

The European Centre for Conflict Prevention

# Annual Report 2010



**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 GPPAC's International Steering Group gathered in Beirut, Lebanon, in November 2010, the country was rife with speculation about the outcome of the UN-backed special tribunal investigating the 2005 assassination of President Hariri. Fears were that an indictment implicating Hezbollah would lead to renewed violence. Though the indictment wasn't issued until the following year, GPPAC delegations paid visits to various political representatives and had a chance to emphasize the need for both an end to impunity and an open society-wide dialogue about various issues if sustainable peace was to be achieved.

Earlier in the year, violence had broken out in Kyrgyzstan, following demonstrations in April that led to the ousting of president Bakiyev. From the political turmoil, ethnic tensions arose, leading to clashes between Kyrgyz and Uzbek communities in the South of the country. Kyrgyz GPPAC member and Regional Secretariat for Central Asia, the Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI), set about developing and carrying out a consolidated civil society response to the crisis, supported by member organisations from across the region and around the world and the GPPAC Global Secretariat. The approach combined humanitarian aid, infrastructure rehabilitation and social reconciliation. FTI's president Raya Kadyrova stated that the support and information sharing of the GPPAC network had proved invaluable in developing the civil society response in the tense weeks and months that followed the crisis.

2010 saw a marked increase in GPPAC's direct engagement in conflicts and potential conflicts around the globe. At the same time, it was also a year of momentous change for the network itself.

After an extensive process of consultation that started in 2008, the ISG agreed upon a new five-year strategic plan and a new gender policy.

The overall goal for GPPAC in the period 2011-2015 is that armed conflict is prevented by peaceful means through systematic and effective collaboration at all levels between CSOs, state actors, RIGOs, the UN and other relevant stakeholders. The four main strategies through which GPPAC will pursue this are: Network Strengthening and Regional Action; Action Learning; Public Outreach; and Policy & Advocacy. Cross-cutting these strategies, four thematic areas have been selected for the coming two years: Preventive Action; Dialogue and Mediation; Peace Education; and Human Security. Long-term plans have been developed in each of GPPAC's fifteen regions to implement the strategy in the way best suited to regional needs and contexts.

In recognition of the importance of GPPAC in the work of ECCP and in order to strengthen the network by establishing a unified structure of governance, the GPPAC International Steering Group and the ECCP Board decided to transform the ECCP Foundation into the GPPAC Foundation as per January 1<sup>st</sup> 2011. From that same date onwards, the seven members of the Board of the GPPAC Foundation are nominated by the GPPAC International Steering Group. The GPPAC Board is chaired by Emmanuel Bombande, Director of WANEP. Former ECCP Chair Joris Voorhoeve will continue to function as a Vice Chair of the new GPPAC Board. Continuity and change have been accommodated in the new structure, which ensures true ownership of the network by its regional members, and a grounding in The Netherlands, where the Foundation is based.

Another highlight of the year was the securing of Dutch government funding for GPPAC for the next five years, in alliance with IKV Pax Christi, Press Now and Amnesty International Netherlands. The proposal of the Alliance received the highest rating among all applicants that were



granted funding. This positive appraisal is an acknowledgement of the contribution that the participating organisations and their partners are making towards peace, conflict prevention and human rights. In the case of GPPAC, it underlines the importance of the network approach in addressing the complex and interrelated causes of violence in the world today.

As GPPAC begins to mature into an established network, it is with both excitement and with ongoing dedication that we, as a network, continue to work towards a more just and peaceful world.

Emmanuel Bombande,  
GPPAC Chair

Joris Voorhoeve,  
GPPAC Vice-Chair  
ECCP Board Chair  
until December 2010

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# Democracy and Prevention

At the end of 2010 Mohamed Bouazizi set himself on fire in the centre of Sidi Bouzid, a small town in rural Tunisia. He could never have imagined the massive response his act of desperation would trigger, nor its political impact, multiplied across borders in the Arab and Middle East region, and even beyond. The ultimate outcome of what became known as the Arab Spring is as yet unknown and unclear. Regardless, the Arab Spring can be taken as another sign that people ultimately will demand democracy, in the sense of an active share and stake in public life, and the accountability of those who are in power.

However, the reaction of the international community to the Arab Spring once again exposed some of the contradictions in the relationship between democracy and the prevention of armed violence in global governance. The situation in Libya set off an international response calling for the protection of civilians, and led to a military intervention. Governance, by definition, implies the possibility of coercion. But this requires justification, certainly in case of a military intervention. And such justification should be subject of democratic control, so we insist, as we wish to see violence as a last resort and will not accept the use of force becoming the tool of authoritarian and repressive rulers only.

At the global level this runs into a well-known problem. Whereas the power sharing in the General Assembly of the United Nations is based on 'one country one vote', the real power of the

UN is vested in the Security Council, dominated by an increasingly outdated configuration of five permanent members with veto rights, who are in this position for no other reason than that they happened to be powerful after the Second World War. If we look at other international organisations, like the Bretton Woods Institutions, their democratic quality is usually even worse.

What we end up with is a fundamental contradiction in the normative basis of anything that looks like global governance. Intervention in the domestic affairs of states, undermining sovereignty, is justified on the basis of democratic principles, including the defence of human rights and the protection of civilians. However, the organisation of multilateralism itself is profoundly undemocratic.

There is no easy solution to this problem. To organise democracy within a global scope will remain elusive for a long time to come. But creating greater checks and balances between and among institutions might be a viable way forward. The monitoring and watchdog function of civil society in itself is already an important contribution in this regard.

The question is how to frame important principles for conflict prevention within more democratic governance regimes. Most conflicts can only be understood in a local context. A more legitimate enactment of such principles as the Responsibility to Protect will thus require institutional changes in global governance relationships that create

stronger links and, indeed, greater checks and balances between the local, national, regional and global level.

This is why GPPAC is placing great emphasis on carving out a more designated role for Regional International Organisations (RIGOs) in collaboration with regional civil society to promote peace and security. Like many international organisations, RIGOs are not necessarily democratic organisations either and bringing in civil society may not resolve all of their weaknesses in this respect. But seen from the perspective of establishing stronger links in interlocking systems of governance with mutual accountability from local to global levels, a clear role for RIGOs accompanied by regional civil society input and monitoring to promote peace and security can be a step towards a better fit and a mutual strengthening of democracy and prevention.

Peter van Tuijl  
*Executive Director*

## Contact

As of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2011, the European Centre for Conflict Prevention has changed its name to the GPPAC Foundation. The organisation hosts the Global Secretariat of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict.

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# Activities of the European Centre for Conflict Prevention in 2010

## The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict

### FROM ECCP TO GPPAC: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

2010 was the final year in which the organisation went by the name of the European Centre for Conflict Prevention (ECCP), before becoming the GPPAC Foundation on 1 January 2011.

The ECCP was founded in 1997 as the secretariat of the European Platform for Conflict Prevention and Transformation, a network of organisations working in these areas: it organised networking meetings and thematic conferences, produced newsletters and research papers.

The Centre soon began to diversify in its activities: it developed various directories of organisations active in the then relatively young field around the world, carrying out exhaustive mapping exercises. It also began developing conflict surveys, resulting in the 'Searching for Peace' series of books, which appeared between 1999 and 2006, each book focusing on the conflicts and peace organisations in a different region of the world. The People Building Peace books, which appeared in 1999 and 2005, highlighted examples of civil society peacebuilding the world over.

When in 2001 then-UN Secretary General Kofi Annan called upon "NGOs with an interest in conflict prevention to organise an international conference of local, national and international NGOs on their role in conflict prevention and future interaction with the United Nations in this field", the ECCP, with its experience in networking and its civil society contacts around the world was ideally placed to take up the challenge.

At a 2003 founding gathering of CSOs from around the world, the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict was born, with the ECCP as its global secretariat. For two years, through fifteen regional processes, the network worked towards a global conference at UN Headquarters in New York in July 2005, where it launched a Global Action Agenda on Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding.

From 2006 – 2010, the network set about putting the agenda into action at the local, regional and global levels. GPPAC increasingly became the focus of the ECCP's work, and the governance structures of the network were developed and improved to ensure that GPPAC's members, represented by fifteen regional secretariats in an International Steering Group, had growing ownership of the network's activities and strategic development.

Eventually, this process led to the changes outlined in the foreword of this annual report: the changes of the Foundation's name, the composition of its Board, and the governance structures of GPPAC. In many ways though, these changes are a logical continuation, starting from the ECCP's earliest days as the Secretariat of the European Platform for Conflict Prevention and Transformation.

In the past year, GPPAC has continued to work on its five programmes: Awareness Raising; Interaction and Advocacy; Network Building; Peace Education; and Preventive Action.

In addition, in recent years a new project was started in the form of the Peace Portal: an interactive platform which is increasingly becoming the hub of online collaboration between GPPAC's members, but which is also intended to be a space for interaction and knowledge and information sharing for anyone with an interest in the field of conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

What follows is an overview of the network's activities in 2010.

### 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 launches the Global Action Agenda at UN Headquarters in 2005

## 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 working on this.

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 – saw twelve regions participating this year.

GPPAC continued working on increasing the capacity of its members to work with the media, which resulted in several regional and global trainings. For example, in March 2010 a media training was organised for GPPAC related organisations in Mexico City. The training was given by the Programme Manager Awareness Raising from the Global Secretariat, who herself was capacitated during the Training for Trainers in 2009.

To improve GPPAC's positive engagement with the media, both globally and regionally, events were undertaken to establish and strengthen relations with media outlets or media expert organisations, such as the press conference during the International Steering Group meeting in Lebanon in November of 2010.

The theme of the Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum June 2010 in Bonn was: "The Heat is On - Climate Change and the Media". GPPAC organised a panel on "Climate Change and Armed Conflict – Possibilities to Make a Difference". The session, with Tupou Vere from Fiji and Walter Lotze from South Africa as main speakers, was attended by some 50 people, and saw discussions on possibilities, challenges and the need for cooperation on climate change and armed conflict.

The online community Peace Out Loud – aimed to support GPPAC public outreach and media

## Awareness Raising in the Pacific

One specific example of creative use of the media was the experience of Sulueti Waqa, of femLINKPACIFIC, the Regional Secretariat of GPPAC Pacific, who joined the Peace Boat in Tahiti from the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March to the 29<sup>th</sup>. Peace Boat is the Regional Secretariat of GPPAC Northeast Asia, and is both an organisation and an actual ship. On board the ship, Sulueti contributed to the organisation's weekend "suitcase radio" broadcasts, producing an audio diary for femLINKPACIFIC's community radio station for each day that she was on the Peace Boat.

When the Peace Boat arrived in Fiji with Sulueti on board on the 29<sup>th</sup> of March, a press conference was organised to share the message of the Peace Boat with a wider audience and Sulueti shared her personal experience. FemLINKPACIFIC also hosted a special broadcast for the Peace boat representatives who came on shore to share their experiences on its suitcase community radio broadcast.



*Sulueti addresses passengers on the Peace Boat*

work – was developed on the Peace Portal. This was a result of last year's pilot project – when MFPs received both media training and were included in a brainstorming session on how to work with the Portal – which was deemed an innovative project for which GPPAC was invited to a conference of the World Bank on the 14-15 April 2010 in South Africa.

A GPPAC Media Needs and Baseline Assessment was conducted, with questions ranging from the extent of current media strategy and coverage to what members thought would be useful skills that they would like to gain. The results of the assessment were discussed during the Awareness Raising Working Group meeting held from 6-9 September in Barcelona, on the Peace Boat and in Casablanca. Concrete and specific analysis, messages and activity plans were developed for potential future instances in which GPPAC might want reach out to a broader public. The scenarios

that were developed were the International Steering Group meeting that was to take place later in the year, the upcoming elections in Kenya in 2012, and the planned global campaign on disarmament and demilitarisation.

This year GPPAC tried to make its campaign for the International Day of Peace more cohesive through a special section on the Peace Portal, where announcements of activities were collected and promoted. Viewers were also requested to comment, give feedback and add their own activities, in that way creating an interactive space to discuss the day.

The GPPAC Media Training Manual, that was developed previously, was produced into a hard-copy version combined with a cd-rom with the translations of the document into Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish.

## UN Peacebuilding Commission Review

As part of its efforts to connect CSOs to different peacebuilding and conflict prevention processes, GPPAC has been engaged in making the voices of local organisations from Sierra Leone and Burundi heard at the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) ever since it started work in those countries in 2007.



*PBC consultation Sierra Leone*

As a result of this previous work, the PBC invited GPPAC to contribute to the five-year review the Commission was conducting of its work, making GPPAC the only group providing the input of grassroots organisations to the review.

GPPAC organised consultations on the 5-year review of the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) with grassroots organisations in Burundi and Sierra Leone. As a result of these consultations, GPPAC issued the report *The Peacebuilding Commission Five Year Review: The Civil Society Perspective*, which was submitted as input to the PBC review process. Several members of the organisational committee in charge of the review credited GPPAC with filling a crucial void in relation to civil society participation in this process.

## INTERACTION AND ADVOCACY

The Interaction and Advocacy Programme works to strengthen civil society cooperation with the UN, regional intergovernmental organisations (RIGOs) and governments to provide input for shaping conflict prevention and peacebuilding strategies. Some highlights of the programme during 2010 include the following:

### *Advocacy at the UN*

Different GPPAC members had the opportunity to participate in personal meetings with key UN personnel and to speak at events held at UN Headquarters, sharing their experience in preventive action and discussing ways to strengthen cooperation with different agencies of the UN and other stakeholders.

### *Advocacy with the US government*

A GPPAC delegation met with several policymakers in Washington DC and participated

in a half-day conference aimed at discussing options to strengthen relationships between civil society and the US government in conflict-affected regions. The conclusions of that meeting can be found in a special report published by the Woodrow Wilson Centre entitled *Civil Society and the US Government in Conflict Affected Regions: Building a Better Relationship for Peacebuilding*.

In order to encourage efforts to end the stalemate of the Six-Party Talks and promote dialogue for a constructive and peaceful solution to the crisis on the Korean Peninsula, a GPPAC delegation from North East Asia met with key policy makers and experts in the US. The delegation met with the US Government Special Envoy to the Six Party Talks, Ambassador Sung Kim, and various Congresspersons and think tanks.

#### *Advocacy at Regional Intergovernmental Organisations*

In 2010 several regions moved to develop stronger ties with their respective RIGOs. In this regard it is worth highlighting the work of GPPAC South Asia to engage with SAARC, South East Asia with respect to ASEAN; GPPAC's Secretariat in the Pacific, which has been working closely with the Pacific Islands Forum; GPPAC's network in the Middle East, MENAPPAC and its efforts to build better relations with the Arab League; and GPPAC's Secretariat in West Africa, WANEP which has built a very close collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. In the context of Latin America, GPPAC has kept intensive contacts with the Organisation of American States, OAS, with whom it will co-organise a Global Conference on cooperation between CSOs and RIGOs in 2011.

#### *Advocacy at the EU*

GPPAC has been actively working with the European Peacebuilding Liaison Office, EPLO, in Brussels as a member of the Peace, Development and Security working group (PeDS). Our participation in this working group has been mainly focused on two processes: EU policies

regarding situations of fragility and the EU-Africa strategy. In this regard it is worth highlighting the participation of different GPPAC members, particularly GPPAC's Chair Emmanuel Bombande in the EU CSO Steering Group Consultation on the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES), organised by the European Commission in September 2010.



*GPPAC delegation meets with US Congressman Mike Honda*

## NETWORK BUILDING

Key focus areas of the Network Building programme in 2010 were the finalisation of preparations for the transition of GPPAC's governance structures, and the finalisation of the new strategic plan for 2011-2015.

The first involved making clear what the roles of the network's operational and governance bodies are and how they relate to each other, and creating several new network bodies that were proposed and agreed upon by the International Steering Group during its meeting in Beirut, Lebanon, in November 2010. The new structure

is intended to make the network function more effectively, enhance lines of communication and increase the ownership of members. In practical terms it meant revising the ECCP's Statutes and the GPPAC Charter, which makes clear (amongst other things) the relation between the Foundation and network bodies, especially the ISG; the nomination of seven new GPPAC Foundation Board members by the ISG, consisting of the four previous GPPAC Executive Committee members and three previous ECCP Board members.



*International Steering Group meeting in Beirut, Lebanon*

The process of strategic planning for the coming five years, which had started in 2008, was finalised in 2010. The planning process was carried forward by the Executive Committee and by the specially set up Strategy Group to whom the ISG delegated the strategic planning work. The Strategy Group met in full in March 2010 in Washington, and the Executive Committee reviewed subsequent drafts of the Strategic Plan during meetings in June and in October. Related consultations took place in GPPAC Programme Working Groups and with GPPAC regions. The Global Secretariat facilitated the process by preparing draft documents for discussion based on input given. During its meeting November 2010, International Steering Group approved the final version of the plan.

Building upon the GPPAC's previous work, the plan will enable the network to collaborate better by focussing on shared priorities and programmes with clearly defined shared goals. The plan will also enable better monitoring and evaluation of future results.

In addition to these processes and meetings at the global level, regional steering group meetings were held in thirteen GPPAC regions, two inter-regional exchanges were carried out on Peace Education (between the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe) and on dialogue processes (between the Caucasus and Latin America and the Caribbean).



Field visit in Thailand during GPPAC Southeast Asia Regional Steering Group meeting

## PEACE EDUCATION

Peace Education was chosen as one of the key thematic priorities for the GPPAC network in 2005. Since then, GPPAC has launched and carried out a number of globally and regionally implemented initiatives which include building the capacity of peace educators, developing sustainable partnerships with the relevant state institutions and exchanging experiences and best practises with each other across the global network. In 2010, a number of regional GPPAC networks continued to work around Peace Education achieving the following results:

GPPAC Northeast Asia successfully created the Northeast Asia Regional Peacebuilding Institute (NARPI), comprised of 20 civil society representatives from Korea, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, Mongolia and Russia.

As a result of continuous efforts of the GPPAC Western Balkans network and the Nansen Dialogue Centre Montenegro in particular, the Assembly of Montenegro recognised School Mediation as an important tool for conflict resolution and incorporated it in the new Montenegrin Law on Education.

GPPAC Southeast Asia and the Centre for Peace Education organised the third Workshop on Peace Education for practitioners in Southeast Asia continuing to train a core of formal and community educators on the knowledge base, skills and value orientations that comprise peace education.

In West Africa, WANEP succeeded in advocating for the establishment of a Mediation and Counselling Centre at the Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone.

GPPAC Caucasus continued to facilitate an exchange of experience between the peace education specialists in the North Caucasus, which resulted in developing a set of policy recommendations presented during a meeting with the President of Russia, Dmitry Medvedev.

The Crimean members of the GPPAC Eastern European network developed a teaching course on the culture of neighbourhood for schools and pre-school institutions, which they successfully applied and disseminated across a few countries in the region, including Ukraine and Moldova.

In addition to the region specific Peace Education activities, the Peace Education Working Group also

## Revitalising the GPPAC network in Eastern Europe

Two years ago, many of the network members in Eastern Europe – at that time called the Western CIS region in the GPPAC structure - were questioning the rationale for existence of the GPPAC in the region. It was rather unclear what the added value was and what the practical use of being part of the network was. Rather than disband, the network decided to work on finding that added value, and revitalizing itself.

By the time the regional network met in Odessa in Ukraine in May 2010, the feeling was very different: most of the organisations shared a feeling of achieving tangible results and having made a qualitative shift from a rather idle network based on internal information sharing to a network which implements a number of practical programmes and projects that are coherent and consolidated.

Over the two years, these had included a Civil Organisations Assessment Mission in Moldova/Transdnistria; a programme on identifying the social roots of xenophobia in Russia and Ukraine; engagement with and monitoring of the media on hate speech and xenophobic language; and the development of an online platform for knowledge sharing, which also serves as a communication space for the members of the regional network. The network also implemented a broad programme on Peace Education and the Culture of Neighbourhood in Crimea, Ukraine.

The dramatic change in the network in the region illustrated once again that a strong network identity is only possible when the member organisations unite around practical initiatives, which directly address conflict issues, and can continue to serve as an example for networks both within GPPAC and without.

initiated a few events promoting cross-regional exchange and knowledge sharing:

In March 2010, ten members of the Working Group participated in and provided trainings and workshops at the 3rd International Conference on Conflict Resolution Education in Cleveland, USA. Several workshops and pre-conference trainings were presented by GPPAC members, where they shared global and local aspects of Peace Education from 7 regions of the globe in a variety of facets such as: implementation of intercultural education into educational system, approaches to curriculum design and evaluation, preventing conflict with youth through building mediation school centres, partnerships between government ministries to promote peace education, and values-based approaches in quality teaching and positive school cultures.

In November, GPPAC together with the Ministry of Education of Costa Rica hosted a Peace Education Working Group meeting, which once more allowed the teams of governmental and non-governmental organisations representing GPPAC Western Balkans, GPPAC West Africa, GPPAC Eastern and Central Africa, GPPAC Southeast Asia, GPPAC Eastern Europe to engage in knowledge sharing and establishment of closer relation between the CSO and governments in the above regions.

## PREVENTIVE ACTION

The GPPAC Preventive Action program (formerly Early Warning and Response) seeks to enhance the capacity and professionalism of civil society organisations to engage in early response efforts, and to advance interaction with local and national governments, regional inter-governmental organisations and UN agencies. GPPAC believes that early warning and early response are key components to a shift from reaction to prevention of violent conflict. As violence is devastating on all levels and has both direct and indirect lasting consequences, it is essential to increase efforts to timely identify and work with emerging conflicts so that they do not escalate into violence. Preventive Action provides that avenue for bridging early warning and response.

Several GPPAC Regions engaged in Preventive Action related activities in 2010. Some key highlights include:

*Mobilising Early Response* Projects carried out in Latin America, Eastern and Central Africa and Eastern Europe provided the basis upon which the transition between early warning to focus on response was grounded. Lessons from this process emphasized the need to invest in building capacities of GPPAC members to engage in preventive action as the missing gap in conflict prevention.

*Mobilising multi-stakeholder Dialogue as a Preventive Measure:* The West Africa GPPAC Network mobilised



Round table meeting in Karachi, Pakistan

### Cross-regional exchange: Western Balkans and Eastern Europe

In 2010, for the first time since the establishment of the Peace Education Working Group, a direct cross-regional experience and knowledge exchange brought together peace education practitioners and representatives of the Ministries of Education from the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe to lay foundations for the learning process at the level of individual professionals working in the field. In April, the Nansen Dialogue Centre – Montenegro hosted

a group of CSO and Ministry of Education representatives from the Eastern European region. In May the partners from the Western Balkans paid a reciprocal visit to Crimea, Ukraine. The exchange programme, both in Montenegro and in Ukraine was full of mutual knowledge sharing on peace education tools and practical methodologies; it also brought the development of personal connections and friendships which are central to further collaboration between the two GPPAC regional networks.



GPPAC delegation visits Ministry of Education in the Ukraine

multiple stakeholders and convened a dialogue and exchange platform to identify ways to support conflict prevention efforts around elections in Guinea. This effort brought to the fore the value of mobilising collective action as a vital tool for prevention of conflict escalation to violence.

*Regional Civil Society Platform for Early Warning and Early Response* in South Asia: This round table of GPPAC representatives from South Asia identified the main priority areas in the region in as far as conflict dynamics are concerned and recommended scenario building and regional conflict analysis as a practical step that CSOs can embark on to support states in responding to violent conflicts.

*Learning Exchange on Early Warning and Early Response* (Spaces for Mobilizing Response in Regional Inter-governmental Organisations): Two South East Asia CSO representatives participated in an exchange visit to West Africa with an aim of documenting the experiences of ECOWAS and how it engages with WANEP to create spaces for preventive action. This was to inform and shape discussions around ASEAN work in South East Asia.

*Consultation Workshops / Seminars to Identify Potentials for Conflict in Central Asia:* Four Multiple stakeholder platforms were convened in Central Asia to map the zones affected by conflicts, including identifying the sources while recommending strategies for stabilizing the situation.

In general, the year 2010 reaffirmed the fact that in many cases, despite the presence of excellent forewarning of emerging conflicts, preventive action has been forthcoming too late or not at all. In the search for what is needed to generate early response, the potential roles and capacities of civil society organisations are increasingly acknowledged and there is consensus that the capacity of CSOs to anticipate, map and analyze conflicts, mobilize collective action and also initiate multiple-stakeholder dialogue in conflict situations needs to be strengthened. The program will therefore continue investing in this endeavour through developing and availing various preventive action tools to be piloted and applied by GPPAC regions.



## GENDER

With the appointment of Sharon Bhagwan Rolls of femLINKPACIFIC as Gender Liaison for GPPAC's International Steering Group in 2009, GPPAC has started an initiative to integrate gender perspectives into its work. Since April 2010 the initiative has also been supported by a Programme Assistant at GPPAC's Global Secretariat.

GPPAC's gender initiative focuses on integrating gender perspectives in GPPAC activities, both within the network's fifteen regions as well as in its global programmes; and advocacy on enhancing women's participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. In 2010, the initial steps involved the following activities:

A mapping of organisations and expertise on gender in GPPAC regions was initiated and completed for seven regions of the network. The overview generated by the mapping helps to assess current capacities on gender in GPPAC regions and to plan further steps on building capacities and useful linkages. The mapping is being continued in 2011; it also generates a number of stories and best practices, which will be shared in a publication.

A number of Gender Focal Points from GPPAC regions were engaged in events related to the 10th anniversary of UNSCR 1325, celebrated in New York in October 2010. This included participation in the NGO Peace Fair organised by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), attending the Open Debate in the UN Security Council on UNSCR 1325, a meeting of GPPAC Gender Focal Points, and advocacy engagements with government missions, civil society and UN Women. These engagements helped to set the stage for gender advocacy from GPPAC's specific angle of engaging women and men in gender-sensitive conflict prevention. In addition, it was a starting point



GPPAC Gender Liaison Sharon Bhagwan Rolls

for a broader engagement with gender-specific organisations and networks worldwide which can further inform GPPAC's efforts to integrate gender perspectives within the network.

As part of the NGO Peace Fair GPPAC organised a panel discussion on *Enhancing Women's Participation in Conflict Prevention to Successfully Implement UNSCR 1325*. Key statements from the panel discussion have informed our continued advocacy and included the following:

- Despite the efforts of women, their contribution to conflict prevention and peacebuilding continues to be overlooked and women continue having to prove their merit
- Confirmation that although many take the "3Ps" as synonymous of preventing sexual violence and abuse; the prevention P covers prevention of conflict
- The importance of engaging media outlets

at country level to highlight the work of women and the need to build synergy among existing networks; on the latter, the steps taken forward by CEDAW are an example of good practice

- Enhancing participation of women needs to encompass women of all diversities, including the next generation to ensure continuity and success of global efforts

The face-to-face meeting of Gender Focal Points in New York informed the development of a Gender Policy and Implementation Plan for GPPAC, which was adopted by GPPAC's International Steering Group at its meeting in Beirut in November 2010. The policy serves as a key document for gender integration within GPPAC, including a list of commitments and an outline of structures that support the process. You can download the policy at: <http://bit.ly/GPPACgender>



GPPAC panel discussion on *Enhancing Women's Participation in Conflict Prevention*, Peace Fair, New York, October 2010

# The Peace Portal

The Peace Portal is a unique online platform for cooperation, learning and action in the conflict prevention and peacebuilding field. The mission of the Portal is to be a main source of information leading to action aimed at preventing conflicts and building peace. It includes features such as social networking capabilities, real time information and user-generated information. It ensures anonymous and secured communication to protect individuals and civil society organisations operating in repressive contexts.

In 2010, the main focus was to further improve the Beta version of the Peace Portal and to continue using the Portal, supporting the work of other civil society organisations. There were a number of communities initiated with several partners:

- A community around the developments in Kyrgyzstan during the political crisis of 2010, providing updates on the political developments in the Kyrgyz Republic and on the situation. This was set up in collaboration with Foundation For Tolerance International, GPPAC Secretariat for Central Asia.
- The Portal was used to support an off-line event of the United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY) to celebrate the International Day of Peace. Young bloggers from conflict-affected areas around the world participated in the event, where anyone could ask questions to the bloggers related to conflict.
- GPPAC International Day of Peace: the Peace Portal was used to launch the 10 campaign, offering a place where individuals worldwide were able to share, discuss and become involved with others globally working for peace.
- GPPAC International Steering Group Community: a community created as Workspace for International Steering Group (ISG) members to collaborate on monitoring, evaluation, finance, fundraising and governance.

The Peace Portal was also used as a tool to support other initiatives of organisations working in the field of peace:

- The art competition People Building Peace was held on the Peace Portal, where users could vote for their favourite illustrations representing peace, made by various school children in Western Balkans. The competition was organised by Nansen Dialogue Centers and GPPAC Western Balkans. The winners and results were also displayed here, where the winning illustrations are part of the Peace Calendar 2011.

- In 2010, the process of creating a website for the Middle East and North Africa Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (MENAPPAC) using the technical possibilities of the Peace Portal, was started. This website was created in collaboration with MENAPPAC, ensuring the requirements were met and to best optimize the use of the functionalities of the Portal in order to support the work of MENAPPAC optimally.
- Peace Boat: A special feature about the Hibakusha (survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombs) project was highlighted on the Peace Portal, which seeks to raise awareness about the danger of nuclear weapons and foster public support for nuclear disarmament.

As the Peace Portal follows a collaborative business model and aims to make Internet services available for like minded civil society organisations worldwide, seeking possible partners for collaboration and promotion was also continued in 2010. For instance the Peace Portal was invited to present at the 'Innovation Fair: Moving Beyond Conflict,' organised by the World Bank in South Africa. The Peace Portal also participated at The Hague International Day. To further explain and get input on how the Peace Portal can be useful to support work of GPPAC members, the Peace Portal attended the GPPAC International Steering Group meeting in Lebanon.



# Financial Report

## Balance sheet as at December 31, 2010 (after appropriation of the result)

	Dec. 31, 2010 €	Dec. 31, 2009 €
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>		
Automation	<b>25.272</b>	<b>30.090</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Books in stock	<b>5.100</b>	<b>7.100</b>
<b>Receivables</b>		
Grants receivable	180.000	0
Other receivables	37.958	135.903
	<b>217.958</b>	<b>135.903</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		
Bank	298.460	610.891
Cash	607	1.077
	<b>299.067</b>	<b>611.968</b>
	<b>547.397</b>	<b>785.061</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Equity</b>	17.219	-12.532
<b>Subordinated loans: long term</b>	0	0
Guaranteed equity	<b>17.219</b>	<b>-12.532</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Short term loans	0	9.000
Received prepayments projects	376.009	579.992
Creditors	7.498	11.412
Wage tax	18.805	18.435
Accrued liabilities	127.866	178.754
	<b>530.178</b>	<b>797.593</b>
	<b>547.397</b>	<b>785.061</b>

## Statement of income and expenditure for the year 2010

	2010 €	2009 €
<b>Grants and other income</b>		
Grants received	1.835.733	2.248.398
Changes in prepayments projects	383.984	-184.003
Grant income	<b>2.219.717</b>	<b>2.064.395</b>
Other income	9.338	8.203
Total income	<b>2.229.055</b>	<b>2.072.598</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
<b>Expenses ECCP office costs</b>		
Personnel expenses	791.112	747.585
Depreciation	6.999	7.680
Housing costs	52.266	51.814
Office expenses	63.778	62.171
Accountancy and consultancy costs	30.199	27.117
Other general costs	20.904	16.510
<b>Total expenses ECCP office costs</b>	<b>965.258</b>	<b>912.877</b>
Expenses project activities	1.240.830	1.126.947
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>2.206.088</b>	<b>2.039.824</b>
Operational result	22.967	32.774
Interest income	8.984	8.768
Interest expense and bank charges	-2.200	-2.155
<b>Result</b>	<b>29.751</b>	<b>39.387</b>

Mr. Peter van Tuijl is the director of the GPPAC Foundation (formerly named ECCP) and was appointed by the Board as per 1st of august 2007. His gross salary in 2010 amounted € 83.016. 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.

<b>Project summary 2010</b>			
	Grant income €	Expenses project activities €	Expenses organisation €
<b>Projects summary 2010 per programme</b>			
<b>GPPAC programs</b>			
Awereness Raising	267.109	117.109	150.000
Interaction and Advocacy	293.372	185.372	108.000
Network and Capacity Building	951.998	558.581	393.417
Knowledge Generation and Sharing	173.533	99.533	74.000
Early Warning Early Response	239.500	169.500	70.000
<b>Total GPPAC programs</b>	<b>1.925.512</b>	<b>1.130.095</b>	<b>795.417</b>
<b>Other programs</b>			
Hague Peace Portal	294.205	110.735	183.470
Networking for Peace (activities not included in other programs)			
<b>Total Other programs</b>	<b>294.205</b>	<b>110.735</b>	<b>183.470</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.219.717</b>	<b>1.240.830</b>	<b>978.887</b>
<b>Projects summary 2010 per donor</b>			
<b>Donor contracts ended 31/12/2010</b>			
DFID United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	230.240	0	230.240
Cordaid	10.155	10.155	0
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	83.048	70.525	12.523
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS)	1.420.219	920.219	500.000
	<b>1.743.662</b>	<b>1.000.899</b>	<b>742.763</b>
<b>Donor contracts outstanding 31/12/2010</b>			
Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs/City of The Hague	294.205	110.735	183.470
Meyer Swantee	25.885	25.885	0
Austrian Development Agency	102.744	61.744	41.000
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	53.221	41.567	11.654
	<b>476.055</b>	<b>239.931</b>	<b>236.124</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2.219.717</b>	<b>1.240.830</b>	<b>978.887</b>

# Auditor's Report

**FLYNTH**  
• audit •

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

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The accompanying summary financial statements, which comprise the summary statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010, are derived from the audited financial statements of GPPAC Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2010. We expressed an unqualified audit opinion on those financial statements in our report dated 29 april 2011.

Those financial statements, do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on those financial statements.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Reading the summary financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of GPPAC Foundation.

### Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation of a summary of the abbreviated financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies as applied in the 2010 financial statements of GPPAC Foundation.

### Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the summary financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with Dutch Law, including the Dutch Standard on Auditing 810 "Engagements to report on summary financial statements".

### Opinion

In our opinion, the summary financial statements derived from the audited financial statements of GPPAC Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2010 are consistent, in all material respects, with those financial statements, in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Naaldwijk, September 16, 2011

Flynth audit B.V.



J. Brocke RA MGA

# List of Donors

	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10
<b>GOVERNMENTS</b>					
Austrian Development Agency					
Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs					
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs					
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs					
Irish Ministry of Foreign Affairs					
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs					
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency					
DFID United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland					
UK Department for International Development					
<b>FOUNDATIONS AND OTHERS</b>					
Ars Donandi					
Cordaid					
Ford Foundation					
Meyer Swantee Foundation					
Municipality of The Hague					
NCDO					
Oxfam Novib					
Optimix Foundation					

## ECCP Board



Members of ECCP'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. Carljine 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 2010

- Jenny Aulin, *Funding Coordinator*
- Frank Boerhave, *Programme Manager Preventive Action, Regional Coordinator Africa*
- Victoria Carreras, *Peace Portal Manager*
- Charlotte Crockett, *Communications Coordinator and Regional Coordinator Western Balkans*
- Deniz Duzenli, *Peace Portal Editor*
- Hazel Goedhart, *Programme Assistant Network Building (from June 2010)*
- Marte Hellema, *Programme Manager Awareness Raising, Regional Coordinator Asia Pacific*
- Heloise Heyer, *Programme Manager Network Building (until June 2010)*
- Kees Kolsteeg, *Manager Finance*
- Zahid Movlazadeh, *Programme Manager Knowledge Generation and Sharing, Regional coordinator Central Asia, Caucasus and Eastern Europe*
- Ingrid Peroti, *Office Manager*
- 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 2010

- Jeppe Schilder (Communications and Awareness Raising)
- Vivian Huijgens (Network Building and Fundraising)
- Sarah Schaeffer (Interaction and Advocacy)
- Matteo Gatto (Communications and Awareness Raising)
- Shireen Lau (Fundraising)
- Gabriella Vogelaar (Peace Portal)

## 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. Miclat 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

Middle East and North African Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (MENAPAC) 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)

### Western Balkans

Nansen Dialogue Centre Montenegro  
Ms. Ivana Gajović  
website: [www.nansen-dialogue.net/ndcmontenegro](http://www.nansen-dialogue.net/ndcmontenegro)

### Northern and Western Europe

Hosted by the GPPAC Global Secretariat  
Mr. Peter van Tuijl  
website: [www.gppac.net](http://www.gppac.net)

### Global Secretariat:

GPPAC Foundation  
Email: [info@conflict-prevention.net](mailto:info@conflict-prevention.net)

### Non-regional members:

Ms. Catherine Woollard, European Peacebuilding Liaison Office  
Mr. Ragnar Angeby, Folke Bernadotte Academy  
Mr. Ekkehard Forberg, World Vision International  
Mr. Bill Pace, World Federalist Movement - Institute for Global Policy



[www.gppac.net](http://www.gppac.net)

## Colophon

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