



Putting Prevention First

Annual Report 2016



A Network of People
Building Peace



Introduction

Some major strides were made in peacebuilding and conflict prevention in the past year. At the very end of 2015, the historic resolution 2250 on youth, peace and security was adopted by the United Nations Security Council. It is the first resolution in history that focuses entirely on the role of young men and women in peacebuilding and countering violent extremism.

It followed on the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 16 on promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies. In October 2016, UN member states voted overwhelmingly in favour of starting negotiations on a ban on nuclear weapons. And with climate change likely to cause wide scale disruption and conflict in the decades to come, the entry into force of the Paris Agreement in November 2016 was another landmark moment. Finally, 2016 saw the election of UN Secretary General António Guterres, who means to rebalance the focus of the organisation from conflict resolution to prevention.

“We galvanize the strength of our networks to challenge and transform power relations and institutions which are often at the root of armed conflict.”

Sharon Bhagwan Rolls
Chair GPPAC Board

Despite all these hopeful developments, peacebuilding practice is not getting easier. Civil society activists and human rights defenders are facing greater risks; the political space for our work is shrinking. Whether this is due to foreign funding restrictions, barriers to registration or other forms of harassment, this disconcerting trend is noticeable world-wide.



We as a network continue in our dedication to work on conflict prevention and peacebuilding. We continue to amplify our collective voice for gender inclusive peace and human security, and galvanize the strength of our networks to challenge and transform power relations and institutions which are often at the root of armed conflict.

In 2016, together with our members, we worked hard to prevent violent conflict and to foster peace in our communities. We focused on extensive analysis of our members' conflict situations and on how we can better address these as a network. Some highlights, which you will also read more about in this report, include our engagement with the security sector for peacebuilding, setting up and co-facilitating the Civil Society - United Nations Prevention Platform, continuing to contribute to the peacebuilding process in Mali through our human security and dialogue work and successfully finalising our project on peacebuilding in the Great Lakes region.

For GPPAC, 2016 was also a time of transition as we said farewell to now former Executive Director, Peter van Tuijl. However, we were also able to demonstrate that as a network we can manage and celebrate change, and build and sustain leadership from within. I look forward to working with our new Executive Director, Darynell Rodríguez Torres. I thank the Board and staff for supporting the transition and look forward to supporting Darynell in his role.



The Road Ahead

Fourteen years ago, civil society leaders from around the world had a vision. They would launch a global movement to create a paradigm shift in the way the international community addressed armed conflict.

A shift from reaction to prevention. This vision was articulated in the creation of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, GPPAC.

Today there is no policy discussion on peace and security that does not put the issue of prevention at its heart. But if we are going to be serious about prevention, we should be clear about one thing: Any effort to do prevention should put people's needs, fears and perspectives at the centre. Prevention policies and actions will only work if they respond, not only to the security needs of states' national security, but especially to the needs of individuals and communities.

Managing collective risks from the perspective of both, states' and people's interests, requires a new type of multilateralism – more inclusive, flexible, innovative and able to provide creative responses to increasingly complex challenges.

GPPAC is bound to be a leader of this new approach to multilateralism. We are in a unique position to bring the voices of grassroots actors to regional and global multilateral forums and make a significant contribution to managing the risk of violence outbreaks.

"A shift from reaction to prevention. This vision was articulated in the creation of GPPAC."

Darynell Rodríguez Torres
GPPAC Executive Director



“Any effort to do prevention should put people’s needs, fears and perspectives at the centre.”

A good example of this is the establishment in 2016 of the Civil Society-UN Prevention Platform, which is co-facilitated by GPPAC, the Quaker UN Office – QUNO – and the UN Department of Political Affairs. This initiative exists to identify concrete, practical steps to enhance the UN and civil society organisations' collective capacity to carry out preventive work, through sharing examples of best practices, identifying areas of potential collaboration on thematic issues and country cases, and supporting UN efforts to bridge early warning and early action.

This annual report shows some highlights of GPPAC's contribution to this new multilateralism, creating spaces of dialogue and collaboration with a number of high profile political actors from regional organisations, the UN, national governments and civil society organisations. GPPAC has also become a leader in issues such as human security, track two dialogue processes and the women, peace and security agenda.

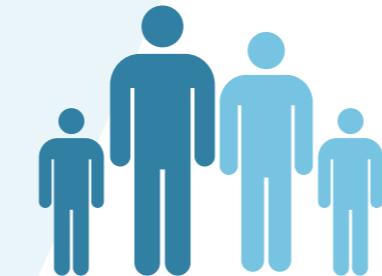
There are challenging times ahead of us. GPPAC was founded on principles such as just peace, participation, diversity, inclusiveness, cooperation, transparency and equality. Now more than ever, we need to be loud about the values that unite us and articulate an alternative to the narrative of fear, isolation and despair. Let's keep working together. Let's rise to the challenge and make our vision of a more peaceful, just, secure and prosperous world a reality.

The impact of armed conflict worldwide

Every day, armed conflicts lead to the loss of human lives and economic destruction.

The situation in 2015*:

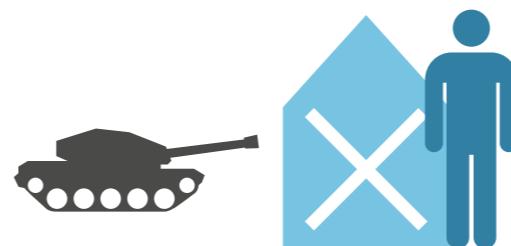
Number of people killed in violent conflict



>100.000

(Uppsala Conflict Data Program)

People fled their homes to escape violent conflict



65 Million

(UNHCR 2015 Global Trends report)

Violence costs

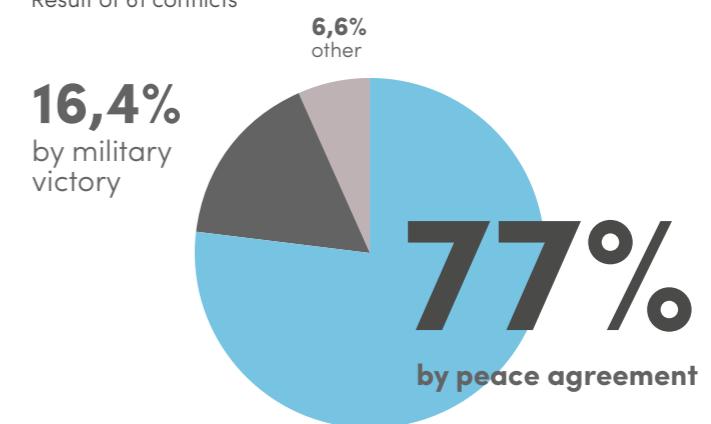


\$13.6 Trillion

13,3% of the world GDP

(2016 Global Peace Index)

Conflicts that ended over the past 35 years
Result of 61 conflicts



(Yearbook on Peace Processes 2016)

* Data from 2016 is not yet available

About us



For more information about
our work, please visit our website.
www.gppac.net

A Network of People
Building Peace

The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) is a member-led network of civil society organisations working on conflict prevention and peacebuilding around the world. Founded in 2003, we are divided into fifteen regional networks of local organisations with their own priorities, character and agenda. These regional networks are represented in an International Steering Group, which sets our global priorities and course of action.

Our mission is to promote a global shift in peacebuilding from solely reacting to conflict to preventing them from turning violent. We work with different actors and bring together different groups – civil society, decision makers, academia and media – to find peaceful solutions to conflict.

Together we support the capacity of our regional networks for collaborative action by facilitating regional and global exchanges: members from diverse regions meet to learn from each other's experiences. Our members also connect with other actors, including the UN, regional intergovernmental organisations, state actors, the media and academia. This has resulted in unique initiatives, showing our ability to bridge global policy making with local ownership and practice on the ground. Our work is guided by and is structured around three core strategies: enabling collaboration, improving practice, influencing policy.

Our thematic priorities include gender mainstreaming, human security, peace education, and dialogue and mediation and we strive to integrate these thematic perspectives in all our work.

Our Work

“Prevention is not merely a priority, but the priority”

António Guterres
UN Secretary General

Lobby & advocacy,
preventive action,
human security

Strengthening civil society capacity to prevent armed conflict

GPPAC builds the capacity of civil society actors to work on conflict prevention in ways that are locally grounded and inclusive. GPPAC initiated the “Prevention up Front” alliance with WFM-IGP in a strategic partnership with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Together we aim to increase our impact and open spaces for engagement and influence to strengthen, adopt and implement norms, laws and policies for prevention.

In 2016, GPPAC and the two coalitions hosted by WFM-IGP, the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect and the Coalition for the International Criminal Court, undertook an extensive review of the main issues we work on, particularly in the Middle East and North Africa, West Africa, Eastern and Central Africa, Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia. The outcomes of the review determined the strategies and plans for the main objectives under this partnership until the end of 2020. Two objectives are of particular importance to GPPAC:

- Strengthening conflict prevention mechanisms and infrastructures, and
- Increasing access, political space and opportunities for civil society to engage.

As an example of the first objective, our Ukrainian members were able to develop a strategic framework for civil peacebuilding activities in Ukraine. They did this through consultations with representatives from civil society organisations, held from August to October 2016. A set of potential initiatives were identified, such as the peace and civic education held in connection to decentralisation reforms, developing systems to ensure safe community development or assist displaced populations in the development of social connections within the host communities. These initiatives are all aimed at improving social cohesion, preventing violence, easing tensions and managing conflict. In 2017, our network in Ukraine will lobby the Ukrainian government as well as regional and international organisations to implement and support these propositions.

As part of the second objective GPPAC stepped up its engagement at the United Nations in New York. We launched the "Prevention Platform" jointly with the Quaker United Nations Office and the UN Department of Political affairs, to enhance cooperation and coordination on prevention, one of the key steps for prevention to be successful. Read more about the platform on page 12.

The Platform hosted civil society representatives from Mali coordinated by GPPAC member Western African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) in December. Our Malian members made recommendations to the UN agencies on how to provide more tailored and sustainable support to civil society in Mali and help ensure that the current fragile peace agreement and reconciliation process is bolstered. As Boubacar Thera from WANEP highlighted "Civil society can provide the bottom-up



approach needed to ensure the sustainability of the efforts the government and the international community have already invested in development and peace in Mali". Our members in Mali will follow up on these recommendations with the relevant UN agencies and the Malian government in 2017. They will help ensure the local population knows and understands the current peace agreement and will involve them in its implementation.

By enabling and linking activities of civil society at a local, regional and global level GPPAC actively promotes what has always been our mission: preventing conflicts from turning violent.



Civil society engagement in security interventions

Preventive action,
lobby & advocacy,
human security

GPPAC initiates, facilitates and maintains dialogues with different actors such as the UN on how and why they should engage civil society organisations in security interventions. Taking a dialogue and learning approach to what is essentially an advocacy effort has shown to be an effective way of delivering and refining our messages on human security.

A central theme to our advocacy messages is that peace and security operations need to involve local civil society in order to be connected, effective and contribute to sustainable peace. Since our involvement in the consortium project *Civil Society and Security Sector Engagement for Human Security* (2013-2015) together with the Alliance for Peacebuilding and the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, the delivery and reach of this message have evolved substantially. Not only did GPPAC start reaching out to security sector actors that we previously had not worked with, but the development of the Civil-Military-Police training curriculum [Handbook on Human Security](#) shaped the way we engaged with them.

In 2016, GPPAC contributed to a range of training courses such as the Dutch and German defence colleges, the Folke Bernadotte Academy course on Security Sector Reform in Sweden, and the preparation of the Swedish and Dutch troops deploying to the MINUSMA peacekeeping mission in Mali.

Online Campaigns

We share and give visibility to our work in many ways.

In 2016, we did this through participating in different online campaigns and sharing the voices of our members on the ground. For the International Day of Peace, we shared inspiring quotes from our members on what it means to be a peacebuilder.

To give more visibility to our gender experts and their work in the field of conflict prevention and peacebuilding in various regions, we participated in the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence campaign. We organised a Twitter Teach-in to showcase how education and conflict prevention can strengthen each other. Our gender experts shared their personal stories, highlighting the situation, the developments and the challenges in their countries.

You can read their stories [here](#).

 /gppac  @gppac

@GPPAC #16DAYS #GBVTEACHIN



Frances Tawake
Fiji

 @gppac

When women are educated, they are able to make changes. They're informed and empowered to utilise the skills that they have.



Alisia Evans, femLINKPACIFIC.
Fiji

 @gppac

Knowledge is just the first step. It's what you do with that knowledge that determines the kind of power that you have in communities.

The diverse audiences all had the same questions on civil society: Why and how should we engage civil society when we know that in conflict-affected countries these organisations are fragmented, politicised and lack capacity? How do we even know if the 'community leaders' we are meant to meet with are legitimate? Are NGOs not just part of the same elite that are in government, 'the usual suspects'?

GPPAC's core message has been consistent in response to such questions. At the same time we have also learned from participants about knowledge gaps and challenges that are hindering a more strategic engagement with local civil society. The discussion that we ought to be having is: What capacities do security interveners need to effectively engage in a conflict situation? We highlight the importance of understanding the context and the conflict from a human security perspective, where the expertise of local actors at different levels is crucial. We question whether the community engagements that do happen are conflict sensitive, inclusive and mutually beneficial. During stakeholder mapping exercises, we encourage interveners to place themselves in the map and to reflect on how they may be perceived by local stakeholders.

Addressing these issues in a training environment has enabled a more reflective take on how we deliver our messages, in exchanges which are also a two-way process. As advocates for human security, we need to be better aware of the barriers and challenges that are stopping international peace operations from taking a structural and strategic approach to engaging with civil society.



Prevention Platform

GPPAC, in collaboration with the Quakers United Nations Office, QUNO, co-facilitates the Civil Society – United Nations Prevention Platform. This initiative aims to contribute to meaningful inclusion in prevention policies by establishing partnerships among local actors, civil society and the UN system.

Lobby & advocacy

The Civil Society – UN Prevention Platform was created in 2016 against the backdrop of a renewed focus at the UN on prevention and inclusivity. In cooperation with the UN Department of Political Affairs (UN-DPA) and other UN agencies and departments, the Platform holds thematic and country-specific meetings to bring UN and civil society actors together to:

- exchange examples of best practices and lessons learned;
- identify concrete areas of potential collaboration between civil society organisations and the UN and ways to strengthen UN-Civil society organisations cooperation at a practical level;
- discuss ways of bridging the gap between early warning and early action;
- engage with UN member states to contribute to building support for the prevention agenda.

Rather than focusing on the issues and challenges related to prevention, the discussions focus on creative ways of increasing the UN's capacities to resolve these challenges.

The Platform consists of a core organising group of ten civil society organisations, based in New York, Europe and Africa, all with networks and/or partners across the world:

- African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)
- Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue
- Conciliation Resources
- Social Science Research Council's Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum (CPPF)
- Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)*
- International Crisis Group (ICG)
- New York University's Center for International Cooperation (CIC)
- Network of Religious and Traditional Peacemakers
- Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)
- Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO)*

*co-facilitator

The Platform moreover draws on a still-growing network of civil society organisations, who each bring their trusted, local networks and partners. We are therefore not only able to connect UN actors to civil society groups on the ground in a wide range of countries, but also to provide concrete examples of best practices.

Some of the activities of the Platform in 2016 include:

- a mapping of the understanding of prevention and the related experiences, challenges and opportunities among the major UN HQ agencies and departments;
- three thematic meetings, (based on the findings of the mapping), where UN actors and civil society representatives discussed how preventive work is already being carried out and what can be done locally and at the UN HQ level to improve coordination and cooperation;
- a set of recommendations for the Secretary General's transition team based on the conclusions from the thematic meetings. The Platform is currently in dialogue with the transition team on advancing these recommendations and further cooperation on the prevention agenda;
- a side-event to the high level dialogue on the linkages between the 2030 Agenda and Sustaining Peace, focusing on how these synergies can be leveraged for work on prevention.

Promoting greater cooperation

Regional intergovernmental organisations (RIGOs) play an important role in the collective peace and security architecture. They are increasingly called upon to take greater responsibility to sustain peace and security in their respective regions and contribute to the establishment of functioning democratic institutions in post-conflict countries in transition. GPPAC continues to engage with RIGOs for effective conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

As part of its ongoing work to promote greater cooperation between regional organisations, civil society organisations and the UN system, GPPAC organised a side event during the High Level Thematic Debate on Peace and Security convened by the President of the UN General Assembly in May 2016. The title of the event was "Beyond the UN Peace and Security Architecture: How can Enhanced Cooperation with Civil Society and Regional Organisations Help the UN to Fulfil its Purpose?"

This side-event contributed to the discussion on the different reviews held in 2015 to make the UN's peacebuilding work more effective. The conclusions are important in examining how the UN engages with local people and civil society through its peacebuilding architecture.



United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service

Some of the themes covered during the discussion included possibilities for global-regional strategic partnerships; mechanisms for determining the appropriate scale of response to different conflict situations; interconnections within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goals 5 and 16; and best practices for ensuring national and local ownership of conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes.

The event was organised by GPPAC in cooperation with International IDEA and was sponsored by the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the UN and the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service. The President of the UN General Assembly, Mogens Lykketoft, participated in this discussion as well as high level government representatives, the UN system and non-governmental organisations.



“The evaluation has found that project partners worked well together and that the project objectives and outcomes have overall been achieved.”

East and Central Africa,
Lobby & advocacy

Peacebuilding in the African Great Lakes region

The African Great Lakes region exemplifies how conflicts are often geographically interconnected. This is particularly true for the four focus countries of the Great Lakes Project, namely Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda. Our efforts to consolidate peace take this into account, as we take a regional approach through our Great Lakes Project. We do this together with our partners, the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) and the Nairobi Peace Initiative-Africa (NPI- A).

2016 marked the last year of the four-year Great Lakes Project. The first phases of the project focused on civil society capacity enhancement and ensuring that structures were in place for civil society engagement in the regional intergovernmental organisation, the International Regional Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). The final phase focused on documenting and sharing the experiences gained through the project. We produced a number of practice and policy briefs and the CSO handbook on the International Regional Conference for the Great Lakes Region. The first [policy paper](#) examines the prospective role of civil society organisations within the mechanisms and structures of the ICGLR. Through desk research and field surveys, this policy paper explores creative approaches for civil society organisations to make a valuable impact on the



For more information about the project, you can visit www.greatlakesproject-africa.org, developed through www.peaceportal.org.

ICGLR initiative. [The second policy brief](#) analyses the conflict dynamics of the Great Lakes region, and proffers insights on Great Lakes Project interventions, approaches and empirical outcomes.

The [CSO handbook on the International Regional Conference](#) for the Great Lakes Region provides practical information about the structure of the ICGLR and its decision-making process and cycles. It highlights the importance of engaging with the ICGLR and indicates different spaces in which people from the region can participate to develop policies and actions and jointly strengthen the organisation in the prevention and management of armed conflicts. The handbook was launched in Uganda and Kenya, with civil society organisations and representatives from the Government of Kenya and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Youth Council present.

We also continued our engagement with the ICGLR throughout 2016. For example, we held two day training on high level mediation in June, in Nairobi, Kenya. Jointly organised with

the Great Lakes Project Partners and Swiss Cooperation the training was intended for eminent persons from the ICGLR Member States. This training was important to provide the ICGLR with greater capacity in mediation, preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution. This is key in order to respond to and to solve problems in the region.

As the project came to an end in 2016, an external evaluation was conducted. It has found that the project partners worked well together and that the project objectives and outcomes have overall been achieved. Even though the project and funding came to an end in 2016, we will continue to build on this work in 2017.

Enhancing EU Peacebuilding Capabilities

WOSCAP, European Union, Georgia, Mali, Ukraine and Yemen

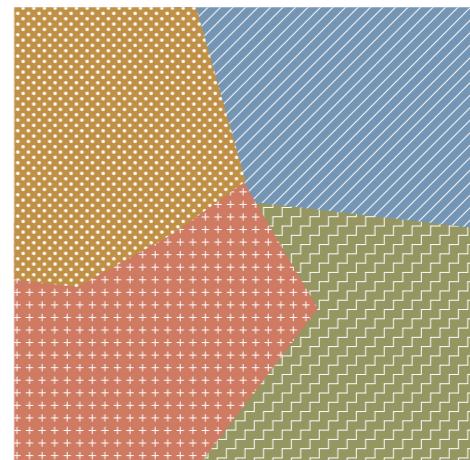
International conflict prevention and peacebuilding face major challenges. The “Whole of Society Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding” (WOSCAP) project focuses on practical approaches and tools that can enable the European Union (EU) to take these challenges into account, to make its interventions more coherent and inclusive, and thus more sustainable. The project started in June 2015 with GPPAC as the project coordinator, leading a consortium of / with ten partners.

Over 2016, the project activities focused on evidence-based research, producing a number of case studies and thematic reports. To assess the EU’s past and ongoing conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives, it looked at three types of existing EU interventions, namely multi-track diplomacy, security sector reform, and governance reform. This was done through a combination of desk and field research in case study countries: Mali, Yemen, Georgia, Ukraine, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Guatemala and Honduras. The research provides the EU institutions involved in peacebuilding, with evidence-based input from the research field.

At the same time, several debates with policy experts, practitioners and civil society were held to reflect on issues

W O S C A P

ENHANCING EU PEACEBUILDING CAPABILITIES



Whole of Society Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

like local ownership and civil-military cooperation. Five thematic reports were produced, on local ownership, gender, civil-military synergies, multi-stakeholder coherence and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). Drawing on these reports and discussions, we identified good practices and lessons learned that focus on a number of principles, processes and tools that can operationally support context-specific “Whole of Society” peacebuilding interventions. The project has made significant progress in identifying future research priorities, including the potential of ICTs for peace. The research reports highlight the importance of inclusivity and civil society, and the findings on good practices will contribute to scholarly research. They emphasise the necessity

WOSCAP Partners

The WOSCAP consortium brings together ten partners, both academic institutions and peacebuilding practitioners with substantial achievements in working on conflict and peacebuilding issues in- and outside of Europe. It includes five leading academic institutions in Europe and four in case study countries (Georgia, Mali, Ukraine and Yemen) and GPPAC.

The consortium partners are:

- Berghof Foundation
- Escola Cultura de Pau
- GPPAC (members include International Centre on Conflict and Negotiation, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding and Association of Middle East Studies)
- Institute for Research and Education on Negotiation
- Institute of World Policy
- Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University
- London School of Economics and Political Science
- Political Development Forum
- Université des Sciences Juridiques et Politiques de Bamako.
- Utrecht University

MAIN PROJECT OBJECTIVES



REVIEW

To assess past and ongoing conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives of the EU and its partners.



RECOMMEND

To complement and adjust existing capacities, policies, and initiatives for conflict prevention and peacebuilding, through an inclusive policy-practice dialogue and the development of policy recommendations.



REFLECT

To create an evidence base of best practices and lessons learned, to identify capability gaps in current EU and partner engagements, and to elaborate options for change and potential improvements in long-term civilian peacebuilding efforts.



INNOVATE

To make a significant contribution to civilian conflict prevention and peacebuilding, by identifying future research priorities, and enhancing the potential of information and communication technologies.

to ensure interventions are relevant to and owned by local populations. Throughout, the project applies a bottom-up approach and normative ideal of "Whole of Society." In 2017, the project is conducting a comparative analysis, developing policy recommendations to support the EU's policies for conflict prevention, and engaging with the EU policy makers to inform about the recommendations.

For more information about the WOSCAP project, you can visit www.woscap.eu/ developed through our www.peaceportal.org.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 653866

Human security, Mali

Human Security in Mali

Since it began in 2014, the project “Civil Society for a Human Security Strategy in Mali” has been working to support a civil society network in Mali that mobilises around issues of human security and peacebuilding. It also ensures that the international community engages with civil society for the development of security policies in Mali. The project is a three-year collaboration between the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) and the Human Security Collective (HSC).

Following the conflict in Northern Mali that broke out in 2012 between the Tuareg rebellion and the Mali government, the ongoing peace process led to a peace agreement in mid-2015. Even though there is a peace agreement, the peacebuilding process continues. Meaningful intervention to resolve the crisis is only possible if the underlying causes of the conflict are addressed through dialogue at all levels, sustained by communities in Mali and supported nationally and internationally.

For more information about the project, you can visit the project website on our [Peace Portal](#).

Through this project, we continued to facilitate dialogue with communities in Mali and linking them to the international level. This is of particular importance in the Malian context given the heavy (and ever-expanding) involvement and role of the international community since the beginning of the security crisis in 2012. With international actors – including but not restricted to the MINUSMA integrated mission – involved in,



and providing for almost every aspect of state responsibilities, an overarching concern for all of these interventions is the issue of national or local ‘ownership’.

During the project it was observed that coordination and collective advocacy amongst local civil society organisations is an important priority for the advancement and constructive role of Malian civil society. With that in mind, it was decided to organise an advocacy week in New York with a delegation of Malian civil society organisations. This was important, as the Mali CSOs brought their experiences and stories of Malian women, men and youth to policymakers and donors at the United Nations (UN). The Mali delegation attended various events and meetings, such as the roundtable “[The Challenges and Opportunities for Civil Society Contributions to the Malian Peace Accord and its Implementation](#),” and a meeting with the UN-Civil Society Prevention Platform, which GPPAC co-facilitates with QUNO. They also participated in a two-day training on lobbying and advocacy towards the UN.



Financial report

Donors

We gratefully acknowledge the continued support from our donors and thank them for their ongoing commitment to the work of GPPAC.

In 2016, GPPAC received funding from the following donors:

- Austrian Development Agency
- European Commission
- Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- NWO-WOTRO
- Oxfam Novib



Partnerships and Alliances

GPPAC partnered in an application with The Hague Institute for Global Justice submitted to the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research WOTRO Science for Global Development (NWO-WOTRO) that was approved in late 2015. The project started in January 2016. The aim of the project was to explore lessons learnt together with Malian and international civil society working on Mali, and thereby to strengthen the implementation of the human security strategy.

2016 marked the end of the three-year consortium led by the West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) together with Human Security Collective and GPPAC funded by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) that supports civil society in Mali to strengthen a human security approach to peace and security.

GPPAC continued its partnership with Nairobi Peace Initiative-Africa, NPI-Africa, (GPPAC Eastern & Central Africa) and ACCORD (GPPAC Southern Africa) in a project on the Great Lakes region of Africa; and with the Women's Peacemakers Program (WPP), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), Abaad, Oxfam Novib and Hivos in a project amplifying women's voices in the MENA region. The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports both projects.

In 2016, the five-year strategic partnership with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and WFM-IGP started.

Outlook

Moving towards a more project-oriented approach, we will continue seeking to increase our income by focusing on securing long-term, multi-year grants. We will give priority to collaboration with our network and other partners that complement our vision and mission. At the same time, diversifying sources of income remains an important element of contributing to the long-term sustainability of the network.

Balance sheet

Balance sheet as at December 31, 2016 (after appropriation of the result)

Assets	2016	2015
Tangible fixed assets		
Equipment	4,684	8,336
Total	4,684	8,336
Current assets		
Receivables	485,490	985,236
Cash and cash equivalents	544,759	924,178
Total	1,030,249	1,909,414
Total	1,034,933	1,917,750

all amount in Euros

Liabilities	2016	2015
Reserves		
Continuity reserve	106,278	93,223
Short-term reserve	546	4,729
Total	106,824	97,952
Short-term liabilities		
Accounts payable	13,342	30,993
Taxes and social security payments	57,866	76,906
Received pre-payments donors	610,465	1,569,872
Accruals, provisions and other liabilities	246,436	142,027
Total short-term liabilities	928,109	1,819,798
Total	1,034,933	1,917,750

all amount in Euros

Statement of income

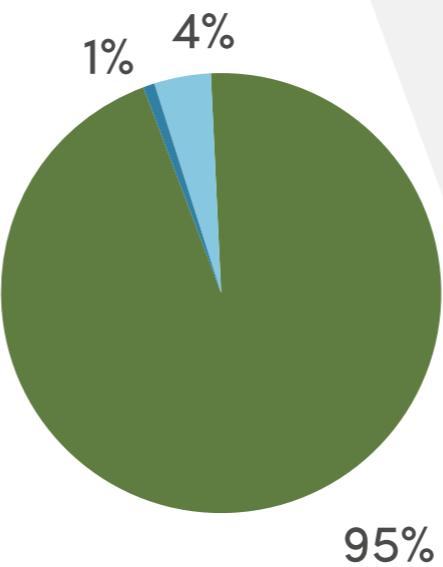
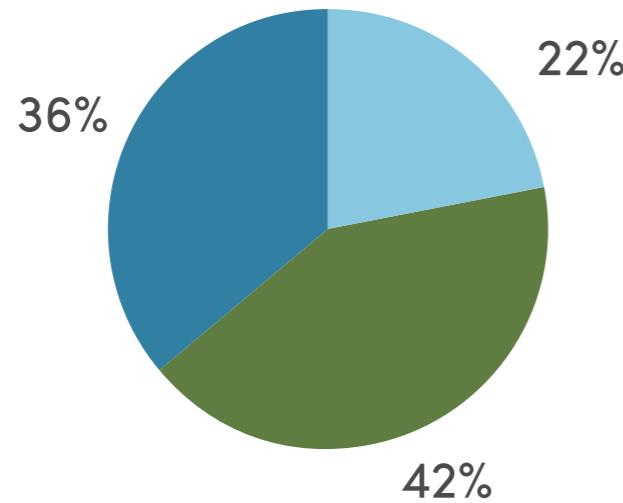
Statement of income and expenditure for the year 2016

Income	Realisation 2016	Budget 2016	Realisation 2015
Grants from governments and others	3,373,072	3,300,000	4,030,542
Income other than grants	14,550	0	80,537
Sum of income	3,387,622	3,300,000	4,111,079
Expenses			
Expenditure on behalf of the objective			
Enabling collaboration	1,350,433	1,100,000	1,481,222
Improving practice	1,158,451	900,000	1,107,122
Influencing policy	685,873	350,000	388,867
Online partnerships	503	0	114
Total	3,195,260	3,080,000	3,870,181
Expenditure fundraising			
Costs obtaining government grants and others	48,104	60,000	59,886
Management & administration			
Costs management & administration	135,386	160,000	159,506
Sum of expenses	3,378,750	3,300,000	4,089,573
Surplus/deficit	8,872	0	21,506
Appropriation of result			
Continuity reserve	13,055		20,173
Short-term reserve	- 4,183		1,333
	8,872		21,506

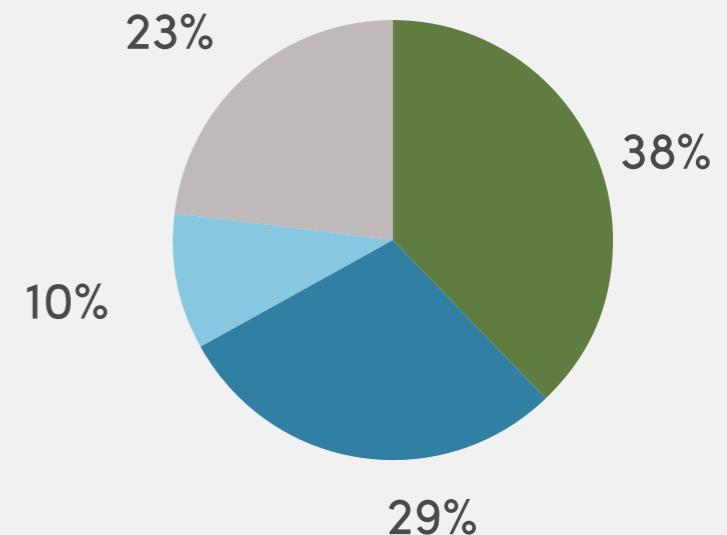
all amount in Euros

As some grants ended in 2016, the income of the GPPAC Foundation decreased in 2016 to EUR 3,387,622 from EUR 4,111,079 in 2015. GPPAC closed the financial year with a positive result of EUR 8,872. Accon AVM Controlepraktijk B.V. audited GPPAC's full accounts. We publish the audited accounts on our website www.gppac.net.

Expenditure per programme 2016



Expenditure per programme 2015



- Enabling collaboration
- Improving practice
- Influencing policy

- Expenditure on behalf of the objective
- Costs obtaining government grants and others
- Costs management & administration

- Network strengthening & Regional action
- Action learning
- Policy and advocacy
- Public outreach



Organisation & Governance

Global Secretariat Staff

Jenny Aulin

Managing Adviser Human Security,
Regional Coordinator Western Africa

Maarten van Bijnen

Online Communications Specialist (from mid-August 2016)

Victoria Carreras Lloveras

Manager Communications and Information Management

Charlotte Crockett

Coordinator Network Development,
Regional Coordinator Southern Africa and the Pacific

Charlotte Divin

Project Assistant Human Security (until 1 August 2016),
Coordinator Project Development (from 1 August 2016)

Deniz Düzenli

Communication Adviser,
Regional Coordinator Middle East and North Africa

Minna Hojland

UN Liaison Officer

Kees Kolsteeg
Finance Manager

Paul Kosterink
Coordinator Planning, Monitoring,
Evaluation and Learning, Regional Coordinator Northeast Asia,
Southeast Asia and South Asia

Shireen Lau
Coordinator Project Development (until 1 June 2016)

Kristina Miletic
Project Assistant EU Peacebuilding Review

Ingrid Peroti
Office Manager

Giovanni Puttin
Online Communications Specialist (until mid-August 2016)

Pascal Richard
Project Manager for the Strategic Partnership
and the Great Lakes region, Regional Coordinator East and
Central Africa

Darynell Rodríguez Torres
Managing Adviser Policy and Advocacy, Regional Coordinator
Europe, North America and Latin America & the Caribbean and
Central Asia (until 1 November 2016).
Executive Director (from 1 November 2016)

Peter van Tuijl
Executive Director (until 1 November 2016)

Maja Vitas Majstorović
Gender Programme Coordinator, Regional Coordinator
Western Balkans, Eastern Europe, Caucasus

Gabriëlla Vogelaar
Project Coordinator EU Peacebuilding Review

Interns

Jan van Dorp
Policy and Advocacy

Silvana Frank
WOSCAP project

Marike Hermens
PME & Learning and Gender

José Alejandro Marchena
Policy, Action Learning and Communications

Paula Monnet-Darras
Knowledge, Practice and Advocacy Team

Aibhlin O'Leary
Strategic Partnership & Networking

Governance

The GPPAC Foundation is a Foundation under Dutch Law (stichting). The Board of the GPPAC Foundation consists of seven members.

Members of the Board are appointed upon nomination by the GPPAC International Steering Group (ISG), and a majority of the Board members must be members of the ISG. Each of GPPAC's fifteen regions is represented in the ISG, which determines joint global priorities and actions.

The Board provides leadership and is accountable to the ISG. Members of the GPPAC Board serve for a period of three years, which can be renewed once. Membership of the Board is voluntary, and does not involve any form of financial compensation, other than the reimbursement of expenses.

The Board appoints and supervises the Executive Director of the GPPAC Foundation. The Executive Director is compensated within the Terms and Conditions of Employment of the GPPAC Foundation, at a rate commensurate with the Guidelines for compensation of Directors of Charitable Organisations, established by the Netherlands Professional Association of Charitable Organisations.

The Executive Director is accountable to the GPPAC Board and takes financial and operational decisions within the policies and guidelines as set by the Board. Mr Darynell Rodriguez Torres is the director of the GPPAC Foundation and was appointed on a 100% position by the board as per 1st of November 2016. His gross salary of 2016 amounted EUR 11,753. This is including holiday allowance but excluding the employer pension contribution of EUR 1,097. No other allowances were paid to him. The former Executive Director Mr. Peter van Tuijl left the organisation as per 30 October 2016. His gross salary of 2016 amounted EUR 76,415 (100%, 2015: EUR 90,908). This is also including holiday allowance but excluding employer pension contribution of EUR 9,886 (2015: EUR 13,097). No other allowances were paid to him.

GPPAC's Chamber of Commerce (Kamer van Koophandel) number is 4121740.

Board Members

Sharon Bhagwan Rolls

Chair

Executive Director, femLINKPACIFIC Suva, Fiji

Joris Voorhoeve

Vice Chair

Professor in Leiden in Public administration, in particular of international organisations and Lector in International Peace, Justice and Security at the Haagse Hogeschool.

Liesbeth Reekers

Treasurer

Researcher for the Dutch House of Representatives, Internal Bureau for Research on Government Policy and Spending

Mariska van Beijnum

Member

Deputy Head Conflict Research Unit, Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations, The Hague, the Netherlands

Raisa Kadyrova

Member

Executive Director, Foundation for Tolerance International, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Miguel Álvarez Gándara

Member

President, of Servicios Y Asesoria Para La Paz, México

Walter Odhiambo

Member

Organisational Development

2016 was a year of changes for GPPAC in a number of ways. The first significant change relates to the start of the Prevention Up Front project funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which will be at the centre of GPPAC's work until 2020. The second relates to changes within the governance and operational structures of the network. The third one relates to changes in the personnel of the Global Secretariat, including the appointment of a new Executive Director as of 1 November 2016.

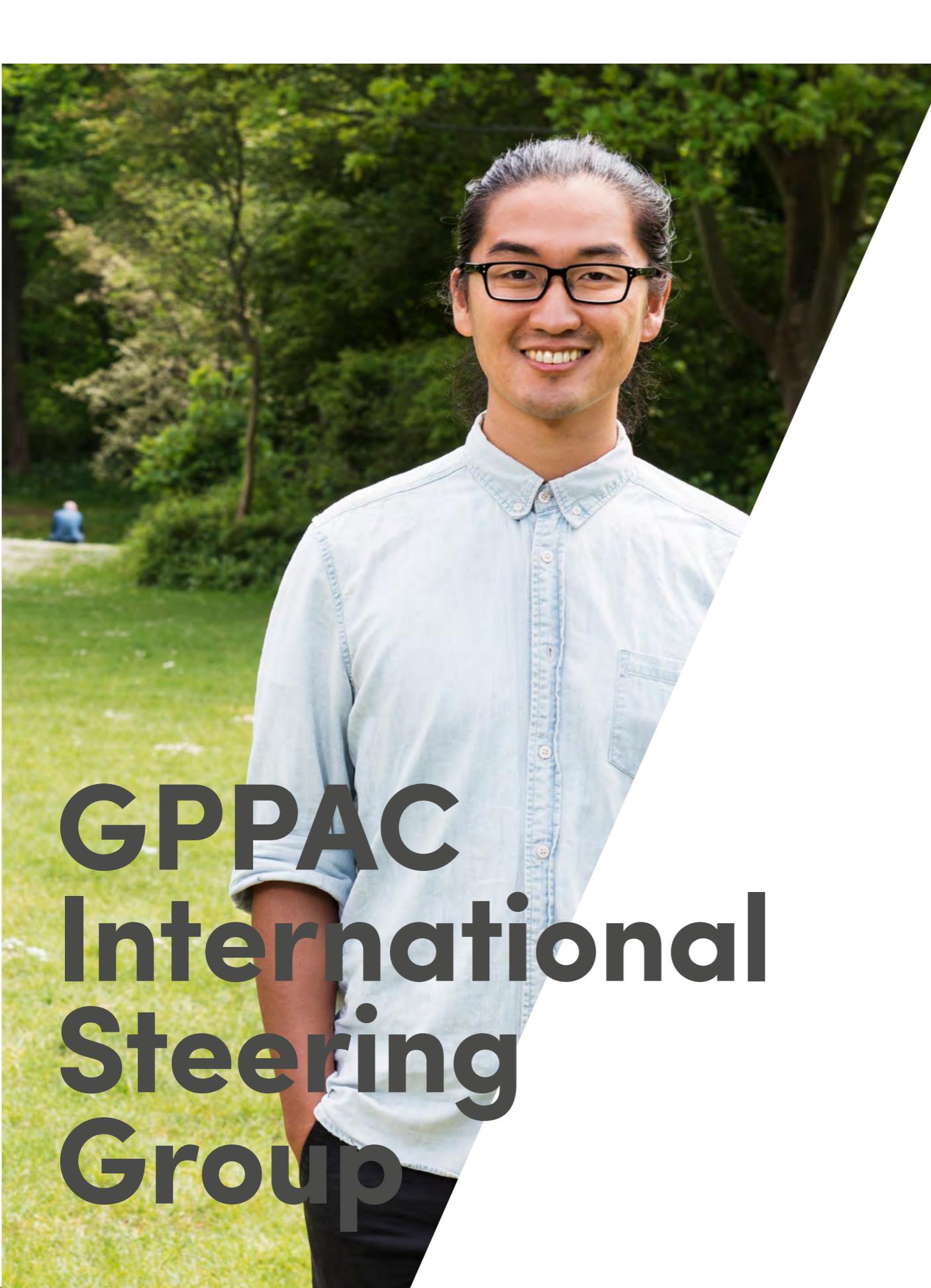
This was the first year of the implementation of the Prevention Up Front Project funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under a new funding scheme known as Strategic Partnership. This new scheme acknowledges GPPAC's strategic value as a partner for the Dutch government but it also poses some challenges for GPPAC's way of work compared to previous funding modalities as it is focused on specific themes and countries.

This new scenario has also led GPPAC to adapt its network structures and reinvigorate the commitments of the regional secretariats. During the International Steering Group meeting held in October 2016, it was agreed to implement a process to sign memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with the different regional secretariats. This process aims at outlining what is expected from each partner and enhancing mutual accountability. Some structures that existed in the previous

scheme, such as the working groups and the in this case Programme Steering Committee, were also revised.

Strategic working groups were created in line with GPPAC's three main strategies, enabling collaboration, improving practice and influencing policy. There are also thematic working groups, focusing on issues like peace education and preventing violent extremism. The Programme Steering Committee became the Global Strategy Group, and will provide the overall direction to respond to the evolving political context and provide strategic coherence to the different projects GPPAC seeks to develop.

2016 was also a year of significant changes for the GPPAC staff. After several years of relative stability and little staff rotation, some key staff that had been in the organisation for several years moved on to other organisations. This included a change of the organisation's Executive Director. After more than nine years in the job, Peter van Tuijl left GPPAC to pursue a new career opportunity. In November 2016, Darynell Rodríguez Torres was appointed the new Executive Director. He had previously been the Managing Adviser Policy and Advocacy within GPPAC.



GPPAC International Steering Group

Eastern and Central Africa

[Nairobi Peace Initiative-Africa \(NPI-A\)](#)

Southern Africa

[Ecumenical Church Leaders Forum](#)

West Africa

[West Africa Network for Peacebuilding \(WANEP\)](#)

Latin America and the Caribbean

[Regional Coordination for Economic and Social Research \(CRIES\)](#)

North America

[Alliance for Peacebuilding \(AfP\)](#)

South Asia

[Regional Centre for Strategic Studies \(RCSS\)](#)

The Pacific

[femLINKPACIFIC](#)

Southeast Asia

Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID)

Northeast Asia

[Peaceboat](#)

Central Asia

Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI)

Middle East & North Africa

[Permanent Peace Movement \(PPM\)](#)

Eastern Europe

[Non-Violence International](#)

Caucasus

International Center on Conflict & Negotiation (ICCN)

Western Balkans

[Nansen Dialogue Centre Montenegro-NDCMN](#)

Non-regional ISG members

[World Vision International](#)

[World Federalist Movement](#)

[European Peacebuilding Liaison Office \(EPLO\)](#)

[United Network of Young Peacebuilders \(UNOY\)](#)

[African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes \(ACCORD\)](#)

GPPAC's members



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Design and Layout

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Published by

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