



The Foundations for Lasting Peace

Annual Report 2012

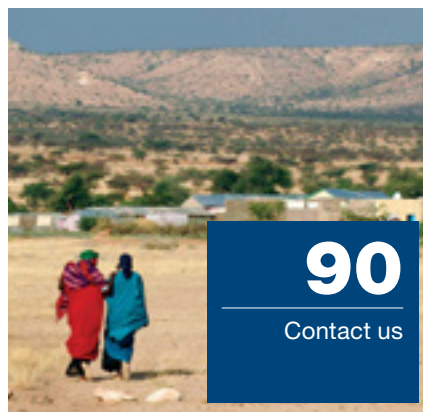
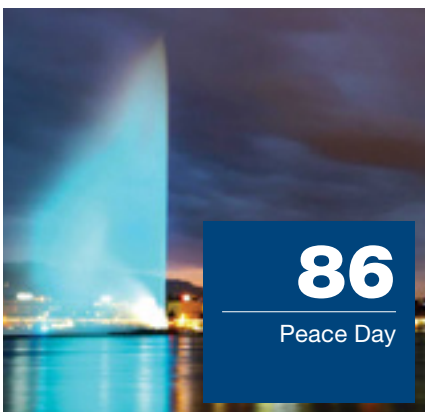


THE FOUNDATIONS FOR LASTING PEACE

President Otto Pérez Molina of Guatemala, Interpeace Director-General Scott M. Weber and Regional Director for Latin America Ana Glenda Tager discuss strengthening cooperation to reduce violence in Guatemala.

CONTENTS





04 Letter from the Chairman
07 Letter from the Director-General
08 Tribute

10 About Interpeace
12 Where we build peace

14 Our peacebuilding principles
16 Local ownership
22 Building trust
28 Reaching out to all groups
34 Long-term commitment
40 Process matters

46 2012 Highlights

64 Our support and funding
66 Our funding
67 Our donors
68 Letter from the auditors
69 Financial statements
72 2012 Programme expenditure

74 Our structures and people
76 Our Governing Council
79 Our Advisory Council
80 Our Strategic Management Team
83 Interpeace Sweden and Interpeace USA
84 Our local partners

86 Peace Day

90 Contact us
92 Get involved

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

One of the main distinguishing features that makes Interpeace stand out in my eyes is its unique approach to peacebuilding.

When I joined Interpeace as Chairman of the Governing Council in 2009, one of the main distinguishing features that made the organization stand out in my eyes was its unique approach to peacebuilding. Ensuring local ownership, building trust, reaching out to all groups, long-term commitment and focusing on process are the five core principles that guide Interpeace's methodology. These fundamental values have led Interpeace's work right from the beginning and still hold true today. These principles greatly contribute to the legitimacy, the sustainability and the integrity of peacebuilding processes.

Interpeace's distinctive approach is one of the reasons for its high recognition in the peacebuilding sphere. Whether among the international community or within the countries where it supports programmes, Interpeace continues to strengthen its position as a key actor in the field of peacebuilding.

It is therefore a source of great satisfaction to see that the Interpeace approach continues to convince and further extend its impact. 2012 has been a year of growth for Interpeace: the partner organizations in Cyprus and in Liberia have become independent and entirely local entities, and great progress has been accomplished in the development of new programmes in Côte d'Ivoire, the Great Lakes region, Libya and Mali.

It is encouraging to know that a greater number of conflict-affected societies will benefit from the opportunity to openly discuss and design their peacebuilding processes based on the Interpeace methodology.

Peacebuilding is about creating conditions that enable dialogue and the peaceful resolution of conflicts from within society. Bringing different groups

together to exchange views on divisive issues is a crucial component of building sustainable peace, and Interpeace's local partners have achieved this on multiple occasions last year.

At the very heart of our work on the ground are the dedicated peacebuilders who go well beyond the call of duty in their efforts to promote dialogue and reconciliation in divided societies. It is an immense privilege to engage together with these remarkable people in the long and arduous but also rewarding process of building lasting peace.

Among these was our colleague Liron Mehrez-Melnik from Israel, who passed away last year. It is with great sadness that we pay tribute to her. Liron will always be remembered for her dedication to peace.

The meaningful advancements in the consolidation of lasting peace could not have been accomplished without the valued support of Interpeace's donors. I would like to express my gratitude to them on behalf of Interpeace and its local partners.



John A. Kufuor
Chairman of the Governing Council



© FRANÇOIS WAVRE FOR INTERPEACE



© FRANÇOIS WAVRE FOR INTERPEACE

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

The real challenge is to transform hope into trust. It is when we trust in each other and in the future that peace becomes possible.

Many believe that we are beginning to emerge from the deep social, political and economic crisis that has gripped the world over the last five years.

What is certain is that the recovery process will be slow and uneven, and that the social fabric of trust torn by this crisis will take many years and much hard work to mend.

The complexity of the challenges we will face will strain, if not overwhelm, the institutions that have given structure to the world since the Second World War. Unless we adapt our institutions and ways of working together, we may face unprecedented levels of conflict in the decade ahead.

We may not yet see the solutions from where we stand now, but we can see the path we need to travel.

We know that we must have strong, flexible, and legitimate governance systems at all levels if we are to meet any of these challenges.

We know that we cannot afford to leave anyone behind in this world. That if people feel unsafe anywhere on this earth, we should too.

We can see that we are neglecting our youth and keeping women from taking their rightful and equal place in our societies, and that this may be our greatest mistake of all.

If we are to prevent the conflicts of tomorrow, we will need to keep in mind the five core principles of peacebuilding, namely:

- that broad local ownership of the process of building peace is what will ensure ownership of solutions;
- recognizing that peace is a process, not a destination;
- that building peace is fundamentally about building trust. Trust between individuals and between people and their authorities;
- that it is crucial to reach out to all groups in society. All voices need to be heard, even those at the extremes; and
- that peace takes time, so long-term commitment is essential. There are no quick-fixes.

These same principles, exemplified throughout this Annual Report, have guided Interpeace's work for nearly 20 years. They emerged from lessons learned both by Interpeace's founder, Matthias Stiefel, and the institution itself in its early years in the 1990s. Interpeace was in many ways founded to put them into practice in an institutionalized form.

Our experience tells us that these principles, when applied conscientiously, represent the most effective way to help any complex or multi-stakeholder society define a shared purpose and a common way forward in as legitimate a way as possible. This is true in any community, from a classroom to a business, from a city to an entire country.

When people begin working together to solve problems, they realize they have the power to change their reality.

Slowly, incrementally and often surprisingly, hope begins to take root that tomorrow can be better than today. That hope is a crucial starting point on the path to peace.

As one wise Somali colleague once put it, the real challenge is to transform hope into trust. It is when we trust in each other and in the future that peace becomes possible.

Interpeace's successes in supporting peace around the world would not be possible without a strong level of trust within our team, with our Governing Council and from our donors. They share in all our achievements. For their steadfast support, but also for their remarkable patience with our shortcomings, they deserve our most sincere gratitude.



Scott M. Weber
Director-General

TRIBUTE TO LIRON MEHREZ-MELNIK

“With Liron’s passing, we have lost an exceptional person and one of the most impressive peacebuilders I have ever met. We must make sure future generations are inspired by her example.”

**Scott M. Weber,
Director-General of Interpeace**

MORE POWERFUL THAN HOPE, LIRON INSPIRED CONVICTION.

To all of us in the Interpeace family, Liron was not only a dedicated colleague, but an inspiration proving through her work every day that peace is possible.

The energy she brought to her work as Programme Coordinator for Israel, inspired all those around her. Her brilliantly strategic mind and her personality allowed her to navigate the political dynamics of Israel. Talking to Liron about her work and the future of the Middle East, she could convince you that peace is not a question of *if* but *when*.

Her dedication and loyalty to her friends, her family, her team and peacebuilding were genuine and powerful. Her words and actions exemplified her beliefs.

We all knew Liron as full of life and passion. Her strength impressed us all. Even when her illness took its toll, she threw herself into her work and continued to dedicate her life to peace.

Liron’s life and her approach to her work demonstrated some of the most fundamental lessons of peacebuilding. This is perhaps most evident in her commitment to treat everyone with respect and her recognition of the central importance of preserving the dignity of all.

It was Liron’s deep conviction to treat everyone equally regardless of their political or religious beliefs. Liron knew that you need to hear and understand all sides in order to build lasting peace. On the one hand, establishing inclusiveness was her biggest challenge but on the other hand, it is key to the process of finding a sustainable solution.

Liron had incredible presence when she walked into a room. No matter the audience, she was able to build people’s trust and win them over. She was able to overcome the barriers, building trust and confidence.

She was an exceptional peacebuilder and a role model to all of us.

Liron passed away on 2 April 2012 after a prolonged illness.



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 work with local peacebuilders in conflict-affected countries and regions across Africa, Asia, Central America, Europe and the Middle East.

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

Our peacebuilders bring people from different sectors of society together to lay the foundations for lasting peace.

We build capacities within fragile and conflict-affected societies to manage conflict without resorting to violence or coercion.

We work exclusively with local peacebuilding teams made up from the society concerned.

Our peacebuilding work is guided by five equally important principles:

- Local ownership;
- Building trust;
- Reaching out to all groups;
- Long-term commitment; and
- Process matters.

We currently support peacebuilding processes in Belize, Burundi, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the 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.

We recently created the International Peacebuilding Advisory Team (IPAT). IPAT is a team of peacebuilding practitioners and experts capable of responding rapidly to requests from external partners. IPAT uses participatory approaches to provide targeted support which ensures that international assistance is aligned with nationally-identified needs and priorities.

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.

In 2012, we were named for the second consecutive year among the world's Top 100 NGOs by the Global Journal.

OUR FINANCES AND SUPPORT

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

Our 2012 expenditure of US\$ 20 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 2012 financial reports were, for the fourth year, in accordance with the highest financial reporting standard - the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Our ZEW0 seal of approval shows that we are using the funds entrusted to us in a conscientious manner.



Interpeace is a ZEW0 certified non-profit organization.



WHERE WE BUILD PEACE

Our headquarters are located in Geneva (Switzerland) and we have two representation offices in New York (USA) and Brussels (Belgium).

Our regional offices in Nairobi (Kenya) and Guatemala City (Guatemala) oversee peacebuilding programmes in their regions.

Interpeace also established the International Peacebuilding Advisory Team (IPAT). IPAT is a team of peacebuilding practitioners and experts capable of responding rapidly to requests from external partners.





- OFFICES
- CURRENT PROGRAMMES
- PAST PROGRAMMES

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. 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.





LOCAL OWNERSHIP

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

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

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

Local ownership ensures the sustainability of peacebuilding efforts.

Interpeace works exclusively with local teams to jointly create and implement peacebuilding strategies that put local people in the driver's seat.



In 2012, Interpeace's partner in Guinea-Bissau, Voz di Paz, launched a countrywide reflection process. The process involved over 2,000 Bissau-Guineans to develop consensual solutions to four main obstacles to lasting peace previously identified through a participatory research process led by Voz di Paz: the problematic security situation, the weak judicial system, difficult access to basic social services and the exploitation of ethnic issues for political purposes.



In Timor-Leste, our partner, the Centre of Studies for Peace and Development (CEPAD), launched a National Working Group on Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KKN) to develop policy recommendations to combat corruption. Four major policy recommendations were presented by members of the National Working Group on KKN for public consideration in 2012. The recommendations were validated through countrywide district-level focus group discussions and by key stakeholders, including former President José Ramos-Horta and current President Taur Matan Ruak at an International Forum held in Dili in December 2012.



In Libya, based on extensive consultations carried out across the country during its initial exploratory work in 2012, Interpeace has developed a long-term strategy to create an 'infrastructure for peace.'

The strategy, which responds to needs specifically identified by Libyan society, seeks to foster collaboration between groups in state and in society collectively working towards conflict transformation and reconciliation.



LOCAL OWNERSHIP

LIBÉRATE NAKIMANA

Programme Coordinator, Centre of Alert and Conflict Prevention, Burundi

“Irrespective of their background or level of education, ordinary citizens have a lot of ideas that can be useful to decision-makers and are very keen to express themselves.”

Interpeace’s peacebuilding programmes are implemented by local partner organizations in each country or region where we operate. We had a chat with Libérate, Coordinator of the Dialogue Programme at the Centre of Alert and Conflict Prevention (CENAP), about her experience with the locally-led peacebuilding process in Burundi.

“I joined the CENAP team because I wanted my work to have a stronger connection with the needs and aspirations of the population,” Libérate tells us.

CENAP is currently working on the implementation of solutions to the priority peacebuilding issues in Burundi, as identified through large-scale consultations with over 3,000 Burundians. “The countrywide consultations not only enabled people from all sectors of society to take ownership of the peacebuilding process, but they also created linkages between CENAP and the population,” explains Libérate. “It was a very enriching experience for CENAP researchers and really strengthened the organization.”

The team travelled to some of the most remote parts of the country to hold discussions and consult with the local population. “We were struck by the extent to which large parts of the population felt neglected,” Libérate recalls. “They saw the fact that we had come out from the capital to meet them and listen to them in a positive light, and they were very eager to express their opinions.”

“Fast and affordable travel might seem like a given in the Western world, but for many Burundians, it is too expensive. Even the media often do not travel to certain remote areas.” However, since CENAP started engaging in discussions, several communities later contacted the team again to talk about their concerns or to ask them to return. “It was only through CENAP that they realized that they could actually contribute to the peacebuilding process and that their opinions would be taken into account,” says Libérate.

Though the peacebuilding process is a long-term undertaking, CENAP’s activities have already made an imprint in Burundi. Not only have the population’s recommendations been taken into account by the government on several key issues, such as disarmament or the inclusion of the political opposition, but several communities have started organizing dialogue sessions on their own initiative, inspired by CENAP’s work.

“People appreciate our working methods, the way in which we bring them together and enable them to find their own solutions,” Libérate explains. “Often, providing a space and facilitating discussions was enough to rapidly generate solutions to various issues and dispel misunderstandings.”

Interpeace has been working in partnership with CENAP, a Burundian organization, since 2007 to strengthen local capacities to build lasting peace. “There is a very good level of understanding between the two organizations,” says Libérate. “We have agreed on common working principles and CENAP implements the programme, with support from Interpeace.”

The relationship between the two organizations is based on mutual respect, dialogue, information sharing and capacity building. “The CENAP team feels highly valued by Interpeace,” shares Libérate. “We are regularly being consulted and involved in Interpeace’s work, to share our experience at the regional and international levels.”

“In Burundi, political power is still mainly perceived as a means to appropriate more resources,” closes Libérate. “I believe that the country will have taken a major step towards lasting peace when principles of democracy, tolerance and the willingness to listen to and work with each other, even opponents, are firmly anchored in the Burundians’ practices.”

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.





BUILDING TRUST

Trust cannot be imposed, imported or bought.

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.

Restoring constructive relationships and building trust is at the core of building sustainable peace.

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.



In Burundi, our local partner, the Centre of Alert and Conflict Prevention (CENAP), has been playing a 'behind-the-scenes' role in trying to rebuild trust between the political parties across the political divide. The contested 2010 Communal Elections led most opposition parties to boycott the subsequent Presidential and Parliamentary Elections. As a result, the opposition is not represented in Burundi's elected decision-making bodies and has no forum to express its views.

In 2012, CENAP facilitated the first direct and public dialogue since the 2010 elections between the extra-parliamentary opposition and the ruling party with the aim to better institutionalize the opposition's role. CENAP continues to support this political dialogue process.



In Palestine, Interpeace's programme called Mustakbalna, meaning 'Our Future' in Arabic, has been working to promote reconciliation between Palestinians. It is now supporting reconciliation efforts to bridge the gap between the Palestinian people and the political leadership. Mustakbalna's advocacy work is carried out through working groups of key actors of Palestinian society, mainly ex-detainees and youth.

In an innovative effort to end the internal division that is devastating Palestinian society, a mass petition calling for reconciliation was delivered to the top leadership in the West Bank and Gaza in April 2013. The petition, titled 'Occupation and division are two sides of the same coin,' was launched by ex-detainee and youth groups with the support of Mustakbalna. 9,195 signatures were collected from all sectors of Palestinian society, from the grassroots to high-level leadership, conveying the people's demand for an urgent implementation of national reconciliation.



In Côte d'Ivoire, Interpeace was mandated by the Joint Steering Committee of the Priority Plan for the Consolidation of Peace to conduct initial research in the western parts of the country to better understand the challenges to peace. The research involved more than 300 participants in the Cavally and Guémon regions of western Côte d'Ivoire and was conducted with the support of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund.

One of the key findings was that there is a widespread feeling of victimization due to the conflict. Therefore, rebuilding trust and addressing the phenomenon of self-victimization needs to be undertaken alongside any initiative aiming to sustainably solve the recognized issues.



© JOÃO VAS FOR INTERPEACE

BUILDING TRUST

RENÉE LARIVIÈRE

Director of Programme Development, Interpeace

“If you think of building lasting peace as constructing a house capable of withstanding severe weather, then trust is the cement that holds the bricks together.”

Trust is the essential, yet intangible element on which lasting peace rests. “If you think of building lasting peace as constructing a house capable of withstanding severe weather, then trust is the cement that holds the bricks together,” explains Renée Larivière, Director of Programme Development at Interpeace. “Just like obtaining the right mix for cement and building a solid wall, the process of building trust requires great craftsmanship and patience.”

Renée talked to us about her experience and the fundamental importance of trust in peacebuilding.

Renée has participated in many meetings where people with a long history of conflict are brought together for the first time. But such meetings call for a vast amount of preliminary work. “We first need to talk to people individually and get them to trust us before we can finally bring them together.”

“We then usually start with one small meeting, hoping mainly to kindle just enough trust to come back for a second meeting. And bit by bit, as people start coming together in a facilitated process, they begin to trust the other people in the room.”

“At the beginning, we almost always face a certain amount of suspicion,” Renée tells us. “But by being fully transparent about our intentions and by ensuring the right people are present, we are able to show that we do not favour any one group over another and are not trying to impose an agenda.”

Sometimes, organizing symbolic events or gestures can be essential to reach out to a large number of people and demonstrate the possibility of reconciliation.

“In Timor-Leste, when we saw that the first Peace Houses were gaining traction, we decided to organize an official launch, to which we invited the Timorese President. But there were major remaining tensions

between the current military and the veterans of the independence struggle, who were to be present in large numbers at the ceremony.”

“When the President arrived though, both military groups stood in ranks side by side – a situation which would have been highly explosive just a few years earlier, but which turned out to be, thanks to our trust building efforts, absolutely one of the most peaceful and powerful moments that I have experienced in Timor.”

Making people aware of other groups’ realities can be another effective means of building trust, especially when they can see and hear them for themselves. That is why video is often used in our work.

In Guinea-Bissau, video played a crucial part in reconciling the population with the military. “There had been many peacebuilding initiatives over the years,” explains Renée, “but nobody ever worked with the military, because they were considered too disruptive.” But Voz di Paz, Interpeace’s partner in Guinea-Bissau, gradually started engaging the military in a conversation about their needs and captured it on video.

When the rest of society saw that the soldiers’ needs were often as basic as being able to afford a decent meal, their perception was significantly changed. “The video showed the people, who usually straightaway rejected the military, that they were actually closer than they thought. That opened the door enough for us to start bringing them slowly together.”

This reconciliatory process eventually culminated in a ‘peace march’ where for the first time, 3,000 civilians and members of the military walked side by side in an appeal for peace.

“Peace, for me, in its true sense, is built and relies on relationships and trust,” Renée concludes.

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.





REACHING OUT TO ALL GROUPS

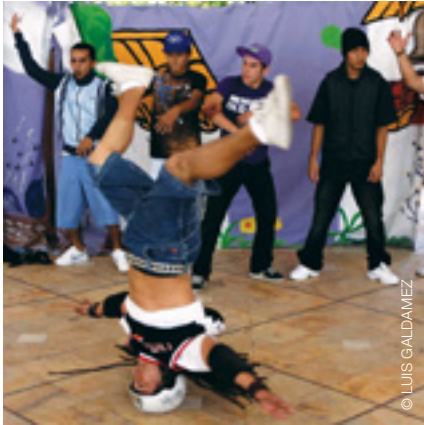
Excluding groups from the peacebuilding process can deepen their resentment and give them an opportunity to undermine the process.

Interpeace supports processes that engage all groups in society.

Including all relevant groups in the process of building peace, such as women, youth, minorities and the diaspora, ensures the legitimacy and ownership of the results.

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

Involving all groups in the peacebuilding process, the identification of issues and the design and implementation of solutions, helps to build a relationship between governments and their constituencies. For engagement to be meaningful it is essential for participation to be taken seriously and that local voices are heard and taken into consideration.



The Northern Triangle of Central America has the highest homicide rates in the world, with youth most affected by this phenomenon - both as victims and perpetrators of violence. In partnership with the Central American Integration System (SICA), Interpeace has engaged with young people, gang members, civil society and governments to hear their views on issues of violence prevention. In 2012, the resulting policy proposals have positively influenced national youth policies in Belize, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama.



Since 2004, Base for Discussion (B4D), the Interpeace programme in Israel, has been facilitating dialogue among groups that have traditionally been excluded from the peace process. B4D engages the Palestinian-Arab citizens of Israel, the Russian-speaking community and the traditional religious population, who together represent 58% of the population, in the development of a vision for the future. B4D organized educational programmes for members of these three groups. The seminars aim at strengthening the groups' knowledge of current and past peace processes and at enriching their understanding of other perspectives so that they become better informed and more active participants in the process.



REACHING OUT TO ALL GROUPS

ABDINASIR M. YUSUF

Researcher, Puntland Development Research Center, Somali region

“Films are the best tool to trigger discussions, give an issue more visibility and even empower people.”

In the Somali region, where literacy rates are very low and a majority of the population is either nomadic or based in remote rural areas, reaching out to all groups calls for tremendous dedication and creativity. The Mobile Audio-Visual Unit (MAVU) of one of Interpeace’s local partners, the Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC), provides an inspiring example of how this can be achieved.

MAVU Researcher Abdinasir M. Yusuf took some time to tell us about his fascinating experience in the Somali outback as he recently passed through Europe.

“My society is an oral society,” explains Abdinasir, “which means any channel other than verbal communication is less effective.” That is the main guiding principle behind the MAVU, which uses film screenings as a means to reach out, educate and build bridges between the isolated communities of Puntland. “The films not only give information, they also inspire people to bring up and discuss their own problems,” he adds, “so it is another way of amplifying the voice of the local people.”

In 2011, the MAVU team travelled to Eyl, which despite being the nearest coastal town from the capital Garowe, was known to be a major pirate stronghold and a no-go zone. But upon arriving, the team discovered that the local people had largely succeeded in driving the pirates away and were very welcoming. They organized a public forum, which attracted a lot of interest and was broadcast on the radio.

Abdinasir recalls: “People in Garowe and other cities couldn’t believe that something like this was taking place in Eyl.” This event caused a major turnaround in a matter of just a few days. A radio station from Garowe set up a local branch in Eyl, the Puntland President and an international delegation visited the town, and Eyl also started receiving more funding. Building on the initial efforts of the local population, such developments are likely to lastingly strengthen resistance against piracy.

The films typically produced and screened by the MAVU cover subjects such as education, reconciliation, democracy, or raise awareness about issues like piracy. “We also encounter problems,” says Abdinasir, “because sometimes we travel to places where there is no law and order, where you are extremely vulnerable. It can be very tough.” That is why the MAVU team make sure they are well informed about the local context and history, and adapt their strategy accordingly. “By the time we have set up our screen and people start coming in to watch the films, we know we are safe.”

Another area in which the MAVU can really make a difference to the communities is putting local issues on the agenda of the central government. In the still fragile context of the Somali region, this can prevent growing discontent from degenerating into violence or insurgency.

This was for instance the case in the district of Godob-Jiran, where crops were severely affected by pests and sandstorms. Government members heard the discussions that followed the film projection on the radio, and later saw them on video. As a result, the Government called on the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization and commissioned a team of experts to examine the situation in Godob-Jiran and respond to the problem.

“After six months, we went back and visited the place, and the people were so thankful – not that we had responded to the problem, but that we had channelled the information to the right offices.”

For Abdinasir, one of the keys to achieving lasting peace in the Somali region is dialogue, enabling people to express and to listen to each other’s views and grievances. “We need people to come together and talk,” he concludes. “The communities are really separate. What they need is a bridge, and that is why I believe in the MAVU project.”

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.





LONG-TERM COMMITMENT

There are no short-cuts or quick-fixes.

Building lasting peace takes time. The road to peace is long, bumpy, 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.



Early on, Interpeace seeks to strengthen the capacity of a local partner team to take the lead in a peacebuilding process. Interpeace's role evolves over time to accompany the local team. The local team implements a strategy that engages national stakeholders to take increasing ownership of the programme. That ownership is what confers legitimacy and sustainability to the process. In addition, it often takes time for a society to deal with its sensitive and taboo issues. Societies and authorities are often not immediately ready to address them.



Interpeace has been engaging in the Somali region for more than 15 years and has established strong partnerships with local organizations. Violence is rooted in long-term historical dynamics that underpin a society's social and political life. We therefore believe that it can take generations for the processes necessary to transform the way a society functions to fully unfold. This cannot be achieved through quick-fixes.



Eighteen years after the Genocide of the Tutsi, Rwanda continues to rebuild its social fabric, economic foundations and governance structures. Interpeace has been accompanying Rwandans in the search for peace since 2001 through its partnership with the Rwandan Institute of Research and Dialogue for Peace (IRDP).

An economic growth rate of 6% and the country's relative stability demonstrate that Rwanda has come a long way in the past decade. But the lack of political dialogue space and citizen participation is often criticized. After more than 10 years, IRDP's work on ethnic identity and social cohesion, as well as on citizen participation in governance are still needed.



© CLAUDIO VÁSQUEZ

LONG-TERM COMMITMENT

ANA GLENDA TAGER

Regional Director for Latin America, Interpeace

“Some people think that the peace process ends with the signature of a peace agreement. For me, that is when the peacebuilding process really starts.”

Building lasting peace requires changing the way people think and really engaging and involving them in the peacebuilding process. “Once you realize this, you also recognize that this cannot be done in a matter of days. In fact, it is a matter of years,” explains Ana Glenda Tager, Interpeace’s Regional Director for Latin America.

“Some people think that the peace process ends with the signature of a peace agreement. For me, that is when the peacebuilding process really starts,” shares Ana Glenda.

Accordingly, Interpeace’s engagement in Guatemala began right after the signature of the peace agreement in 1996, ending the 36-year-long civil war. The programme initially focused on supporting society in defining the role of the military in a democratic governance system. “Ten years later however, the reality and the context had changed completely. The priorities and threats had shifted and were different from the issues during the transition phase,” Ana Glenda tells us as she looks back on the history of the programme in the region. “It is important to understand that the context is constantly changing and therefore, you cannot design a peacebuilding process as something static – you need to know the context well to be able to react to changes on the ground.”

Ana Glenda elaborates that the issues in Guatemala today are related to structural violence. “In societies without social cohesion, we observe different types of violence, for example violence related to youth gangs, the use of small arms and guns, human trafficking and also domestic violence.”

Ana Glenda goes on to explain the focus of the Central American peacebuilding programme: “We analysed which type of violence affected the state and its institutions the most and realized that both society and the state had defined

members of youth gangs as their enemy. However young people are the future of our country and society. By criminalizing them and denying them the opportunity to be part of our society, we are criminalizing our own future.”

Today Interpeace is approaching the problem of youth violence in a regional way and encourages the countries in the region to work together on the issue and learn from each other. “Our extensive expertise of the context allowed us to look at the problem of youth violence from a regional perspective,” says Ana Glenda.

Ana Glenda also tells us how important long-term commitment is for building trusting and lasting relationships with local partners in the region. “Our partners know that they can rely on us and that we are not just launching a two-year project and then not continuing the process of change that we started once the issue is not making the international headlines anymore. We have demonstrated our dedication and strategic interest in the Central American region, even after the attention of the international community and the international media has shifted to other areas of the world.”

“We believe that the issues related to violence that societies in our region are experiencing are also relevant to the rest of the world – even if the world is not looking our way,” explains Ana Glenda.

At the end of our talk, Ana Glenda stresses the role that Interpeace is playing in these processes. “We are facilitators. We are strengthening societies to deal with new challenges and accompanying them as they explore ways to move forwards – even if it is not a straightforward process.”

PROCESS MATTERS

The process is as important as the goal

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.





PROCESS MATTERS

How a peacebuilding process is managed and how groups are engaged is critically important to its success.

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.

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 root compromise in a wider dialogue and trust building process.

Interpeace takes a process oriented approach to peacebuilding. This means it places great value on *how* decisions are made, *how* priorities are determined, and *how* the peacebuilding process is managed to ensure decisions are contextual and consensual.



Interpeace supports the ongoing democratization in Somaliland and Puntland by providing a peacebuilding perspective to the democratization process.

The establishment of strong and independent election management bodies continues to be crucial in guiding these processes. This ensures that they further strengthen the principles of and commitment to democracy, rather than trigger violence or unrest.



In Somaliland, Interpeace worked with the National Electoral Commission (NEC) to continue to build its credibility and capacity, including facilitating its analysis of the technical challenges, risks and mitigation strategies for the long overdue Local Council Elections that took place in 2012. Interpeace supported the strengthening of NEC in managing a difficult political environment, while ensuring a technically sound electoral process which maintained NEC's independence and integrity.

In Puntland, Interpeace and its local partner, the Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC), contributed to the ratification process of a new constitution in April 2012.

Interpeace was the lead international partner of the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission (TPEC), which was responsible for conducting the Constitutional Convention.



Following a revolution or violent conflict, developing a new constitution, or reforming an existing one, is full of pitfalls and challenges. If lasting peace is the ultimate objective, the process to get there can become as important as the content of the constitution itself.

Interpeace launched a handbook, *Constitution-making and Reform: Options for the Process*, that offers practical guidance on options for designing a constitution-making process. The handbook draws on the knowledge of more than 120 constitutional practitioners from around the world and was drafted by four of the world's leading constitution-making experts.

Answering requests from constitution-makers across the globe, the handbook was translated into Arabic. French and Vietnamese translations have been initiated in order to make this resource – which is also available online – as widely accessible as possible.



© INTERPEACE

PROCESS MATTERS

AHMED LABNOUJ

Programme Development Officer, Interpeace

Before Interpeace officially launches new peacebuilding activities, a lot of time and effort is spent on analysing the conflict and identifying the different actors that are relevant in each specific context.

The emphasis Interpeace places on the process of building lasting peace is most apparent in the way we develop new peacebuilding initiatives. Interpeace has just completed an exploratory process in Libya, where we are about to launch a new peacebuilding programme. Ahmed Labnouj, Programme Development Officer, just came back from Libya and shared with us his experience of designing an Interpeace style peacebuilding intervention.

“In Libya, it was not an easy job to prepare the ground for a typical Interpeace process,” explains Ahmed. “It was very important to research all the different actors and understand the dynamics between the different tribes, groups, and newly emerging entities – in the case of Libya we are talking about hundreds of tribes with sometimes multiple identities.”

Getting an impression of the local power dynamics and understanding the motivations of the different stakeholders is key to being able to select members of the local team that will be accepted by all groups involved – a crucial component for a credible peacebuilding project.

“During the exploratory process I travelled across the country and consulted with a broad range of stakeholders – both formal and informal – including parties that are only now emerging as important political actors. Even if a protagonist did not seem important at the time, we still had to evaluate their potential to become relevant in the future,” shares Ahmed.

However, inclusivity goes beyond including all relevant stakeholders. Ahmed explains that especially in the Libyan context “you might be including all the actors but there are issues that have not come to the forefront yet. It is therefore essential to make sure that actors who might champion forthcoming issues have already been included in the exploratory process, before the actual peacebuilding work starts.”

Establishing inclusive peacebuilding processes comes with a number of challenges. In order to build lasting peace, even the groups that might be difficult to work with will have to be involved. A group that might be playing a disruptive role in Libya is the diaspora. “Estimates range from 500,000 to 1 million people – that is about one sixth of the entire Libyan population – who were allegedly loyal to the previous regime and left the country after the revolution,” adds Ahmed. “But it is still important to include them in the peacebuilding process.”

An additional challenge that is unique to Libya is the role played by traditional authorities in conflict resolution. In the absence of state institutions, Libyans have turned to tribal elders to engage in conflict resolution.

“While elders have played a largely positive role, this engagement is not entirely without problems. Some of the tribal elders are pursuing their own agendas and might not be neutral. What is more is that these traditional mediation efforts do not address the root causes of conflict and are merely band-aid solutions. Periods of calm might follow while tensions continue to simmer and pressure builds up for a future explosion,” clarifies Ahmed.

Building on these insights and thorough knowledge of the regional context, Interpeace has developed a peacebuilding process for Libya that takes these challenges into account.

2012 HIGHLIGHTS

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



**DYNAMIQUES ET CAPACITES DE
GESTION DES CONFLITS A L'OUEST
DE LA COTE D'IVOIRE**
Le cas des Régions du Cavally et du Gôhmann
Rapport de Recherche Participative

BURUNDI



Background: Interpeace and its local partner, the Centre of Alert and Conflict Prevention (CENAP), have been strengthening Burundian society's capacities to consolidate lasting peace since 2007. The programme's strategy of change is directed at preparing the ground for peaceful and meaningful 2015 multi-party elections by facilitating dialogue between all key political stakeholders.

Burundi today stands at a critical juncture in its democratization and peacebuilding process. As a result of the contested 2010 Communal Elections, the opposition is not represented in Burundi's elected decision-making bodies and has no forum to express its views. This situation leaves Burundi at a crossroads, with the need to overcome the current political deadlock before the 2015 elections.

BURUNDI 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

CENAP was able to foster a number of dialogue sessions that brought together high-level officials from the parliamentary and extra-parliamentary opposition with delegates from the government and the parliamentary majority and other key political groups. CENAP hosted dialogue sessions across Europe, where opposition leaders in exile and representatives of the diaspora could voice their opinions on the current political deadlock and propose solutions.

CENAP has also created synergies between victims' associations which had previously only worked separately along ethnic lines. It facilitated the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between seven victims' associations in October 2011 in order to carry out joint commemoration activities.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE



Background: The past ten years have been marked by a number of violent crises that have undermined the foundations of Ivorian society. The most recent political crisis that followed the 2010 Presidential Elections brought the country to the brink of civil war. A year and a half after this post-electoral crisis, the situation remains fragile. Tensions and insecurity continue to affect the western parts of the country. State institutions and security forces are still being occasionally attacked. Combined with the fact that the political opposition feels excluded from the decision-making process, this shows that the deep-rooted causes of conflict remain unaddressed.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

Recognizing the need to uncover the roots of recurring conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, Interpeace was mandated by the Joint Steering Committee of the Priority Plan for the Consolidation of Peace to conduct initial research in the western parts of the country. The research involved more than 300 people in the Cavally and Guémon regions of western Côte d'Ivoire and was conducted with the support of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. Four main obstacles to lasting peace emerged from the dialogue process: land tenure, the political instrumentalization of ethnicity, weak state institutions and the 2002 crisis as well as the 2011 post-electoral crisis. However, the consultations also revealed that these issues were only part of a larger problem. The widespread feeling of having been victimized during the conflict was one of the central issues identified as a cross-cutting factor of tension.

GREAT LAKES REGIONAL PROGRAMME

(BURUNDI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, RWANDA)



Background: Over the past decade, the Great Lakes region has been struck by recurring conflict and the local people have been experiencing immense hardships. The recent history of the region has shown that conflict is not constrained by national borders, but is embedded in regional dynamics. Recognizing this, Interpeace is planning to launch a regional peacebuilding programme.

GREAT LAKES REGIONAL PROGRAMME 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

Initial participatory research in Burundi, Rwanda and the North and South Kivu provinces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has identified four main factors that contribute to conflict in the region: the presence of armed groups; illegal and unregulated exploitation of natural resources; persisting identity-based stereotypes towards each other; and bad governance. The programme will create links between our existing partner teams in Burundi and Rwanda and the new partner organizations in the North and South Kivu provinces to ensure a true regional character of the programme and organizational learning.

Four Congolese organizations were identified to join Interpeace's Rwandan and Burundian partners in the implementation of the regional programme. The teams jointly chose the issue that the programme will focus on: stereotypes and identity-based manipulations. The programme will seek to strengthen regional peacebuilding capacities through cross-border processes of dialogue and trust building.

GUINEA-BISSAU



Background: Since 2007, Interpeace has been working in Guinea-Bissau with the organization Voz di Paz to open up spaces for dialogue, to encourage the peaceful resolution of conflict and to develop a national vision for the future.

Guinea-Bissau has long been plagued by internal struggles that have contributed to the weakening of the state and by antagonistic forces trying to have exclusive control of power and resources. The latest incident in a long series of military interventions in the political realm was the coup d'état of 12 April 2012. Consequently, in order to escape the cycle of repeated violence, there is a need for inclusive dialogue between the political and military elite of the country.

GUINEA-BISSAU 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

In 2012, Voz di Paz launched a countrywide reflection process involving over 2,000 Bissau-Guineans to develop solutions to the four main obstacles to lasting peace, namely the problematic security situation, the weak judicial system, the difficult access to basic social services and the exploitation of ethnic issues for political purposes. Based on the findings of the consultation process, Voz di Paz has developed six concrete policy proposals to move the country forwards.

Voz di Paz also expanded its network of Regional Dialogue Spaces to 11 platforms across the country that provide a crucial space for active citizen engagement and for conflict resolution. Over 110 conflicts have been resolved locally in the past year.

LIBERIA



Background: Interpeace's engagement in Liberia dates back more than six years with a focus on supporting the reconciliation process.

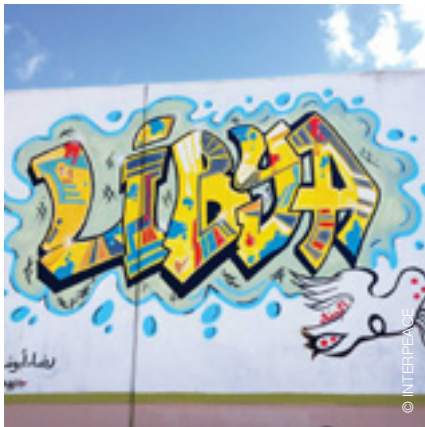
Liberia is still struggling with the legacy of a 14-year-long civil war. Consolidating the fragile democracy, promoting the respect of human rights, strengthening state institutions and crafting a national peacebuilding and reconciliation vision for the country are among the most pressing challenges. The influx of refugees from neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire following post-election violence in 2011 poses an additional problem for the conflict-ridden country.

LIBERIA 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

2012 saw the transformation of Interpeace's programme into an independent Liberian non-profit organization and Interpeace partner called the Platform for Dialogue and Peace (P4DP). The constitution of the former Interpeace/UNOPS team into an autonomous organization follows Interpeace's approach of local ownership and capacity building.

P4DP conducted a mission to the border area with Côte d'Ivoire to identify potential youth partner organizations for the planned activities geared toward enhancing the capacity of at-risk youth for peace and security, and further assess the ongoing dynamics.

LIBYA

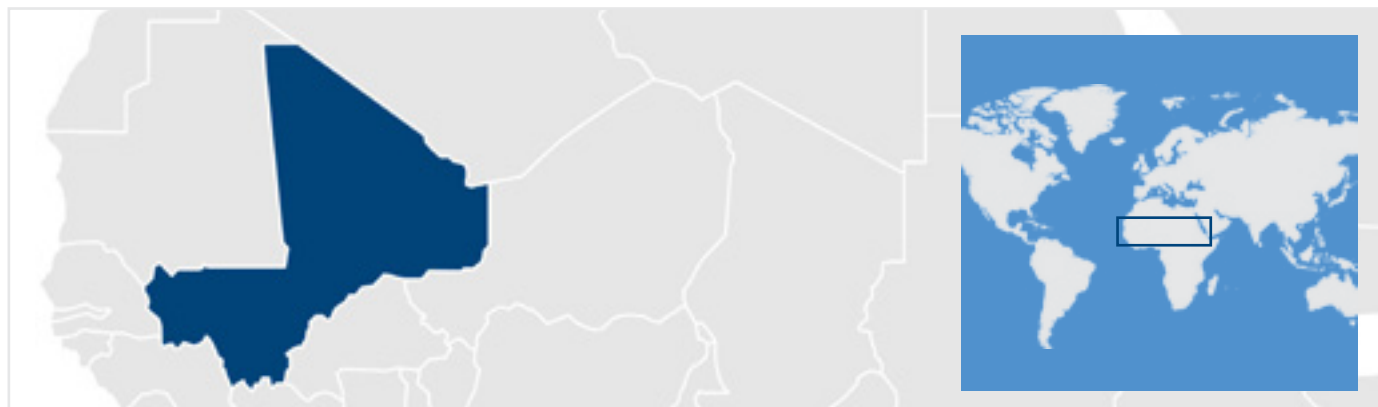


Background: The Libyan uprising was different from other revolutions in the region, as peaceful protests were quickly followed by a call to arms as a response to the government's violent repression. However, the revolution has revealed and triggered serious communal rifts, and weapons and armed groups permeate society. These issues threaten the very fabric of Libyan society and will continue to hinder the building of lasting peace and stability in the near future.

LIBYA 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

Based on extensive consultations carried out across the country during its exploratory work in 2012, Interpeace has developed a long-term strategy to create an 'infrastructure for peace' - institutions, structures and processes that allow a society to mediate its own conflicts without resorting to violence. The strategy, which responds to needs specifically identified by Libyan society, seeks to foster collaboration between groups in state and in society working towards conflict transformation and reconciliation.

MALI



Background: Mali is currently facing an unprecedented political, military and security crisis with growing levels of economic and social instability. Although the military intervention that started in early 2013 has become the primary focus of Malians and the international community, the war will not address the root causes that led Mali to implosion in 2012. The recent crisis has revealed that there are deep divisions and tensions within Malian society that are having destabilizing effects on the nation.

MALI 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

Interpeace's exploratory process, which included wide-ranging consultations in Mali itself and in some of the neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger), led to the development of a strategy for a nationwide peacebuilding programme. The overall objective of the peacebuilding programme is to establish an inclusive and participatory process of dialogue engaging all sectors and levels of Malian society in a collective reflection to develop a common vision for a shared future. The process will also seek to establish permanent dialogue platforms across the country to help build bridges of dialogue between the different sectors of society and state institutions to help restore trust between the state and Malians.

RWANDA



Background: Interpeace and its local partner, the Institute of Research and Dialogue for Peace (IRDP), have been engaging Rwandans in the search for solutions to peacebuilding challenges related to governance and social cohesion since 2001.

Rwanda continues to face challenges on the path towards a multi-party democracy. Several reports point to the lack of an open space that ensures freedom of speech for civil society organizations, the media and other key actors in the political arena.

RWANDA 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

Following IRDP's research on citizen participation in decision-making, the Rwandan government included this issue as a key priority in its decentralization strategy and established an Accountability Day for its ministers.

IRDP was invited to contribute to the elaboration of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II of the Rwandan government.

SOMALI REGION



Background: The Somali region has been plagued by a complex civil war originating in elite and clan-based conflicts over power, territory and resources. Recent positive dynamics, however, have given rise to optimism.

Interpeace has been engaged in the Somali region for more than 15 years and has long-established partnerships with the Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC) in Puntland, the Academy for Peace and Development (APD) in Somaliland and the Center for Research and Dialogue (CRD) in South-Central Somalia. Interpeace's local partners in the Somali region are supporting the statebuilding process through a peacebuilding lens and building social cohesion.

The Pillars of Peace programme focuses on democratization, decentralization, social reconciliation, security and the rule of law. The Democratization programme aims to promote an even stronger and more stable Somali region by supporting national electoral institutions to carry out elections and related processes.

SOMALI REGION 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

In April 2012, Puntland successfully ratified its new constitution. The Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission (TPEC), with the support of Interpeace, ensured that the ratification process was inclusive, participatory and representative. Throughout the process, TPEC demonstrated high levels of professionalism and transparency.

Following the peaceful 2010 Presidential Elections, Somaliland was able to hold Local Council Elections in November 2012. Interpeace worked in close cooperation with the National Electoral Commission (NEC), providing capacity building, in the lead-up to these elections.

Interpeace local partner CRD presented the findings from research that gathered input from over 500 Somalis in the report *In Pursuit of Peace - Challenges and Opportunities in the Central Regions*.

TIMOR-LESTE



Background: The Programme of Research and Dialogue for Peace (PRDP) was launched by Interpeace and its local partner, the Centre of Studies for Peace and Development (CEPAD), in 2007 to contribute to the creation of a climate in which Timorese citizens are better able to identify the most pressing obstacles to lasting peace, understand the origins and the dynamics of conflict, and collectively address these in a non-violent and sustainable way. The programme has since engaged the participation of some 5,000 key stakeholders – directly and indirectly – in the various activities of PRDP, confirming the strong support it has obtained to date.

2012 saw two important events take place in Timor-Leste: the Parliamentary and Presidential Elections and the completion of the United Nations' 12-year mandate in the country. Tremendous efforts and political progress have been made towards building state institutions during the 12-year process of transition to democracy under United Nations and international tutelage. However, the country still faces many challenges in areas that have led the Timorese into a cycle of successive crises, as less attention and resources have been given to promoting inclusive dialogue, participatory governance and conflict management.

TIMOR-LESTE 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

Completing a 12-month process which engaged over 300 key stakeholders in countrywide consultations, the National Working Group on corruption formulated four central policy recommendations to combat corruption. These recommendations were validated at an international event in Dili which involved over 300 national actors.

Thirteen district-level focus group discussions produced recommendations to promote the capacity of women to actively participate in ongoing political processes.

A fourth Peace House was inaugurated by the country's President Taur Matan Rauk to provide a safe space for communities to undertake dialogues and conflict resolution initiatives at the local level.

CYPRUS



Background: Interpeace has been working in Cyprus through a joint programme, called Cyprus 2015, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP-ACT) since 2009 to link the peace negotiation process to the local population's needs and aspirations. In 2012, Cyprus 2015 was transformed into a local entity - the Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development (SeeD). SeeD is the first inter-communal think tank on the island and is going to focus its work on opening up the peace process to inputs from the public.

This past year was marked by a standstill in the peace negotiations between the two sides of the island. Since 1974, Cyprus has remained divided between the Greek-Cypriot community in the south and the Turkish-Cypriot community in the north.

CYPRUS 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

Over the course of 2012, the Cyprus team produced a series of policy briefs focusing on new developments in the negotiation process. Designed to influence the policy discourse, these briefs were handed to the leadership of both communities, the United Nations Good Offices Mission and disseminated in the media.

Following the very successful workshop on 'Social Cohesion and Reconciliation' in September 2012, which brought together leading academics, practitioners and key stakeholders, SeeD is developing the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE), in line with current best practices in conceptualizing and measuring the state of reconciliation in Cyprus.

ISRAEL



Background: Since 2004, Base for Discussion (B4D), Interpeace's programme in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP-PAPP), has been facilitating dialogue among groups that have traditionally been excluded from the peace process. By engaging the Palestinian-Arab citizens of Israel, the Russian-speaking community and the traditional religious population, B4D is filling a critical void on the path to peace.

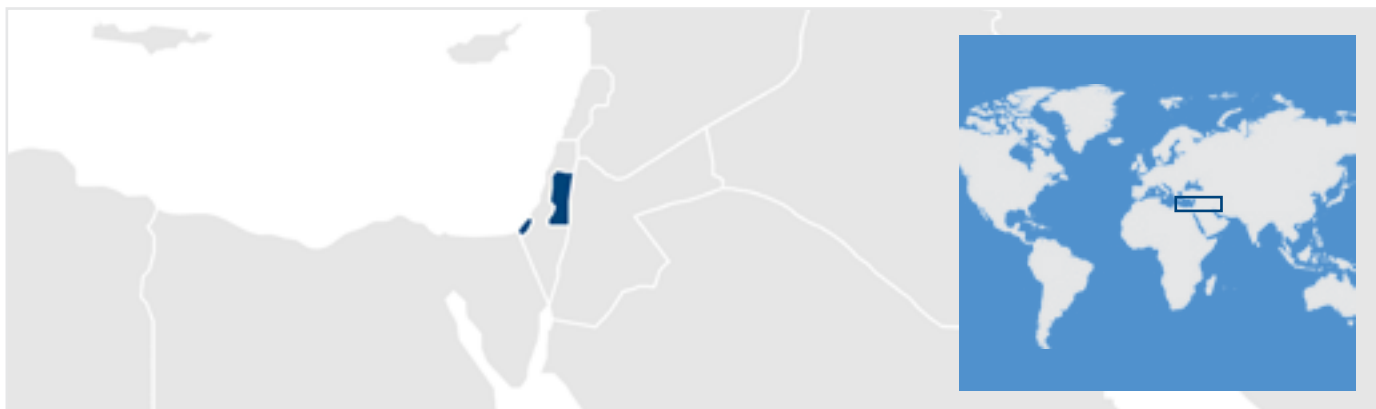
Decades of violence and failed peace initiatives have left public opinion in Israel divided on key issues related to peace. If a future peace accord is to bring lasting peace, it is essential that previously sidelined groups be included in the peace process.

ISRAEL 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

Thirty ultra-orthodox women graduated with a Master's degree after having completed a one-year educational programme in conflict resolution. These seminars aim at reinforcing the groups' knowledge of the peace process.

Recent graduates of B4D's educational programme for rabbis and other key representatives of the religious community in Israel have come together as a 'Committee of Rabbis.' As a result of B4D's work, the participating rabbis have become more aware of the contribution they can make to settling inter-religious tension. Tours, seminars and visits to sites that are important to Muslims, Jews and Christians alike, inspired the participants to work together for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Middle East.

PALESTINE



Background: Mustakbalna, meaning 'Our Future' in Arabic, is the Interpeace programme in Palestine. Since 2004, Mustakbalna has been implementing an inclusive approach bringing together diverse sectors of the Palestinian society. The process engages actors from all political parties, civil society, intellectuals, in addition to ex-detainees and youth groups to address the main challenges facing Palestine, consolidate peace among Palestinians and develop a common vision for the future. The trust and credibility gained over the years has enabled the programme to have access to credible and influential political actors at all levels, from the grassroots to leadership and decision-makers in the West Bank and Gaza.

The burden of Israeli occupation is augmented by the enduring internal division, affecting all aspects of life. The much hoped for reconciliation between the two main political parties, Fatah and Hamas, is not moving forward and a unity government is not in sight. Fatah's and Hamas' lack of accountability is leading to growing frustrations in the Palestinian streets and is undermining the efforts to focus on developing a common vision for Palestine.

PALESTINE 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

In close collaboration with its youth and ex-detainee working groups, Mustakbalna facilitated a petition calling for the end of the division between Fatah and Hamas leaderships. The team collected more than 9,000 signatures in the West Bank and Gaza, representing a form of popular pressure.

On Peace Day, 21 September, Mustakbalna organized a photo exhibition in Gaza titled 'Palestine Through Your Eyes.' Calling for an end to the internal division, the pictures on display promoted a culture of tolerance and peace.

CENTRAL AMERICA



Background: Interpeace has worked at the national and regional level to conduct inclusive processes to develop policy recommendations on preventing youth-related violence since 2007. Interpeace also works to improve the capacity of countries in the region to manage insecurity.

The Northern Triangle of Central America has the highest homicide rates in the world, with youth most affected by this phenomenon – both as victims and perpetrators of violence. Most state responses to deal with this violence have proved ineffective. What is more, violence is becoming a culturally accepted mechanism of conflict resolution.

YOUTH PROGRAMME 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

In cooperation with the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Secretariat for Social Integration in Central America (SISCA), Interpeace developed public policy proposals for the prevention of youth-related violence in Belize, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama that were adopted by the governments of the region. In Panama, the inputs served as a basis for the National Youth Plan of the Ministry of Social Development. In Costa Rica, the government asked Interpeace to facilitate a participatory process in order to help them develop a National Plan for violence prevention. In Belize, the Ministry of Youth and Sports recently embraced the proposals for a national public policy.

SECURITY AND JUSTICE PROGRAMME 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

In cooperation with the Guatemalan Ministry of National Defence, Interpeace's Security and Justice programme jointly formulated a proposal for a 'Multi-sectoral Dialogue Process on the Role of the Guatemalan Army in Security Affairs.'



© LAURENT DIBY FOR INTERPEACE

SUPPORT TO INTERNATIONAL PEACEBUILDING POLICY AND PRACTICE

Interpeace is assisting the international community to play a more effective role in supporting peacebuilding efforts around the world.

Interpeace Deputy Director-General, Research and Development, Bernardo Arévalo de León presents the results of a participatory research on the causes of conflict in western Côte d'Ivoire to the Minister of State, Planning and Development of Côte d'Ivoire, Dr. Albert Toikeusse Mabri, in Abidjan.

Sustainable change depends on the positive reinforcement generated between the national, regional and international levels. This is why we work in partnership with a broad range of organizations at every level: from local non-governmental organizations to the United Nations.

Interpeace is a strategic partner of the United Nations. A unique feature of Interpeace is that it can operate as an independent organization or as a United Nations initiative.

Further increasing our policy impact at the international level, Interpeace provides technical assistance with regard to capacity building initiatives or peacebuilding interventions to United Nations organizations and agencies.

UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Interpeace has an agreement with the United Nations Department of Political Affairs to provide assistance in four areas: national dialogue processes, conflict prevention initiatives, constitution-making processes and participatory polling.

UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING SUPPORT OFFICE

As part of our partnership with the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), Interpeace has seconded a Policy Officer to its office in New York. This enables the PBSO to more effectively draw on Interpeace's expertise and networks to inform its peacebuilding strategies.

As an example, Interpeace played a key role in designing and facilitating a PBSO workshop on reconciliation in Ghana that involved participants from more than 20 countries.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACEBUILDING ADVISORY TEAM (IPAT)

IPAT is a team of peacebuilding practitioners and experts capable of responding rapidly to requests from external partners and clients. IPAT provides targeted support on the use of participatory approaches which ensures that international assistance is aligned with nationally-identified needs and priorities. IPAT offers support in four specific areas of expertise:

- Conflict-sensitive and peacebuilding-oriented analysis and programming
- Multi-stakeholder dialogue processes
- Constitution-making processes
- Participatory polling

In addition, IPAT delivers a training on leadership in peacebuilding together with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy.

THE NEW DEAL

Interpeace is actively involved in the Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding and has provided contributions to the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding and the *New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States*.

Interpeace has played a convening role in the Platform's work to help develop peacebuilding and statebuilding indicators as part of the pilot implementation phase of the *New Deal* and has also been actively involved in the political strategy sub-group as part of the *New Deal* initiative.

GENEVA PEACEBUILDING PLATFORM

Interpeace is one of four organizations on the Steering Committee of the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, an inter-agency network that connects peacebuilding actors, resources and expertise in Geneva and worldwide.

OUR SUPPORT AND FUNDING

Our Funding

Our Donors

Letter from the Auditors

Financial Statements

2012 Expenditure

*Brechtje Klandermans, Policy
Officer at the Humanitarian Aid and
Reconstruction Division, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.*



OUR FUNDING

Interpeace is very grateful for the continued support of governments, the European Union, the United Nations, foundations and generous individuals to the organization in 2012.

Their trust and commitment are essential for Interpeace to pursue its mission of enabling societies to resolve conflicts peacefully.

In 2012, Interpeace received a total of US\$ 20.4 million of funding for its work. US\$ 15.1 million was for specific projects (restricted funding) and US\$ 5.3 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.

In 2011, Interpeace and Mirabaud & Cie, banquiers privés, a Geneva-based private bank, launched 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 2012. 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 Commission

Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs

French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Irish Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Spanish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

State of Qatar

Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID)

United States Department of State

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (UN PBSO)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

FOUNDATIONS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI)

Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies

International Youth Foundation

International Republican Institute (IRI)

Swedish Postcode Foundation

Tetra Tech DPK

United States Institute of Peace (USIP)

CORPORATE AND OTHER DONATIONS

Mirabaud & Cie, banquiers privés

LETTER FROM THE AUDITORS



KPMG SA
Audit
111, rue de Lyon
CH-1202 Geneva

P.O. Box 247
1211 Geneva 13

Telephone +41 22 736 16 16
Fax +41 22 367 73 13
Internet www.kpmg.ch

Report of the Independent Auditor on the Consolidated Financial Statements to the Governing Council of

International Peacebuilding Alliance (INTERPEACE), Geneva (Vernier)

As independent auditor, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of International Peacebuilding Alliance (INTERPEACE), which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in reserves and notes for the year ended 31 December 2012.

Governing Councils' Responsibility

The Governing Council is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of Swiss law. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Governing Council is further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss Auditing Standards as well as International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with Swiss law.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, which describes the uncertainty regarding the timing of the cash collection of the donor receivable amounting to USD 1,590,000 from one government donor. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Requirements

Furthermore, we confirm that the requirements of the ZEW0 foundation, the compliance of which is to be audited in accordance with the "Dispositions explicatives concernant l'article 12 du Règlement relatif au label de qualité Zewo", have been complied with.

KPMG SA

Hélène Béguin
Licensed Audit Expert

Karina Vartanova
Licensed Audit Expert

Geneva, 2 July 2013

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The complete audited statements are available upon request at: info@interpeace.org.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (US\$)	2012	2011
INCOME		
United Nations	778 100	560 690
Governments	17 568 153	14 738 971
Trusts & Foundations, NGO and Other	2 052 715	998 451
Bank Interest and Exchange Gains	20 498	210 316
TOTAL INCOME	20 419 466	16 508 428
EXPENSES		
Personnel (incl. consultants)	12 435 302	10 505 029
Travel and Related Expenses	2 090 087	1 741 154
Equipment Purchases	212 626	262 982
Depreciation	47 469	58 885
Office, Communications, Vehicle and Finance	2 318 610	1 713 645
Workshops, Reporting and Professional Services	2 844 844	1 838 102
UN Management Fees	63 962	104 732
Exchanges Losses and Actuarial Adjustments	326 580	236 438
TOTAL EXPENSES	20 339 480	16 460 967
Net Income / Expenses	79 986	47 461
Carryforward from Previous Year	1 475 721	1 428 260
CLOSING BALANCE 31 DECEMBER	1 555 707	1 475 721



© INTERPEACE

Interpeace is a ZEWÖ certified non-profit organization. The ZEWÖ 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.



*Mike Pejčić, Chief Financial Officer
and Director of Administrative
Support, Interpeace.*

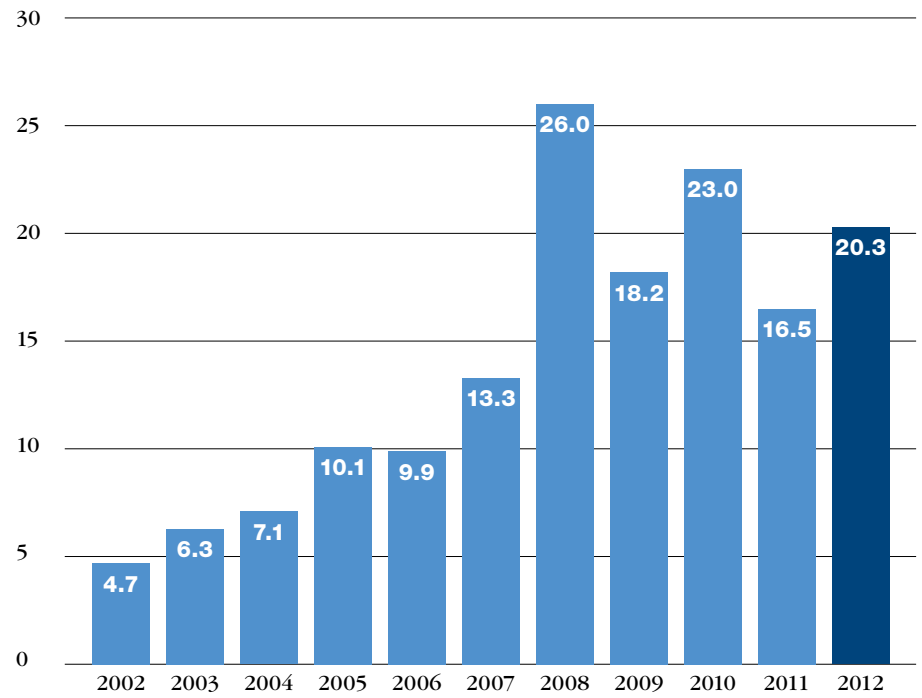
BALANCE SHEET (as at 31 December) (US\$)	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Non Current Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment	61 406	89 017
Deposits	81 372	63 282
Current Assets		
Deposits	5 271	6 436
Advances to UN	93 788	215 147
Advances to Partners	134 211	123 231
Donor Income Receivable	4 199 585	2 463 770
Other Receivables and Prepayments	296 699	428 442
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2 464 161	5 046 801
TOTAL ASSETS	7 336 493	8 436 126
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		
Non Current Liabilities		
Provisions	123 375	100 477
Employee Benefits	720 859	472 813
Current Liabilities		
Deferred Income	3 290 520	4 024 042
Amounts due to Partners	467 083	97 252
Income to be Repaid to Donors	0	1 035 867
Payables and Accruals	1 178 949	1 229 954
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5 780 786	6 960 405
Unrestricted Reserves	1 555 707	1 475 721
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	7 336 493	8 436 126

2012 PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The overall expenditure for 2012 was US\$ 20.3 million.

2012 PROGRAMME EXPENSE SUMMARY	(US\$)
Somalia Pillars of Peace	3,673,178
Puntland Mobile AVU	285,266
Somalia Civil Society Coalition	137,715
Somalia Youth	10,700
Somaliland Presidential Elections	231,692
Somalia Democratization Phase III	5,456,562
Rwanda	1,336,092
Burundi	414,198
Great Lakes	19,357
Guinea-Bissau	610,013
Liberia	139,902
Sudan Darfur	20,825
Mali	263,950
Côte d'Ivoire	85,998
Madagascar	129,988
Libya	244,753
Guatemala Initiatives for Peace	18,998
Latin America Youth	372,284
Latin America Security and Justice	66,817
Guatemala UICC Secondment	9,000
Timor-Leste	178,609
Israel	499,484
Palestine	407,619
Cyprus	435,524
Civil Society Consultation	75,961
Peacebuilding Standing Team	331,030
UN PBSO Secondment	275,460
Total Project Expenses	15,730,975
Less Management Fees	(891,255)
Programme Support	1,715,970
TOTAL PROGRAMME	16,555,690

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY 2002-2012 (US\$ MILLION)



OUR STRUCTURES AND PEOPLE

Our Governing Council

Our Advisory Council

Our Strategic Management Team

Interpeace Sweden and Interpeace USA

Our local partners

*The Interpeace Governing Council
attends a play on gender-based violence
in Villa Nueva, Guatemala.*




Cruz Roja
Guatemala

MUNI

OUR GOVERNING COUNCIL

(AS OF 10.06.2013)

**The Interpeace
Governing Council
defines the
organization's
strategic direction
and vision.**



MARTTI AHTISAARI

(Finland)

Chairman Emeritus and Special
Advisor since 2009

Recipient of 2008 Nobel Peace
Prize; former President of Finland;
Chairman of the Interpeace
Governing Council from 2001 to 2009

JOHN A. KUFUOR

(Ghana)

Chairman since 2009

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

PADDY ASHDOWN

(United Kingdom)

Member since 2008

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

MATTHIAS STIEFEL

(Switzerland)

Member since 2005 and Vice-Chairman
since 2007

Founder and former President
of Interpeace

HIND BINT HAMAD AL-THANI

(Qatar)

Member 2008-2013

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



OSCAR FERNANDEZ-TARANCO

(Argentina)

Member since 2010

Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on the Governing Council; 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



JAN PRONK

(Netherlands)

Member since 2004

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 and Cooperation, Government of the Netherlands

ANTHONY TRAVIS

(Switzerland/United Kingdom)

Honorary Treasurer since 2005

Former Senior Partner, PriceWaterhouseCoopers



MABEL VAN ORANJE

(Netherlands)

Member 2010-2013

Senior Advisor and former Chief Executive Officer of The Elders; Founder and Co-Chair of the European Council on Foreign Relations; former Advocacy Director of the Open Society Institute

CLAUDE WILD

(Switzerland)

Member since 2010

Representative of the Host Government on the Governing Council; Head of Human Security Division, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs



OUR ADVISORY COUNCIL

(AS OF 10.06.2013)

The Interpeace Advisory Council is a multi-stakeholder platform for debate and discussion on key peacebuilding issues.

In 2013, Interpeace is revising the composition of its Advisory Council to ensure greater geographic representation. 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

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 Stabilisation and Humanitarian Aid Department, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

TANZANIA

Ambassador Liberata Mulamula
Senior Advisor of the President of the Republic of Tanzania

UNITED STATES

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

Additional members are currently being recruited.

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 (UNDP), 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 Jan Knutsson, Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations in Geneva.

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

BERNARDO ARÉVALO DE LEÓN

Deputy Director-General, Research and Development

JERRY MCCANN

Deputy Director-General, Operations

RENÉE LARIVIÈRE

Director of Programme Development

SARAH NOBLE

Chief of Staff and Director of External Relations

MIKE PEJCIC

Chief Financial Officer and Director of Administrative Support

GRAEME SIMPSON

Director of Policy and Learning

JOHAN SVENSSON

Regional Director for Eastern and Central Africa

ANA GLENDA TAGER

Regional Director for Latin America

Johan Svensson, Regional Director for Eastern and Central Africa.



interpeace

International Peacebuilding Alliance

Alliance internationale pour la consolidation de la paix

Alianza Internacional para la Consolidación de la Paz



INTERPEACE SWEDEN AND INTERPEACE USA

**Interpeace USA
and newly created
Interpeace
Sweden help
mobilize
support for the
organization
and promote
our mission.**

Interpeace is currently establishing Interpeace Sweden to support the mission of Interpeace worldwide. The members of the Board include (as of 10.06.2013):

Carin Götblad

Peter Elam Håkansson

Abbe Ibrahim

Magnus Kindstrand

Krister Kumlin

Johan Lundberg

Tord Magnuson

Sarah Noble

Scott M. Weber

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

Giles Conway-Gordon

Robin Johnson

Jeffrey Lewis

Howard McMorris II

*Tord Magnuson,
Chairman of Interpeace Sweden.*

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.

OUR LOCAL PARTNERS

BURUNDI

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

CENTRAL AMERICAN YOUTH PROGRAMME

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

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

CYPRUS

Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development (SeeD)

United Nations Development Programme - ACT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (prospective partners)

Centre d'Etudes Juridiques Appliquées (CEJA)

Pole Institute

Action pour la Paix et la Concorde (APC)

Réseau d'Innovation Organisationnelle (RIO)

GUINEA-BISSAU

Iniciativa para Consolidação da 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)

PALESTINE

United Nations Development Programme - PAPP

RWANDA

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

SOMALI REGION

Academy for Peace and Development (APD), Somaliland

Center for Research and Dialogue (CRD), South-Central Somalia

Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC), Puntland

TIMOR-LESTE

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



PEACE DAY

21 September





© CLAUDIO VÁSQUEZ

PEACE DAY

Peace Day is observed around the world on 21 September each year. It was established by the United Nations General Assembly as a day of non-violence and cease-fire.

A GENEVA LANDMARK GOES BLUE

In Geneva, Interpeace organized a panel discussion on inclusiveness in peacebuilding together with the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform.

To reach out to the inhabitants of Geneva, Interpeace teamed up with the City of Geneva to illuminate the Jet d'Eau, one of the town's most famous landmarks, in blue.

A HUMAN CHAIN FOR PEACE

Our teams in Central America organized a wide range of activities, from a public forum to the laying of the foundation stone of a Peace Reference Center, a hip hop dance show and a street soccer tournament. In Guatemala City, more than 2,500 young people came together to form a human chain for peace.

A SONG FOR PEACE

Interpeace's partner in Puntland, PDRC, organized a film screening on social reconciliation and in Somaliland, our partner APD wrote a peace song that was widely disseminated on Peace Day.

RAISING AWARENESS OF THE NEED FOR PEACE

In Burundi, Interpeace's partner CENAP launched a radio campaign calling for a day free of violent conflict and a decrease in violence in the lead-up to Peace Day.

In Rwanda, our partner IRDP celebrated Peace Day by organizing a number of discussions in the dialogue and debate clubs that have been founded across the country.

A SPACE FOR PEACE

In Timor-Leste, Interpeace's partner CEPAD laid the foundational stone of the fourth Peace House in the country.

USING ART TO PROMOTE PEACE

Our team in Palestine, Mustakbalna, set up a temporary photo exhibition in Gaza. Around 40 photographs taken by Palestinian photographers and journalists were presented under the theme of 'Palestine Through Your Eyes' to promote peace.

A PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE DAY

In 2012, Interpeace partnered with the organization Peace One Day to call for a Global Truce 2012 on 21 September. Interpeace is the lead partner of Peace One Day's NGO Coalition that was launched in June 2012. Interpeace reached out to NGOs in nearly every country in the world – a great opportunity for the organization to expand its network and engage in meaningful conversations with other like-minded organizations. Over 500 non-profit organizations from the humanitarian, development and environmental sectors have joined the NGO Coalition to date.

For more information on the NGO Coalition and on how to get involved, go to:

www.interpeace.org/peace-day

More than 2,500 young people came together to form a human chain for peace in Guatemala City on Peace Day.

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

info@interpeace.org

www.interpeace.org

facebook.com/Interpeace
twitter.com/InterpeaceTweet

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 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



THE FOUNDATIONS FOR LASTING PEACE

**Take part in laying the foundations for lasting peace.
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.

Interpeace would like to thank Charlescannon, Geneva, Switzerland and Messaggio, Carouge, Switzerland for their kind support that contributed to the design and printing of this 2012 Annual Report.

© Interpeace 2013





www.interpeace.org

 Interpeace

 @InterpeaceTweet



In partnership with the United Nations



© Interpeace