectors of Israeli society that have not been involved in the peace process.

Among the different groups it works with, it has strengthened the role of Jewish ultra-Orthodox women to

become ambassadors of peace in their homes and in their communities. Women from the ultra-Orthodox population have previously not been involved in peace initiatives, yet they are an influential group which constitutes 61% of this community's workforce. Recognizing the important role ultra-Orthodox women play, B4D started to engage 30 influential women on a programme in conflict resolution. The programme included a study visit to Northern Ireland. The women explored how conflict was resolved there. This changed their perspectives as they were able to relate to the people they interacted with in Northern Ireland. They realized that if the conflict in Northern Ireland was resolved, this could happen between Israelis and Palestinians as well.

In December 2013, the 30 women graduated with a master's degree in conflict resolution.

In Somaliland, Interpeace carried out a gender mainstreaming training for its youth partner, the Somaliland National Youth Organization (SONYO). The workshop was well-received from the secretariat and the board and paved the way for concrete institutional changes.

As a result SONYO hired a Gender Mainstreaming Officer, drafted an institutional gender policy, and hired several new female staff members.

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR WEST AFRICA

Enhancing the support to peacebuilding initiatives in West Africa through the creation of a regional office



In October 2013, Interpeace inaugurated its Regional Office for West Africa in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

The new office in West Africa reinforces Interpeace's support to the region.

In the region, Interpeace is currently supporting national peacebuilding initiatives in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Mali.

The Regional Office for West Africa will enable Interpeace to provide more direct accompaniment to its local partners in their quest for sustainable peace as well as engage with regional organizations. The decentralized structure allows Interpeace to support peacebuilding work in a more efficient and cost-effective manner. Interpeace also has regional offices in Guatemala City and in Nairobi.

CHALLENGES

Supported peacebuilding in Liberia and Guinea-Bissau despite very challenging political and financial circumstances

Interpeace's programmes in Guinea-Bissau and Liberia have been facing challenging political and financial circumstances. Despite these obstacles Interpeace and its local partners Voz di Paz and the Programme for Dialogue and Peace (P4DP) were able to remain actively engaged in peacebuilding.

Following the most recent coup d'état in April 2012, Interpeace's partner organization in Guinea-Bissau, Voz di Paz, has been operating in a context of political instability.

Guinea-Bissau has been affected by the sanctions issued by the international community. The international sanctions prohibited funding to political processes in a country where the government has come to power through a coup d'état.

In spite of these roadblocks, Voz di Paz managed to disseminate policy recommendations to address the main obstacles to peace in Guinea-Bissau. In addition, Voz di Paz was able to continue working with its network which consists of 11 regional spaces for dialogue, more than 30 radio stations and numerous youth organizations in Guinea-Bissau.

The military has played a crucial role in Guinea-Bissau's past and in the recent series of crises that the country has been experiencing.

Engaging the security sector, especially the military in the development of solutions is key to lasting peace in Guinea-Bissau. Recognizing this, Voz di Paz has gained the trust of the military and signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Institute of National Defence.

Voz di Paz will use participatory tools to support the Institute of National Defence in their mandate to modernize the security sector.

In the aftermath of the 2011 crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, the eastern border regions of Liberia have been further destabilized by a massive influx of Ivorian refugees.

The work of Interpeace's partner organization, the Programme for Dialogue and Peace, in the border regions has been recognized by governmental and non-governmental actors across Liberia.

P4DP moderated a cross-border dialogue between traditional chiefs living in the border regions with Côte d'Ivoire. Highlighting the importance that is being placed on P4DP's work in the border areas, this high-level initiative was jointly supported by the Liberian and Ivorian presidents in collaboration with the United Nations.

In an environment where reconciliation is not a top priority, the Liberia programme has faced considerable funding challenges. Therefore, Interpeace and P4DP have focused most of their efforts on developing relationships with key donor organizations.

PEACE DAY

Raised awareness of the need for peace around the world

Interpeace celebrates the International Day of Peace every year on 21 September to raise awareness of the need for peace and highlight the role each individual can play in promoting peace.

Known as Peace Day, the International Day of Peace was established by the United Nations.

As in past years, Interpeace partnered with Peace One Day to provide support within the 'NGO Coalition'. This coalition brings together like-minded NGOs that wish to highlight the need for peace on 21 September. Interpeace worked hard to increase the membership of the NGO Coalition and it now stands at over 850 members. As part of Peace One Day's celebrations, Interpeace's Director-General Scott M. Weber presented the results of the NGO Coalition live on stage at the Peace Palace in The Hague.

Interpeace marked the International Day of Peace with conferences and events across the globe.

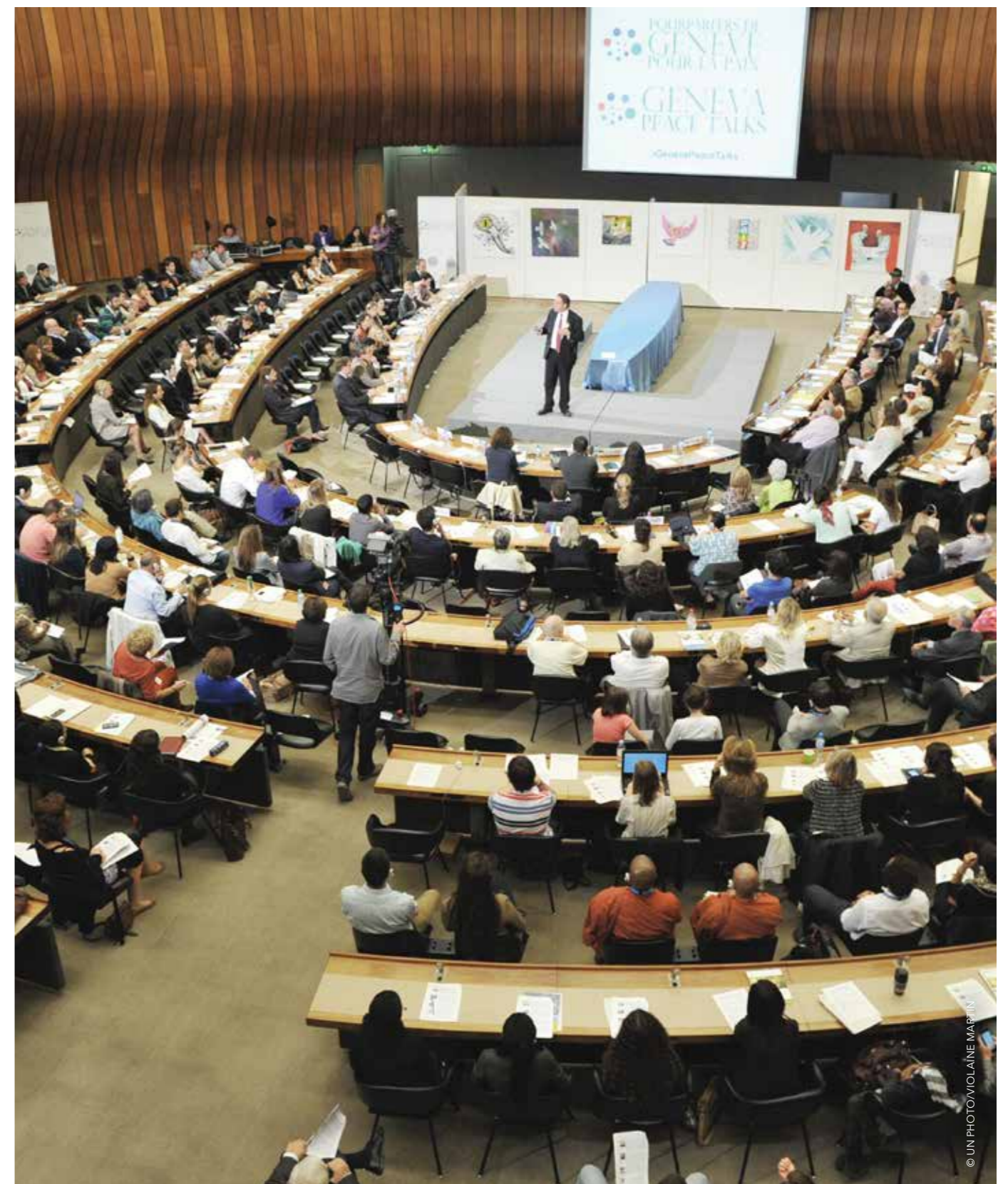
On 20 September 2013, Interpeace co-organized the first edition of the Geneva Peace Talks in partnership with the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform. The Geneva Peace Talks is an event that seeks to contribute to and broaden the scope for discussion on peacebuilding and resolving conflict. Through individual Peace Talks, speakers from different sectors including peace building practitioners, business, academic and scientific backgrounds shared their personal stories, ideas and practical solutions to resolve conflict.

The theme of the first Geneva Peace Talks was "What does peace mean to you?" Speakers emphasized how their engagement shaped their own understanding of peace. The event was organized at the Palais des Nations - the United Nations Headquarters in Geneva - and over 650 people attended. It was also live webcast on the UN TV channel.

Interpeace has also partnered with the City of Geneva to display flags with the word "peace" in the six

languages of the United Nations. These flags were interspersed with flags displaying graphic artwork from a competition organized by the City of Geneva around the theme of Peace Day. Following a launch ceremony, the flags were displayed on the Pont du Mont-Blanc in the heart of Geneva in September 2013.

For the second year in a row, Interpeace teamed up with the Service Industriel de Genève (SIG) to illuminate the Jet d'Eau in blue for the evening of 21 September 2013 to raise awareness of Peace Day.



Interpeace local partners organized events marking Peace Day around the world

In Burundi, sporting activities were organized that brought together youth from across ethnic and political divides. Youth are a key group in Burundi because they are vulnerable to political manipulation.

In El Salvador, Interpeace hosted a discussion on the work undertaken by key Salvadoran actors that brought about a truce between two rival gangs, Mara Salvatrucha 13 (MS-13) and Barrio 18, in 2012. The discussion was broadcast live as part of Peace One Day's 24 hour coverage of Peace Day events around the world.

In Timor-Leste, our local partner, CEPAD, held a national workshop aimed at 'Supporting Women's Engagement in the Consolidation of Democracy in Timor-Leste'.

In Palestine, our local partner, Mustakbalna, together with its working groups, launched a contest to identify the best videos highlighting civic peace. The winning videos were featured during an event on Peace Day with other cultural and art activities being presented.

In Rwanda, Interpeace partner, IRDP, hosted radio debates on the topic, "The role of formal and informal education." Each year, IRDP's 'school of debate' clubs organize an art competition during which they are encouraged to express the values and principles they have discussed using theatre, poems, essays, drawings or songs. There was also an experience-sharing meeting with more than 800 students and educators, the mayor, and various local and school authorities.

In Somaliland, Interpeace's local partner, the Academy for Peace and Development (APD), produced and posted a short film featuring local residents from all walks of life celebrating "nabad", the Somali word for peace. Another Interpeace partner, SONYO, the national youth organization in Somaliland, sent out a text message on Peace Day to approximately 2.5 million people. The message stated: "Peace is essential, it is a source of moral and physical stability for the people; to sum up it is life. Dear citizen, don't forget to promote peace by strengthening its pillars in our country. Celebrating Peace Day September 21."

In Puntland, the Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC) organized a celebration of Peace Day with the theme "No to Human Trafficking" in conjunction with the Ministry of Youth and Labor. Through slogans, banners, and posters, PDRC emphasized to youth the dangers of human trafficking.





OUR SUPPORT AND FUNDING

Our Funding

Our Donors

Letter from the Auditors

Financial Statements

2013 Expenditure

*Joost Andriessen, Director of the
Stabilization and Humanitarian Aid
Department, Netherlands Ministry
of Foreign Affairs and member of
the Interpeace Advisory Council*



OUR FUNDING

Interpeace is very grateful for the continued support of governments, the European Union, the United Nations, foundations, the private sector and individuals to the organization in 2013.

Their support and partnership is essential to enable Interpeace to pursue its mission of enabling societies to build peace.

In 2013, Interpeace income was US\$ 21 million. US\$ 14.6 million was for specific projects (restricted funding) and US\$ 6.6 million was unrestricted funding. Interpeace receives both restricted funding support (which is limited either by region, programme or by specific earmarking within a programme) and unrestricted funding support (which goes towards the organization's programme of work without restriction as to its use). Both types of funding are vital to Interpeace's ability to pursue its mission.

Interpeace not only reaches out to different sectors of society in its peacebuilding programmes but also tries to involve a wide range of actors in supporting peacebuilding.

For example, Interpeace and Mirabaud & Cie, banquiers privés, a Geneva-based private bank, have a partnership which gives people an opportunity to invest in emerging markets, all the while supporting peacebuilding work in conflict-affected countries.

The partnership is a compelling example of how the private sector can play a role in making the world a safer place.

Different actors have a role to play in building lasting peace and by working together can harness their strengths.

OUR DONORS

In addition to individuals, the following donors supported Interpeace in 2013. We are very grateful for their continued support.

GOVERNMENTS AND MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation
- Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- European Union
- French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Irish Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
- Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- State of Qatar
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
- Swiss Development Cooperation
- United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID)
- United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)

FOUNDATIONS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

- Adessium Foundation
- Goodwin Foundation
- Folke Bernadotte Academy
- Swedish Postcode Lottery through the Swedish Postcode Foundation
- United States Institute of Peace (USIP)

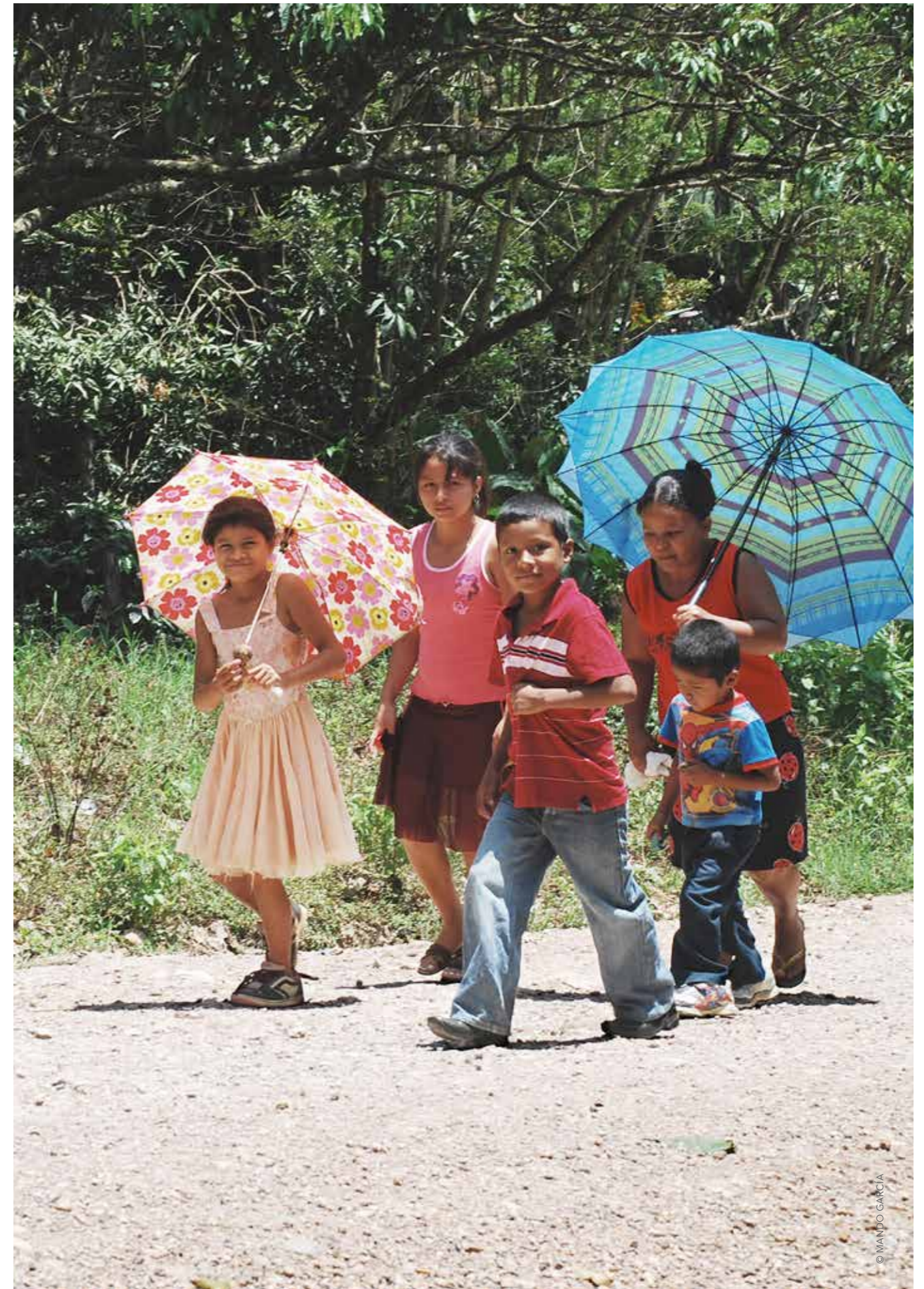
CORPORATE AND OTHER DONATIONS

- Mirabaud & Cie, banquiers privés

SUPPORT 20 YEARS OF BUILDING LASTING PEACE

Become a part of our peacebuilding history and help us lay the foundations for a better future. There are many ways to contribute, from financial support to making donations in-kind or offering some of your time.

To find out more about how your support can make a difference or to make a financial donation, please send us an email at info@interpeace.org or visit www.interpeace.org.



LETTER FROM THE AUDITORS



KPMG SA
Audit Western Switzerland
111 Rue de Lyon
CH-1203 Geneva
P.O. Box 347
CH-1211 Geneva 13
Telephone +41 58 249 25 15
Fax +41 58 249 25 13
Internet www.kpmg.ch

Report of the Independent Auditor on the Consolidated Summary Financial Statements of
International Peacebuilding Alliance (INTERPEACE), Geneva (Vernier)

The enclosed consolidated summary financial statements of International Peacebuilding Alliance (INTERPEACE), which comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity and explanatory note are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of International Peacebuilding Alliance (INTERPEACE) for the year ended 31 December 2013 that have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on these consolidated financial statements in our report dated 13 June 2014.

The consolidated summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by IFRS. Therefore, reading the consolidated summary financial statements is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of International Peacebuilding Alliance (INTERPEACE) as a whole.

Governing Councils' Responsibility
The Governing Council is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated summary financial statements in accordance with the basis of preparation described in note 1.

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated summary financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 810, "Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements."

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated summary financial statements derived from the consolidated audited financial statements of International Peacebuilding Alliance (INTERPEACE) for the year ended 31 December 2013 are consistent, in all material respects, with those consolidated financial statements, in accordance with the basis of preparation described in note 1.

KPMG SA


Hélène Béguin
Licensed Audit Expert
Auditor in Charge


Karina Vartanova
Licensed Audit Expert

Geneva, 13 June 2014

Enclosure:
- Consolidated summary financial statements (statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity and explanatory note)

KPMG AG/SA, a Swiss corporation, is a subsidiary of KPMG Holding AG/SA, which is a subsidiary of KPMG Europe LLP and a member of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss legal entity. Member of the Swiss Institute of Certified Accountants and Tax Consultants

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CALENDAR YEAR 2013

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Interpeace's financial reports are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) representing the highest level of financial reporting worldwide.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (US\$)	2013	2012
INCOME		
United Nations	778 100	375 082
Governments	17 568 153	20 083 197
Trusts & Foundations, NGO and Other	2 052 715	769 055
Bank Interest and Exchange Gains	210 316	20 498
TOTAL INCOME	20 398 968	21 227 344
EXPENSES		
Personnel (incl. consultants)	12 456 218	12 981 647
Travel and Related Expenses	2 090 087	2 951 318
Equipment Purchases	212 626	804 768
Depreciation	47 469	46 207
Office, Communications, Vehicle and Finance	2 318 610	2 295 598
Workshops, Reporting and Professional Services	2 844 844	1 782 080
UN Management Fees	63 962	70 709
TOTAL EXPENSES	20 033 816	20 932 327
Net Income / Expenses	79 986	421 930
Carryforward from Previous Year	1 475 721	1 555 707
CLOSING BALANCE 31 DECEMBER	1 555 707	1 977 637

Interpeace is a **ZEWO** certified non-profit organization. The **ZEWO** seal of approval is awarded to Swiss organizations that provide transparent information, have independent and appropriate control mechanisms in place, communicate openly and procure their funds in a fair manner.



BALANCE SHEET (AS AT 31 DECEMBER) (US\$)	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Non Current Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment	49 744	61 406
Deposits	90 182	81 372
Current Assets		
Deposits	3 546	5 271
Advances to UN	160 374	93 788
Advances to Partners	405 490	134 211
Donor Income Receivable	1 857 935	4 199 585
Other Receivables and Prepayments	149 978	296 699
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11 179 951	2 464 161
TOTAL ASSETS	13 897 200	7 336 493
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		
Non Current Liabilities		
Provisions	39 150	123 375
Employee Benefits	616 073	720 859
Current Liabilities		
Deferred Income	9 805 605	3 290 520
Amounts due to Partners	265 045	467 083
Income to be Repaid to Donors	59 253	0
Payables and Accruals	1 134 437	1 178 949
TOTAL LIABILITIES	11 919 563	5 780 786
Unrestricted Reserves	1 977 637	1 555 707
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	13 897 200	7 336 493

CASH FLOW	2013	2012
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	319 199	300 579
Cash flow from operating activities		
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	46 207	47 469
Net finance costs / (income)	(24 193)	64 573
	341 213	412 621
Change in deposits	(7 085)	(16 925)
Change in advances to UN	(66 586)	121 359
Change in advances to partners	(271 279)	(10 980)
Change in donor income receivable	2 341 650	(1 735 815)
Change in accounts receivable and prepayments	146 721	131 743
Change in provisions and employee benefits	(28 838)	25 831
Change in deferred income	6 515 085	(733 522)
Change in amount due to partners	(202 038)	369 831
Change in income to be repaid to donors	59 253	(1 035 867)
Change in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(147 412)	(89 750)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	8 680 684	(2 561 474)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	9 807	16 894
Acquisition of property plant and equipment	(34 545)	(19 858)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(24 738)	(2 964)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings	1 054 296	
Borrowing repayments	(1 078 749)	
Interest paid	(769)	(32 973)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(25 222)	(32 973)
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	8 630 724	(2 597 411)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	2 464 161	5 046 801
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	85 066	14 771
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	11 179 951	2 464 161

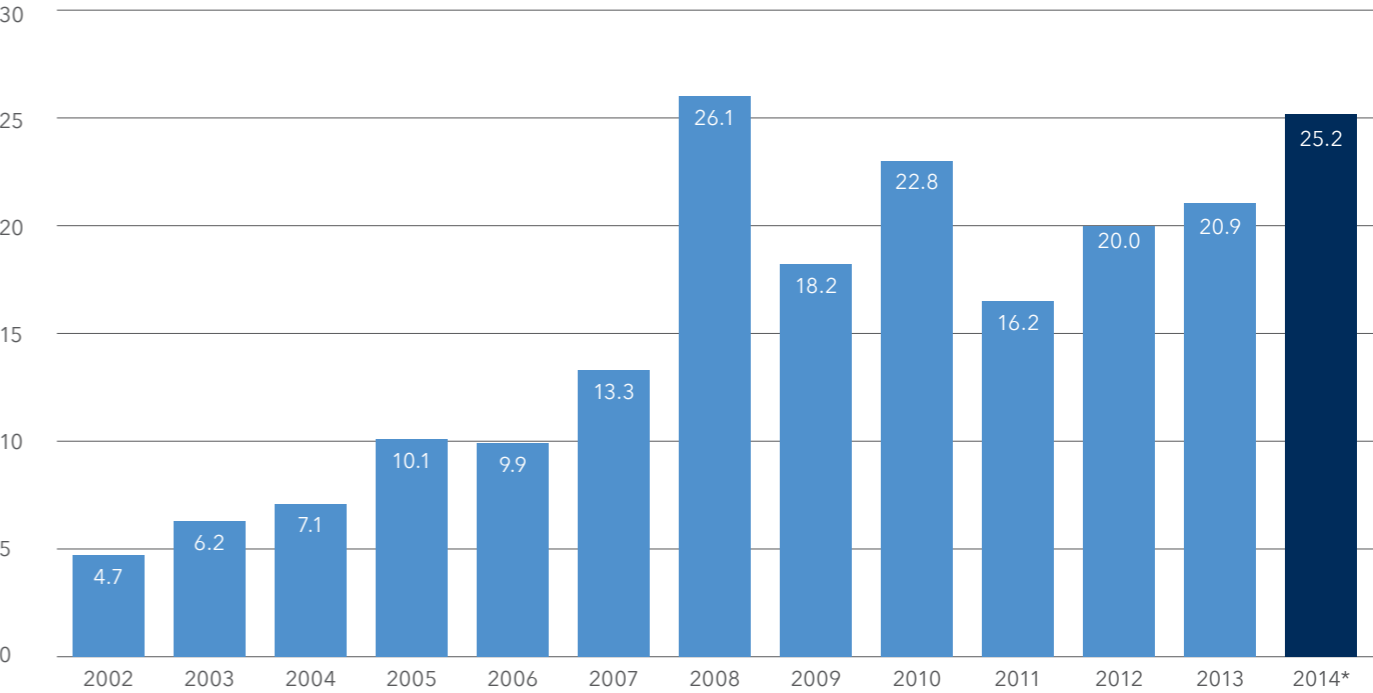
CHANGES IN RESERVES			2013	2012
	Interpeace Headquarters Unrestricted Reserves	Interpeace Inc. Unrestricted Fund	Total Unrestricted Reserves	
OPENING BALANCE	1'515'501	40'206	1'555'707	1'475'721
Unrestricted net income for the year	319'142	58	319'200	300'579
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	160'173	0	160'173	(224'197)
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Foreign currency translation differences	(57'443)	0	(57'443)	3'604
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) / INCOME	102'730	0	102'730	(220'593)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	421'872	58	421'930	79'986
CLOSING BALANCE	1'937'373	40'264	1'977'637	1'555'707

2013 PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The overall expenditure for 2013 was US\$ 21 million.

2013 PROGRAMME EXPENSE SUMMARY (US\$)	
Somalia Pillars of Peace	2'885'544
Somalia Civil Society Coalition	6'886
Somalia Youth	131'492
Somalia Juba Reconciliation	32'468
Somalia Leaders Retreat	78'533
Somalia President Policy Unit	1'073'009
Somalia Women (IIDA)	248'008
Somalia Democratization	3'864'556
Rwanda	1'831'846
Burundi	335'211
Great Lakes	616'850
Guinea-Bissau	267'484
Liberia	71'759
Mali	1'744'304
Ivory Coast	16'309
Libya	479'194
Guatemala Initiatives for Peace	(271)
Latin America Youth	548'267
Latin America Security and Justice	48'000
Guatemala UICC Secondment	36'000
El Salvador Violence Reduction	157'698
Timor-Leste	115'225
Israel	531'949
Palestine	423'369
Cyprus	41'235
International Peacebuilding Advisory Team	875'380
Interpeace Sweden	158'131
Framework for Assessing Resilience	8'025
UN PBSO Secondment	304'417
Total Project Expenses	16'930'878
Less Management Fees	(934'326)
Programme Support	1'278'269
TOTAL PROGRAMME	17'274'821

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY 2002-2014 (US\$ MILLION)



* Projected

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The consolidated summary financial statements are prepared using the same structured presentation and measurement basis but do not contain all disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

OUR STRUCTURES AND PEOPLE

Our Governing Council
Our Advisory Council
Our Strategic Management Team
Interpeace Sweden
Interpeace USA
Partnerships

*Renée Larivière, Deputy
Director-General Development
and Learning*



OUR GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Interpeace Governing Council is the highest decision-making body of the organization.



JOHN A. KUFUOR
(Ghana)
Chair since 2009
Former President of Ghana; former Chairperson of the African Union (AU); former Chairperson of the Economic Community of West African States



MATTHIAS STIEFEL
(Switzerland)
Member since 2005 and Vice-Chair since 2007
Founder and former President of Interpeace



OSCAR FERNANDEZ-TARANCO
(Argentina)
Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on the Governing Council since 2010
Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs of the United Nations



MONICA MCWILLIAMS
(Ireland)
Member since 2013
Professor of Women's Studies at the University of Ulster; Member of the Northern Ireland Legislative Assembly until 2003 and contributor to the peace negotiations leading to the Good Friday Agreement

Interpeace would like to thank the following outgoing members of the Governing Council for their service, commitment, time and contribution to Interpeace: Paddy Ashdown, Jan Pronk and Anthony Travis.



MARTIN AKED
(United Kingdom)
Honorary Treasurer since 2013
Former Partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers and former International Treasurer of Médecins Sans Frontières



ALAN DOSS
(United Kingdom)
Member since 2014
Senior Political Advisor at the Kofi Annan Foundation; Visiting Fellow at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy; former Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Liberia



NECLA TSCHIRGI
(Turkey)
Member since 2013
Professor of Practice, Human Security and Peacebuilding at the Joan B. Kroc School of Peace Studies at the University of San Diego; former Senior Policy Advisor to the Peacebuilding Support Office at the United Nations Secretariat; former Vice President of the International Peace Academy



CLAUDE WILD
(Switzerland)
Representative of the Host Government on the Governing Council since 2010
Head of Human Security Division (Peace, Human Rights, Humanitarian Policy, Migration), Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

MARTTI AHTISAARI
(Finland)
Chair Emeritus and Special Advisor since 2009
Recipient of 2008 Nobel Peace Prize; former President of Finland; Chair of the Interpeace Governing Council from 2001 to 2009



OUR ADVISORY COUNCIL

Interpeace's Advisory Council is a multi-stakeholder platform for strategic discussions and advice related to peacebuilding.

In 2013, the Advisory Council was reconfigured to make it more geographically balanced. It is composed of a small group of high-level government officials that represent various perspectives of the international community. Interpeace also maintains its Donor Committee that is limited to the organization's donors.

SWEDEN (CHAIR)

Ambassador Jan Knutsson
Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations in Geneva; Chair of the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund Advisory Group

FRANCE

Ambassador Jean-Marc Châtaigner
Deputy Director-General, Global Affairs, Development and Partnerships, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

GUATEMALA

Ambassador Gert Rosenthal
Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations in New York

NETHERLANDS

Joost Andriessen
Director of the Stabilization and Humanitarian Aid Department, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

TANZANIA

Ambassador Liberata Mulamula
Ambassador of Tanzania to the United States

UNITED STATES

Karin von Hippel
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Overseas Operations, Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations, United States Department of State

PARTNERS' FORUM

The Interpeace Partners' Forum is an annual meeting of government representatives and United Nations agencies through which we strengthen our linkages with the international community.

Members of the Partners' Forum include Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, as well as the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the European Commission.

Ambassador Liberata Mulamula, Ambassador of Tanzania to the United States and member of the Interpeace Advisory Council

OUR STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT TEAM

In accordance with Interpeace’s decentralized structure, the Strategic Management Team is based around the world.

- SCOTT M. WEBER**
Director-General
- JERRY MCCANN**
Deputy Director-General, Operations
- RENÉE LARIVIÈRE**
Deputy Director-General, Development and Learning
- SARAH NOBLE**
Director of External Relations and Communications
- MIKE PEJCIC**
Director of Administration and Chief Financial Officer
- MAUD ROURE**
Head of Learning and Policy
- JOHAN SVENSSON**
Regional Director for Eastern and Central Africa
- ANA GLENDA TAGER ROSADO**
Regional Director for Latin America

Maud Roure, Head of Learning and Policy



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INTERPEACE SWEDEN

Interpeace Sweden helps mobilize support for the organization and promote our mission.

Interpeace Sweden is a Swedish fundraising foundation that supports peacebuilding and the work of Interpeace worldwide. Interpeace Sweden was created in 2013 to generate awareness and funding in Sweden through outreach activities. Interpeace Sweden has a 90 account and is registered with the Swedish Fundraising Council FRIL.

The members of the Board of Interpeace Sweden include:

Tord Magnuson, Chair
Scott M. Weber, Vice Chair
Carin Götblad
Peter Elam Håkansson
Magnus Kindstrand
Kister Kumlin
Sarah Noble



Tord Magnuson,
Chair of Interpeace Sweden

INTERPEACE USA

Interpeace USA is an independent, non-profit organization that positions Interpeace in the US and mobilizes support for our peacebuilding work.

Interpeace USA is supported by a number of influential friends, also known as the US Board of Governors:

Giles Conway-Gordon
Jeffrey Lewis
Howard McMorris II

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



Graeme Simpson,
Director of Interpeace USA

PARTNERSHIPS

BURUNDI

Centre d’Alerte et de Prévention des Conflits (CENAP)

CENTRAL AMERICAN YOUTH PROGRAMME

El Salvador: Fundación de Estudios para la Aplicación de Derecho (FESPAD), Servicio Social Pasionista (SSPAS)

Honduras: Centro de Investigación y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (CIPRODEH)

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

Initiative de Dialogue et Recherche Action pour la Paix (INDIGO)

CYPRUS

Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development (SeeD)

United Nations Development Programme – ACT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Centre d’Etudes Juridiques Appliquées (CEJA)

Pole Institute

Action pour la Paix et la Concorde (APC)

Réseau d’Innovation Organisationelle (RIO)

GUINEA-BISSAU

Iniciativa para Consolidação de Paz (Voz di Paz)

ISRAEL

Center for Professional Arab Local Governance in Israel - INJAZ Center

Haredi College of Jerusalem

The Van Leer Institute

United Nations Development Programme – PAPP

LIBERIA

Platform for Dialogue and Peace (P4DP)

LIBYA

Assabel Foundation

MALI

Institut Malien de Recherche Action pour la Paix (IMRAP)

PALESTINE

United Nations Development Programme – PAPP

RWANDA

Institut de Recherche et de Dialogue pour la Paix (IRDP)

SOMALI REGION

Academy for Peace and Development (APD), Somaliland

Heritage Institute for Policy Studies (HIPS)

IIDA Women’s Development Organization

Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC), Puntland

Somaliland National Youth Organization (SONYO)

TIMOR-LESTE

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



CONTACT US

INTERPEACE HEADQUARTERS

7-9 Chemin de Balexert
1219 Châtelaine - Geneva
Switzerland

T +41 (0) 22 917 8593
F +41 (0) 22 917 8039

As of January 2015:

Maison de la Paix
Chemin Eugène Rigot 2
1211 Geneva
Switzerland

INTERPEACE REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Priory Place, 5th Floor
Argwings Kodhek Road
P.O.Box 14520 - 00800 Westlands
Kilimani, Nairobi
Kenya

T +254 (20) 265 5228
M +254 733 605 290 /
+254 710607373
F +254 (20) 386 2845

INTERPEACE REGIONAL OFFICE FOR WEST AFRICA

Villa n° 43
Cité Les Lauriers 5
Deux Plateaux
06 BP 2100 Abidjan
Côte d'Ivoire

T +225 56 62 27 785
M +225 59 61 42 53

INTERPEACE REGIONAL OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA

11 Avenida 14-75, zona 10
01010 Guatemala City
Guatemala

T +502 2381 9700
T +502 2381 9710
F +502 2381 9797

INTERPEACE REPRESENTATION OFFICE IN NEW YORK

7001 Brush Hollow Road, Suite 214
Westbury, NY 11590
USA

M +1 (646) 643 9979

INTERPEACE EUROPE

24 Avenue des Arts
Boîte 8
1000 Brussels
Belgium

T +32 (2) 230 0015

INTERPEACE SWEDEN

Insamlingsstiftelsen
Interpeace Sweden
AB, Jakobs Torg 3
111 52 Stockholm
Sweden

www.interpeace.org

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and Messaggio, Carouge, Switzerland for the design and printing
of this 2013 Annual Report.



*At the beginning of 2015, Interpeace's
headquarters will be moving to the Maison
de la Paix, strategically located at the heart
of international Geneva.*



In partnership with the United Nations



Interpeace



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