

The European Centre for Conflict Prevention

# Annual Report 2009



GLOBAL  
PARTNERSHIP  
FOR THE  
PREVENTION  
OF ARMED  
CONFLICT

Including an overview of the activities of the  
Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict



# Foreword

As the members of the International Steering Group of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) began to arrive in the Philippines for their annual meeting in early October 2009, typhoon Ketsana was wreaking widespread death and destruction across the North of the country. It showed once again the devastating impact that natural disasters may have in the global South – an impact that is already causing the displacement of populations and is likely to lead to future conflicts over land and water.

Crises, both global and local, continue to hit those who are most vulnerable the hardest. In an increasingly interconnected world the problems we face are often complex and transnational, making GPPAC's network approach across civil society organisations both necessary and effective.

GPPAC was born from an ambitious idea in 2003, shared by a few people wanting to enhance and structure civil society's efforts to combat and prevent violent conflict and strengthen its efforts towards peacebuilding. It has become a concerted endeavour of many committed organisations and people working together to discuss and implement civil society strategies for peacebuilding worldwide.

For GPPAC, 2009 was a year of preparing for transformation: The network's current Strategic Plan comes to an end in 2010, and as we move towards the next phase, the network's structures are also changing and developing. The development of a new GPPAC Strategic Plan for 2011–2015, which started in 2008, was carried on throughout 2009 in a collaborative process involving different layers in GPPAC. The International Steering Group (ISG) looked at future directions and strategies on several occasions, ISG members from around the globe formed a Strategic Planning Group, and the GPPAC Executive Committee devoted much of its time to it. We will complete the strategic plan in 2010.

The European Centre for Conflict Prevention (ECCP) has been functioning as the Global Secretariat of GPPAC since the network's inception. Efforts were made in 2009 to increase cooperation between the ECCP Board and the GPPAC Executive Committee through several joint meetings and the attendance of two members of the ECCP Board during the GPPAC ISG meeting in the Philippines in October.

During that same meeting, the historic decision was taken to transform ECCP into GPPAC, beginning 2011: The ECCP will remain in its current form, as a Foundation based in the Netherlands, but will change its name to the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict. Eventually, the Board of the Foundation will be appointed upon the recommendation of the ISG. As a step in the transition, the four members of the GPPAC Executive Committee were registered as ECCP Board members, formalising the shared responsibility for the governance of GPPAC and for the Global Secretariat in particular.

At the same meeting, the current Chair of the Executive Committee, Emmanuel Bombande, GPPAC Regional Initiator for West Africa, was voted in as the Chairman of the entire network. Former Secretary General Paul van Tongeren was granted the title Honorary Chair, in recognition of his founding role and great dedication over the years to GPPAC.

Important strides were also made in the further development of ECCP's Peace Portal, a 2.0 web platform that will promote non-violent and peaceful solutions. A team of three people was recruited to work on the development and running of the Portal. The Portal is expected to go live in the second half of 2010. A beta version is already running, and being tested by GPPAC members and others around the world.

ECCP closed its financial year 2009 with a positive result of € 39,387. This helped to further reduce



the remaining negative equity to € 12,532 at the end of 2009. In 2007 the ECCP Board agreed to strive for a positive balance by the end of 2010, a goal which is likely to be achieved. Much work was being done starting in 2009 on a renewal of ECCP-GPPAC's core funding within the co-financing arrangement of the Dutch Government. ECCP is applying in collaboration with IKV Pax Christi. We remain confident that with the continuation of improvements in the management and with the interest of various donors in ECCP and GPPAC, the organisation is well positioned to further develop its programmes and activities.

The blending of ECCP and GPPAC structures will continue in 2010 and will lead to a stronger and more consolidated organisation of the Global Secretariat and the GPPAC network. We are looking forward to a year of close cooperation and trust that together we will be better able to continue to make a positive contribution to the prevention of armed violence.

Emmanuel Bombande  
Chair of GPPAC

Joris Voorhoeve  
Chair of ECCP

## Table of Contents

Foreword	2
About the ECCP	3
Can we fill the institutional void?	3
The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict	4
Introduction	4
Awareness Raising	4
Interaction and Advocacy	5
Network Building	6
Knowledge Generation and Sharing	7
Early Warning and Early Response	8
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	9

The Peace Portal	10
Financial Report	11
Auditor's Report	13
List of Donors	14
ECCP Board	14
Management and Staff in 2009	15
GPPAC International Steering Group	15



# Can we fill the institutional void?

Preventing violent conflict and building peace is difficult work. Violent conflict can have multiple causes and may involve many different levels of interrelated actors. The word 'complexity' is usually written all over context analyses of armed violence. Attempts to solve violent conflict mirror this complexity by striving to ensure that everybody is involved in developing a way forward at all levels, at all times. Much of conflict prevention and peacebuilding departs from an exhaustive struggle for inclusiveness, because an overarching lesson learned from past experiences is that one bad-tempered stakeholder or 'spoiler' can re-ignite a war.

Conflict prevention approaches complexity in two different ways: in an analytical sense as well as in designing a process that responds to the intricacy of stakeholders and their relationships involved. The former is predominantly an academic, and the latter foremost a political exercise. The resulting language on preventive action reflects the effort to match these two angles of complexity: conflict prevention and peacebuilding has to be 'comprehensive', 'multi-level', 'multi-dimensional' or 'holistic' and need to involve the 'whole of government' or the 'whole of society'. An underlying problem is that there is a great lack of established institutional arrangements that brings different stakeholders in a conflict together. There is an institutional void in preventing conflict.

While working on a new Strategic Plan for GPPAC in the course of 2009, it was again clear how great the need is for the unconventional networking and convening power of civil society to help fill the void between different actors and existing institutions that have a mandate to prevent violent conflict. Civil society has the capacity to establish vital exchanges of information across conflict lines, it can help to build trust, facilitate negotiations, or develop and design the mechanisms by which violent conflict may be prevented.

GPPAC is making promising progress in developing a common framework for its approach of preventive action. It will be a big step forward if we can work with an increasingly tested methodology of analysing potential conflict across different contexts and work from an outline of a process to translate that information into action.

The longer term question is whether we have to continue to improvise in responding to each conflict in a different way. Do we wish to continue repeating the mantra that every conflict is unique and needs an equally unique preventive approach? Or can we help to fill the institutional void by developing new institutions and more generic political processes of conflict prevention and peacebuilding? Are we entrepreneurial enough to contribute to wider changes in the sociopolitical order, regionally and globally, and participate in establishing viable forms of institutions and governance that will prevent violent conflict to erupt?

The long term role of GPPAC is situated within the recognition that state-centered analysis and solutions to violent conflict are of increasingly limited value, while at the same time transnational and local networks are becoming ever more important. If we fulfill our mission effectively, GPPAC might be able to contribute to creating alternative political spaces and building new institutions. GPPAC's new strategic plan puts us in the middle of this formidable challenge, with many questions to be further examined in the next five years.

Peter van Tuijl  
*Executive Director*

## About the ECCP

### Mission

The European Centre for Conflict Prevention (ECCP) is a non-governmental organisation that promotes effective conflict prevention and peacebuilding strategies, and actively supports and connects people working for peace worldwide.

### Vision and Guiding Principles

We envisage a world in which people are able and willing to prevent and transform violent conflicts peacefully.

We believe in:

- a multi-track approach;
- the importance of local capacities for peace;
- partnerships with local organisations;
- long-term engagement;
- impartiality.

### The ECCP as a Secretariat

The European Centre for Conflict Prevention holds the secretariat for the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC): these days, the majority of the ECCP's work is focused on this task, coordinating the network and the various programmes it runs at the global level.

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# Activities of the European Centre for Conflict Prevention in 2009

## The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict

### INTRODUCTION

The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) is a world-wide civil society-led network to build a new international consensus on peacebuilding and the prevention of violent conflict. GPPAC works on strengthening civil society networks for peace and security by linking local, national, regional, and global levels of action and effective engagement with governments, the UN system and regional organisations. In 2003, the ECCP took the initiative that was to result in the formation of GPPAC in response to the call of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in his 2001 report *Prevention of Armed Conflict*.

GPPAC is structured through fifteen regional networks, each of which has developed an action agenda to reflect regional principles and priorities. The Regional Action Agendas fed into *People Building Peace: A Global Action Agenda for the Prevention of Violent Conflict* which outlines key priorities for change and involved more than a thousand organisations worldwide in its drafting. The final document was presented to the UN in July 2005, during the Global Conference *From Reaction to Prevention: Civil Society Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violent Conflict and Build Peace*, organised by GPPAC in partnership with the UNDPA at UN Headquarters.

Following the Global Conference, the International Steering Group of GPPAC, which comprises representatives from each of the network's fifteen regions as well as some non-regional representatives (see page 15 for an overview), met in The Netherlands in October 2005, and in March 2006 in Nairobi to discuss how to translate

the Regional and Global Action Agendas into Work Plans. In between these two meetings, the regional steering groups of each of the regions came together and developed regional Work Plans for 2006-2010. During the Nairobi meeting, the International Steering Group decided on five programmes to be run at the global level between 2006 and 2010, coordinated by the ECCP. They are:

- *Awareness Raising* - Raising public awareness around the world and generating constituencies who are informed about conflict prevention and peacebuilding and the important role of civil society in achieving it;
- *Interaction and Advocacy* - Strengthening cooperation between civil society organisations and policy makers from governments, regional inter-governmental organisations and the UN system in shaping conflict prevention and peacebuilding strategies;
- *Network Building* - Establishing strategic and operational mechanisms to help strengthen network structures at the local, regional and global levels, and linking these levels to increase the effectiveness of civil society efforts for conflict prevention and peacebuilding;
- *Knowledge Generation and Sharing* - Connecting the theory and the practice of civil society conflict prevention, by identifying, collecting, developing and disseminating essential knowledge on approaches and methods for conflict prevention and peacebuilding;
- *Early Warning and Early Response* - Enhancing the capacity and professionalism of civil society organisations to engage in early warning and early response efforts to prevent violent conflict, and to institutionalise their interaction in this matter with governments, (I)NGOs, regional organisations and other stakeholders.

Each of these programmes has activities in upwards of five regions, and each of the regions has its own set of activities outside of these five programmes relating to the regional context, issues and priorities.

The sections that follow provide an overview of the key activities in each of the five programmes in 2009, and the steps taken towards developing a new strategic plan for the period following 2010 and a greater integration of GPPAC and ECCP.

### GPPAC Vision and Mission

#### Vision

GPPAC calls for a fundamental change in dealing with violent conflict: *a shift from reaction to prevention*, as an approach that will save lives, and prove more effective and less destructive. We seek a world in which people and governments elect non-violent means, rather than armed conflict, to achieve greater justice, sustainable development, and human security.

The participants in the GPPAC process are committed to the following principles (presented more fully in the Guiding Principles and Values in *People Building Peace: A Global Action Agenda for the Prevention of Violent Conflict*):

- Prevention of violent conflicts is possible and should be pursued to the fullest extent by all peaceful means;
- We commit to transforming the conditions that give rise to violent conflict;
- As civil society actors, we believe that preventing violent conflicts requires the forging of effective partnerships and networking among civil society organisations, governments and multilateral organisations, among others.

#### Mission

GPPAC is building a new international consensus and joint action to prevent violent conflict and promote peacebuilding, based on regional and global action agendas. GPPAC maintains a global multi-stakeholder network of organisations committed to act to prevent the escalation of conflict into destructive violence, at national, regional and global levels. This multi-stakeholder network includes civil society organisations, governments, Regional Organisations and the United Nations.



GPPAC International Steering Group members visit a refugee camp in Mindanao, the Philippines

## AWARENESS RAISING

GPPAC has committed itself to raising public awareness around the world and to creating constituencies who are informed about conflict prevention and peacebuilding and the important role of civil society in achieving these things.

One of the main projects of the programme is the Media Focal Point (MFP) Project. The MFP is a person whose task it is to get as much positive media attention as possible for conflict prevention and peacebuilding, the role of civil society in it, and for GPPAC and its member organisations. Twelve regions participated in the Media Focal Point Project in 2009. Activities that the MFPs undertook varied from organising trainings and developing printed, video or on-line materials, to strengthening or establishing partnerships with relevant media institutions.

GPPAC has also been working on increasing the capacity of its members to work with the media, which resulted in several regional and global trainings. From September 1 to 5, 2009 the Media Training Portal Pilot meetings took place in Vietnam, on the Peace Boat, and in Singapore. Twelve GPPAC MFPs from different parts of the world received capacity training on when and how to effectively engage with the media.

Similar investments were made to form or improve relations with the media. During the Deutsche Welle – Global Media Forum organised in Bonn from June 2 to 5, 2009 – GPPAC together with the World Catholic Association for Communication (SIGNIS) organised two sessions on Partnerships for Peace: Cooperation between Media and Civil Society Institutions.

As in earlier years, many materials were developed to be used to raise awareness about GPPAC. This year more so than others, aside from print materials, several documentaries were developed. The Global Secretariat again produced a printed newsletter with reports from different activities from around the world that were held to celebrate the International Day of Peace.

## INTERACTION AND ADVOCACY

The Interaction and Advocacy Programme is focused on strengthening cooperation between GPPAC members and policy makers from governments, Regional Inter-governmental Organisations (RIGOs) and the UN to provide input for shaping conflict prevention and peace building strategies.

The development of mutually reinforcing relations between RIGOs and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) has been identified as one of GPPAC's key priorities. For this reason, during 2009 GPPAC developed a number of activities to enhance the capacity of CSOs to engage with regional organisations.

From July 9 to 11, 2009, GPPAC and the Initiative on Conflict Prevention through Quiet Diplomacy, in



*Francis Acquah, GPPAC Regional Liaison Officer for West Africa, addresses journalists during the GPPAC International Steering Group meeting in the Philippines*

Throughout the year, several public events – many for the International Day of Peace – were organised to enhance the visibility of and awareness about GPPAC. In the weeks leading up to the International Day of Peace, pictures and messages were collected from around the world, representing the idea of peace to the people who submitted them. Subsequently, the photos were made available to all GPPAC members and were shown at several events in Fiji, Japan, The Netherlands and other countries.

Many regions were quite successful in gaining media coverage. Both in lead up to and during the International Steering Group meeting in the Philippines, many press-releases were sent to local and national media, resulting in many articles and TV interviews for local, national and international press.

The Awareness Raising Working Group meeting was organised in Beirut, Lebanon on December 9 and 10, 2009. During the meeting, both the annual plan for 2010 as well as a strategic plan for 2011-2015 were drafted. The working group meeting

cooperation with the Folke Bernadotte Academy, organised a workshop in Istanbul, Turkey, to explore and enhance the possibilities for civil society organisations to constructively engage with regional and sub-regional intergovernmental organisations in various ways. This cross-regional exchange contributed to the identification of concrete rationale and options for engagement, including approaches for contact, confidence-building and collaboration.

Since the creation of the UN Peacebuilding Commission in 2005, GPPAC has been closely following its evolution, seeking to give a voice to CSOs in this process. During 2009, a number of meetings with different UN officials were held, many of which focused on the 5-years review of the PeaceBuilding Commission, with a view to include the input of relevant GPPAC members in post-conflict countries in the process. This led GPPAC to organise consultations in Burundi and

was organised back to back with the working group meetings of Interaction & Advocacy and Early Warning Early Response to create the opportunity for a joint day where possibilities and challenges for cooperation between the different GPPAC programmes were discussed.

### MEDIA FOCAL POINT IN THE CAUCASUS

The Caucasus – led by the Regional Secretariat, the International Center on Conflict and Negotiation (ICCN) – participated in the Media Focal Point project for the first time in 2009, though the work built on already existing networks. Media people are regarded to be amongst the most prominent in influencing sentiments in their communities and shaping public opinion. Yet, mass media plays a rather ambiguous role in the process of conflict prevention. Not surprisingly, as a result of broad consultations with regional partners and networks it was decided that the involvement of the media was critical.

Since conflict reporting is an important area for the South Caucasus media representatives, training in Peace Journalism was deemed a vital first step. The training, held in July, equipped participating journalists with awareness about the role and position of media in a conflict, with knowledge about peace-oriented approach while covering conflicts and increased their skills in effective conflict communication.

As a result of the training, a network of South Caucasus regional journalists working on conflict issues was established to link with GPPAC. The training was combined with the translation into Russian of several materials that had been developed by GPPAC in the past, amongst other the issue-paper, *Why and When to Use the Media for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding*.

Sierra Leone to gather the input of local CSOs, which were submitted in different forms as input for the authorities in charge of the review.

The programme also supported different regional initiatives of citizens diplomacy aimed at creating safe spaces for dialogue amid conflict situations. A good example of this is the initiative known as the Istanbul Process. Following the 2008 crisis between Russia and Georgia and amid a situation of complete absence of diplomatic relations, GPPAC's Regional Secretariat in the Caucasus (International Center on Conflict and Negotiation - ICCN) organised a dialogue process involving prominent political experts and opinion leaders from Georgia and Russia to discuss and propose recommendations to overcome the crisis. Held in Istanbul, Turkey, the symposium was entitled: 'Georgia-Russia Relations: Ways out of Crisis'. This dialogue continued during 2009 with an extended group of participants on both sides. The Istanbul Process has become the first attempt to launch a dialogue between intellectuals from both countries, in the belief that Track-two diplomacy can serve as an instrument to reduce tensions between both countries.

In the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, GPPAC has found another possibility to strengthen cooperation with governments and work together towards a shift from reaction to conflict prevention. The Geneva Declaration was signed by 42 governments in 2006, and emerged as an effort to support initiatives to prevent and reduce human, social and economic costs of armed violence.

In 2009 the UN Secretary General presented a Report on Armed Violence and Development. As a contribution to this report, GPPAC prepared a policy paper which was submitted as input for this report. At the same time GPPAC organised an advocacy campaign sending its recommendations to the different country delegations at the UN who were preparing submissions to contribute to the SG Report.

### Engaging with RIGOs in the Americas

As part of its efforts to engage with RIGOs, GPPAC, through its Regional Secretariat in Latin America (Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales - CRIES) and the Organisation of American States (OAS), jointly organised a policy round table, named 'Regional peace, development and security: the role of regional organisations and civil society'. The event, held on November 23 at the headquarters of the OAS in Washington DC, brought together representatives from the different sub-regional organisations in the Americas to reflect how they can enhance cooperation among themselves and with CSOs in the fields of conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The Secretary General of the OAS, Jose Miguel Insulza, took part in the event among other high level policy makers from the region.

As a result of this event, the OAS proposed to organise another meeting jointly with GPPAC to bring together representatives of CSOs from the GPPAC network and delegates from different regional organisations around the world, including, ASEAN, the EU, the African Union, and others in the second half of 2010 at the headquarters of the OAS in Washington DC.

## NETWORK BUILDING

Major developments took place in the Network Building programme in 2009 around regional networks and the global governance and steering of GPPAC.

Regional Liaison Officer (RLO) positions were supported in fourteen GPPAC regional networks, including most notably the establishment of such a role in the North American region. RLOs have significantly increased the operational

capacity of GPPAC Regional Secretariats and contributed to ensuring effective communication and coordination of activities within the regional networks. They played a key role in organising and facilitating Regional Steering Group (RSG) meetings, enabling regional members to define joint strategies and plans for their respective regions. Additionally, RLOs have actively participated in global activities in 2009, including the annual International Steering Group meeting and GPPAC thematic working groups.

Various GPPAC Regional Networks succeeded in consolidating and expanding their membership throughout 2009, reinforcing links and cooperation between members and building on the exchange of information and experiences to design and implement joint actions. Through this network strengthening process, GPPAC regions have managed to become increasingly effective in addressing conflict issues within their respective contexts through collaborative approaches. In regions where conflict divides are very deep, such as the Caucasus, increased trust and



GPPAC delegation visits office for MILF-GRP peace talks in Mindanao

collaboration between members across countries have taken on a particular meaning, network strengthening becoming a tool in itself to increase dialogue and directly contribute to addressing long-standing grievances between parties.

For what concerns the global governance and Steering of GPPAC, pivotal decisions for the future agenda of GPPAC were adopted by the International Steering Group at their annual meeting held in Davao City, Mindanao, Philippines, in October 2009, hosted by Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID), Southeast Asia Regional Secretariat.

The meeting marked a turning point for GPPAC in several aspects. Firstly, holding the meeting in a conflict region, having GPPAC delegates engage in the local context and contribute to the regional network's advocacy and mediation efforts showed the potential of the global network to directly support regional action agendas. Meetings were for instance held with representatives of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and government officials in relation to the Mindanao peace process. The network and action agenda received unprecedented media coverage in the local press. Furthermore, the ISG took key decisions on governance. To clarify the ECCP - GPPAC relationship and increase member ownership, the ECCP will in future solely function as GPPAC's Global Secretariat. The current governance structures will be merged and a new integrated GPPAC board established. Finally, the ISG discussed and agreed on the main lines and



*GPPAC International Steering Group Members Raya Kadyrova (l) and Florence Mpaayei (r) in Davao, the Philippines*

principles of GPPAC new 2011-15 Strategic Plan, including revised network structures putting the emphasis on programme integration and reinforcing the links between regional and global action.

The GPPAC Executive Committee played a crucial role in guiding the network through a transition process towards revised network and governance structures. Through their meetings in March, July and October 2009 and regular communication, GPPAC Executive Committee effectively led the

strategic planning process and succeeded in designing innovative solutions to improve the network's governance framework. 2009 also saw a transition in leadership, Emmanuel Bombande (until then West Africa Regional Initiator and ExCom Chair) succeeding to Paul van Tongeren (former GPPAC Secretary General) as the new Chair of the network.

The overall cohesion of GPPAC action has been strengthened during the year 2009, through increased linkages between members at different levels. In particular, the breadth of regional members' participation into Working Group activities has increased; Working Groups have enhanced the connections and synergies between their respective strategies and plans; and regional network members have proactively initiated joint projects across regions, such as an interregional exchange between the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe around Peace Education issues, and the start of a learning process around Citizens Diplomacy between the Caucasus and Latin America and the Caribbean.

### Network Building in the Pacific

FemLINKPACIFIC has incorporated its role as Regional Secretariat in the Pacific to co-ordinate and strengthen CSO networks for more effective engagement on peace and security with regional inter-governmental agencies. National focal points have collectively identified national priorities and joint actions to contribute to the implementation of the regional work plan in a consolidated manner as well as inform the implementation of the GPPAC Strategic Plan. 2009 has therefore marked a turning point for GPPAC Pacific Network, which was revitalised through a strong leadership by the new Regional Secretariat and based on the reestablishment of functional national level linkages and creation of strategic partnerships with key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders working to prevent violent conflicts in the region.

## KNOWLEDGE GENERATION AND SHARING

In 2009, activities under the Knowledge Generation and Sharing Programme were structured around its central thematic focus: peace education as a tool for structural conflict prevention and sustainable peacebuilding. GPPAC Peace Education Working Group members have been devoted to development and institutionalisation of peace education across regions, improving the global knowledge and learning network that informs peace education practices and policies on the ground.

Efforts have been made to build the capacity of peace education practitioners and organisations to deliver and scale up formal and informal peace and conflict resolution education. In Eastern

and Central Africa, the PeaceBuilding Institute (PBI) served as a resource for regional network members in improving the peace education and peacebuilding training they provide in schools and other institutions in the region. In Southeast Asia, a Workshop was held on peace education for formal and community educators with leadership qualities, which also furthered the development of the Southeast Asia Peace Education Network. In Western Balkans, a series of regional trainings, seminars and meetings equipped peace educators with conflict resolution skills and techniques as well as lobbying and advocacy skills for peace education programmes in schools and local communities, leading to action plans for each part of the region.

Promoting tolerance for ethnic and cultural diversity and developing non-violent conflict resolution skills

among youths in conflict-prone and post-conflict regions is an important part of the work of peace educators. Educational events based on experiential learning have been held in South Asia and Central Asia, leading to better inter-regional and cross-border tolerance between young people. After the trainings, participants established networks to maintain connection and support each other in replicating learnings on the ground.

Following the GPPAC-South Asia training Workshop for Youth Service Officers, Teachers and Mentors working with Youth in Sri Lanka, since January 2009, youth mentors in Serunuwara have been organising activities together with local authorities, pursuing the potential of 'nature' as a rallying point and as a platform for reconciliation of fractured communities after an armed conflict of over two decades.

In the Caucasus, based on the research into state of peace education in the North Caucasus in 2008, an action plan was developed, and interaction between peace education specialists and media representatives took place during a thematic seminar on cooperation perspectives. An expanded sub-regional network meeting on peace education in the North Caucasus was held to take the action plan forward.

During a three-day International Meeting on Peace Education in Jerusalem in May, participants reflected upon their experiences and updated each other on recent peace education projects in their countries, reviewed plans and discussed strategic details of inter-regional and global activities, as well as learned about peace education efforts aimed at changing conflict dynamics in the Middle East.

An International Policy Working Group Meeting took place in Cleveland, Ohio, USA. Macro level policy design and implementation models, as

well as evaluation methodologies were discussed. Finding out about best practices, innovations and lessons learned contributed to motivation and enhanced the quality of work of peace education practitioners in their respective regions.

An International Conference on the Evaluation of Peace Education and International Input into Peace Education in Northeast Asia was organised in Cheju Island, Korea, from November 12 to 14, 2009. It aimed to evaluate peace education initiatives internationally and promote their incorporation into formal schooling systems; besides that, it drew on this evaluation to develop plans for the integration of both formal and informal peace education in the Northeast Asian region. The conference involved peace education practitioners, NGO members and representatives from Ministries of Education and related UN agencies, including the UN University and UNESCO, with the objective of developing an informed consensus on the impact of peace education and an understanding of best practice in the field.



*Signing of the joint declaration on peace education between Serbia and Montenegro*

## EARLY WARNING AND EARLY RESPONSE

In 2009 the GPPAC Preventive Action Working Group moved towards an emphasis on Early Response, influenced by the experiences of the Mobilising Early Response Project (MERP). This project was initiated in Central America, Transdnistria/Moldova and Kenya in 2008 to further bridge the gap between Early Warning and Early Response.

Based on these experiences, the working group intended to further develop the idea or framework of preventive action. Furthermore, it aimed at increasing the tools and instruments to enable the implementation of Preventive Action.

Early in 2009, each project location presented an Assessment Report, a crucial step in the preventive action framework. In each report, the context and potential for conflict were analysed and included together with a set of recommendation for preventive action planning. It proved that GPPAC regions were already capable of performing professional assessments regarding areas at risk.

The completion of this phase was not only a major step in the development of a framework for preventive action, it also led to a number of follow up activities. Regions acknowledged the need for strengthening specific skills, such as conflict analysis. An example was a conflict analysis

## Institutionalising Peace Education in Kenya and the Western Balkans

Institutionalisation of peace education and conflict-resolution programmes in educational institutions on the national level is one of the most challenging aspirations of the members of the Working Group. So far, considerable success was achieved in Kenya, Serbia and Montenegro. In Kenya, the Ministry of Education launched peace education in schools and declared a commitment to partner with civil society to build the capacity of the staff directly involved with the peace education programme. The Ministries of Education in Serbia and Montenegro engaged in cooperation with each other and civil society on peace education by signing a Joint Declaration, which included recommendations on methodologies, evaluation, textbooks and cooperation between stakeholders working in the field in both countries.



*Field visit to local civil society organisations in Côte d'Ivoire*

workshop that was held in Central America, in which a Canadian expert provided more details on methodology.

All three locations moved into the second phase of the project. In several meetings, the assessment results were discussed in a broader arena and additional stakeholders were included in the initial Action Planning phase. In Kenya, the recommendations of MERP were included in a presidential programme called the National Steering Committee which is a broad multi-stakeholder initiative that aims at peaceful elections in 2012. In Central America various Regional Inter-Governmental Organisations participated in the first of two Action Planning sessions. In Transdnestria, MERP-II started in the fall of 2009, with laying the fundamentals for the implementation of an Action Plan in 2010.

These experiences contributed to the development of a draft named *GPPAC Approach to Preventive Action*, which outlines eight steps,

including Conflict Assessments, Action Planning, Implementation of the Action Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation. This approach offers a structure which increases the coherence of GPPAC activities. The action plans will include activities from other working groups, like advocacy, lobby and public outreach. The Preventive Action Working Group also started efforts to deepen the knowledge on potential elements of action planning, like infrastructures for peace and citizen diplomacy. On the latter, activities are ongoing in two conflicts (Russia – Georgia, USA – Cuba).

The working group initiated efforts to create training models on conflict analysis for capacity building. The group started to develop series of tools, guides, manuals, protocols, templates, frameworks, with priority for performing conflict assessments, monitoring and evaluation, action plan contents, and programme planning. It also explored the possibilities of “triangulation” of information: GPPAC members and their local members as well as hard data from other sources.

## PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In 2009, GPPAC further developed its PM&E system, based on the principles of Outcome Mapping. Because of GPPAC's nature as a network, as well as its field of conflict prevention, numerous challenges are inherent in identifying tangible results of GPPAC's work. The Outcome Mapping methodology offers adequate solutions to these challenges, which are being fine-tuned and adapted to suit GPPAC and increasingly mainstreamed throughout all of GPPAC's programmes.

The main PM&E achievement in 2009 has been the successful carrying out of a Mid-Term Review. The review was intended to evaluate the progress made by the GPPAC working groups and regional networks over the period of 2006-2008. The focus was on two types of outcomes: Outcomes internal to GPPAC, referring to the changes in behaviour,

relationships or actions of the GPPAC members, and outcomes external to GPPAC, referring to the changes in behaviour, relationships, actions, policies or practices of actors outside of the GPPAC network that represent significant contributions to conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

The review demonstrated that significant outcomes are being generated by the GPPAC programmes and regions, and that the bulk of these outcomes contribute directly to GPPAC's mission, in particular to the ‘pursuing joint action to prevent violent conflict’ aspect. The contribution of GPPAC to these outcomes was perceived by members to consist mainly of facilitating interaction and knowledge-exchange between network members and lobbying with governments, UN and media to include civil society input. The conclusions of the review will be used to further improve GPPAC's work and inform decisions regarding GPPAC's next strategic plan.



GPPAC International Steering Group members visit a refugee camp in Mindanao, the Philippines



Traditional leaders attend GPPAC meeting in Côte d'Ivoire

## Conference on Mobilising Early Response in Côte d'Ivoire

The GPPAC Regional Secretariat for West Africa, WANEP, organised an international conference in Côte d'Ivoire from 23-26 February 2009 on Mobilising for Early Response. This meeting brought together the international Preventive Action Working Group, peacebuilding practitioners from West Africa, and several representatives from ECOWAS, the UN, the AU, and the Ivorian ministry of Reconciliation and African Integration. The participants exchanged experiences, made practical recommendations and effective early warning and early response mechanisms. The outcomes of the three situation assessments on Mobilising Early Response in Central America, Kenya and Transnistria were discussed.

Considering the challenges that Côte d'Ivoire has faced in implementing the 2007 Ouagadougou Political Agreement that was mediated by the current chair of ECOWAS, and the deferral of elections originally scheduled for early 2008 to April 2009, this conference also aimed to facilitate dialogue on the situation in the country. To this end, several local NGOs provided their input and a panel of experts addressed 'Prospects for Transitioning to Peace in Côte d'Ivoire.' The conference itself received exceptional media coverage in both televised and print media and there was an opening statement provided by the Minister for Reconciliation and Peace from Côte d'Ivoire. In general, there was a feeling that the conference and the coverage surrounding it has rekindled constructive debate within Côte d'Ivoire on the nature of the conflict, which was one of the main motivations of GPPAC West Africa for choosing to hold its review conference there.

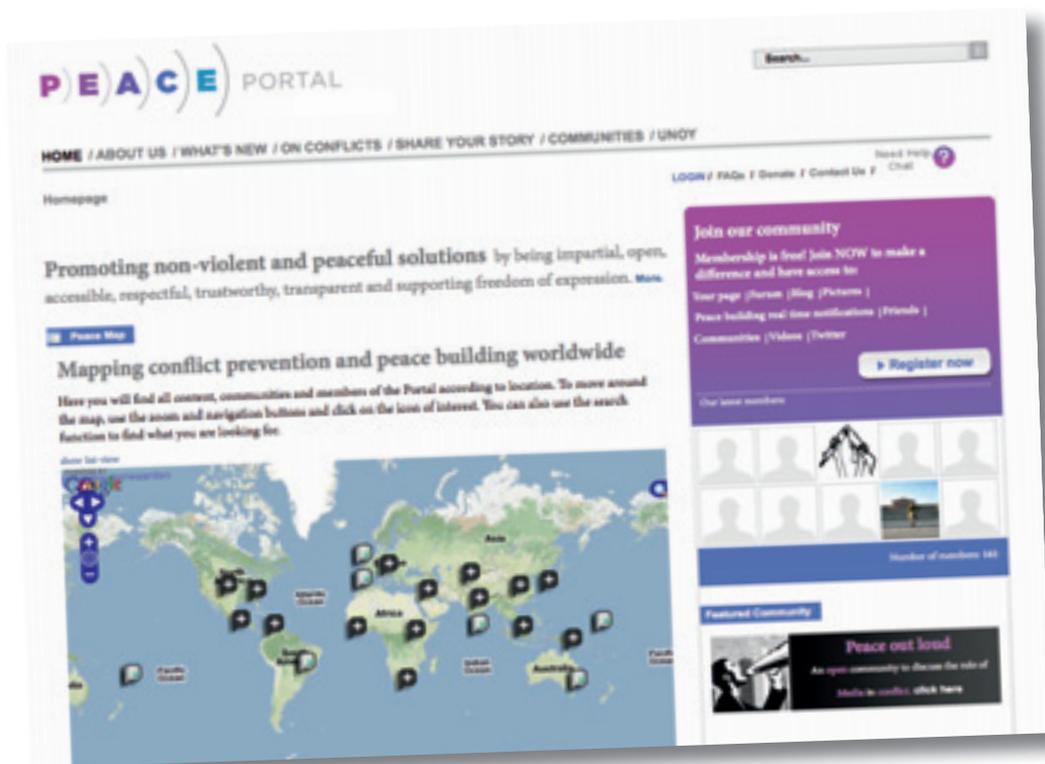
# The Peace Portal

The Peace Portal project was conceived in 2008, and development started in 2009. It is a 2.0 web platform which promotes non-violent and peaceful solutions by being impartial, open, accessible, respectful, trustworthy, transparent and supporting freedom of expression. The Peace Portal channels voices from the ground and facilitates civil society cooperation on-line: allowing users to interact, discuss, build networks and start communities. The Portal can also be used by other actors as it can be adapted and customised according to the needs of the users, serving other fields of work and organisations in the fields of not only conflict prevention and peace building but also justice, human rights and social change.

It is different from a traditional website: it is a collaborative endeavor in which content is produced and shared by its users and partner organisations. The goal is to become the main source of information leading to action aimed at preventing conflicts and building peace, by connecting the online with offline action. The Peace Portal offers a place where organisations and individuals can cooperate online and interact with one another by discussion forums, and communities; higher security; a space to publish material and reports, as well as enable users to collaboratively produce content; functionalities such as news, interactive maps, events calendars, a multi-language interface and translation, alerts and notifications (through SMS and Twitter), blogs, pictures and videos; the possibility for organisations to integrate the content of their own websites with that of others, enhancing the scope of their work, reaching out to a larger audience.

In 2009 the main work centered on getting the Portal ready technically and preparing to for the launch of the beta version in early 2010. This was done in collaboration with other partner organisations as well as GPPAC with a number of pilot projects. To introduce the Portal to GPPAC members and how this can be useful and supporting for their work, a training was held in Vietnam in August. Seeking for possible partners for collaboration and promotion was also amongst the main activities of 2009. For instance, the Peace Portal was presented during the International Conference for Crisis Mapping in Cleveland.

A beta version of the Portal is now live and accessible to all. All the main functionalities are in place and working but that the Portal is under further development and being fine-tuned. Still, newly registered users may now join the portal, read and share news, documents, pictures and videos, and also create their own personalised communities, in which it is possible to share ideas and cooperate online. In the second half of 2010 the Beta phase will end. At that moment the Peace Portal will finally show to the public its definitive face, starting to fully exploit its potential and to effectively promote peaceful solutions.



# Financial Report

## Balance sheet as at December 31, 2009 (after appropriation of the result)

	Dec. 31, 2009 €	Dec. 31, 2008 €
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>		
Automation	<b>30.090</b>	<b>30.682</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Books in stock	<b>7.100</b>	<b>10.000</b>
<b>Receivables</b>		
Grants receivable	0	118.102
Other receivables	135.903	32.258
	<b>135.903</b>	<b>150.360</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		
Bank	610.891	321.159
Cash	1.077	311
	<b>611.968</b>	<b>321.470</b>
	<b>785.061</b>	<b>512.512</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Equity</b>	-12.532	-51.919
<b>Subordinated loans: long term</b>	0	9.000
Guaranteed equity	<b>-12.532</b>	<b>-42.919</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Short term loans	9.000	9.000
Received prepayments projects	579.992	445.511
Creditors	11.412	25.891
Wage tax	18.435	19.013
Grants to be returned	0	582
Accrued liabilities	178.754	55.434
	<b>797.593</b>	<b>555.431</b>
	<b>785.061</b>	<b>512.512</b>

## Statement of income and expenditure for the year 2009

	2009 €	2008 €
<b>Grants and other income</b>		
Grants received	2.248.398	1.972.820
Changes in prepayments projects	-184.003	-395.989
Grant income	<b>2.064.395</b>	<b>1.576.831</b>
Other income	8.203	20.702
Total income	<b>2.072.598</b>	<b>1.597.533</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
<b>Expenses ECCP office costs</b>		
Personnel expenses	747.585	632.051
Depreciation	7.680	3.307
Housing costs	51.814	24.105
Office expenses	62.171	50.107
Accountancy and consultancy costs	27.117	36.559
Other general costs	16.510	13.419
<b>Total expenses ECCP office costs</b>	<b>912.877</b>	<b>759.548</b>
Expenses project activities	1.126.947	812.736
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>2.039.824</b>	<b>1.572.284</b>
Operational result	32.774	25.249
Interest income	8.768	10.989
Interest expense and bank charges	-2.155	-4.201
<b>Result</b>	<b>39.387</b>	<b>32.037</b>

Mr. Peter van Tuijl is the director of ECCP and was appointed by the Board as per 1st of august 2007. His gross salary 2009 amounted € 81.357. This is including holiday allowance but excluding pension premium. No other allowances were paid to him. Board members of ECCP are not financially compensated for their work.

Project summary 2009			
	Grant income €	Expenses out of pocket €	Expenses organisation €
<b>Projects summary 2009 per programme</b>			
<b>GPPAC programs</b>			
Awareness Raising	222.470	95.470	127.000
Interaction and Advocacy	207.717	107.717	100.000
Network and Capacity building	760.170	328.982	431.188
Knowledge Generation and Sharing	187.846	112.846	75.000
Early Warning Early Response	223.298	125.006	98.292
<b>Total GPPAC programs</b>	<b>1.601.501</b>	<b>770.021</b>	<b>831.480</b>
<b>Other programs</b>			
Hague Peace Portal	462.894	356.926	105.968
Other	0	0	0
<b>Total Other programs</b>	<b>462.894</b>	<b>356.926</b>	<b>105.968</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.064.395</b>	<b>1.126.947</b>	<b>937.448</b>
<b>Projects summary 2009 per donor</b>			
<b>Donor contracts ended 31/12/2009</b>			
Irish Aid	88.752	73.752	15.000
Austrian Development Agency	26.812	3.337	23.475
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	45.088	0	45.088
Other donors	18.333	10.000	8.333
	<b>178.985</b>	<b>87.089</b>	<b>91.896</b>
<b>Donor contracts outstanding 31/12/2009</b>			
Dutch Ministry of Foreign affairs (MFS)	1.111.180	611.180	500.000
DFID United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	203.667	0	203.667
Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs/City of The Hague	462.894	356.926	105.968
Meyer Swantee Foundation	9.868	9.868	0
Austrian Development Agency	65.601	41.684	23.917
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	32.200	20.200	12.000
	<b>1.885.410</b>	<b>1.039.858</b>	<b>845.552</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2.064.395</b>	<b>1.126.947</b>	<b>937.448</b>

# Auditor's Report

To: The Board of Directors of Stichting Europees  
Centrum voor Conflictpreventie  
Laan van Meerdervoort 70  
2517 AN DEN HAAG

## **Auditors' report**

We have audited whether the accompanying abbreviated financial statements of Stichting Europees Centrum voor Conflictpreventie, The Hague, for the year 2009 (as set out on pages 11 and 12) have been derived consistently from the audited financial statements of Stichting Europees Centrum voor Conflictpreventie, for the year 2009. In our auditors' report dated April 9, 2010 we expressed an unqualified opinion on these financial statements. Management is responsible for the preparation of the abbreviated financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies as applied in the 2009 financial statements of Stichting Europees Centrum voor Conflictpreventie, Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these abbreviated financial statements.

### **Scope**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law. This law requires that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the abbreviated financial statements have been derived consistently from the 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, these abbreviated financial statements have been derived consistently, in all material respects, from the financial statements.

### **Emphasis of matter**

For a better understanding of the company's financial position and results and the scope of our audit, we emphasize that the abbreviated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the unabridged financial statements, from which the abbreviated financial statements were derived and our unqualified auditors' report thereon dated April 9, 2010. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Naaldwijk, April 9, 2010

Flynth audit B.V.

J. Brocke RA MGA

# Donor List

	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
<b>GOVERNMENTS</b>					
Austrian Development Agency					
Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade					
Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs					
Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs					
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs					
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs					
German Ministry of Foreign Affairs					
Irish Ministry of Foreign Affairs					
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Finland					
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs					
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency					
Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs					
UK Department for International Development					
<b>FOUNDATIONS AND OTHERS</b>					
Ars Donandi					
Conflict Prevention Trust Fund					
Cordaid					
Ford Foundation					
Meyer Swantee Foundation					
Municipality of The Hague					
NCDO					
Oxfam Novib					
Optimix Foundation					
Taiwan Foundation					
UNDP					
World Vision International					

## EGCP Board



Members of EGCP's Board and Management  
and GPPAC's Executive Committee

- Mr. Joris Voorhoeve (Chairman) Member of the Netherlands Council of State and Professor of International Organisations and International Security Studies
- Ms. Carlijne Bueters (Treasurer) Director of the Turing Foundation
- Mr. Wouter Meijer, Former Director of the World Population Foundation
- Ms. Bea Stolte van Empelen Formerly with SOH (Dutch Interchurch Aid), was actively involved in several peacebuilding initiatives in Africa
- Ms. Mariska van Beijnum Deputy Head of the Conflict Research Unit at the Clingendael Institute
- Ms. Christa Meindersma Deputy Director of the Hague Centre for Strategic Studies, external relations and director Conflict Management
- Ms. Willemijn Verloop Founder and Director of External Affairs War Child Netherlands
- Major General (ret) Patrick Cammaert, former Military Adviser Secretary General of the United Nations and General Officer Commanding E-Division of the United Nations Mission in DRC (MONUC)

## Management and Staff in 2009

- Jenny Aulin, *Funding Coordinator*
- Alexander Austin, *Programme Manager Network and Capacity Building, Regional Coordinator Caucasus and Western CIS* (until January 2009)
- Frank Boerhave, *Programme Manager Early Warning and Early Response, Regional Coordinator Africa*
- Victoria Carreras, *Peace Portal Manager*
- Charlotte Crockett, *Communications Coordinator and Regional Coordinator Western Balkans*
- Rachel Donahue, *Programme Assistant Donor Relations*
- Deniz Duzenli, *Peace Portal Editor*
- Lisette Hendriks, *Office Manager* (until March 2009)
- Marte Hellema, *Programme Manager Awareness Raising, Regional Coordinator Asia Pacific*
- Héloïse Heyer, *Programme Manager Network Building* (from February 2009)
- Kees Kolsteeg, *Manager Finance*
- Annabel Meurs, *Project Officer Early Warning and Early Response*
- Zahid Movlazadeh, *Programme Manager Knowledge Generation and Sharing, Regional coordinator Central Asia, Caucasus and Western CIS*
- Ingrid Peroti, *Office Manager* (from May 2009)
- Darynell Rodriguez Torres, *Programme Manager Interaction and Advocacy, Regional Coordinator Europe, North America and Latin America & the Caribbean*
- Goele Scheers, *Programme Manager Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation & Quality*
- Peter van Tuijl, *Executive Director*



### Interns in 2009

- Bradley Clark, *Communications and Awareness Raising*
- Rachel Donahue, *Knowledge Generation and Sharing*
- Hazel Goedhart, *Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation & Quality*
- Chiara Massaroni, *Communications and Awareness Raising*
- Giovanni Puttin, *Peace Portal*
- Toby Reigeluth, *Network and Capacity Building*

## GPPAC International Steering Group

*Eastern and Central Africa*  
Nairobi Peace Initiative-Africa  
Ms. Florence Mpaayei  
website: [www.npi-africa.org](http://www.npi-africa.org)

*Southern Africa*  
African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)  
Mr. Vasu Gounden  
website: [www.accord.org.za](http://www.accord.org.za)

*West Africa*  
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)  
Mr. Emmanuel Bombande  
website: [www.wanep.org](http://www.wanep.org)

*Latin America and the Caribbean*  
Regional Coordination for Economic and Social Research (CRIES)  
Mr. Andrés Serbin  
website: [www.cries.org](http://www.cries.org)

*North America*  
Peacebuild, The Canadian Peacebuilding Network  
Ms. Rena Ramkay  
website: [www.peacebuild.ca](http://www.peacebuild.ca)

*South Asia*  
Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS)  
Prof. Amal Jayawardane  
website: [www.rcss.org](http://www.rcss.org)

*The Pacific*  
femLINKPACIFIC  
Ms. Sharon Baghwan Rolls  
website: [www.femlinkpacific.org.fj](http://www.femlinkpacific.org.fj)

*Southeast Asia*  
Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID)  
Mr. Augusto N. Micalat Jr.  
website: [www.iidnet.org](http://www.iidnet.org)

*Northeast Asia*  
Peace Boat  
Mr. Yoshioka Tatsuya  
website: [www.peaceboat.org](http://www.peaceboat.org)

*Central Asia*  
Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI)  
Ms. Raya Kadyrova  
website: [www.fti.org.kg](http://www.fti.org.kg)

*Middle East and North Africa*  
Arab Partnership for Conflict Prevention Secretariat: Permanent Peace Movement (PPM)  
Mr. Fadi Abi Allam  
website: [www.ppm-lebanon.org](http://www.ppm-lebanon.org)

*Eastern Europe*  
Nonviolence International  
Mr. Andre Kamenshikov  
website: [www.nonviolenceinternational.net](http://www.nonviolenceinternational.net)

*The Caucasus*  
International Center on Conflict & Negotiation (ICCN)  
Mr. George Khutshishvili  
website: [www.iccn.ge](http://www.iccn.ge)

*The Balkans*  
Nansen Dialogue Centre Serbia  
Ms. Ivana Gajovich  
website: [www.nansen-dialogue.net](http://www.nansen-dialogue.net)

*Northern and Western Europe*  
European Centre for Conflict Prevention (ECCP)  
Mr. Peter van Tuijl  
website: [www.conflict-prevention.net](http://www.conflict-prevention.net)

*Global Secretariat:*  
European Centre for Conflict Prevention (ECCP)  
Email: [info@conflict-prevention.net](mailto:info@conflict-prevention.net)

### Non-regional members:

Mr. Ekkehard Forberg, World Vision International  
Ms. Heather Sonner, World Federalist Movement – Institute for Global Policy  
Mr. Ragnar Ångeby, Folke Bernadotte Academy



[www.conflict-prevention.net](http://www.conflict-prevention.net)

## Colophon

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Lay-out/production: Aranea Grafimedia, Zaandam

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Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict: [www.gppac.net](http://www.gppac.net)