Annual Report 2017
Creating Space for Conflict Transformation
The global conflict dynamics of 2017 have affected the Berghof Foundation’s efforts to support conflict transformation in many different ways.

On the negative side, a continued trend of growing geopolitical tensions has increasingly turned into an emerging crisis of the entire international order. One visible expression of this crisis is the weakening of existing multilateral regimes governing areas such as arms control, international trade and regional cooperation. Some national conflicts have become proxy wars – as in Yemen, Syria or Eastern Ukraine, to mention only a few – primarily at the expense of a suffering local population. Other conflicts have increasingly spilled violence over national boundaries, thereby creating zones of regional instability, particularly in parts of the Middle East and Africa. If major powers evade their responsibility to guarantee agreed rules and principles of multilateralism in order to (re-)occupy their spheres of influence against each other, the space for inclusive conflict transformation inevitably starts to shrink. This shrinking of space tends to diminish the chances for active local engagement and, more often than not, has resulted in political deadlocks and the freezing of violent conflicts. It also has negative repercussions on external support for local actors’ peacebuilding efforts.

The Berghof Foundation continues to support conflict parties and other actors in many countries in their efforts to prevent or overcome social and political violence. Yet we are aware that supportive regional frameworks and local ownership are necessary preconditions for nonviolent conflict transformation towards sustainable peace. In that sense, the conditions for transforming protracted violent conflicts have seriously deteriorated. Another worrisome development, related to manifold social grievances, is the sharpening political polarisation in a number of democratic states, which – in domestic and in international contexts – seems to make strategies based on political paternalism and exclusion more attractive to many people than cooperative approaches. Many countries in the Global South rely on the support provided by democratic donor countries. If this support is vanishing, millions of people in these countries may lose hope that building peace will benefit them at all, prompting them to leave their home countries or resort to violent struggle against their neighbours.
However, if there is one tangible lesson to be learned from the past, it is that neither power politics nor exclusion will ever lead to sustainable peace. This lesson brings us to the more positive side of this short analysis. Against the backdrop of international destabilisation and domestic fragmentation, we are convinced that inclusive and participatory spaces for conflict transformation have become even more important in preventing fragile peace processes from losing momentum or from breaking down.

In our effort to create such spaces, our approach aims to enable conflicting parties to transform their mutual relations based on actual or potential violence into opportunities for nonviolent change and into sustainable responses for exiting conflicts of interests.

This approach acknowledges that stakeholder groups’ interests in addressing grievances in a conflict are legitimate, no matter how strong and powerful these groups may be. There is a continuing need to engage with all of them in a joint and fair learning process and to find ways of turning confrontational behaviours into constructive collaboration by addressing the root causes of the conflict.

The conceptual term for this approach is multipartiality. It aims to equalise the existing structural inequalities and power asymmetries in order to allow the conflict parties to establish new and nonviolent social realities. It helps a third party, such as the Berghof Foundation, to understand better the underlying motivations and interests of social and political actors in a conflict in order to facilitate a constructive dialogue and learning process which involves them all.

Our Annual Report 2017 therefore sheds light on the highly relevant concept of *multipartiality* and its guiding role for our programmes and project work. We are convinced that it is a far more promising response to current conflict dynamics and challenges than the return to power politics and dominance.
The detailed reports from our projects that you find on the following pages illustrate the diversity of our activities as a whole. They also reveal that multipartiality offers promising opportunities to make a positive difference in protracted conflicts and violence prevention by counteracting incentives to resolve conflicts at the expense of others and create new grievances.

We are proud and grateful to have like-minded partners on our side who have supported our efforts in 2017. Without their trusted partnership and support, we would not have been able to work towards our vision of a world in which people maintain peaceful relations and overcome violence as a means of political and social change.

Our growing team has worked throughout the year with passion and perseverance. Their efforts deserve appreciation and acknowledgement. Particular thanks go to the Zundel family, our Board of Trustees and all our partners and donors for their support and their continued trust in our work.

Hans J. Giessmann
Executive Director
Multipartiality in our work
Berghof’s approach to research aims to engage local partner institutions in participatory action research, by which we seek to ensure the inclusion and participation of actors with different backgrounds, perspectives and views.

In 2017, with support from the German Federal Foreign Office, the Conflict Transformation Research Programme began implementing its project “Opportunities for Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) in the Western Balkans”. Inclusive and multipartial features have been central to this project and have shaped the research and outreach plans, for example through the use of elements of collaborative research design and implementation and the inclusion of interaction and dialogue initiatives involving a wide array of stakeholders in the communities.

**FURTHER PROJECTS**

1. Nonviolent Resistance and Democratic Consolidation
2. Former Female Combatants to Post-War Community Leaders: Building a Regional Peer-Advice Network
3. The Role of International Donors in Supporting Inclusive and Legitimate Political Settlements
4. Salafi-Jihadi Groups – (De)escalation Trajectories and Dialogue Options
5. Enhancing EU Peacebuilding Capacities through Whole-Of-Society Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

Since April 2016, the Track 1.5 Dialogue in Macedonia project, implemented in cooperation with the Südosteuropa Gesellschaft, has established an informal Track 1.5 dialogue platform for representatives of political parties, experts and influential persons to engage constructively on key topics of national relevance. The aim is to increase mutual understanding and to develop opportunities for cooperation and
Programmes

1 Afghanistan: Fostering Meaningful, Effective, and Sufficiently Inclusive Peace Negotiations
2 Supporting De-escalation and Dialogue in Turkey
3 Track 1.5 Dialogue Process in Macedonia
4 Continuing Support to Armenia-Turkey Normalisation through Sustained Dialogue and Confidence-Building
5 Negotiation Support for Resistance and Liberation Movements in Transition
6 Putting the National Dialogue Handbook into Practice: Regional Dissemination, Training and Practical Process Support
7 Training Programme: Supporting Peace Negotiation and Mediation Processes at Track 1 (in partnership with ZIF)
8 Berghof Mediation Roundtable Discussion Series
9 Training Course in National Dialogue and Peace Mediation (in partnership with swisspeace)
10 Supporting the Religion-Mediation Nexus Workshop
11 European External Action Service – Conflict Prevention and Mediation Support
12 Initiative Mediation Support Germany (IMSD)

FURTHER PROJECTS

Programme highlights

In November 2017, the Afghanistan project team, in collaboration with the National Dialogue Handbook project team, facilitated a study visit to Indonesia for the Berghof Foundation’s Afghan government partners. During the first part of the visit, in Jakarta, participants met with experts on a number of relevant peace and national dialogue processes from around the world, including the Philippines, Nepal, Tunisia, Colombia and Thailand, and reflected on key learning points for the Afghan context. They also participated in several meetings with high-level representatives of the Indonesian government, including the President and Vice President, in order to learn from their experiences in resolving the Aceh conflict. The group then travelled to Banda Aceh, where they had the opportunity to meet high-level negotiators and representatives of GAM, the former resistance movement, as well as members of civil society, academics and Ulama.
Were there any issues where you needed to be particularly cautious when applying a multipartial approach?

Yes, there were instances where certain views were presented by stakeholders that were considered a priori offensive and objectionable by other stakeholders present in the room, who would in turn reject the very provision of a platform for such views to be voiced. In these instances, it was crucial for skilled facilitation to establish a balance between providing equal space for all views to be voiced while ensuring that no stakeholders felt like they were being singled out or targeted.

Were there any lessons learned with regard to the applicability of multipartial approaches that could be useful in other contexts in the Western Balkans?

The establishment of parallel tracks helped to ground the process and develop trust with stakeholders who had been sceptical of engagement. Flexibility and adaptability to dynamics on the ground through earnest and transparent engagement with actors proved to be an effective strategy towards trust-building as well. Finally, it was crucial that our project was a longer-term engagement as this is the only way to support true change in relationships.

Peace education without active participation is inconceivable. Violence, war and terrorism evoke a massive fear of the future in children and young people. Schools are increasingly becoming a key platform for discussing issues and challenges related to peace and conflict. Against this backdrop, it was a great success that from 2017 onwards, the structure and funding of the Service Centre Peace Education Baden-Württemberg were secured for the coming years. The Service Centre occupies a unique position in promoting peace education in German schools.

With support from the Berghof Foundation and based on a declaration signed by Baden-Württemberg’s Ministry of Education, the Service Centre brings together a diverse range of actors, including 17 peace organisations and the Education and Science Workers’ Union.

The Service Centre supports teachers in preparing lessons and projects, offers training activities and
develops learning media on the topics of peace and war, conflict and violence. During workshops and project days, students learn interactively about conflict dynamics, various strategies for conflict transformation, and possible ways to make a personal contribution to peace. Methods such as biographical learning and peer mediation play an important role here. The Service Centre also promotes the systematic integration of these topics into education plans and networking between stakeholders in the formal and non-formal education sectors.

FURTHER PROJECTS

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<th>Programmes</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Frieden-fragen.de: online portal for children covering issues of war and peace, conflicts and violence</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Conflict-sensitive refugee assistance – workshops and learning media</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Peace Boat: study trip with students on the Master’s Programme in Peace Studies and International Politics at Tübingen University</td>
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Programme highlights

“Schools without Violence!” was the topic of two summer camps with 12 participating schools in Amman in September 2017. More than 70 8th-graders interactively learned the basics and methods of peer mediation.

A group of professionals and volunteers both with and without experience of displacement had jointly contributed as experts in refugee assistance to developing a poster series on conflict-sensitive refugee assistance. The final product was unveiled to the public at Georg Zundel House in July 2017.
The Berghof Foundation’s work in Sudan is based on the recognition that the political root of conflict in this country is the exclusion of voices wishing to find political avenues for expressing their vision, demands and needs to the state. Since 2014, the Berghof Foundation has therefore worked with various actors from all sides, including the Government of Sudan, which has an important role to play in creating a political process in which everyone can participate. This process began with the National Dialogue and may focus on other conceivable political vehicles in the future. Regardless of the formal name of any given process, the Berghof Foundation’s firm belief is that only through engaging all relevant actors in a multipartial way is successful and durable conflict transformation attainable.

Africa

The first South Sudan Young Leaders Forum (SSYLF) Convention was held in Kigali, Rwanda, in November 2017 and was coordinated by the Berghof South Sudan project. This event brought together over 70 South Sudanese influential young leaders from different political backgrounds and countries around the world to identify and establish a shared agenda for youth representation in the peace process.

In October 2017, the Berghof Foundation provided substantial support for the organisation of the consultative meeting on South Sudan with the African Union and IGAD. The more than 130 participants included representatives from the regional governments and civil society, academics and other key figures. The conference kick-started a high-level dialogue process that aims to address the region’s security and economic challenges. The success of the conference has encouraged the African Union to apply this approach in other regions of Africa as well.

Programme highlights

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FURTHER PROJECTS

1. South Sudan: Finding a Sustainable Solution to the Conflict
2. Horn of Africa Dialogue
3. Sudan: Supporting National Dialogue and Reconciliation
4. Strengthening Federalism through Conflict Transformation: Community (Re)conciliation and Mediation Support in the Somali State of Hirshabelle
Programmes

For a number of years, the Berghof Foundation has engaged with young ethnic Megrelians, an ethnic Georgian minority living in Abkhazia. Many Abkhazians regard Megrelians as Georgian “traitors”. However, they have been living in Abkhazia for centuries. They are therefore both a “separating element” and also potentially a “connecting” actor between the two communities.

With the project “Georgian-Megrel-Abkhaz Initiatives on History”, we support efforts to enlarge the inclusivity and public visibility of the Georgian community in Abkhazia in order to overcome existing enmities and enemy images within society. As part of our project, we form ethnically mixed teams and organise workshops, where the team members get the chance to meet each other and work on the topic of history but also share and reflect on their diverse perspectives on their common past. In our work, we try to make room for the different views and narratives and give all participants equal space, which helps them better understand the need for both diversity and inclusivity. Resulting from these encounters, existing differences are no longer seen as negative but are perceived as an opportunity for cooperation within Abkhazia but also between Abkhazia and Georgia. Our mixed teams carry this message into the wider public, including the media.

In 2017, 40 Georgian-Megrel-Abkhaz participants built 12 mixed teams, which then implemented their initiatives in seven regions of Abkhazia and reached a total of 285 beneficiaries.

Caucasus

Was it easy to convince all relevant actors to engage in this multipartial process?

Decades of conflict in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile have led to a deep-rooted mistrust between the warring parties and political forces that have more than once impeded a durable peace and political transformation. My experience from the dynamic Sudanese context is that for stakeholders to see a multipartial approach as a viable option, it is imperative to build trust in the process and the mediators’ facilitation role. This can be achieved through frequent and consistent engagement with all parties, which is aimed at jointly identifying opportunities for dialogue and overcoming obstacles to mutually beneficial solutions. I believe that our long-term engagement with the armed and political opposition, as well as with the government and civil society actors in Sudan, has allowed Berghof to be perceived by all parties as a neutral and trusted interlocutor and concomitantly for the parties to recognise the benefit of a multipartial approach.

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Programme highlights

In 2017, a new chapter in the history of the Biographical Salon in Sukhum(i) was opened when two guests from Georgia were welcomed and shared their experiences with Abkhazians. Professor Natalia Lazba from Batumi State University was a guest at our Evening Salon. She has an ethnic Abkhaz background (Makhadzhirstvo) and lives in the Autonomous Republic of Adjara, Georgia. We also welcomed Mrs. Rusiko Marshania from Tbilisi to the Biographical Salon. She was forced to leave Abkhazia together with her Georgian husband and their children. The event was recorded for the Abkhaz television channel Abaza TV and attracted a great deal of public interest.

What was the biggest challenge that had to be overcome when trying to bring together ethnically mixed teams for joint workshops in Abkhazia?

The challenge is not to have a joint workshop but to create a joint team that is capable of acting together and ultimately publicly on all sides of the conflict divide. Basically, three elements are needed to achieve this. The team members should
1) share the same vision
2) be skilful enough to implement the measures and
3) have enough social acceptance and status in their wider societies to operate jointly in public. The third element is often the most difficult to achieve.

Do you see any other areas in Abkhazian public life where a multipartial approach could be particularly fruitful?

Multipartiality is closely connected to inclusivity or rather the “process of transcending exclusions”. In protracted conflicts, exclusions have a reason and a social and political function. It is therefore useful if increasing inclusivity is scrutinised through forms of public and social acceptance. It is useful to have areas and topics that many people can relate to and where this increased inclusion can be publicly celebrated.

FURTHER PROJECTS

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<td>Through History Dialogue towards Further Cooperation</td>
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<td>Memory and History as a Basis for Dialogue in Azerbaijan and Karabakh</td>
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Exhibition in Sukhum(i) in the framework of the project on Georgian-Megrel-Abkhaz youth initiatives on history
Multipartiality plays an important role in our work in Latin America. For example, in Colombia’s Norte de Santander department, we supported the establishment of a regional dialogue platform on territorial development and peace, creating conditions to bring all relevant actors to a joint space. In the Catatumbo region of Norte de Santander – known for its complex context where all armed actors, such as former guerrillas FARC, guerrilla groups ELN and EPL, paramilitary groups, organised crime and government forces are present – this endeavour has been particularly challenging.

For a peace agenda, all voices are needed. However, some indigenous and peasant organisations, especially those perceived to represent the political demands of armed groups, had never before agreed to sit down and dialogue among themselves or with other actors. Against this background, the role of a multipartial actor facilitating a multi-stakeholder platform was identified as an effective option. Subsequently, an academic observatory – the Observatorio Socioeconómico y Ambiental de la UFPSO – which had existed before and gained the trust of all actors in the region, was supported by our team to strengthen its capacity as convenor and facilitator of this dialogue.

In order to bring the indigenous organisation Asociación Natubatíbirí and the peasant organisations ASCAMCAT, Cisca and Movimiento Constituyente Popular together with an umbrella organisation of 14 municipalities and other actors, the platform started with an exchange with stakeholders from the Meta and Putumayo departments – where similar exercises had been useful – in order to discuss benefits and risks for all actors. A second step was to jointly analyse the conflict context in the Catatumbo region. Furthermore, some actors – such as the indigenous Barí and the municipalities – were supported in parallel processes to develop the necessary capacities for a multi-stakeholder dialogue. As a result, the platform was able to develop a peace agenda for the Catatumbo region which was, for example, able to devise a joint political process for the watershed management of the River Catatumbo, and was a factor that helped ASCAMCAT and the Barí to maintain relations when peasants had been expelled from indigenous territory.
Programme highlights

Berghof’s specific learning, modelling and regional peace approaches were shared in a number of panel discussions and other events during 2017, e.g. at the Frankfurt Symposium on Colombia: Memoria Colectiva, Migración y Postconflicto, at a discussion on Colombia at Stuttgart City Hall, and during a guest lecture on the Colombian peace process at Marburg University.

FURTHER PROJECTS

3. Workshop Conflict Sensitivity for Danish Refugee Council (Dec 2017) in cooperation with the MENA Programme

Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

Now in its fourth year, the conflict in Yemen has gained complexity on different levels. The political landscape is marked by increased fragmentation; new actors and coalitions have emerged and old alliances have crumbled. We therefore aimed to give each party a voice in the various dialogue formats we maintain. In Sana’a, we have continued to support multiparty dialogue meetings that remained a safe space for constructive political discussions even in difficult times. These meetings were complemented by consultations outside Yemen, also involving parties who were unable to take part in the discussions in Sana’a. These formats were organised in conjunction with the Office of the UN Special Envoy and brought together high-level representatives from all parties to discuss options and ideas for a possible return to negotiations or interim measures to mitigate the impact of the war in the meantime. At the local level, we continued to support a multi-stakeholder dialogue forum in Taiz, which included actors from across the frontlines, to discuss initiatives for building trust among the conflict parties and for de-escalation. This inclusive and balanced approach proved to be essential for keeping dialogue channels open amidst extreme polarisation and for identifying areas of potential consensus that can lead to sustainable peace.
Programmes

Programme highlights

1. Dialogue Process on Interim Stabilisation Measures in Syria (as of June 2017)
2. Supporting a Peaceful Solution, Political Dialogue and Transition in Yemen 2017–18
3. Improving Diaspora Emergency Response Capacity and Coordination with the Conventional Humanitarian System – Diaspora Emergency Action and Coordination (DEMAC) Phase II (as of May 2017)
4. Strengthening Inclusive Local Governance and Peacebuilding in Yemen (as of May 2017)
5. Supporting the Establishment of Safety Nets against Polarisation of Sunni-Shia Relations in Lebanon (as of August 2017)
6. Strengthening the Capacities of Sunni Institutions to Enhance Stability and Religious Tolerance (until mid-September 2017)
7. Lebanon: Strengthening the Strategy Development of Sunni Institutions to Enhance Stability and Religious Tolerance (until end of May 2017)
8. Deepening Intra-Sunni Dialogue in Lebanon and Supporting Dar Al-Fatwa in Advancing its Strategies to Address Root Causes of Radicalisation (as of June 2017)
9. Strengthening the Culture of Tolerance: Counteract Extremist Ideas among Students in Jordan (until August 2017)

How did actors at the local level respond to the multipartial approach of the dialogue forum? How did you build up trust among the conflict parties?

Getting all actors on board with a multipartial approach requires a thorough stakeholder analysis and excellent context-specific knowledge. In Yemen, one of the biggest challenges is to keep the same distance to all parties, to be perceived as impartial at all times in a highly dynamic environment and at the same time to gain all the parties’ trust. With a long track record and an outstanding partnership inside Yemen, we have managed to walk this tightrope and gradually consolidate our position as an impartial, trusted actor.

This is why we were able to bring the different parties together in our dialogue platforms and to set some ground rules to make them safe and useful for everyone.

How do you manage to exchange/link the outcomes of different dialogue forums in and outside Yemen with each other?

Since many of the parties the participants are affiliated to can neither communicate nor physically meet in the current war situation, they greatly appreciate the opportunity to speak freely, away from rigid negotiating positions, and know that their discussions and positions will reach the other parties as well as the UN Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen.

In order to ensure this complementarity and mutual exchange between the participants in all dialogues, we invited at least one representative of the dialogue group inside Yemen to present their discussion outcomes in the dialogue meetings outside Yemen. We also developed a vast multipartial network of previous and regular dialogue participants, in which we circulate reports of the dialogues under Chatham House rules.

Furthermore, we have launched a new project to support inclusive local governance and local peacebuilding initiatives in Yemen in cooperation with GIZ.

In April, our partner Dar Al-Fatwa hosted a conference on the role of religious institutions in supporting dialogue and peace processes in Beirut involving the Muftis of Jordan and Egypt and Al-Azhar representatives.

Since June 2017, we have been working with an independent Finnish expert group to support Syrian-led discussions on interim stabilisation.

In October, the German Permanent Mission to the UN hosted a briefing by MENA Programme Director Oliver Wils on our work in Yemen. The New York briefing was attended by representatives of the UN Security Council and like-minded member states.
Consultancies and Events in 2017

In 2017, we provided high-level policy research consultancy services to a number of international, governmental and non-governmental agencies. These services included:

- a study on international support options for inclusive political settlements in fragile and conflict-affected societies (commissioned by the OECD and disseminated within the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF));

- a report on national capacities for conflict prevention (commissioned by the World Bank for the flagship report “Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict” to the UN Secretary-General);

- a report on community control mechanisms to limit human rights violations by armed militias in Afghanistan (commissioned by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)) for a publication on ‘norms of restraint’ of non-state armed groups;

- a report on funding mechanisms to incentivise non-state armed groups to abide by ceasefire agreements (commissioned by the Norwegian Centre for Conflict Resolution (NOREF));

- and a report on the nexus between nonviolent resistance and peacebuilding strategies (commissioned by the International Center on Nonviolent Conflict (ICNC) and launched at the US Institute of Peace).

The Berghof Foundation and Allameh Tabataba’i University in Tehran signed a Memorandum of Understanding in April. This is the first agreement on peace education cooperation with an Iranian university. It will enable further cooperation, including expert meetings, courses and training events for university staff and students.

As part of the National Dialogue Handbook project, the project team has implemented several dissemination activities in response to the increasing requests from national and international actors who are involved or interested in the theory and practice of National Dialogues. Following the launch of the Handbook in Germany, a high-level dissemination event was held in New York. The German and Swiss Missions to the United Nations, together with the Berghof Foundation and swisspeace, invited participants to the roundtable discussion “International Engagement and National Ownership: Lessons learned from Yemen for emerging National Dialogue Processes”, which took place on 13 April in New York. It was hosted by the Permanent Mission of Germany to the UN. The roundtable brought together representatives from the United Nations and its member states, international experts and practitioners, and local stakeholders. By focusing on Yemen, the aim was to reflect on the nexus of international engagement and national ownership in National Dialogues and to define lessons learned for international support of National Dialogues.

In collaboration with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the German Federal Foreign Office and swisspeace, Luxshi Vimalarajah, Director of the Dialogue, Mediation and Support Structures Programme at the Berghof Foundation, gave a presentation on the National Dialogue Handbook at the UN Geneva Peace Week and took part in the panel: “National Dialogues as platforms for peaceful conflict transformation – a suitable approach for Syria?”
Additional network-based dissemination was undertaken, with support from the Swiss FDFA, to provide a group of Track 2 Syrian civil society leaders in Lebanon with copies of the Arabic National Dialogue Handbook and a group of Chadian scholars in N’Djamena with French hard copies.

The Berghof Foundation has also accompanied the Basque peace process, which led to the disarmament of the clandestine organisation ETA in April 2017 and its formal dissolution in May 2018. Berghof provided thematic support to the Basque Permanent Social Forum, which plays an instrumental role in mobilising inclusive societal participation in the search for a peaceful solution to the Basque conflict.

In May 2017, promising negotiations were hosted jointly by the German Federal Foreign Office, the Berghof Foundation and the US State Department in Berlin between representatives of the Sudanese government and representatives of the Darfur opposition movements Justice for Equality (JEM) and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM-MM), bringing the signing of a pre-negotiation agreement closer. However, a new military offensive in Darfur, driven by dynamics in Libya, meant that a further round of informal talks was suspended until August. In order to reinvigorate the Darfur track, the parties will reconvene next year.

In late November, the Berghof Foundation, in collaboration with the German Federal Foreign Office, conducted a workshop on the religion-mediation nexus. 18 faith actors from 14 countries and regions around the world, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nigeria, Northern Ireland, Iran, Iraq and Syria, gathered in Brandenburg, Germany, for the two and a half day workshop. Luxshi Vimalarajah, Director of the Dialogue, Mediation and Peace Support Structures Programme, facilitated the workshop together with Norbert Ropers, Senior Advisor at the Berghof Foundation. It proved to be an enriching experience, with participants jointly exploring pathways for faith actors to play a more active role in mediation in their conflict contexts. It also provided the space for a peer-to-peer dialogue on faith actors’ approaches to mediation, comparative cases and lessons learned, and on ways to enhance mediation skills. At the end of the workshop, a roadmap was created to strategise follow-up activities such as intensive training and additional workshops in local and regional contexts.
Facts and Figures
Financial Report

Operating Revenues

Total: €8,830

- Project income: €7,558 (86%)
- Core funding Berghof Foundation Trust: €1,200 (13%)
- Other revenues: €72 (1%)
Auditors’ Report

We have issued an unqualified audit opinion for the financial statement as of 31 December 2017 (balance sheet, income statement and notes) of the Berghof Foundation Operations GmbH, Berlin, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Germany. The figures of the annual report 2017 have been derived from these financial statements and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position as of 31 December 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year.

Ebner Stolz GmbH & Co. KG
Wirtschaftsprüfer Steuerberater
Zweigniederlassung Berlin

Berlin, 21 March 2018

Karina Frille
Wirtschaftsprüferin, Steuerberaterin
(German public auditor, tax accountant)

Matthias Könke
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German public auditor)
# Financial Report

## Balance

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<th>Assets</th>
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<td>514</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables and prepaid expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>147</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank and cash in hand</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td>994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,910</td>
<td>1,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,142</td>
<td>1,802</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Net assets and liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net assets</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic capital</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other equity capital</td>
<td></td>
<td>322</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>347</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank indebtedness</td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td></td>
<td>538</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>459</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project advances from funders</td>
<td></td>
<td>424</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>326</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,795</td>
<td>1,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets and liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,142</td>
<td>1,802</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Income Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional funding</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project income</td>
<td>7,558</td>
<td>5,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income grantmaking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating revenues</strong></td>
<td>8,830</td>
<td>7,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and social insurance costs</td>
<td>3,516</td>
<td>2,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses grantmaking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td>2,427</td>
<td>2,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel, representation and seminars</td>
<td>1,605</td>
<td>1,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other project costs</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office costs</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating expenses</strong></td>
<td>8,785</td>
<td>7,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating surplus</strong></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net loss</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus before corporate tax</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate tax</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net surplus / loss for the financial year</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organisation and Team
(as of 31 December 2017)

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Stina Lundström, Project Manager

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Selin Aksoy, Project Officer
Sinan Cinar, Student Assistant
Rebecca Davis, Project Officer
Damjan Denkovski, Project Officer
Mir Mubashir, Project Manager

Stefan Witthuhn
Project Controller, Peace Education and Global Learning

How did you end up at Berghof?
After finishing university two and a half years ago, I was looking for a position in an international environment where I could work in non-profit projects and also make use of my working experience in business administration. I found the job opening through a mailing list and joined the Peace Education team in Tübingen a few weeks later.

What is the most challenging aspect of your work? And what is the most rewarding?
In our projects we mostly work with taxpayers’ money with strict rules. So when we plan a new project, all possible requirements must be considered. I act as a link between project teams with project partners worldwide on the one hand and donors on the other hand. Finding a solution that helps to reach project goals by consensus with all parties involved is most rewarding.
Africa
Theodore Murphy, Programme Director
Michael J. Arensen, Senior Project Manager
Nina Bernarding, Project Manager
Leona Hollasch, Project Officer
Karla Sanel, Project Officer

Caucasus
Dr. Oliver Wolleh, Programme Director
Izzat Khusbakov, Project Officer
Dr. Andrea Zemskov-Zuege, Project Manager

Latin America
Barbara Unger, Programme Director

Middle East and North Africa
Dr. Oliver Wils, Programme Director
Sonja Neuweiler, Co-Director MENA Programme
Basma Abdelaziz, Programme Officer
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Lara Azzam, Project Manager, Lebanon
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Feras Kheirallah, Senior Project Manager, Lebanon
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Priscilla Megalaa, Project Officer
Mohammed Moneim, Project Officer, Lebanon
Hala Nasreddine, Project Officer, Lebanon
Nora Rathje, Project Manager
Radwa Salah, Project Manager, Lebanon

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Uta Bieber, Project Controller
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Jenny Stock, Project Controller
Emilija Taseva, Project Controller
Malte Tepe, Project Controller
Anja Wendlinger, Accountant
Stefan Witthuhn, Project Controller

Publications and Core Services
Beatrix Austin, Senior Coordinator
Berghof Handbook
Astrid Fischer, Project Manager
Website, Publications
Phillip Holz, Student Assistant
Claus-Dieter Wild, Senior Administrator
Library, IT, Organisation

Facility Management
Claudia Ebert, Facility Management Tübingen
Christina Wrobel, Gardener Berlin

What are you currently working on?
I am working in the accounts department and my major focus is on reviewing travel expense reports, including the booking in our financial programme and payment afterwards. Also, the booking of payments of our visa cards belongs to my main tasks.

In your opinion: What makes Berghof special?
Peace. That I can be part of an organisation that advocates for peace in the world and whose employees “live” peace in their daily lives. The respectful and careful interaction with each other makes my work so much more engaging. Even if we are stressed sometimes and have a lot to do and it seems there is no time for one other, brief eye contact and a smile – if only for a second – is always around. My colleagues appreciate my work and I get the opportunity to increase my knowledge with seminars etc.

Anja Wendlinger
Accountant
Interns

Thadeus Fürstenau (Mediation and Dialogue Support)
Hanna Hell (Conflict Transformation Research)
Julieth Marcela Hake (Latin America)
Lea Korosy-Julius (Peace Education and Global Learning)
Mundher Mubarak (Middle East and North Africa)
Timothy Schwier (Conflict Transformation Research)

Associates

José Miguel Abad (Colombia)
Mohammed Abu Zaid (Lebanon)
Musa Al Munaizel (Jordan)
Andrés Aunta (Colombia)
Lorena Fernández (Colombia)
Dr. Radwan El-Sayed (Lebanon)
Ali Saif Hassan (Yemen)
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Sidi Yattara (based in Mali, South Sudan project)
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Ilkka Uusitalo (Finland)
Jaakko Oksanen (Finland)
Rusiko Marschania (Georgia)
Eleni Natenadze (Georgia)
Sevinj Samadzade (Azerbaijan)
Bakhtiyar Aslanov (Azerbaijan)
Publications

Berghof Publications


External Publications


Networks

Partners
African Foundation for Development (AFFORD), United Kingdom
African Union High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan
African Union Peace and Security Department
Agency for Social, Economic and Cultural Development, Tskhinval(i)
Al-Balqa’ Applied University, Jordan
Allameh Tabataba’i University, Tehran
Association for Development Cooperation (AGEH), Germany
Atlantic Initiative, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Berlin Center for Integrative Mediation (CSSP), Germany
Bread for the World – Protestant Development Service, Germany
Center for Conflict Studies and Cultural Diversity, Prince of Songkla University (PSU), Thailand
Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF), Germany
Center for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPCS), Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Center for Peace Mediation at Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany
Center for Public Policy and Democracy Studies (PODEM), Turkey
Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular (CINEP), Colombia
City of Tübingen, Germany
Clingendael Institute of International Relations - Conflict Research Unit, Netherlands
Como Consult GmbH, Germany
Conciliation Resources, United Kingdom
Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Denmark
Dar al-Fatwa, Lebanon
Deep South Watch, Thailand
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Germany
Escola de Cultura de Pau, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (ECP), Spain
ESSEC IRENÉ (Institute for Research and Education on Negotiation), France
European External Action Service (EEAS), Belgium
European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO), Belgium
Finn Church Aid, Finland
Freie Universität Berlin, Germany
German Federal Foreign Office
Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), Netherlands
Hiiraan University, Beledweyne, Somalia
Government of Hirshabelle, Federal Member State of Somalia
Hrant Dink Foundation (HDF), Turkey
Inmedio, Germany
Institute for Democracy and Mediation (IDM), Albania
Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH), Germany
Institute of Peace Studies, Prince of Songkla University (PSU), Thailand
Institute of Political Science, University of Tübingen, Germany
Institute of World Policy (IWP), Ukraine
International Center on Conflict and Negotiation, Georgia
International Center on Nonviolent Conflict, USA
Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia
Jobkey University, Jowhar, Somalia
Jordanian Society for Democratic Empowerment, Jordan
King Prajadhipok’s Institute, The Office of Peace and Governance, Bangkok, Thailand
Kosovo Centre for Security Studies, Kosovo
Landeszentrale für politische Bildung Baden-Württemberg, Germany
London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), United Kingdom
MediatEur, Belgium
Ministry of Education, Jordan
Mothers of Abkhazia for Peace and Social Justice
Open Horizons Co. Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC)
Peace Boat
Peace Counts Network, Germany
Peace Development Center, Georgia
Peace Information Center, Thammasat University, Thailand
Peace Studies Institute, Prince of Songkla University (PSU), Thailand
People’s College, Thailand
Political Development Forum (PDF), Yemen
ProPaz GIZ, Colombia
Regional Development Support Society, Georgia
Relief International
South Sudanese Women’s Coalition
South Sudan Young Leaders Forum (SSYLF)
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP)/German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Germany
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Sweden
Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft, Germany
Swisspeace, Switzerland
Tehran Peace Museum, Iran
Theodor Schneller Educational Training Centre, Jordan
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
University of Duisburg-Essen
University of Jordan (UJ), Jordan
University of Law and Political Sciences of Bamako (USJ/PB), Mali
University of Petra, Jordan
University of Utrecht, Netherlands
Facts and Figures

Memberships
European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO)
The European Peacebuilding Liaison Office is a European association of non-governmental organisations engaged in peacebuilding, crisis prevention and conflict resolution. As a platform for collaboration within a community of like-minded partners, it also lobbies for a more prominent role for peaceful tools and strategies in the policies of the European Union.

German Platform for Peaceful Conflict Management
The platform is a German network of associates which promotes peaceful conflict management. It is designed as an open network.

Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) / Working Group on Education and Fragility
INEE is a network of practitioners from international NGOs and UN and government agencies who work to promote education opportunities in crisis or conflict areas. It supports its members inter alia through information sharing and management, advocacy work and providing tools for practice and policy.

Mediation Support Initiative Germany (IMSD)
The Mediation Support Initiative Germany consists of a consortium of five non-governmental organisations that aim to further the knowledge and application of mediation and mediation support in public discourse and Germany’s (foreign) policy and to integrate mediation as one efficient and sustainable instrument of civilian crisis prevention.

Mediation Support Network (MSN)
The Mediation Support Network’s mission is to promote and improve mediation practice, processes and standards to address political tensions and armed conflict.

The Network for Religious and Traditional Peacemakers
The Network for Religious and Traditional Peacemakers brings together actors to provide global support for grassroots to international peace and peacebuilding efforts. The aim of the Network is to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of peace-focused efforts by collaboratively supporting and strengthening the positive role of religious and traditional actors in peace and peacebuilding processes.

Funders
Baden-Württemberg Stiftung, Germany
Berghof Foundation Trust
Bread for the World – Protestant Development Service, Germany
Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), Germany
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Germany
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Amman, Jordan
European Commission (HORIZON 2020 – EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation)
European Commission (IcSP)
European Union Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)
Federal Agency for Civic Education, Germany
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), Switzerland
Federal Foreign Office, Germany
Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media, Initiative „Ein Netz für Kinder“, Germany
Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (“Live Democracy!” Programme), Germany
Finn Church Aid, Finland
Foreign and Commonwealth Office, United Kingdom
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Germany
German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF), Germany
City of Hamburg via the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy (IFSH), Germany
Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, zivik Funding Programme, Germany
International Committee of the Red Cross
Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports Baden-Württemberg, Germany
Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre (NOREF), Norway
Robert Bosch Stiftung, Germany
Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan
World Bank, USA
Facts and Figures

Friends of Berghof Peace Education

The main task of the Friends of Berghof Peace Education in Tübingen is to support the Berghof Foundation’s Peace Education and Global Learning Programme in the implementation of ideas and initiatives such as the Berghof Summer School for International Peacebuilders and the publication of learning materials on peace education for schools. Peace education within the Berghof Foundation focuses on the development and implementation of violence prevention and peace education projects in conflict areas and the organisation of events and encounters on the topic.

Donation account
Kreissparkasse Tübingen
Account number 2245485
Sort code 64150020
IBAN: DE87 6415 0020 0002 2454 85
BIC: SOLADES1TUB