Providing spaces for successful peacebuilding

2018 Annual report
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Editorial

Confusion is prevailing. Armed conflicts last for years or even decades and are increasingly messy and complex. Even if a solution is found, the struggle to implement it can be interminable. The situation in the Near and Middle East does not give ground for optimism either. The prevention of potential armed conflicts is therefore not only more important, but also more challenging than ever. If prevention fails, all our efforts must be invested in conflict resolution. There is a growing awareness that politics and civil society must intensify their efforts in this regard. This means that people who dedicate themselves to peacebuilding will in future be more urgently needed than ever. In 2018, swisspeace was involved in peacebuilding efforts in three of the bloodiest armed conflicts: in Afghanistan, Syria and South Sudan.

Read in the pages that follow how, in these difficult contexts, the Swiss Peace Foundation is creating spaces for analysis, discussion, critical reflection and teaching. swisspeace offers platforms for different stakeholders to come together to develop constructive, pragmatic and innovative approaches to peacebuilding. For example, swisspeace promotes dialogue between individual technology companies and peace mediators (see page 6).

The intensive research activity of swisspeace contributes to a better understanding of conflict patterns and the prerequisites for successful peace work. A recent research project, for instance, looks at the structural links between the civil war and post-war state development in South Sudan (see page 10).

Last but not least, swisspeace uses its own position at the nexus between research and practice to offer continuing education courses, developing the skills and knowledge of practitioners involved in the prevention and peaceful transformation of conflicts.

Jakob Kellenberger
President of swisspeace
More than 30 years ago, the term “overview effect” first appeared in print, referring to the phenomenon experienced by space travelers when they first look at planet Earth from above. Those concerned often describe feelings of awe, a deep appreciation of connectedness and a new sense of responsibility. They experience the planet on which we live as amazing and wonderfully beautiful, yet at the same time as fragile and vulnerable. Now, you may ask: how does this affect us?

Even for us, it is important that we should not lose our overall view of the big picture in our concern for concrete details. Our mission, as a practice-oriented research institute, is to contribute to a more peaceful world. swisspeace is almost the same age as the “overview effect”: in 2018 we celebrated our 30th anniversary, with a small party of friends. The party was the occasion for another animated gathering, at a late hour, of a wide variety of people: Foundation Board members, employees, representatives of our partner organizations, business people and professors. One of the reasons for the recent achievements of swisspeace and its undisputed reputation as a serious, independent and innovative institution is that it has always strived to create spaces for dialogue, analysis, shared reflection and study, critical debate and discussion, networking and the exchange of ideas. This involves not only conversations between “the usual suspects”, but also the synthesis of research and practice, which underpin the identity of swisspeace, the forging of links between various industries and sectors – for example in the context of the Basel Peace Forum (see page 19) – and, last but not least, the bringing together of warring factions and those most affected by a conflict.

Our job is to initiate and accompany these dialogues and, if necessary, to support them with our expertise. For swisspeace, keeping an overview also entails making a particular commitment to those who often suffer the worst consequences of an armed conflict: civil society. In 2018, we did not rest on our laurels, looking back with a modicum of pride on our little personal success story, but instead tirelessly carried out numerous projects and mandates in many parts of the world.

We also did a fair amount in Switzerland: We strengthened our relationship with the Peace City of Basel. The canton of Basel Stadt, with whom we have for some time been working increasingly closely, will support us financially from 2019 onwards. It is the first time in the Foundation’s history that it is receiving substantial monetary support from a canton. As a result of this intensified collaboration, we are moving our headquarters to the city on the Rhine knee in 2019.

We believe that the only way for a situation to change is if people who would not otherwise meet come suddenly into contact with each other. If they relentlessly demand answers to uncomfortable questions that would not otherwise be asked. And if they bring to fruition exciting projects whose underlying ideas would otherwise be lost. We look forward to working with you to create space for new things in the next 30 years as well.

Matthias Boss and Laurent Goetschel
Executive Management
Friend or foe? Although social media can influence peace mediations both positively and negatively, the relationship remains little explored. The #CyberMediation initiative tries to promote dialogue between technology companies and peace mediators.

Peace mediators, too, are confronted with the effects of new technologies and social media. The #CyberMediation initiative was founded in 2018 as a joint venture between swisspeace, the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue and DiploFoundation. It analyzes these impacts and develops proposals for solutions. swisspeace has laid its focus on social media.

Future research must examine the consequences that social media has for peace mediations in their entirety, says Ahmed Eleiba, Program Officer in the mediation team at swisspeace. He himself mainly sees difficulties: “Social media creates new challenges for mediators that they did not have to deal with before”. He points out security risks for interlocutors and the danger of information being leaked. In addition, social media increases the pace and sequence of communication about a conflict, which makes it difficult for mediators to keep up. Above all, this hampers conflict prevention.

However, social media also opens up new opportunities for peace mediation. Meditation teams, for example, can prepare themselves better because they have more sources of information at their disposal. Social media also promotes the inclusivity of mediation processes if they are used to inform the local population or take up their suggestions. Despite these potential advantages, Ahmed Eleiba warns: “Social media must not undermine the central, human aspect of mediation.”

By participating in the #CyberMediation initiative, swisspeace aims to provide space for exchange between the technology sector and peace mediators – two groups that typically do not talk to each other – in the hope that they will find a common language. Finally, the initiative also promotes dialogue between different levels involved in peace processes, so-called “tracks”, especially between local civil society actors and international peace mediators.

swisspeace.ch/mediation
Social media can inform the local population about mediation processes. Internet café in the medina of Fez, Morocco. Christopher Rose / flickr

2018 at a glance

- Initiating the CyberMediation Initiative, with UNDPPA, HD and DiploFoundation
- Implementing the Mediation Support Project for the Swiss FDFA, in cooperation with the Center for Security Studies
- Managing the Civil Society Support Room on behalf of the UN Office of the Special Envoy for Syria, together with NOREF
- Conducting three dialogue trainings for local community leaders from Syria together with the partner organization Mobaderoon
- Conducting several mediation trainings and coachings in Colombia together with the partner organization CINEP
- Publication of Sara Hellmüller’s book “Cooperation between Local and International Peacebuilding Actors: Partners for Peace”
- Publication of a policy brief on social media and peace mediation
- Philipp Lustenberger joins as co-head of the Mediation Program
Dealing with the past

Obtaining information about the disappearance of a person is essential for a more peaceful future.
Oliver Contreras/Eddie Arrossi Photography, Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos / flickr

2018 at a glance

→ Development of the “Guiding Principles for Safe Havens for Archives at Risk”
→ Support of truth commissions in Burundi, Mali, Tunisia and Zimbabwe
→ Advising various partners on dealing with the past and archiving in Guatemala, Sri Lanka, Libya and in the South Caucasus; Co-organization of international conferences in England and Argentina
→ Research project on knowledge transfer with partners in Ivory Coast and South Sudan, funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation
→ Research project on the perspectives of victims on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal in Cambodia, funded by GIZ
→ Teaching assignments at the Universities of Basel and Lucerne on dealing with the past, conflict transformation and prevention as well as international criminal law
Dealing with the past

In search of missing persons

The search for people who disappear under unknown circumstances in conflict situations (victims of “disappearance”) is a cornerstone of dealing with the past. The archives of state institutions and civil society stakeholders may contain important information about the whereabouts of these people. This gives them a particularly important role in peacebuilding.

Since 2011, swisspeace has been implementing a mandate from the FDFA on the role of archives in dealing with the past in the wake of wars, authoritarian regimes and massive violations of human rights. At the start of its work on “disappearance”, swisspeace published an article in the prestigious “International Review of the Red Cross” on the importance of archives for the search for missing persons. Since then, swisspeace has worked in places such as Guatemala, where it assisted a human rights organization in the review and preservation of its archive. The documents in this archive could be invaluable for the fight against impunity and for work on dealing with the past in the context of the armed conflict of 1960 to 1996. They could also help in the search for victims of “disappearance”.

According to Lisa Ott, co-author of the above-mentioned article and head of the dealing with the past team, the objective is to find the victims and gain information about their disappearance. This is crucial for building a more peaceful future: “Family members of a victim of ‘disappearance’ cannot trust a state that does not make a genuine effort to find answers to their questions. In particular, it is essential that those responsible should be prosecuted,” she explains.

Archives are vital for dealing with “disappearance”, but truth commissions are not always given the free access they need. If people are able to view the archives, this serves to ensure that relatives have the “right to know”. If, in addition, the originality of the documents can be certified, archives can help to prosecute those responsible. “By supporting these processes, we help to establish the foundation on which work on dealing with the past can be implemented successfully through analysis and reflection,” says Lisa Ott.

swisspeace.ch/dwp
Remains of an armed conflict

Are armed rebel groups nothing but roving bandits, driven by personal gain, who plunder the loot left behind? No, say researchers from a recent project in South Sudan. However: How do such groups become official political parties after a war? And what significance do structures from the period of conflict have?

Although civil wars cause tremendous suffering, they do contribute to the shaping of political orders: “If we want to understand how stable political institutions can be established after a civil war, it is essential that we look at the institutions that governed political life during the conflict,” says Martina Santschi, Senior Researcher in the multi-year international research project, “Civil War and State Formation”.

After the signing in 2005 of the comprehensive peace agreement in South Sudan, which was to end one of the bloodiest civil wars of modern times, substantial financial aid flowed into the country for peacekeeping and state formation. However, this money was not always put to the use for which it was intended, and the work done at that time brought no success. One reason for this was a failure to understand the pre-existing order: “It is crucial for international stakeholders who are supporting the establishment of stable state structures in peacetime to understand the existing processes and structures,” emphasizes Martina Santschi.

In collaboration with four other university partners, swisspeace is investigating how armed groups mobilize popular support, what structures emerge in conflicts, and how continuities between the war and post-war periods develop. “What happened in South Sudan was that the former Liberation Army tried to win the population over to its side by promising a ‘New Sudan’ based on equality,” says Martina Santschi. They also collected taxes and built up administrative structures. War is, therefore, she maintains, by no means synonymous with chaos. This imposes an obligation on external stakeholders to find out about structures and political dynamics that have evolved historically. “This requires historical depth and contextual knowledge,” says Martina Santschi, who has herself researched South Sudan for more than ten years.

The research project highlights the way rebel groups morph into established political parties. It also shows international stakeholders the political dimension of their actions: “The assumption that after the end of civil wars an institutional vacuum prevails within states, in which new structures could be built using technocratic approaches is an illusion: state development is always highly political,” sums up Martina Santschi.
Members of the Sudan Peoples’ Liberation Movement (SPLM) arrive at the rally in Juba, as South Sudan prepares for its independence.

UN Photo, Paul Banks / flickr

### 2018 at a glance

- **SNSF project “From Fragility to Resilience”:** Organization of a scientific conference at the University of Basel and presentation of three inputs at the “Swiss Researching Africa Days” conference in Bern
- **Implementation of local governance projects with Syrian partners**
- **SNIS research project “Civil War and State Formation”:** Organization of a conference at the University of Geneva and field research in northern Uganda and in South Sudan
- **Teaching assignments at the University of Basel on the topics “Justice and Security Reform in West Africa”, “Possibilities of Development” and conducting a research colloquium on “New Research in Peace, Conflict and Development Studies”**
The police intervenes in a dispute between the local population and the operator of the Letpadaung copper mine in northwestern Myanmar.

AP Photos / Keystone

A competent partner

As part of its focus on private companies, the Business & Peace team has developed a range of services in the areas of conflict prevention and crisis management. This has resulted in a selection of five modular services offered to companies:

1. Conflict Risk Analysis and Management
2. Crisis Management and Settlement
3. Stakeholder and Community Engagement
4. Human Rights and Standards Implementation
5. Training on Conflict Risk and on International Norms and Standards
Strengthen awareness of peace among companies

The Business & Peace team focused its work on private companies. Its aim is to increase the number of direct partnerships with companies operating in high-risk countries. Might companies as well as peacebuilders benefit from this? A conversation with Nadina Diday and Rolf Tanner.

“In recent years, we have seen increased demand from companies for conflict prevention and conflict risk management advice – but it’s still a little vague,” says Rolf Tanner, who oversees the swisspeace Business Advisory Board and who serves as consultant to the Business & Peace team. The team has therefore developed a consulting program tailored for companies, which includes conflict prevention and crisis management services. Many companies see no need for such consultancy, either because they do not do business in such areas or because they are too busy with day-to-day operations – unless they are already facing difficulties. One challenge, therefore, is to show companies the benefits or potential profits that preventative measures could bring them.

Nadina Diday, Senior Business Lead, also has an eye to the bigger picture: “We continually find companies playing a vital role in conflict situations – yet they remain outside the peacebuilding process. Comprehensive peace work must involve private economic stakeholders too. We want to see a win-win situation for peacebuilding and for companies.”

For Rolf Tanner, there is a promising business case: “Companies are facing more political issues and risks today than they have for the past 25 years. In addition, an increasing number of regulatory and ethical requirements are being placed on companies.” Larger companies are already making statements about the impact of their activities on human rights, in the belief that, by doing so, they have the situation under control. “We argue that this is not sufficient in high-risk countries, especially in conflict-affected areas. In these places it is absolutely essential to view the situation through a context-specific conflict lens,” says Nadina Diday, adding, “swisspeace has the advantage of having carried out research project work in many such countries for years, which gives it proven contextual knowledge. Companies can garner the experience we have gained in this way, together with our practical expertise, in a flexible and tailored package.”

Nadina Diday is aware that the topic of peacebuilding does not find the same ready audience in every private company: “But in fact, I enjoy these challenges. They may even actually enable us to create new spaces for dialogue and innovative ideas for peacebuilding.”

swisspeace.ch/business-peace
Out of the political limelight

In Afghanistan, on behalf of the EU, swisspeace supported the implementation of a peace agreement negotiated by the government and an armed group. This was the first time in a long while that swisspeace had operated in this familiar, difficult context.

The peace agreement between the Afghan government and the Hizb-e Islami group, led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, was signed back in 2016. However, the only articles to be effectively carried out were those that corresponded to the interests of the most senior representatives of Hizb-e Islami and the government. As part of an EU initiative, swisspeace, together with the European Institute for Peace (EIP), is advising stakeholders on the implementation of the agreement and promoting its wider acceptance by the general population.

Support is provided at two levels: One part of the initiative is targeting the highest political circles in the country, by accompanying and supporting the Afghan High Peace Council through the implementation process. At the same time, the initiative is helping to make the population acquainted with the contents of the agreement. To this end, swisspeace has set up contact points in three key provinces which engage in dialogue with the civilian population. “People should not only be informed about the contents of the agreement, but should also be able to express their needs and fears regarding its implementation,” explains Tania Hörler Perrinet, Senior Program Officer at swisspeace.

Since its inception, the initiative has faced the challenge that the political focus of Afghan peacebuilding stakeholders has shifted from the Hizb-e Islami agreement. “The ongoing talks with the Taliban are clearly central to their interest,” says Tania Hörler Perrinet. “We have therefore had to alter our focus and try to create the conditions for supporting a wider peace agreement in our work with the High Peace Council and civil society.”

Looking to the future, swisspeace is exploring ways to deepen its engagement in Afghanistan, focusing on the role of local stakeholders and enhancing the awareness of conflict of the international stakeholders.

swisspeace.ch/analysis
The Darul Aman Palace near Kabul became a ruin in the 1990s. At the moment it is being rebuilt.

Ninara / flickr

2018 at a glance

- Implementation of a support mandate for result orientation and efficiency measurement for the department Human security of the FDFA
- Execution of various mandates for the implementation of conflict sensitivity:
  - Mandate to support the West Africa Department of the SDC in the application of “Conflict Sensitive Programme Management”
  - Consulting services for the European Investment Bank as part of the “Conflict Sensitivity Helpdesk” together with Saferworld
  - Contribution to the “Conflict Sensitivity Helpdesk” of the “Swedish International Development Agency”
  - Completion of the pilot phase of “Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility” in Juba, South Sudan
- Pilot project on Palestinian archival holdings in Israeli state archives
- Dialogue project between three universities in Gaza and of the West Bank
- Conduction of training sessions on conflict sensitivity and working with effect hypotheses, e.g. for the European External Action Service and SDC
Civil society’s critical voice

The inclusion of civil society is essential for the sustainable implementation of the Swiss National Action Plan (NAP 1325) on Women, Peace and Security. A corresponding project, which swisspeace is implementing together with various NGOs, aims to ensure precisely this.

In 2007, Switzerland published its first NAP on Resolution 1325 with concrete measures for gender equality within the framework of peace and security. Eleven years later, civil society organizations were invited by the Swiss Confederation to help design the fourth NAP. Coordinated by KOFF, cfd and PeaceWomen Across the Globe, various Swiss actors from civil society critically assessed the implementation of the new action plan. Elizabeth Mesok, Senior Researcher at swisspeace, stresses that this is important because the NAP can only be effectively implemented with the involvement of civil society.

“For me, a big problem is the discrepancy between discourse, politics and what is actually needed on the ground,” says Mesok. swisspeace wants to counteract this with KOFF and other partner organizations, as well as with the support of the HSD and the SDC. The project wants to make the gender sensitivity of Switzerland’s peace policy stronger and the content of Resolution 1325 more accessible to the public. On the basis of the fourth NAP, the first part of the project examined the impact of programs for “prevention of violent extremism” on women.

The project aims to create space for critical discussions both on the prevention of violent extremism and on the role of women and gender in security issues. The work to date is based on the results of a field research visit to Kenya and its discussion with civil society actors in other regions of the world.

For Mesok, it is also important with a view to the future that swisspeace remains involved in this project, because “this allows us to positively shape the gender-sensitive discourse on peace and security in Switzerland”.

swisspeace.ch/policy
Policy & Platform

2018 at a glance

→ Organization of the second edition of the Basel Peace Forum (see page 19)
→ Development of the project "Civil Society Contribution to the Swiss National Action Plan 1325 on Women, Peace and Security"
→ Secretariat of the Civic Solidarity Platform
→ Strengthening the Swiss Platform for Peacebuilding (KOFF)
→ Seat in the Agenda 2030 platform and participation in the alternative civil society report
→ Organization of the parliamentary event "Nelson Mandela - Paving the Way to Peace"
→ Secretariat of the Parliamentary Group for Peace Demands; organization of two meetings
→ Implementation of a study on the nexus of peace and migration

Women fight for their rights - here at the women's march to Washington. In the areas of peace and security, too, gender equality is essential.
Molly Adams / flickr
Visit from South Sudan

The South Sudanese professor of political science, Leben Moro, spent several weeks with swisspeace as part of a research exchange. His stay in Bern also gave him a valuable opportunity to exchange knowledge and experience, as well as to work on two research projects.

Leben Moro’s research focuses on peacebuilding topics. However, he has a different perspective on the war: as a South Sudanese citizen, it is just a part of present day life. “War will always be an emotional topic for us. Violence is not something abstract; we have experienced it ourselves,” he says.

When the second Sudanese civil war broke out in the 1980s and many people fled the country, Leben Moro was studying in Cairo, where he met many South Sudanese people who had fled their homeland. While he gave active humanitarian support to the refugees, he became obsessed by the question of how to deal with what had made them leave. Since then, he has devoted himself to peacebuilding, currently in his work at the Institute for Peace, Development and Security Studies of the University of Juba in South Sudan.

During his academic exchange with swisspeace, Leben Moro worked on two research projects. In one of them, he was part of the team that explored the structural links between civil wars and state formation in post-war times. He and Martina Santschi jointly analyzed data for this project (see page 10), presenting the results at a conference at the University of Geneva. With his other research, he was involved in the “Education for Development” project, implemented by swissuniversities within the framework of the Development and Cooperation Network. Here, he exchanged ideas with a number of representatives from universities, technical colleges, higher technical colleges and ETHs in Switzerland, to find out how the network could best support the academic activities of the University of Juba.

swisspeace.ch/research

Dr Leben Moro
Professor of political science
University of Juba, South Sudan
How can new technologies be employed not only for warfare but also for peace-building? Does architecture bear some responsibility for the emergence of a gap between societies and for the collapse of cities? What role do emotions play in a conflict? How can sport and art contribute to the resolution of a conflict?

These and other intriguing questions were the subject of passionate discussion between 170 participants from business, politics, civil society and academia. In January, these decision-makers traveled to Basel from many parts of the world, including Colombia, Pakistan and Burundi, to attend the second Basel Peace Forum, initiated and run by swisspeace.

The Basel Peace Forum is a conference like no other, bringing together participants from a variety of industries and sectors. It sees itself as a platform for the generation of ideas, where networks and long-term partnerships emerge. In innovative formats, discussion centers on topical issues that are important for peace-building because of their connection with social, economic or technological changes. The focal points of this year’s Forum were “Architecture and Reconstruction”, “Health and Migration”, “Risks of the Commodity Industry” and “Artificial Intelligence”. The last three had already been covered in the first Forum the previous year. The 2017 sessions had already generated various approaches for the following year’s discussion to build on. In addition, five interactive pavilions invited guests to immerse themselves in a new world and to be inspired by the different ideas and activities of dedicated partner organizations.

A robot that promotes peace? Improved transparency in the extractive industries? “We want to offer a space where people who might not otherwise meet come into contact with each other,” explains Laurent Goetschel, director of swisspeace and founder of the Basel Peace Forum. Thus, in one of the four workshops, the director of a mine from the Democratic Republic of the Congo discussed the political and social risks of the extractive industries with numerous representatives of NGOs. “We believe that what allows innovation to happen is first and foremost the will of different people to solve a problem together.” In the light of the political instabilities and violence in many contexts, Laurent Goetschel stresses the need for new impulses and faces in peacebuilding. The many ideas generated at the Basel Peace Forum will continue to be developed throughout the year.

basel-peace.org
A successful year

How are mediation processes organized? What influence do economic stakeholders have in fragile contexts? Why is effective dealing with the past a good basis for a more peaceful future? Practitioners from development cooperation, humanitarian aid, peacebuilding and other professional fields gained answers to these and many other questions in various continuing education courses offered by swisspeace.

“Never before has the demand for our courses been as strong as in 2018,” enthuses Franziska Sigrist, Head of Continuing Education at swisspeace; “many courses were fully booked and carried waiting lists.” The courses, which were attended by participants from around 60 countries in 2018, are offered in partnership with the Advanced Study Center of the University of Basel. Using interactive methods, participants learn the fundamental concepts, work on answering topical questions and benefit from a wide network of experienced speakers from all over the world. The continuing education courses also help achieve swisspeace’s own objective of creating spaces for reflection and teaching at the nexus between research and practice.

“If someone is interested in taking several courses, they can best do this as part of a postgraduate degree program,” explains Franziska Sigrist. In 2018, the sixth intake started the extra-occupational ‘Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS) in Civilian Peacebuilding Essentials’. Over a year, participants will gain a comprehensive overview of the key concepts, theories, debates and practices of civilian peacebuilding. A CAS can be upgraded to a Diploma of Advanced Studies or a Master of Advanced Studies. Last year, the CAS course on religion and conflict ran for the first time.

In the one-week ‘Summer School’, participants acquire context-specific knowledge. In 2018, the peace process in Colombia was examined in detail. As a research institute, swisspeace constantly comes up with new insights on current peacebuilding topics. The continuing education courses constitute an important opportunity for swisspeace to package and share this knowledge, in collaboration with other leading experts.

swisspeace.ch/courses

What is particularly important in contexts of conflict? Participants at the Conflict Sensitivity Course.
Learning experience and knowledge exchange – impressions from two alumni

“The opportunity to share knowledge about dealing with the past with other participants from all over the world was a very valuable experience. It helped me acquire a thorough understanding of transitional justice and the mechanisms, techniques and methods associated with it,” says Ludiyana Shelrine Ahilan, who participated in swisspeace’s postgraduate course on dealing with the past at the University of Basel. For Ludiyana Shelrine Ahilan, dealing with war and human rights violations is an integral part of her professional life. In Sri Lanka, she worked as a human rights lawyer in the final phase of the civil war in cases of enforced disappearances, torture and land acquisition. As a National Human Rights Officer attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, she is currently involved in the ongoing process of transitional justice. “In this position I can apply what I have learned in the swisspeace course on dealing with the past”.

Otto Turtonen attended the post-graduate course on national dialogue and peace mediation, which offered him an intensive learning experience. “A key finding for me was the variety of forms in which national dialogues take place and that these should always be carefully considered.” Through case studies by internationally experienced experts, the course offered several practical lessons in process design, methodology and sequencing. “I have been able to apply this several times in my professional context,” says Otto Turtonen. In addition, he welcomed the fact that the uniqueness of each national dialogue process was emphasized, thus underlining the importance of the context. “Finally, the course provided me with excellent networking opportunities with other experts who are currently working on similar topics in different contexts worldwide”.

Ludiyana Shelrine Ahilan
National Human Rights Officer
at the Office of the High Commissioner
for Human Rights, Sri Lanka

Otto Turtonen
Project manager
for the “Crisis Management Initiative”,
Finland
Balance sheet

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</table>

Notes

The financial report forms part of our annual reporting. It comprises the 2018 financial statement with a year-on-year comparison, which has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers SA and has been produced in accordance with Swiss GAAP ARR 21 recommendations. It also includes explanatory notes on the financial and business performance and necessary additional information.

The regulations of the Swiss financial reporting law (according to title 32 of the Code of Obligations) have been applied. The 2018 financial statement was approved by the Foundation Board on 14 May 2019.
# Income statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Restatement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CHF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>111 500.00</td>
<td>21 537.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>thereof earmarked</td>
<td>100 000.00</td>
<td>5 000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>thereof free</td>
<td>11 500.00</td>
<td>16 537.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions from public authorities</td>
<td>1 698 125.60</td>
<td>1 735 490.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>thereof contribution as per art. 15 RIPA</td>
<td>601 500.00</td>
<td>623 300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>thereof core contribution FDFA</td>
<td>673 000.00</td>
<td>673 000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>thereof contribution University of Basel</td>
<td>75 000.00</td>
<td>93 507.81</td>
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<td>thereof contribution Canton Basel-Stadt</td>
<td>340 000.00</td>
<td>300 000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>thereof Beitrag SAHS</td>
<td>8 625.60</td>
<td>45 682.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income from project-based goods and services / project contributions</td>
<td>5 044 745.52</td>
<td>4 322 945.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total operating income</td>
<td>6 854 371.12</td>
<td>6 079 973.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project and service expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Analysis &amp; Impact program</td>
<td>1 034 377.34</td>
<td>767 990.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mediation program</td>
<td>1 626 185.47</td>
<td>1 824 285.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dealing with the Past program</td>
<td>975 138.16</td>
<td>892 614.76</td>
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<td>Statehood program</td>
<td>1 048 051.62</td>
<td>683 043.07</td>
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<td>Policy &amp; Platform program</td>
<td>937 535.14</td>
<td>808 741.08</td>
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<td>Continuing Education</td>
<td>457 065.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management support and special projects</td>
<td>133 854.73</td>
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<td>Project coordination</td>
<td>136 680.00</td>
<td>118 003.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total project expenditure</td>
<td>6 348 888.35</td>
<td>5 622 002.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative expenditure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff cost</td>
<td>302 038.04</td>
<td>277 517.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other operating expenditures</td>
<td>86 864.55</td>
<td>106 826.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Representation; travel expenses</td>
<td>2 116.76</td>
<td>4 224.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amortisations; investment costs</td>
<td>18 009.26</td>
<td>12 599.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total administrative expenditure</td>
<td>409 028.61</td>
<td>401 188.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating expense</td>
<td>6 757 916.96</td>
<td>6 023 190.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating profit</td>
<td>96 454.16</td>
<td>56 782.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial income</td>
<td>-70 016.11</td>
<td>-4 993.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Result before movement of funds</td>
<td>26 438.05</td>
<td>51 788.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Movement of funds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year-end result (before allocation to organizational capital)</td>
<td>26 438.05</td>
<td>51 788.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allocation to organizational capital</td>
<td>-26 438.05</td>
<td>-51 788.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year-end result (after allocation to organizational capital)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Luis Patricio, Cleaning Services

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3/2018
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Markus Bayer

4/2018
Transitional Justice and Social Transformation Reflections from Sierra Leone and South Africa
Friederike Mieth

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Collaborating for Peace – An Analysis of Networks of Cooperation in Somalia

Dominik Balthasar
State Making in Somalia under Siyad Barre: Scrutinizing Historical Amnesia and Normative Bias

Dominik Balthasar
The Journal of Development Studies, pp. 1–16

Elisabeth Baumgartner & Julie Bernath
Im luftleeren Raum? Völkerstrafrecht im Kontext von Konflikt und Transformation
Zeitschrift für Internationale Strafrechtsdogmatik, 12/2018, pp. 536–542

Elisabeth Baumgartner & Lisa Ott
Determining the Fate of Missing Persons: The Importance of Dealing with the Past Mechanisms
International Review of the Red Cross, Issue: 905

Julie Bernath
The Politics of Difference in Transitional Justice: Genocide and the Construction of Victimhood at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

Julie Bernath
Political Violence as a Time that is Past? Engaging with Non-Participation in Transitional Justice in Cambodia
Social & Legal Studies, pp. 1–25
Julie Bernath
Dealing with the Past as a Holistic Approach – Reflections on Cambodia
Publication from the Conference “Dealing with the Past: Engaging in the Present”, pp. 12–17

Corinne von Burg & Yosra Nagui
Mediation Perspectives: Challenges to the Multi-Track Approach – Insights from Syria
Mediation Perspectives, The CSS Blog Network, ETH Zürich

Toon Dirkx & Georg Frerks
Manoeuvring wars, rebels and governments: the EU’s experience in Sri Lanka
Peacebuilding, 6(3), 264–280

Julia Palmiano Federer
We Do Negotiate With Terrorists: Navigating Liberal and Illiberal Norms in Peace Mediation
Critical Studies on Terrorism, pp. 1–22.

Sara Hellmüller & Marie-Joëlle Zahar
Against the Odds: Civil Society in the Intra-Syrian Talks
Issue brief, International Peace Institute, March 2018

Sara Hellmüller
The Interaction Between Local and International Peacebuilding Actors: Partners for Peace
Palgrave Macmillan

David Lanz und Ahmed Eleiba:
The Good, the Bad and the Ugly: Social Media and Peace Mediation
swisspeace Policy Brief 12/2018

David Lanz, Thomas Biersteker & Rebecca Brubaker
UN Sanctions: Liability or Asset in Mediation Processes?
Published by the HD Centre

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Hope and Disillusion. The Images of Europe in Algerian and Tunisian Cultural Productions about Undocumented Migration (harga)
Davis, Muriam & Serres, Thomas (eds.), North Africa and the Making of Europe, Bloomsbury, p. 155–177

Tania Hörl Perrinet, Andrea Grossenbacher & Laurent Goetschel
Desk Study: Peace-Migration Nexus
swisspeace

Joschka Philipps
Review Essay: The Urban Politics of Ruins. New Imaginations of Postmodern Monrovia
Postcolonial Studies, Routledge

Joschka Philipps
A Global Generation? Youth Studies in a Postcolonial World
Societies 2018, 8(1), 14

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