



**IKV PAX  
CHRISTI**



***ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR 2012***

[www.ikvpaxchristi.nl](http://www.ikvpaxchristi.nl)

## About this publication

Cover photo:

The arms of a Toposa warrior from South Sudan

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Layout and printing: Van der Weij BV, Hilversum

An IKV Pax Christi publication, May 2013



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There are two parts to our 2012 annual reporting. In this part, the annual management report for 2012, we render task-specific account for our peace work. The 2012 financial statements render account for our finances. You can download the 2012 financial statements from [www.ikvpaxchristi.nl](http://www.ikvpaxchristi.nl). For environmental considerations and reasons of cost control, digital carrier is the primary means of access to the management report and annual accounts. Printed copies can, however, be obtained free of charge by writing to [info@ikvpaxchristi.nl](mailto:info@ikvpaxchristi.nl) or calling +31 (0)30 - 233 33 46.



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# I. Preface

This management report renders task-specific account for our peace work. It is part of our public accountability, which also includes the 2012 financial statements. This management report is, to some extent, an acknowledgement of the efforts of all those who supported us in 2012 and with whom we have been privileged to work. Without our partners in fragile countries, conflict areas and repressive states, our work would have been impossible to achieve. Our volunteers, among whom are minister and state secretary for peace Jörgen Raymann and Merlijn Twaalfhoven and, of course, our local peace ambassadors and all our staff members contribute to peace work with heart and soul. Our donors, large and small, provide indispensable financial support. We are singularly grateful for this.

Our peace work focuses primarily on peace and security for civilians. Their safety is at issue in theatres of war. Our thoughts turn inevitably to Syria, a repressive state where every day the government bombs civilians while they wait in lines for bread or medical care. We also work for civilians living in states so fragile that there is no government to protect them from violence. A security policy that puts civilian interests first can only benefit civilians' security. That explains why we work to eliminate controversial arms like nuclear weapon, cluster munitions and ammunition containing depleted uranium and work to foster the demobilisation and disarmament of combatants at the end of an armed conflict.

Peace work requires patience and persistent perseverance. Real results are seldom quickly visible or tangible. To offer but one example, more than a decade ago, IKV Pax Christi joined other organisations to campaign for an arms trade treaty with sufficient muscle to help clamp down on unbridled legal and illegal trade in arms. Only in April of 2013, after a decade of hard work, did a, overwhelming majority of the United Nations adopt an arms trade treaty. This was an important step and certainly helps to reign in the forceful growth in the number of arms circulating in the world.

Yet, while there is success, new menaces can also arise. Ituri in DR Congo is one example. While a network of more than three hundred local committees have managed to reduce intimidation, extortion and physical abuse by members of the army and police, the struggle for scarce natural resources and mineral ores repeatedly and increasingly endangers local communities. Sometimes there are even severe setbacks. The Arab Spring that started so hopefully with non-violent protest against oppressive regimes has, certainly in Syria, culminated in a bloody Arab Winter.

This management report offers a picture of all the efforts for peace made in 2012. This was the second year in which we organised our work in four interconnected peace programmes. Two regional programmes focus on supporting civilians and communities in fragile and repressive states. The programme in fragile states targets mainly local ventures intended to protect security and human rights. In addition to human rights, the programme in repressive states works to increase democratic space. Our third programme organises national and international campaigns that focus attention on security and disarmament. Our fourth programme strengthens international networks of civil society organisations that lobby international and regional intergovernmental organisations on conflict prevention and conflict resolution.

The Freedom from Fear Alliance carries out these four programmes. The alliance is made up of Amnesty International, Free Press Unlimited, Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) and IKV Pax Christi. These organisations are recognised experts in their fields.

In the Netherlands, we call for foreign and defence policies that focus on protecting civilians in fragile and repressive states, on disarmament and on stimulating human rights. We also organise and mobilise Dutch citizens, young and old. We offer a platform on which others can organise their own activities, yet can also take part in political campaigns and so contribute to change and to a peaceful and just society in the Netherlands and elsewhere in the world.

Peace work is made or broken by a sense of solidarity with people who suffer from the threat of violence and the scourge of war. It requires people to learn a truth about which we are not always aware, often because we do not want to be aware of it. We always have a choice. It is true that not all options are open to people who live amid war and terror, but even under those circumstances, people can salvage human dignity. People who live in a war zone make this choice repeatedly and in doing so invoke our sense of solidarity. If they opt for peace, why should we not do the same?

Peace calls for our readiness to keep the other's wellbeing in mind and our political will to work towards the common good. This means building the quality of inter-human relations as well as building just institutions. This peacebuilding task rests upon all of us. We cannot afford to be unconcerned. We are called to stand openly in the world, to allow ourselves to be touched, to show compassion and to act with courage. Only then can we think of ourselves as peacemakers.

Jan Gruiters,  
General Director



General Director Jan Gruiters at the 'Ambassadeursdag' (a day for our local Ambassador's of Peace)

## 2. Mission

IKV Pax Christi's mission reflects our reason for existence: IKV Pax Christi works in conflict areas to protect human security, to prevent or end armed violence and to build peace with justice. In doing so, IKV Pax Christi works with concerned citizens and partner organisations in the countries where we operate.

IKV Pax Christi relies heavily on its core values:

- Human dignity is the cornerstone of justice and peace. Each person has the right to a humane life; the 'enemy' and the 'perpetrator' also have this right.
- Solidarity with those working for peace and with victims of wartime violence is essential. IKV Pax Christi is deeply attached to its reciprocal relations with these people.

These core values are our ultimate quality standard; they are the criteria we use to render account to our stakeholders, i.e. to our supporters, our partner organisations, or donors and our staff members.

IKV Pax Christi approaches this from a human security perspective. This approach aims to protect people and their communities against violence and repression, to increase their ability to resist threats and to stand up for their right to a humane life.

When compared to national or state security, human security shows several distinctive characteristics:

### *Human Security*

- tends to start from individual citizens and the communities in which they live, rather than from states;
- approaches the security of individual citizens as an integral element of international peace and security;
- recognises that the security of civilians is the norm, that the security of states must be based on it and that the security of the state is essential but not sufficient to guarantee human security;
- recognises that the state can be a source of insecurity;
- focuses on military and non-military threats to individuals;
- considers security a continuum extending from conflict prevention over conflict de-escalation and conflict transformation to reconciliation and peacebuilding.

Opting for the human perspective requires that we give priority to the dangers that pose the greatest threat to human security; it also places demands on the resources allotted to protect security. These resources may not themselves pose a threat to *human security*. In other words, the choice for the human perspective has inevitable consequences for defining political priorities and choosing remedies.

*Human security* is thus not only an expression of our value orientation; it is also a normative lens for viewing reality that is decisive for our analysis and strategy formation. In practice, this must be mirrored in the context analyses that we make for our peace programmes, in the priorities our organisation sets when dealing with our partners abroad, and in organising and mobilising our supporters and all of Dutch society.

## 3. Vision and Long-term Strategy

We set forth our view in our 2011-2015 strategic long-range plan as follows:

- We work on human security, have a recognisable profile and our work has political repercussions in fragile contexts, in repressive contexts and in an international setting.
- We have joined international networks that impact on the policy of intergovernmental and supranational organisations and on Dutch politics.
- With our alliance and strategic partners, we play a leading role in public and political discussions on fragile and repressive contexts and on security and disarmament and we are able to prove a benefit.
- Our political impact is such that we really make a difference for the human security of groups and individual people living in fragile and repressive contexts.
- We have joined knowledge consortia that also include authoritative research institutions and universities.
- We have organised and mobilised a critical group of world citizens. Our supporters and target groups participate in political campaigns. The movement has taken on a new shape.

- We have competent staff members who excel in three core skills: they show concern for people in conflict situations, they have up-to-date knowledge and experience at their fingertips and they can operate strategically in contexts marked by dilemmas, chaos and complexity.
- We are a financially healthy organisation with a diversified source of income that guarantees our continuity and independence.

This vision has been uppermost for organisational policy in 2012 and for IKV Pax Christi's peace programmes.

International political developments greatly influence our strategy and the implementation of our programmes. Our effectiveness is highly dependent on our ability to adjust continually to changing circumstances and developments. Before we turn to the details of our work in 2012 and the results we achieved, we would like to outline briefly the developments at home and around the world that have had a significant influence on our work.

Programmes	Subprogrammes
1. Human Security and Human Rights in Fragile States	Bosnië (Srebrenica) Colombia Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Kosovo Uganda Palestinian Territories Sudan Southern Sudan
2. Human Security and Human Rights in Repressive States	Armenia Azerbaijan Georgia Iraq Lebanon Syria
3. Security & Disarmament	Nuclear Disarmament Human Security Inhumane Weapons Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) / security sector reform (SSR)
4. Networks for conflict	Regional Action & Network Strengthening: Action Learning Policy & Advocacy Public Outreach

## 4. Developments at Home and around the World

### The Unstable Crescent

The sobering shift in the Arab Spring was one of the most significant developments in 2012. This was particularly true in the aftermath of the war in Libya and the war in Syria which grew in intensity with no prospect of political solution or military victory, either by the Assad government or the rebels. The transitions from authoritarian state to democracy in Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco show disquieting signs of stagnation. Moreover, political stability in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq is extremely volatile.

Broadly speaking, the Arab world's transition lacked constructive international involvement. While in the past the choice for stability led to support for de facto dictators, detachment now marks the international community. Continual disunity in the Security Council prevented the United Nations from making an effective contribution to protecting Syrian civilians from a constant stream of crimes against humanity and violations of the international law of war.

We hope that this international political powerlessness can make way for constructive involvement in these countries' transitions to legitimate governments. However unsure the outcome, this is the only path that can lead to new stability based on democracy and an inclusive society.

The armed conflict in Mali, one of the world's poorest countries, is illustrative of modern civil wars in that the causes often consist of a highly explosive compound of political grievances and economic greed. The Touaregs' political grievances are rooted in the economic neglect of northern Mali. They are putting to use the weapons they captured on their return from Libya. Since 2011, revolt has flared and Mali's army has proven unable to cope with the rebels. A first coup d'état against the president took place in 2012. Islamic groups used this power vacuum to mobilise support, while criminal gangs used it to legitimise their greed. Their conquests are expanding southward. In January 2013, the French army intervened; the Security Council quickly offered its support. But stability and safety for civilians in Mali is still a long way off.

Instability is not restricted to Mali. It permeates the sparsely populated desert extending from Libya, via Algeria to Mali and Niger, where national borders exist only on paper. An economic dimension is characteristic of the conflicts in this fragile "crescent of instability", which stretches from Mauritania on

the Atlantic coast to Somalia on the Indian Ocean. Globalisation enables non-state actors to use legal and illegal trade to finance their internecine struggle for power and resources. Desertification's negative impact on fertile agricultural land and fresh water contributes to often chronic political instability.

Given this background, the growing scarcity of strategic resources and minerals – oil, gold and other ores – is a matter of concern. In Africa we see a growing scarcity of agricultural land. Cooperation between foreign investors and local rulers in exploring for and developing natural resources, including land, is a source of conflict and human rights violations in countries where IKV Pax Christi and its partners operate. Add to this that Western involvement in fragile states is increasingly dominated by their interest in resources. Countries tend to safeguard access to strategic resources, if needs be at the expense of the rights of civilians in fragile states to a safe and humane life.

National political and economic interests seem to be exerting ever greater influence on relations in today's multipolar world. The resulting double standards led populations to mistrust the West's motives and intentions. The fragmentation and competition that this produces threaten to undermine the multilateral institutions' decisiveness and credibility. The UN's inability to deal with Syria and the EU's disunity on Rwanda's involvement the DR Congo's war are just two painful illustrations of this.

A lack of consensus as well as mixed feelings on interventions in Afghanistan, Iraq and Libya and the poor results of costly UN missions (MONUSCO, UNMISS) led the international community to adopt an increasingly cautious approach, even in cases where the international community should take responsibility for protecting civilians. Unfortunately, the Netherlands has also adopted this cautious approach. Even though it is Mali's largest donor, it made a shamefully slow and minor contribution to the French-led intervention and to the European training mission (EUTM-Mali).

Regional intergovernmental organisations can play a prominent role in preventing, mediating during, and stabilising armed conflicts. Regional intergovernmental organisations have the potential to play a major role, even though their capacity is often constrained and their political legitimacy is heavily dependent on that of political leaders in their members' home countries. In 2012, IKV Pax Christi bolstered



its lobbying efforts with regional and intergovernmental organisations.

### Growing Repression

In our 2011 annual report we drew attention to the growing compression of civilians' and civil society organisations' (CSOs') political room to manoeuvre. This repression is often a response to civil groups that oppose corruption and self-enrichment and that call for political reform. It manifests in repressive governments' heightened regulation of unhindered access to internet. Access to technology is becoming ever more important in the struggle for human rights. In some countries, constraints on CSOs' freedom have taken on the form of criminalisation, intimidation and violence. This also affects our programmes and our and our partners' ability to achieve our goals.

### Disarmament

The momentum for disarmament has grown in some areas. Overall, the link between human security and disarmament has become firm; the idea that civilians should be protected has become part of international policy. The United Nations and individual states have broadly accepted the role of societal organisations in stimulating international discussion and finalising international treaties on arms, arms production and trade, and explosives (cluster munitions, land mines, weapons and ammunition with or without depleted uranium). Around the world, IKV Pax Christi is considered an important player in this field. From the very start IKV Pax Christi was part of the years-long campaign for a treaty that would clamp down on unbridled arms trade to areas in conflict and to repressive states. Finally, in 2012 an opportunity arose for the international community to agree on such a treaty. However, negotiations ended in 2012 without the parties' having been able to reach an agreement. As of this writing (April 2013), we know that there will be an arms trade treaty, thanks to a pioneering resolution by the United Nations.

There is also a growing awareness among financial institutions that their investment activities are subject to ethical rules. Our campaign on disinvestment in cluster munitions contributed to this in 2012. As of 1 January 2013, seven countries have legislation against investing in cluster munitions and another 21 countries are considering adopting such legislation.



The Control Arms Coalition congratulates the world with a historical Arms Trade Treaty. IKV Pax Christi is a member of the board

## 5. Peace Programmes

### 1. Human Security and Human Rights in Fragile States

IKV Pax Christi is dedicated to improving human security and ensuring respect for human rights. Fragile states are countries with serious political and social discord where an incompetent government is unable to maintain the rule of law. They are often marked by armed violence, lawlessness and threats to civilians' safety.

#### *Political Instability and Exploitation*

When the government of a fragile state fails, it loses its monopoly on violence and is no longer able or willing to maintain the rule of law or provide basic necessities in all or part of the country. Armed groups and their warlords fill power vacuum that arises in such situations. They benefit from an incompetent or unwilling government. Political instability and exploitation drags on. There are no efforts to provide economic growth or eliminate poverty. Respect for human rights is dismal if it exists at all. Moreover, human security often deteriorates when production of natural resources (oil, gold, opium and diamonds) and when many small arms and light weapons are in circulation. Deplorable human rights situations arise in which vulnerable groups (women, children, minorities), human rights activists and peace activists are hit hardest. In addition, instability in a country leads to internal divisions. People withdraw into their ethnic and religious communities, seek protection from one of the armed groups; minorities find themselves at loggerheads. Everyone ends up having to fend for himself/herself.

#### *Relations between Government and Civilians*

In fragile states, IKV Pax Christi's most important task is to heal relations between government and civilians. That presupposes a strategy that aims at society, government and the underlying relation between the two and not just at government. The focus lies entirely on the restoration of social cohesion. Dialogue, reconciliation, cooperation and preventing exclusion of vulnerable groups (women, minorities) can help restore a society's cohesion. IKV Pax Christi works to build social bridges between antagonistic communities, between armed factions and government and between society and government. Promoting an understanding of and structures for local security and, at the same time, stimulating economic growth are the best foundations for reviving a state that can guarantee human security and human rights and that can offer people, once again, a prospect for a humane life.

This democratisation is accelerated when civil actors are given room to claim and exercise their political and democratic rights. IKV Pax Christi supports civilian actors and urges compliance with and protection of human rights, transparency and accountability of both government and international companies operating in the country.

#### *Halting Armed Violence*

IKV Pax Christi also works to halt armed violence in fragile states. Preventing the proliferation of arms, restructuring state security agencies (police, army) and bringing them under democratic control and disarming and demobilising armed groups are among the measures that contribute to restoring the state's monopoly on the legitimate use of violence. Of decisive importance is taking human security as criterion of success. The chances that these measures will be successful are highest when they focus on local communities and become part of a broader search for peace.

### Colombia

For years, Colombia was torn by internal armed conflict. Civilians were threatened, driven off, blackmailed, abducted and murdered. Much of Colombia was unsafe in 2012,



Locals demonstrating against the goldmine, Anaima Cajamarca Colombia

## Theme: Resources and conflict

In Colombia, Sudan, South Sudan, and DR Congo, extraction of natural resources produces more insecurity than prosperity. While the impoverished population eagerly awaits economic development, the income from mines is used to enrich the political elite, government and army. The governments, often a fragile government or autocratic regime, are often unable or unwilling to enforce international norms and regulations governing the extraction of minerals. Exploitation of, and trade in, minerals in such countries of concern contribute to (greater) violence and human rights violations: forced land expropriation, pollution of habitats and even physical abuse and murder.

To resolve the resource issue and to promote peace and justice, it is important that companies, and not just states and civilians be involved in the search for peace. In 2012, IKV Pax Christi, several oil and mining companies (Anglo American, AngloGold Ashanti, Barrick Gold Corporation, British Petrol and Shell), the non-profit organisation Pact and the Kingdom of the Netherlands established an association of those espousing Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. The American and British governments are also members of this association, which strives to ensure compliance with principles of human rights and human security in areas where minerals are extracted.

When needed, IKV Pax Christi draws the attention of oil and mining companies to their shortcomings and denounces governments' misdeeds. Under IKV Pax Christi's leadership, the European Coalition on Oil in Sudan (ECOS) arranged for political and public pressure on the Swedish government to investigate oil and gas company Lundin Petroleum's behaviour in Sudan/South Sudan and for the same pressure on Lundin Petroleum to compensate victims of the oil war in South Sudan. In 2012, the public prosecutor in Sweden pursued the criminal investigation against Lundin Petroleum that was launched in 2010 as a result of a previous ECOS report entitled Unpaid Debt. The report addressed the company's probable involvement in human rights violations in Sudan/South Sudan. At a meeting of Lundin Petroleum's shareholders in 2012 with heavy media coverage, ECOS explained about the oil wars and argued for compensation for the victims. For more information, visit [http://www.ecosonline.org/hottopics/unpaid\\_debt/](http://www.ecosonline.org/hottopics/unpaid_debt/).

especially the more isolated areas populated mainly by Indians. The government cannot guarantee its citizens' safety, so the people try to ensure their own safety.

At the end of 2012, the Colombian government started peace talks with FARC guerrillas. This sparked public discussions at home and abroad on the need for speedy peace and the rights of victims. The Colombian government hopes to reach a peace agreement in 2013.

IKV Pax Christi contributes to the security of Colombian civilians. It coaches, advises and trains local communities in mining areas. It supports local peace projects, facilitates native administration of justice, stimulates dialogue between communities and authorities and initiates (formally recognised) conflict mediation in areas without government representation.

### Results and effects in 2012

- In two mining areas, IKV Pax Christi worked to prevent violence, human rights violations and conflicts. It facilitated dialogue and civilian participation in decision making, systematically documented complaints about mining companies and human rights violations and supported victims of violence. IKV Pax Christi also offered technical support to the Colombian General Accounting Office to enhance Colombian authorities' ability to supervise large-scale mining.
- IKV Pax Christi carried out in-depth research on human rights violations and on the social impact of Colombian mines that supply coal to the Netherlands. This study took most of 2012 and will be published in 2013. IKV Pax Christi also participated in a dialogue with Dutch energy companies that purchase Colombian coal. In it we discussed the sustainability of human rights and the social impact of the coal chain.
- In 2012, IKV Pax Christi joined forces with local communities, Colombian authorities and the AngloGold Ashanti mining company to perform a risk analysis for security and human rights within the mining project's sphere of influence. Once we have published the analysis in 2013, the commissioning parties will set up an action plan.
- IKV Pax Christi was in continual contact with Colombian authorities, the Dutch embassy in Colombia and the Dutch (foreign affairs and economic affairs) ministries to discuss dilemmas touching on the search for peace between the Colombian government and FARC and the changing relation between the Netherlands and Colombia, within which attention for human rights and security must remain guaranteed.

- IKV Pax Christi organised help for victims of violence and their next of kin. A legal team that IKV Pax Christi supports kept in close contact with more than 140 victims and is in discussion with the appropriate authorities.
- Indigenous leaders from various tribes in Nariño united in a grass-roots tribunal to cope with impunity and human rights violations on their reservations. All tribes accepted the tribunal's stated purpose. Two new tribes joined the tribunal in 2012. IKV Pax Christi supported the tribunal and provided advice to indigenous leaders on effective dialogue with government agencies.
- In northern Cauca, IKV Pax Christi worked for a non-violent solution to land conflicts and mediated between parties to such disputes.
- In the Macarena conflict region, IKV Pax Christi trained officially recognised conflict mediators in three communities, supported victims of violence in their search for redress and promoted the participation of isolated, local populations in local government.

## Kosovo

Kosovo and Serbia have been mired in conflict for years. Serbia does not want to recognise the independence of its former province. On the other side, the Kosovo government has little or no say in North Kosovo where many Serbs live. Serbs in the north oppose integration in the Kosovar state. Since 2011, the EU has mediated in talks between Pristina (Kosovo) and Belgrade (Serbia). In early 2012, progress in dialogue earned additional EU ties: Serbia became a candidate member state. However, inter-ethnic relations



The Mitrovica Rockschooll rocking at a rock concert

## Theme: Political Impact

IKV Pax Christi encourages national and international political leaders and policymakers to take peace, security and human rights as starting points for their policies and policy options. IKV Pax Christi's vigorous lobbyists have good contacts in the Lower House of the Dutch Parliament and at Dutch ministries. IKV Pax Christi regularly successfully submits practical policy proposals. In addition, IKV Pax Christi works with various national and international networks and has a staff member at the European Union in Brussels and another with the United Nations in New York.

IKV Pax Christi has done research on the role of the European Union in Kosovo. The study shows that to make a greater contribution to peacebuilding in Kosovo, the EU must draft a more uniform policy and act forcefully. Beside this, IKV Pax Christi calls for a stronger local role for the EU.

worsened during Serbian elections. In the fall, the new nationalistic government in Belgrade made a commitment to dialogue. Government leaders in Kosovo and Serbia met for the first time since independence. Implementation of agreements is improving and the northern part of Kosovo is becoming a subject for negotiation. The security situation in northern Kosovo remains fragile and a matter of concern due to frequent demonstrations, road blocks and violent incidents.

In the divided city Mitrovica located in this area, IKV Pax Christi supports local peace groups' efforts to improve relations between population groups and to stimulate civilians' political participation. IKV Pax Christi also calls for finding a mutually acceptable solution for North Kosovo, with a greater role for the EU.

## Results and effects in 2012

- IKV Pax Christi supported Community Building Mitrovica (CBM), a local partner organisation, with training courses and advice. CBM set up activities in Mitrovica to create a bridge between the Serbian and Albanian parts of the city.
- CBM and IKV Pax Christi organised the first public discussion on civilian participation in local decision making in the Serbian sector at which Albanians and Serbs were present.
- The Mitrovica Rock School which CBM established in 2008 in conjunction with Musicians without Borders, the Fontys Rock Academy in Tilburg and IKV Pax Christi became an independent organisation at the end of 2012.

- IKV Pax Christi lobbied successfully at the European Union. The European Parliament adopted its arguments for greater transparency. Urged on by the EU, parliament and opposition parties in Serbia and Kosovo took greater part in dialogue. Partly due to IKV Pax Christi's lobbying efforts, the European Council drafted conditions for the dialogue's outcome.
- In the Netherlands, IKV Pax Christi's lobbying efforts moved members of the Lower House of the Dutch Parliament to ask critical questions on the importance of public support and transparency in dialogue. The Lower House and government incorporated IKV Pax Christi's recommendation in their consideration of Serbia's and Kosovo's progress on the path to European integration.
- In the Netherlands, IKV Pax Christi generated public attention for Kosovo with two well-attended Balkan receptions, blogs, lectures and with Meltdown in Mitrovica, an online game on peace work dilemmas in Kosovo.

### Bosnia-Herzegovina

Political and ethnic division remains a major problem in Bosnia-Herzegovina. After the October 2010 elections, it took fourteen months to form a national government. The new government held up for only a half year. The government coalition collapsed on 31 May 2012. Since new parties wanted to take power as old parties wanted to retain a tenacious hold on their positions, uncertain prospects give rise to unrest. Discrimination against ethnic minorities (Jews and Roma) continued. IKV Pax Christi supports local efforts to strengthen social cohesion and involvement in local government. IKV Pax Christi also recommends truth-finding for the victims of Srebrenica and stimulates talks between victims and the Dutch citizens involved.

#### Resultaten en effecten 2012

- IKV Pax Christi supported organisations of and for Srebrenica survivors, among which is the *Association Women of Srebrenica*. It facilitates these women's visits to the Yugoslavia Tribunal in The Hague to witness court proceedings against Karadzic and Mladic.
- Dialogue between Dutch battalion veterans and the women of Srebrenica continued in the Netherlands and in Srebrenica. Some Dutchbat members supported the request to hang the Dutch flag above the ministry of defence at half-staff on 11 July.
- With the Bosnian Institute for Missing Persons and help from Dutchbat veterans, IKV Pax Christi could locate a mass grave in a formal Dutchbat compound in Potocari

(Srebrenica). This was an important and distressing moment for all involved.

- A delegation from the Srebrenica-Potocari Memorial Centre (PMC) visited the Netherlands and had valuable talks with Minister Ploumen, members of the Lower House, the ministry of defence, the remembrance centre Kamp Westerbork and Dutchbat veterans. The Dutch people involved expressed support for providing financial aid for the PMC.
- IKV Pax Christi guided contacts and talks on future cooperation held between local governments in Srebrenica and Dutch partner municipality Heumen. This cooperation will take shape once the new municipal government in Srebrenica has been elected.
- The protracted illness and death of the mayor of Srebrenica necessitated delaying several cooperative activities, among which was a project by Dutch design and architectural office BRO and Poderoyen (redevelopment of the old centre of Srebrenica).



The former Dutchbat Compound Potocari, Srebrenica where the graves were located in 2012

## Democratic Republic of Congo

In the Democratic Republic Congo (DRC) rebel groups and regular army are guilty of repression, extortion, and human rights violations. In 2012, the eastern part of the country was ravaged by a new rebel group called M23. The re-elected president and his government were not able to cope with this and the situation worsened rapidly when M23 took Goma. Should it be shown that rebel group M23 received support from Rwanda and (to a lesser degree) from Uganda, there will be a regional crisis in the Great Lakes Region. The year ended with M23 withdrawing from Goma, the first steps in peace negotiations and much uncertainty about the future.

IKV Pax Christi worked in DRC to increase human security and to achieve sustainable peace and stability, especially in Ituri and Haut Uele. IKV Pax Christi called for organising security on a local level and stimulating compliance with human rights by authorities, the police the army and mining companies. IKV Pax Christi also encouraged giving a voice to civilians when it came to excavating natural resources; it also argued for a just distribution of the income from mining.

### Results and effects in 2012

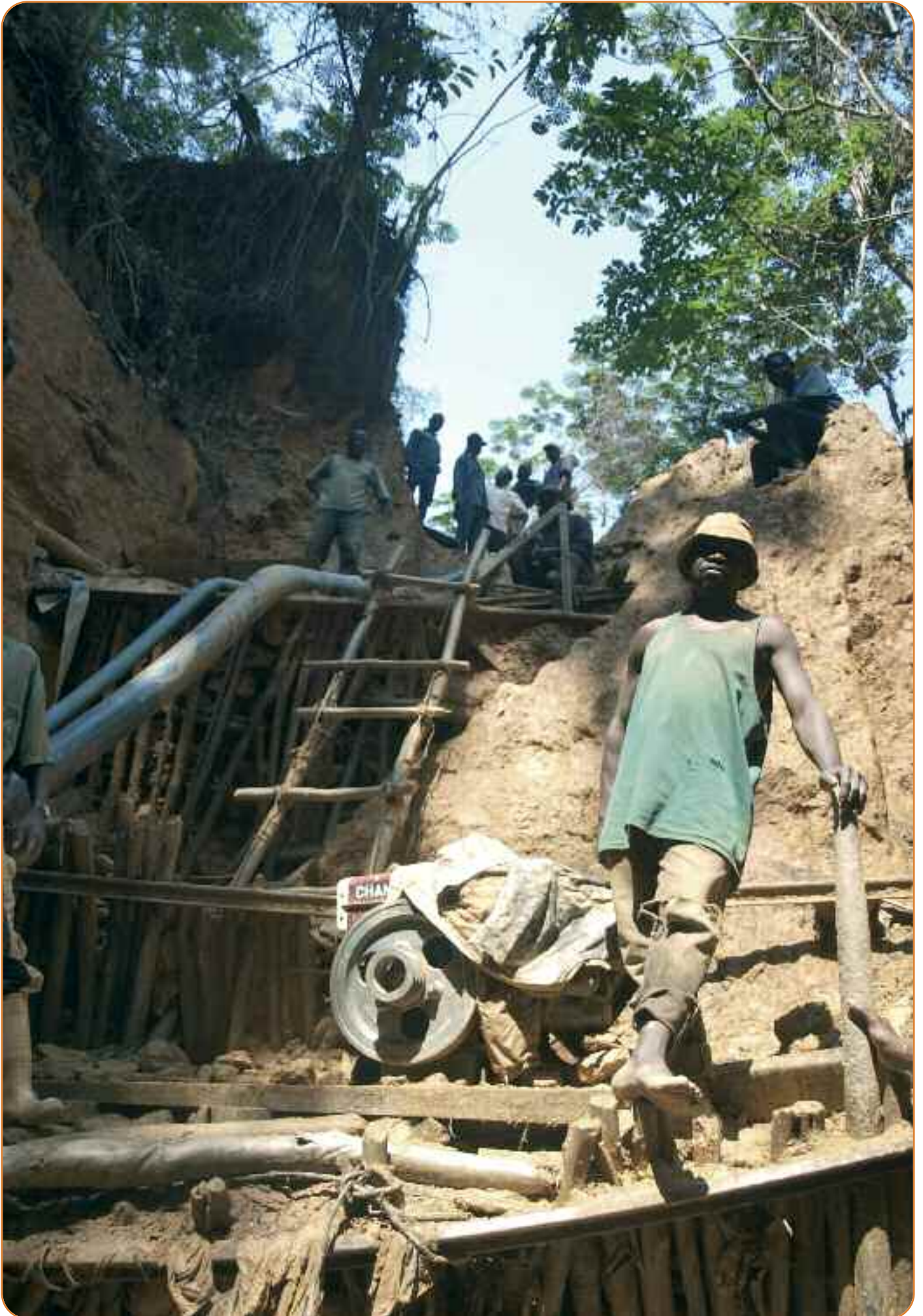
- IKV Pax Christi supported Haki na Amani (a network in Ituri) and the archdiocese of Kisangani with training courses for new staff members and organising various meetings. IKV Pax Christi continued several peace talks between communities. These talks freeze conflict and prevent their escalation.
- The more than 300 peace committees in Ituri, which IKV Pax Christi and Haki na Amani have established and trained in recent years, mediated local conflicts. The presence of local committees reduces harassment, extortion and mistreatment by army and police and helps prevent small crimes and cattle theft. Thanks to a series of meetings with the local police and army in five Ituri districts on security, there were fewer cases of abuse of power by local police and army. These committees and the local partner organisation Haki na Amani also contributed to resolving conflicts between communities via mediation and dialogue projects.
- The Haut Uele district is the area where the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) operates. In conjunction with the archdiocese of Kisangani, IKV Pax Christi organised a programme on community security. It set up and trained citizens' committees and security services at important locations.
- With IKV Pax Christi's supported local leaders in Ituri improve their knowledge and skills. IKV Pax Christi trained

local leaders in the principles of good governance, moral leadership, decentralisation and drafting action plans.

- Working with partner organisations, IKV Pax Christi investigated the situation at artisanal (non-industrial) gold mines in Ituri. This study comprises an inventory of locations and methods for extracting gold, the levels of organisation and security, and the conflicts that occur round these locations and between industrial mining companies and artisanal mining companies. On the national level, IKV Pax Christi and partner organisation Haki na Amani strengthened their knowledge position and the skills needed to lobby for a just division of mining income, for security and for respect for human rights in the mining industry. IKV Pax Christi organised a conference on artisanal gold extraction in Ituri, in which all important players came together for the first time.
- IKV Pax Christi advised and informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Dutch embassy on the subject. It joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Africa Study Centre in organising workshops and seminars on land conflicts in DRC and on the role of natural resources in these conflicts.
- Under the chairmanship of IKV Pax Christi, the fifty-member European Network of NGOs working in Central Africa (EURAC) sought European policymakers' attention for human security and development in Central Africa.
- IKV Pax Christi put pressure on the Dutch government to stop systematic financial support for Rwanda in response to Rwanda's involvement in the violence in eastern DRC.

## Sudan and South Sudan

A year after the creation of the new state of South Sudan, relations between the new country and Sudan deteriorated drastically. Negotiations about national borders, oil wells and the status of the Abyei area ran aground. In January 2012, the government of South Sudan decided to halt oil production, which led to a financial crisis in both countries. Urged on by the UN Security Council, Sudan and South Sudan in September signed partial agreements to UN resolution 2046 to resolve mutual disputes. However, their implementation has failed to materialise. Influenced by the Arab Spring, protests are increasing in Sudan. Their repression is not gone without bloodshed. The conflict about the location of the border between South Kordofan, Abyei and the Blue Nile continues. The Sudanese army can carried out bombardments. Civilians are fleeing to neighbouring countries, even to South Sudan where more than 160,000 refugees have arrived. Violence is also increasing in Darfur. In South Sudan, the crisis has led to delays in payment to police and army and an increase in crime. The young country has is riddled with corruption;



Gold miners in the DR Congo

activists and journalists that draw attention to this are arrested and mistreated. In federal states Unity, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria, violence between rival nomadic groups is on the rise.

In Sudan and South Sudan, IKV Pax Christi works to draw more attention to human security, reconciliation, control over small arms and dialogue between government and civilians.

### Results and effects in 2012

- IKV Pax Christi organised many training courses and workshops on human rights, on the development of a constitution, on good government, and on lobbying, peacebuilding and reconciliation. These provided local organisations and activists with greater knowledge about *human security* and enabled them to organise peace projects. IKV Pax Christi, working with South Sudan attorneys, also organised public discussions on (a say in drafting) the constitution; Sudan and South Sudan both need a new constitution.
- In 2012, IKV Pax Christi promoted and supported local peace and security projects between various population groups in federal states Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria by providing training courses and organising mediation, peace meetings, group discussions and radio programmes on stations *Voice of Love* and *Bakhita Radio*, as well as via the Kuron peace village.
- IKV Pax Christi uses informal discussions, guest speakers, expert meetings and lobbying activities to inform interested civilians, members of the Lower House of the Dutch Parliament, civil servants at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the Dutch embassies in Sudan and South Sudan about current developments. On an international level, IKV Pax Christi kept the special EU delegate for Sudan and South Sudan and the Dutch permanent representative to the United Nations up to date.
- IKV Pax Christi offered advice and information to the Ministry of Defence and the Dutch armed forces and police as preparation for the *United Nations Mission in South Sudan* (UNMISS). The Netherlands will contribute 30 servicemen, police trainers and civilian experts to UNMISS.

### Uganda

For years, Uganda has faced internal political division, corruption, human rights violations, violence among young people and conflict about land and oil. In 2012, there have been more disclosures about corruption, opposition to the regime has become stronger, and the flood of refugees from neighbouring DR Congo has increased. Security in the Karamoja region has improved somewhat. Here

IKV Pax Christi has worked for years on security for the nomadic communities and respect for human rights. With its partner organisations, IKV Pax Christi works here to improve relations between communities via non-violent conflict resolution. In northern Uganda, alliance partner Amnesty International, works with IKV Pax Christi to support human rights activities in local communities and to teach young people to analyse problems and resolve them without recourse to violence and then to examine prospects for the future, such as generation of income.

### Theme: Dialogue in Conflict Areas

A conflict is often not confined within the borders of a single country. This is also the case for solutions. Peace & Sports is a programme that covers the border region where Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan meet. Here rival communities use violence to snatch one another's livestock. In such situations, IKV Pax Christi organises a dialogue between the various population groups.

IKV Pax Christi also stimulates dialogue between government and inhabitants. In many conflict areas, relation between government and citizens are far from satisfactory. A long history of poor management practices has left the populations of Sudan and South Sudan with little confidence in their governments. IKV Pax Christi programmes encourage dialogue between government and civilians.

### Results and effects in 2012

- In conjunction with alliance partner Amnesty International, IKV Pax Christi worked to set up a productive dialogue between government, army, police, local leaders and civilians in Karamoja to advance human security via local meetings and training courses.
- In the border areas between South Sudan and Kenya, IKV Pax Christi supported peace talks between communities of nomadic herdsmen. During these meetings, hundreds of warriors and their leaders discussed security problems and reached understandings.
- Thanks to the programme jointly run by IKV Pax Christi's and Amnesty International, local partners and youth (leaders) in Northern Uganda (Karamoja and Acholi) got training in human rights education and conflict management. These courses enabled them to learn how to defend their rights and to resolve problems without violence. Within communities, we organised consciousness-raising activities



including a campaign on international youth day and a radio broadcast and theatrical performances on human rights.

- Although financing for youth groups has slowed due to delayed accountability, several groups in the Acholi area have taken matters into their own hands with support from partner organisations. They generated their own income, entered independently into dialogue with authorities and resolved problems in their communities without recourse to violence.
- Amnesty International and IKV Pax Christi shared their knowledge and contacts with the Dutch government, Ugandan policymakers and other related development organisations and networks.
- After training in documenting human rights violations, partner organisations in Acholi documented land conflicts and worked on developing lobbying strategies.
- A human rights volunteer with Amnesty International's support managed to found a completely new school for more than 500 pupils in an area that the Ugandan government had neglected. Other human rights volunteers supported women's groups in setting up childcare facilities so that mothers had time to discuss human rights issues among themselves and with the authorities. Youth groups created plays on human rights issues. In one they condemned health workers that steal medicine.



Young warriors playing for Peace & Sports

## Palestinian Territories

No peace negotiations are currently scheduled. The construction of new settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and in East Jerusalem is increasing. The result is an increase in violence between colonists and Palestinians in C areas, i.e. areas under Israeli governance that make up some 60% of the total surface of the Jordan's west bank. Meanwhile, dialogue between the Palestinian Authority/Fatah and Hamas has also run aground. In November, the situation between Israel and Gaza escalated once again.

IKV Pax Christi supports civil rights activists, promotes peace projects and facilitates peace dialogue between various groups. *Human security* and the participation of marginal groups are priority issues.

### Results and effects in 2012

- IKV Pax Christi was able to strengthen the capacities of local organisations in East Jerusalem. Eleven Palestinian neighbourhoods received communication and negotiation training. No fewer than 140 women took part in these *life skill* courses, among them women from the *Jerusalem Women's Parliament*. Young people discussed their wants and produced a film about the situation in Jerusalem.
- IKV Pax Christi successfully launched a network of neighbourhood organisations in East Jerusalem. It hopes that, in the future, it can strengthen this Jerusalem forum so that it can adroitly defend the future of Palestinians in East Jerusalem.
- Under the auspices of *United Civilians for Peace*, IKV Pax Christi called upon the Netherlands and the European Union to place identifying labels on products coming from Israeli settlements. The lobbying focused on adherence to the EU's own rules and on respecting the right of consumers to make an informed choice. Several European member states supported this, among which the Netherlands.
- Due in part to round-table discussions that IKV Pax Christi set up in conjunction with Church and Israel, the situation of Palestinian Christians is again on the agenda of the Protestant Church in the Netherlands.
- In several expert meetings, seminars and reports IKV Pax Christi drew the international community's attention to *human security* issues in the Palestinian Territories. Also in 2012, IKV Pax Christi's Olive Tree Campaign could draw attention to the distressing situation of Palestinian farmers in the occupied territories and mobilise local people to support these farmers.
- Thanks to support from IKV Pax Christi's and its campaign

for the Arab Peace Initiative, local peace activists from the region were able to meet. Palestinian refugees took part in these activities.



Pilgrimage to Israel and the occupied territories

## 2. Human Security and a Voice for Civilians in Repressive States

*IKV Pax Christi is dedicated to improving human security and ensuring a voice for civilians in repressive states. Repressive states are autocratic. Unlimited power is often vested in one person, an authoritarian leader, prince or dictator. The state has functional authority and uses its power systematically to repress opponents, opposition and even civilians. It violates human rights and constrains or prohibits independent civil society organisations and free press.*

### **Corruption and No Freedom of Expression**

In the 1990s many autocratic states took on democratic trappings: elections, a parliament and a formally recognised opposition. In essence, however, they remained repressive, because they lack freedom of expression and independent courts and tribunals. The system is often based on corruption, clientship and patronage. Repressive governments often consider promoting democracy an unlawful external interference and resist it. The only hope of success is in a slow and peaceful transition to more democracy especially when this is initiated and supported by indigenous groups in the society. However, the population confronts the government and formal public institutions with distrust and scepticism. That is why civilian political participation in repressive states is very low. When there is any question of participating in politics, this is done outside customary channels.

### **Strengthening Agents of Change**

IKV Pax Christi supports civil *agents of change*. These are civilians, like peace or human rights activists, who play a critical role in transitions in repressive states. Dialogue between those in power and civilians is necessary for peaceful transition. With support from the international community and organisations like IKV Pax Christi, moderate civilian agents of change can serve as a bridge between two factions. Their mobilising and communicative skills can make a difference and pave the way for political change. Outside support can strengthen this process when it mobilises political and diplomatic support and monitors human rights situations.

### **Armenia and Azerbaijan**

One consequence of the deadlocked negotiations on Nagorno-Karabakh is that friction between Armenia and Azerbaijan increased in 2012. The truce was violated several times in the border areas, but the situation did not worsen beyond that. Freedom of expression remains restricted in Azerbaijan: critical journalists and peaceful demonstrators risk prison sentences. Freedom of movement for societal organisations is still very restricted. Nevertheless, human rights activists have been able to draw international attention to the lack of democracy and human rights in Azerbaijan. During the Eurovision Song Festival hosted in Baku, they protested with a major campaign called 'Sing for Democracy'.

Within the programme IKV Pax Christi runs with its alliance partner Free Press Unlimited, IKV Pax Christi's works for peace in Armenia and Azerbaijan and stimulates dialogue between governments and civilians.

### **Results and effects in 2012**

- Alliance partner Free Press Unlimited improved dialogue between Armenians and Turks via an exchange project between Armenian and Turkish broadcasters: Lori TV in Vanadzor, Armenia and Serhat TV in Kars, Turkey participated. For the third year running, the project created reciprocal understanding between Armenians and Turks and encouraged public discussion on reconciliation in the region. This time sports and cultural events reporters took part in the exchange. The stations produced a few humorous skits about xenophobia and nationalism.
- IKV Pax Christi decided to halt support for the parallel negotiations between Armenians and Azerbaijanis, known as the *Independent Civil Minsk Process*, because of its lack of progress, a shortage of financial resources and the lack of an official peace effort which we could join. As of 2013, the focus will lie on encouraging the two societies to reflect on their own internal issues.
- IKV Pax Christi and Free Press Unlimited recognised the

importance of independent media and supported journalists in the region by providing training courses for the *Baku School of Journalism* in Azerbaijan and Lori TV in Armenia. Channel 13, the first online TV station in Azerbaijan, has taken its first steps. Sybren Terpstra from Omrop Fryslân helped train staff members.

### **Georgië**

Abkhazia declared itself independent after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. In 2012 it received a new (de facto) government. It used harsh rhetoric to call for its acceptance as a true state in the international arena, which led to further isolation from the Western world. The arrival of a new president in South Ossetia has done nothing to stimulate change. The situation remains fairly hopeless, without improvement in human rights, transparency or elementary provisions. Unrest increased in the run-up to the fall elections in Georgia. The government put bans on opposition supporters, but they still managed to win the election. The new government took steps to improve relations with Russia.

IKV Pax Christi supported dialogue and cooperation between Georgians, and Ossetians, and between Georgians and Abkhazians. IKV Pax Christi also supported civilians' efforts to make recommendations to policymakers regarding the peace process and about daily problem that result from the conflict.

### **Results and effects in 2012**

- During the meeting between IKV Pax Christi and the Berghof Foundation, Georgians, Ossetians and Abkhazians met, exchanged ideas and learned to work together with historical and biographical material.
- With IKV Pax Christi's support, highly educated Georgian, Abkhazian and South Ossetian young people developed a joint project proposal and sought supplementary financing.
- IKV Pax Christi kept the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Dutch embassy informed and drew their attention to the importance of the peace process, democratisation and freedom of the press in Georgia.
- Inhabitants of Georgia, South Ossetia and Abkhazia received up-to-date information on the situation in their region via TV documentaries supported by IKV Pax Christi and Free Press Unlimited. Special attention also went to the experience of marginal groups and the consequences of conflict.
- Thanks to a multimedia training course provided by IKV Pax Christi's alliance partner Free Press Unlimited, 24 journalists from Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan could hone their professional skills.

- IKV Pax Christi stopped financing frequent meetings of the Civil Forum - Place for Peace (formerly the Georgian-Ossetian Civil Forum), because the meetings repeatedly demonstrated a lack of focus. During the annual meeting, however, the participants addressed coaching and the leading of project development. These meetings resulted in the development of several projects.

## Iraq

### Theme: Gender, Peace and Security

There are many ways in which women in conflict areas are the victims of conflict and insecurity. Despite this they are often excluded when important decisions are made on this. IKV Pax Christi includes women in peacebuilding and in improving their own security. Gender's potential to help achieve lasting conflict resolution – especially when this concerns women's role as agents of change – has too often been downplayed. Gender plays an important role in IKV Pax Christi's peace programmes. In Iraq, IKV Pax Christi trained women and included them in organising security and in local discussions on politics and peacebuilding.

Iraq faced another political crisis as a result of the stalemate between the political parties, which hindered real reforms and proper preparation for the 2014 elections. Corruption and violence are endemic, as is repression against human rights and peace activists, judges and journalists. IKV Pax Christi supports peace activists who advocate democratisation and the *rule of law*, and who stand up for the rights of women and minorities. IKV Pax Christi also facilitated meetings between various ethnic and religious population groups, young people and political leaders.

#### Resultaten en effecten 2012

- IKV Pax Christi trained partner organisations in lobbying and advocacy to improve their abilities and strategy. Partner organisations and activists also took part in workshops on freedom of the press and journalism.
- With support from IKV Pax Christi, young people started work on minority rights by taking part in debates, sport events and campaigns and producing art work. On a national and regional level, there were exchanges between young people with a view to stimulating tolerance and acceptance of the other.
- In Kirkuk, IKV Pax Christi worked with partners to involve women in organising security and in local discussions on



Women actively participating in our peace programme in Iraq

politics and peacebuilding. In 2012, we trained 20 women whom the police in Kirkuk then hired. Their presence lowered the threshold for other women to approach the police and file complaints.

- In Basra, IKV Pax Christi worked with a network of organisations called Basra Network for Peace and Development (BNPD). This network learned to lobby in a learn-by-doing approach. The result was policy dialogue between civil society and local political leaders. The campaign for better schools produced immediate results. The governor of Basra placed mobile school units in poor neighbourhoods where there were not enough schools for the children.

## Lebanon

For years, Lebanon has been afflicted by a political predicament: proponents of the West face off with Assad proponents. Lebanon is also divided along confessional lines. The country suffers from repression and human rights violations. Events in neighbouring Syria have made the situation acute. Internal tension is growing in Lebanon, due in part to the increase in the number of refugees and activists coming from Syria.

IKV Pax Christi is doing its best to improve human security, support social cohesion and draw attention to the situation of young (Syrian and Palestinian) refugees.

#### Results and effects in 2012

- IKV Pax Christi supported partner organisations so that they have better access to policymakers and political leaders. Despite all eyes being focussed on Syria, partner organisations in Lebanon were able to continue dialogue between government and citizens on human security and human rights by organising seminars, writing reports, lobbying and drawing media attention.

## Syria

The peaceful uprising in March 2011 for freedom and dignity in Syria turned into a bloody civil war between revolutionaries and Assad supporters. The Assad regime is losing power. At the same time the opposition remains divided. In 2012, neither Assad nor the rebels were either strong enough to win the civil war or weak enough to lose it. Regional involvement in the conflict lurks, as does religious violence.

Developments in Syria required IKV Pax Christi to change its approach because the country ceased being just a repressive state and became a country in transition and at war, one in which new actors and organisations played important roles. IKV Pax Christi continues to support local, non-violent activists and to stimulate bottom-up peace activities.

### Adopt-a-Revolution Campaign

In 2012, IKV Pax Christi's *Adopt-a-Revolution* campaign supported local citizens' committees and grass-roots projects in Syria. It worked peacefully for freedom and dignity in a democratic Syria. It organised demonstrations, educational projects and relief campaigns for refugees. Support for peaceful uprising and grass-roots projects is important for the transition to an open society

#### Results and effects in 2012

- IKV Pax Christi supported peaceful partner organisations and local activists in Syria with financing, advice and seminars so that they could still operate despite the growing repression and violence. With IKV Pax Christi's support, partner organisations could assume a new role in the changed situation. They became able to adjust their knowledge to new, up-to-date subjects, such as sectarian dialogue and dialogue with armed groups.
- In its Adopt-a-Revolution campaign, IKV Pax Christi supported local citizens' committees and grass-roots projects in Syria. These extend from non-violent demonstrations to educational projects. Their purpose is to help all religious and ethnic groups to live together as equal citizens in a peaceful and democratic Syria.
- IKV Pax Christi called on leaders in The Hague and Brussels to turn their attention to the civil war, the political transition and protection for activists in Syria.
- IKV Pax Christi worked closely with several national and international organisations and networks to draw attention to developments in Syria.

## 3. Security and Disarmament

*In armed conflicts, civilians are the main and greatest victims of violence. The state perspective on peace and security, the international arms trade, the use of inhumane weapons and unregulated new military technology are linked to elements that feed the conflict cycle.*

*Via international coalitions, IKV Pax Christi's security and disarmament team lobbies for protecting civilians in conflict-ridden areas. In this way IKV Pax Christi contributes to creating an international arms trade treaty and to a prohibition against weapons (cluster bombs and nuclear weapons) that cannot distinguish between soldiers and civilians. IKV Pax Christi uses research, public campaigns and lobbying to draw attention to the humanitarian impact of several weapons systems (depleted uranium, drones or killer robots). It also calls on aid from local partners in theatres of conflict, e.g. South Sudan, to perform primary research on local security requirements and peace missions.*

### Human Security

The international impasse around Syria demonstrates that theories about responsibility to protect and the protection of civilians can sometimes contrast starkly with reality. International conventions may well attach great importance to, and devote much attention to, human security, when push comes to shove, there is still a lot of ground to conquer.

IKV Pax Christi contributes to furthering national and international discussions on security via research, lobbying and campaigns. It lobbies political leaders, defence departments and other actors to adopt a course of action in which human security comes first. For this IKV Pax Christi works with local, national and international organisations, activists, institutions and universities.

#### Results and effects in 2012

- Using research, publications and lobbying, IKV Pax Christi sought attention for *human security*. Nationally and internationally, it raised such human security issues as the protection of civilians in Syria. Thanks to this the protection of civilians in armed conflicts is a point of discussion in The Hague.
- IKV Pax Christi consolidated its contacts with NATO policy-makers and the United Nations and called for developing *human security* capabilities.
- IKV Pax Christi contributed to mission-specific training for Dutch participants in UNMISS (the UN peace force in South Sudan) by presenting a *human security* perspective on South Sudan.

## Inhumane Weapons: Cluster Munitions, Explosive Weapons and the Arms Trade

IKV Pax Christi calls for a prohibition against inhumane weapons and calls for well-ordered regulation of and surveillance over the arms trade. Unacceptable civilian suffering must be prevented and the number of civilian victims must be reduced. Inhumane weapons like landmines and cluster munitions are still being used. In 2012, Syria and Sudan did not hesitate to use cluster munitions. In September, the UN Secretary General drew attention to the suffering that explosive weapons caused in populous areas. Despite this, these weapons are still used frequently in populous areas in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and the Palestinian Territories.

### Stop Explosive Investments Campaign

With the cluster munition coalition's Stop Explosive Investments campaign, IKV Pax Christi wants to put an end to investment in cluster munitions producers. In its lobbying efforts and seminars, IKV Pax Christi argues for a prohibition against financial investments in cluster munitions producers.

#### Results and effects in 2012

- IKV Pax Christi and Belgian fair banking association *Fairfin* published an update to its report entitled *Worldwide Investments: A Shared Responsibility*. Partly due to IKV Pax Christi's lobbying efforts and seminars on prohibiting financial investment in cluster munitions producers, a growing number of financial institutions have agreed not to invest in these producers. In addition, a growing number of governments have spoken out against these investments and have indicated that they were working on legislation to forbid investing in cluster munitions. The Netherlands announced that as of 1 January 2013 there would be legislation governing direct investment.
- In 2012 the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) celebrated its second anniversary. IKV Pax Christi will continue to work for universal application of and compliance with this convention. Eight countries ratified the convention in 2012. There are now 111 signatory countries including 75 ratifiers.
- The media (e.g. RTL News) reported extensively on research that IKV Pax Christi's and Oxfam NOVIB commissioned on investment by Dutch financial institutions in companies that supply controversial communication equipment to Syria.
- IKV Pax Christi is member of the steering committee of *Eerlijke Bankwijzer*, de Dutch fair bank guide. In this

capacity it contributes to banks' sustainability and transparency.

- In March 2012 IKV Pax Christi co-founded the International Network on Explosive Weapons (INEW) in New York. INEW and IKV Pax Christi held talks with UN representatives and international and Dutch policymakers on the use of explosive weapons in populous areas.
- Drones, unmanned planes, are often deployed without there being any international regulations governing this new technology. IKV Pax Christi stimulated discussion on and lobbied for the regulation of armed unmanned planes.
- IKV Pax Christi argued for potent regulation and monitoring of the arms trade in its years-long effort for a legally binding arms trade treaty. IKV Pax Christi campaigned in the Netherlands with Amnesty International and Oxfam NOVIB, was present during negotiations at the United Nations in New York on such a treaty and supported the campaign against arms trade by publishing an annual review of Dutch arms exports.
- IKV Pax Christi advocated an international prohibition against arms manufactured with depleted uranium, published two reports on the subject and performed extensive field research into the consequences of the use of depleted uranium in Iraq.

## Nuclear Disarmament

IKV Pax Christi aims for a world without nuclear weapons. There is a mainstream taboo on the use of nuclear weapons. However, owning nuclear weapons and threatening to use them are not considered stigmatising behaviour. Prominent officers, members of parliament and even presidents declare themselves in favour of a world without nuclear weapons. IKV Pax Christi works fervently to keep attention focussed on the issue. It uses research, lobbying and campaigns to defend a world without nuclear weapons.

#### Results and effects in 2012

- At the end of 2012, after years of IKV Pax Christi's lobbying, a large majority of representatives in the Lower House of the Dutch Parliament voted to support a motion to send back to the United States the nuclear bombs stationed in the Netherlands.
- IKV Pax Christi had regular contact with other states about the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, about building a structure for a world without nuclear weapons and about a prohibition against nuclear weapons.
- IKV Pax Christi is recognised at home and abroad as a

centre of expertise on nuclear disarmament. It spoke frequently at meetings organised by think tanks and governments in Europe and the United States.

- IKV Pax Christi mobilised public and political support for nuclear disarmament. It published several articles and reports and organised a crash course in nuclear diplomacy for eight students, several side events at diplomatic conferences, a discussion at Humanity House in The Hague and a public demonstration in the Lower House of the Dutch Parliament.
- IKV Pax Christi worked fervently on building and reinforcing international networks. IKV Pax Christi was in the ICAN

steering committee and served as secretary for Abolition 2000. As part of these networks, IKV Pax Christi is in a unique position to coordinate wonderful lobbying efforts.

### No Nukes Campaign

IKV Pax Christi's no nukes team works on a world without nuclear weapons. IKV Pax Christi uses research, lobbying and campaigns to focus attention on nuclear disarmament. International security and nuclear weapon are once again front-page news.



IKV Pax Christi raises awareness for nuclear disarmament with the campaign *Nonukes*

## DDR (Demobilisation, disarmament and Reintegration) and SSR (Security Sector Reform)

This programme focusses on improving human and community security. IKV Pax Christi argues for including local security needs in disarmament procedures and in security sector reform. In addition, IKV Pax Christi wants to link international disarmament procedures with local security programmes.

The international community is investing ever more in improving security in fragile states. The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs has launched a knowledge platform on security and the rule of law. IKV Pax Christi is part of this.

### Resultaten en effecten 2012

- IKV Pax Christi advised various agencies and organisations on questions concerning DDR and CSAC (*community security and arms control*). These include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the United Nations.
- IKV Pax Christi supported the South Sudan Action Network and Small Arms (SSANSA) coalition. The coalition wrote several policy memoranda; it also reported on developments in South Sudan to the broad public of Radio Miraya.
- IKV Pax Christi organised a closing conference on peace, security and development (PSD) and spoke with UN representatives on this subject.
- IKV Pax Christi maintained close contacts with international actors and universities about DDR and SSR.

## 4. Networks for Conflict Prevention and Peace-building

The importance of regional intergovernmental organisations (RIGOs, e.g. the EU, ASEAN, the African Union or the Arab League) is growing. At the same time, these organisations' interest in conflict prevention and conflict mediation is increasing. In 2012, this was noticeable in the case of Syria, the Horn of Africa and Mali. The Arab League was deeply concerned with Syria. The African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) sought support from the UN for their efforts to stop violent conflicts. IKV Pax Christi and its partners consider it very important that we strengthen our influence with the United Nations and with regional intergovernmental organisations. Networks of civil society organisations can be an effective instrument in this. That is why IKV Pax Christi invests in these networks of civil society organisations among which are the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) and Pax Christi International. They can give citizens' voices a chance to be

heard within the international community and so can influence the policies of the European Union, the United Nations, the African Union and other organisations.

### Results and effects in 2012

- In 2012, as part of GPPAC we strengthened the Cross-border Partner network made up of pastoralist groups in Uganda, South Sudan and Kenya.
- In 2012, GPPAC's focus was on supporting international lobbying for nuclear disarmament.
- In 2012 IKV Pax Christi appointed an EU advocacy officer in Brussels and another at the United Nations in New York. This made our advocacy at the EU and UN more effective especially in matters concerning Sudan and greater focus and cooperation with Pax Christi International, GPPAC and other international, non-governmental organisations.



## 6. Partners

IKV Pax Christi relies on its mission and core values in its work with a great diversity of partners in fragile and repressive countries: among them are community-based organisations, faith-based organisations, traditional membership-based organisations, civil organisations, networks and non-governmental organisations and with individual citizens. Moreover, we work with lobbyists, non-governmental organisations, knowledge and research institutions and international networks.

The meaning given to the notion partnership can differ greatly from one country to the next. In many fragile countries, IKV Pax Christi works mainly with informal groups that have great authority and a powerful ability to mobilise people in their own societies. In repressive countries, where it is not always possible to enter into partnership with organisations (because these are forbidden), we also work with other types of partners, such as publishers, independent libraries or individual citizens who exercise authority within their communities.

IKV Pax Christi's cooperation with its partners is based on

- shared values
- common objectives
- mutual respect and trust
- equipollent and reciprocal relationships and
- a sense of responsibility.

Cooperation consists of:

- support (financial, but also moral, political and via capacity building). Financial support is not by definition part of the cooperation
- joint action (e.g. collective mediation, lobbying and advocacy)
- connectivity, as political mediator, we link partners in networks and offer them access to knowledge, power-holders and capital.

To ensure our and our partners' independence, our partners have no formal management say. They are often on different sides in conflicts and have to deal with repression and threats

from contending parties or the government, not only from the 'enemy', but often from their own society. In this situation, bearing formal co-responsibility is not only difficult, it can endanger the partner organisations.

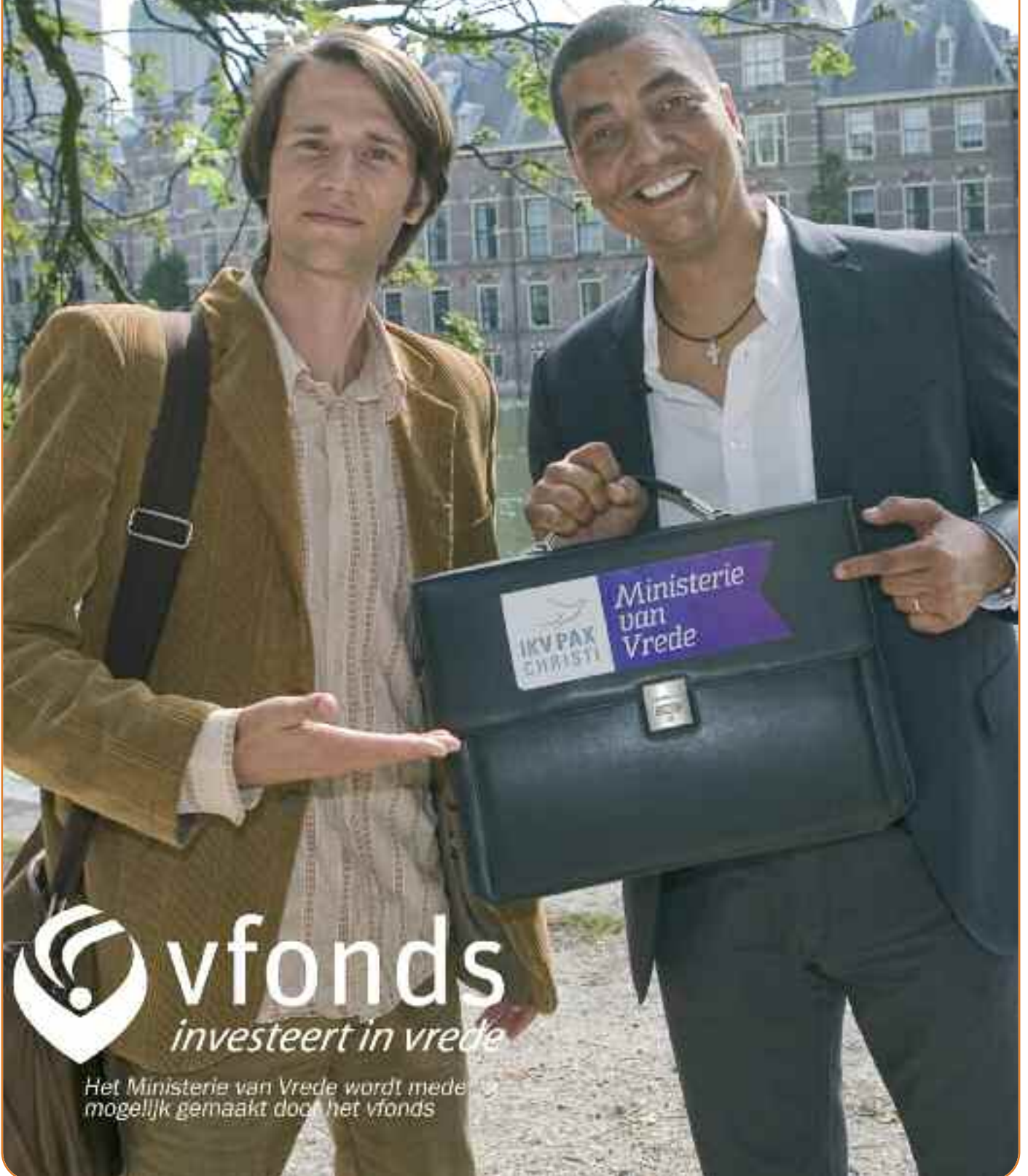
IKV Pax Christi consults its partners rigorously in drafting its annual plans for subprogrammes. It does so by organising regular conferences with partners to draft joint analyses and strategies. We also involve partners in specific aspects of our teaching agenda. In 2012 we treated mediation/facilitation in a joint teaching programme.

Programme leaders' contact with partners is without question protracted. Apart from frequent contact by phone and Skype, our programme leaders made 79 field visits in 2012.

IKV Pax Christi has a complaints procedure for partners. In 2012, we received no complaints from any of our partners.



Ministerie  
van  
Vrede



**vfonds**  
*investeert in vrede*

*Het Ministerie van Vrede wordt mede mogelijk gemaakt door het vfonds*

The Minister of Peace and his Under Minister

## 7. With Dutch Society

As peace movement, IKV Pax Christi considers it very important get people in the Netherlands involved in social and political peace issues and in peace work. It does this in two ways by organising and by mobilising critical world citizens. When we organise people, we aim at improving dialogue and relations. This is a job for the Ministry of Peace campaign. By comparison, mobilising people is more mission-related and goal-oriented. Socially engaged people must have an opportunity to participate in IKV Pax Christi's political activity. In 2012 we built on the long-range communication strategy started in 2011. It speaks to the need to make peace work tangible and visible. IKV Pax Christi wants to be the leading movement for peace and thus wants to incarnate its own work in accessible, persuasive campaigns. By presenting our values, unique knowledge and inspiring stories in a compelling fashion, we give our public, partners and political leaders a lucid and recognisable idea of what we do. We expect linking these three dimensions to lead to greater commitment and reciprocal learning and inspiration. We also expect greater name recognition among the broader population and a more recognisable profile to contribute to the legitimacy of our peace work and to add muscle to our political impact.

The Ministry of Peace campaign encourages and inspires people in the Netherlands to organise activities during peace week under the auspices of the peace embassies and to establish places in their communities where people can go to assemble for peace. After a wonderful start in 2011, 27 peace embassies organised activities in the Netherlands in 2012. This is more than twice the number of the previous year. 'Our' embassies organised more than 160 activities in which thousands of people took part. In addition to the peace embassies, there were peace dinners, celebrations and discussion evenings in other places in the Netherlands. This shows that the Ministry of Peace is a campaign by, and not just for, the people. They show their concern by working for international peace issues.

2012 saw the start of the Powered-by-Peace campaign on the issue of raw materials. The campaign created awareness and offered Dutch citizens opportunities for practical action. People could contact their energy companies to ask where their energy came from. We have developed materials around this theme. Among them are brochures and films. We have also organised several



IKV Pax Christi was present at 5 Liberation Day festivals creating awareness for Syria with the campaign *Adopt a Revolution*

events. During the annual peace week; 26 embassies of peace.

Stand-up comedian Jörgen Raymann, the 'Minister of Peace', worked very hard. Not only did he draw attention to Powered by Peace, he also did his utmost during meetings and in the media to show various groups in society how important peace is and why armed conflicts must cease. The state secretary for peace, composer Merlijn Twaalfhoven, also did much. He wrote an "Angry Bank Customers' Opera" for the presentation of the Dutch fair bank guide's research on Dutch banks' investments in nuclear arms manufacturers. IKV Pax Christi took part in this research. The message was, Stop investing in nuclear arms manufacturers!

Long familiar peace services took place during peace week. These are church services that make grateful use of the broad range of liturgical suggestions on the theme of the peace week. In the Powered by Peace campaign, an estimated 2000 Protestant and Catholic churches drew attention to the issue of peace. On at least five occasions there was an alliance with other religions.

Our Adopt-a-Revolution campaign started in 2012. It sought support for non-violent resistance against the regime and the violence in Syria. This was a difficult theme for the Dutch public, given the general impression about the Middle East. Yet it was also necessary, because these defenders of human rights and democracy deserve our support. The campaign and our Syrian guests received much public coverage on radio and TV and in newspapers in March and May. The campaign launch in *De Balie* in Amsterdam was well attended. On 5 May, we were present at no fewer than five liberation festivals; more than a thousand visitors expressed solidarity with civilians in Syria.

Our own website and the social media play an increasingly important role in communication. In September, IKV Pax Christi launched a new Dutch website. It has an estimated 5000 unique visitors each month. We have also begun preparations for a new English website that will be launched in 2013. There are also individual campaign websites for Ministry of Peace and for No Nukes, a campaign against nuclear weapons.

Every month IKV Pax Christi's digital newsletter goes to 4000 subscribers. Ministry of Peace also has its own newsletter. IKV Pax Christi also publishes a paper magazine, *Vrede.Nu*. This last appears four times a year, one issue being a special peace newspaper. The print run of the special edition is 30,000.

We reinforced our online campaigning in 2012. Strategic use

of an online presence strengthens IKV Pax Christi's campaigns. It has led to a steady growth in the number of friends, followers and viewers on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. In 2012, some 10,000 people followed our activities on social media. IKV Pax Christi's staff is also active on Facebook and Twitter and as bloggers.

In the run-up to the parliamentary elections in 2012, IKV Pax Christi launched a peace-voter indicator, with special questions on raw materials and conflict. People were invited to fill in the indicator to determine which political parties scored best in the general field of peace, and which on the issue of raw materials and conflicts. When a favourite political party received a low score, the potential voter was encouraged to send a personal message to candidates in this party to urge them to adjust their positions on peace issues.

Mentions in traditional media (newspaper, radio and TV) remain important. Articles on IKV Pax Christi's activities, including its Ministry of Peace campaign, appeared 353 times in newspaper and periodicals. There were 69 radio references and 1 TV reference. In addition, there are many references in foreign media, notably Scandinavia, to the complaint lodged in Sweden against Lundin Oil Company for human rights violations. The Swedish eight o'clock news opened with a report on the shareholders' meeting in which shareholders were called to account for this.

In 2012, we organised eight public meetings on specific themes in our premises at the *Hoog Catharijne* site in Utrecht. These included receptions on Africa, Balkans and the Caucasus. In addition, IKV Pax Christi organised other campaign meetings on Syria, No Nukes and Peace and Sports (Uganda).



IKV PAX  
CHRISTI

# NACHT VAN DE VREDE 21 september 2012

poweredbypeace

## Checkpoint Cinema XL

**Teun van de Keuken** (KEURINGSDIENST  
VAN WAARZIJ) **praat over activisme  
en conflict met Sywert van  
Lienden** (G500), **Ali Atassi** (SYRISCH  
ACTIVIST) **en jou!**

19.30 - 23.00 uur Theater Kikker Utrecht

## NetwerkCafé

**Met Eduard Nazarski** (AMNESTY),  
**Rob Vreeken** (DE VOLKSKRANT),  
**Koen Groot** (CLINGENDAEL),  
**en vele anderen.**

20.30 - 22.30 uur EKKO Utrecht

Toegang: **GRATIS** Ga voor inschrijven en het hele programma naar: [www.nachtvandevrede.nl](http://www.nachtvandevrede.nl)

[www.ikvpaxchristi.nl](http://www.ikvpaxchristi.nl)

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Utrechtse Academie  
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www.vfonds.nl

## 8. Fundraising

### Private sector fundraising

Private sector fundraising is an important source of income for IKV Pax Christi. This consists of an annual collection during peace week, contributions and donations from nearly 4000 members and donors, gifts, endowments and legacies. Income from private sector fundraising remained more or less the same in 2012. For financial accounting for funds received, please see the annual accounts, which you can download from [www.ikvpaxchristi.nl](http://www.ikvpaxchristi.nl).

Since 2012, we approached donors and members by post and phone with a request to provide systematic funding. We also approached them several times with a request for an additional gift intended especially for peace efforts in Syria, for the international arms trade treaty (to curb the worldwide trade in arms) and for the problems concerning raw material extraction. IKV Pax Christi owes much to a large group of generous givers who have supported our peace work for years.

### Codes of Conduct and Rules

In its fundraising, IKV Pax Christi complies with the code of conduct and rules established by the Association of Fundraising Organisations (VFI), the Dutch Central Fundraising Bureau (CBF), the Dutch Fundraisers' Association (NGF) and the Tax Office. The Ministry of Finance and the Tax Office have designated IKV Pax Christi (and the Pax Christi Association and IKV) as institutions for general public advancement (ANBI). IKV Pax Christi holds a seal of approval from the Central Fundraising Bureau. As a relatively small fundraising organisation, IKV Pax Christi has a higher than average cost percentage for fundraising. However, that percentage remains under the Central Fundraising Bureau's norm.

IKV Pax Christi expressly distinguishes between:

- Educational material on war and peace issues intended for study, training and action by our immediate supporters, a wider public, social organisations and media. This material is free or is sold at cost without profit motive.
- Informative material aimed at fundraising. This informative material must meet the following quality standards: it must measure up to our mission, provide true information, be transparent in presentation and account for results achieved.

IKV Pax Christi maintains frequent contact with its supporters during activities in and around peace week. This allows for a proper assessment of the way in which they receive information and educational material. After some activities

we hold surveys among participants to get an impression of their assessment.

### Complaints

IKV Pax Christi has a complaints handling procedure for speedy and careful handling of complaints or dissatisfaction among all stakeholders. This is published on our website. We record complaints in our donor management system. Complaint handling is part of the CBF's external audit and the procedure for ISO certification.

In 2012, we received and handled 24 complaints (12 in 2011). The complaints came in almost solely by e-mail. They had to do with a broad range of IKV Pax Christi's activities. Most (7) had to do with fundraising, usually in response to a mailing campaign. Often the complaint had to do with the high frequency of mail-outs. We offered respondents an option to receive only one gift request per year. One person presupposed IKV Pax Christi's directors received overly high salaries and wanted information on this before making a donation. Several complaints had to do with IKV Pax Christi's programmes. Three had to do with Syria, two with the Middle-East (Israel/Palestine). Other individual complaints were responses to (digital) newsletters on forms of address (objectionably familiar use of first names) and IKV Pax Christi's profiling. IKV Pax Christi recorded the complaints, handled them and where possible, resolved them.

### Institutional Fundraising

The economic crisis has clearly had an impact on institutional donors. Not only do donors face a decline in financial strength, they also receive significantly more requests for funding. This means that donors have had to revise their criteria and requirements and that there is more competition among those seeking financing. Likewise, project financing seems to be replacing organisation-wide support. This project financing can usually be requested via tenders, which requires a lot of effort from the staff in the organisation's various departments.

Nevertheless, in 2012, we - cultivated our institutional fundraising. We invested in internal and external procedures. In addition to raising internal professional standards and donor diversification in 2012, we engaged in more systematic contacts with several donors. We will maintain this over the coming years.

To deploy our internal resources as efficiently as we can, we drew up fundraising plans per team in 2012. These provide an orderly and strategic view of the approach to financing per team and for supra-team financing. In addition, this support

## National Postcode Lottery

2012 was the first year that we were a beneficiary of the National Postcode Lottery. This is a constructive partnership with many opportunities for co-creativity.

In 2012, the National Postcode Lottery enabled us to carry out the Powered by Peace programme. This programme consisted of an international campaign, activities for the general public in the Netherlands and projects in Colombia. Raw materials (here coal) are often the cause of conflict and human rights violations instead of a source of prosperity and peace. Extraction is regularly associated with human rights violations. In addition to talking with the victims of this conflict, we also invite mining companies and local authorities to the table. To give this programme more power we need support from within Dutch society: people, the business community



Columbian mine

and political leaders. This support base finds expression in the awareness that people in conflict areas have as much right to peace and security as we in the Netherlands have. Thanks to the National Postcode Lottery, IKV Pax Christi's partner agency MasterPeace could expand its peace project activities in Egypt and other countries from 9 countries in 2011 to 25 in 2012. Beside this, in one year the number of MasterPeace Clubs has grown from 12 to 35. That means that 30 countries now have clubs. MasterPeace's reach has more than doubled. On and around the international day of peace on 21 September, the clubs use music, dance and other creative channels to call their communities to dialogue and fellowship. In addition, MasterPeace works via internet to trigger a worldwide movement.

Given the sizeable cutbacks that the second Rutte government wants, other sources of funding, like the National Postcode Lottery, are gaining in importance. The lottery's and its participants' contribution is unique, because it is not only long term, it allows the good causes to use their expertise to decide how the funds are to be spent.

The present cabinet has said it wants to modernise this game of chance. We hope that the proposed changes to the lottery policy will leave the Postcode Lottery sufficient room to continue successful fundraising on this level. Without the Postcode Lottery and its participants, we would have to shelve some of our projects.



offers a guideline for programme leaders' and institutional fundraisers' work.

They insert external procedures in the way that has become customary: where possible, we seek synergy. Cooperation with partners is very important in this. Beside improving effectiveness, coordination and sharing our knowledge, it leads to more integrated programmes with stronger content. This applies to organisations with which we work in the Netherlands and Europa as well as to our 'southern' partners.

The present donor landscape shows an increasing tendency to take on "south-oriented" traits, i.e. institutional donors give priority to, or limit their funding to, local organisations in recipient countries. This means that international non-governmental organisations that are not registered in such countries are excluded from the application procedure.

Overall, we think that reserving more grants for local, southern non-governmental organisations is not a bad development. However, it remains true that our partner organisations in fragile and repressive regions are often unable to apply for grants for their programmes. We choose intentionally not to establish locally registered organisations specifically for fundraising because, as a matter of principle, we do not consider it desirable that originally Western organisations establish locally registered offices in the south mainly for financial reasons. In addition, our experience teaches that there is little political room for local offices and that on-site presence can entail security risks. To ensure our organisation's legitimacy and value as independent partner and party, we opt to invest more in the visibility off our work and our partnerships in the countries where we operate.

Beside the several larger amounts that we received last year, we also received a number of smaller amounts that we greatly appreciated. Any amount can make the difference for a programme.

The emphasis in institutional donor relations lies increasingly on strategic partnerships. Nice examples are the European Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Adessium Foundation, the V fund, and the National Postcode Lottery.

IKV Pax Christi received no donations from companies nor was there any question of sponsoring. Since IKV Pax Christi is critical of some companies, we try to be extremely cautious when it comes to financial relations with the business community.

## 9. Personnel

### Configuration and complement

On 31 December 2012, 89 people worked for IKV Pax Christi (31-Dec-2011: 82). 9 of these were stationed abroad. On 31 December 2012 they represented 77.0 FTEs (including those stationed abroad). 57% of employees had a contract for an indefinite period and 43% for a specified period.

	2011	2012
<b>Configuration as of 31 December 2012</b>	69,7 fte	77,0 fte
<b>Inflow</b>	33,8%	16,9%
<b>Outflow</b>	24,7%	13,5%
<b>Through flow</b>	2,3 %	4,5 %
<b>Number of volunteers</b>	27	72
<b>Number of trainees</b>	6	13

The growth in the complement has to do with obtaining several grants and donations for specific programme components and activities, especially with regard to the Middle East. In addition, we made the strategic decision to strengthen our advocacy at the European Union and the United Nations. The percentage of incoming and outgoing personnel at IKV Pax Christi has fallen since 2011. The percentage of upward movements, i.e. of staff that move to other positions within the organisation has risen since 2011.

The striking rise in the number of volunteers is actually a correction to the count in comparison with previous years. Up to and including 2011, we counted only formal volunteers who had a volunteers' contract with IKV Pax Christi for a longer period. As of 1 January 2012, we counted all volunteers who worked in any way free of charge for peace activities.

A break down shows:

- 21 volunteers with formal contract
- 26 without formal contract
- 2525 occasional workers without a contract

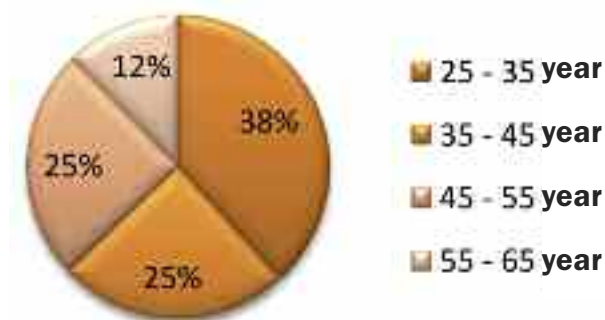
The distribution over men and women and full or part time is as follows:

number of persons	men	women	part-time	full-time
89	40%	60%	63%	37%



Our work force has the following age distribution:

## Knowledge and Learning



We started the following learning processes in 2012 and will continue some of them in 2013:

- All programmes
  - Research quality
  - Shared definitions and key concepts
- Fragile states programme
  - Mediation / facilitation (with partners)
  - Social contract
- Repressive states programme
  - Lobbying/advocacy
  - Mediation / facilitation (with partners)
  - Critical mass in repressive environments / social movements and outreach / peace activism 2.0
- Security and Disarmament Programme
  - Human security / protection of civilians
  - International humanitarian law

In 2012, 1.6% of our payroll cost went to educating our personnel. We spent 65% of that on training individual staff members for specific tasks (including security training for staff members that travel to conflict areas and for our emergency response team and members of the works council). 35% went to the training outlined in the foregoing teaching agenda.

On three occasions in 2012, IKV Pax Christi organised an inspiration week. During these weeks all staff members, including those stationed abroad, shared knowledge and

experience; they held meetings on content and policy, professional skills and organisational issues.

In 2012, we renewed our induction procedure for new staff members. The purpose was to make new staff quickly familiar with our organisation, their jobs and the methods and rules we have agreed upon.

Performance interviews help improve this procedure. We improved the objective and progress interview forms and attuned interviews to the various teams' annual plan cycle.

## Sick leave

2012 showed only a consolidation of the sick leave in 2011. We are at approximately the national average of 4%.

## Security Guidelines

IKV Pax Christi has a security policy. We have renewed and developed per country the safety regulations and protocols for the conflict regions to which our staff travel. One element in this is that we invite all travelling staff members at least once a year to attend a debriefing interview to discuss carefully with an expert all the experiences encountered during trips. Employees who travel to unsafe areas are offered security training.

In 2012, the emergency response team members were retrained and their certificates were extended.

## Working Conditions Policy

After focussing in 2011 mainly on training our staff in security and consolidating this in 2012, we spent most of 2012 focussing on our general working conditions. In the spring of 2012, we had our occupational health and safety service carry out a risk inventory and evaluation (RI&E). This included an examination of the psychological effects of work stress (PSA) on our employees.

We acted immediately upon the practical recommendations arising from the RI&E. After discussing and analysing the outcomes of the PSA study, managers gave more attention to this subject. Where necessary and possible, staff members received courses on this within the organisation.

Leave percentage	Totaal %	Short leave %		
		less than 7 days	Medium-length leave % 8 to 42 days	Lengthy leave % more than 42 days
<b>2012</b>	4,2	1,2	0,6	2,4
<b>2011</b>	4,2	1,2	0,6	2,4
<b>2010</b>	3,1	1,0	0,5	1,6
<b>2009</b>	2,8	1,0	0,7	1,1

According to the Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics, the national average for 2012 is 4%.

Much of the work in the Netherlands is office work. In 2012, we carried out 21 workstation studies to promote proper posture while working and to prevent RSI and other physical complaints.

### Works Council

The composition of the works council was restructured in 2012. The management and works council met regularly to the satisfaction of all. The subjects discussed dealt with the new induction procedure, the renewed interview cycle and the RI&E study.

## 10. Socially Responsible Enterprise and Environment

*Practice what you preach* is IKV Pax Christi's starting point when it comes to socially responsible business practices. This affects our choice of suppliers, including banks. Among the issues that concern us are application of the *Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights* and banks' and institutional investors' investment in the weapons industry and arms trade, especially investment in inhumane weapons (cluster munitions), nuclear weapons and the illegal trade in arms (*arms control*).

IKV Pax Christi also has a policy on integrity and diversity. Furthermore, we show respect for privacy when dealing with our members' and donors' data.

We treat the environment with similar respect. Energy conservation is an important consideration when renewing equipment. We return old equipment (computers, laptops, mobile phones) for recycling. IKV Pax Christi offers staff an opportunity to work at home and organises teleconferences, both of which reduces the need to travel. 100% of our employees in the Netherlands commute by public transport unless they live within walking or biking distance.

IKV Pax Christi's staff visited the conflict areas and repressive states where we operate. They made 79 such trips. When international conferences are included, the number rises to 118. These represent 236 flights a year. That is, without doubt, IKV Pax Christi's greatest contribution to environmental pollution and to global warming. IKV Pax Christi does what it can to provide CO2 compensation without this affecting the quality or effectiveness of its work; flying less is out of the question.

## 11. Accountability Statement by the Management Board and Supervisory Council

Consistent with the guidelines from the Central Fundraising Bureau (CBF), IKV Pax Christi's management drafts an accountability statement about

1. the separation of supervisory, management and executive tasks;
2. optimising the effectiveness and efficiency of disbursements;
3. optimising interaction with stakeholders.

The Management Board and Supervisory Council underwrite the Good Management for Good Causes Code. This accountability statement also provides insight into the important principles on which the organisation is anchored.

The full accountability statement is incorporated in this annual report.

### Management

IKV Pax Christi's Management Board is appointed in accordance with its articles of association. It consists of a general director and one director responsible for policy and day-to-day management. The Management Board drafts a strategic long-range plan and long-range budget. After obtaining agreement from IKV Pax Christi's Supervisory Council, these are submitted to the Dutch Interchurch Peace Council's Board and to the Dutch Pax Christi Peace Movement Association's Membership Council. IKV's Board and Pax Christi's Membership Council represent the peace movement's supporters.

The Management Board bases its annual plan and budget on the strategic long-range plan. The annual plan and budget describe objectives, peace programmes, intended results as well as the people deployed and resources used in them. The annual plan and budget are submitted to the IKV Pax Christi's Supervisory Council for approval.

Before 1 May, the Management Board drafts the annual accounts in accordance with the RJ 650 guideline for fundraising institutions issued by the Council for Annual Reporting. The annual accounts require approval from the Supervisory Council.

The Board and the team leaders together form the management team that meets every three weeks to discuss all subjects that affect IKV Pax Christi.

## Oversight

### Internal Oversight

The Supervisory Council keeps watch over the Management Board and the efficient deployment of people and resources and keeps a critical eye on organisational strategy and outcomes. Part of this strategic supervision involves assessing the degree to which IKV Pax Christi attains the objectives recorded in its articles of association (peace mission) and incarnates the values described in the strategic long-range plan.

The Supervisory Council supervises by

- evaluating the strategic long-range plan and long-range budget and discussing them with the management (power to approve lies with Pax Christi Membership Council and IKV's Board)
- discussing with the management and approving the annual plans containing the organisation's goals for the coming year and the financial budget
- discussing the management's interim (eight month) report on the implementation of the organisational objectives for the current year
- discussing with the management ,on completion of the second quarter, the ongoing financial policy and the current state of disbursements in comparison with cost estimates and the prognosis for the results
- assessing the annual and financial reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This also reflects on the state of affairs of the long range plan.
- discussing and approving the annual reporting. There are two parts to IKV Pax Christi's annual reporting:
  - o the public annual report on the substance of peace work and
  - o the annual accounts, including the external auditor's statement.

In addition, the Supervisory Council has several powers pursuant to the articles of association, but in IKV Pax Christi's case they are less frequently exercised. Among them are:

- appointing and dismissing the external auditor
- changing banks and taking out large loans
- entering into long-term contracts of great strategic importance
- approving mergers, take-overs, demergers
- approving contracted obligations that entail debt and/or special/striking expenditures that exceed the approved budget
- applying for a payment moratorium and/or bankruptcy.

The Supervisory Council met four times in 2012. Special attention went to IKV Pax Christi's future after 2015. This included the importance of income differentiation and the peace movement's social legitimation.

An important concern for the Supervisory Council has always been the organisation's continuity and, by extension, the risks that IKV Pax Christi runs. These can be financial risks. The Supervisory Council's audit commission devotes explicit attention to the design and operation of internal risk management and control system. Other kinds of risk can also arise from IKV Pax Christi's political activities. One example is the report on Lundin Oil Company and its extraction of oil in Sudan. The management keep the Supervisory Council up to date on such topics.

### External Oversight

In addition to internal supervision by the Supervisory Council, IKV Pax Christi is also subject to external supervision.

#### - **Accountant's Audit, Audit Control and Management**

KPMG performs the accountant's audit in accordance with the Council for Annual Reporting's directive 650 and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' audit protocol. Using these, the accountant drafts a report of findings that becomes part of the financial report to the Ministry. Beside this, the accountant provides an approval statement on IKV Pax Christi's consolidated annual accounts.

The Supervisory Council has appointed an audit committee that supports it in assessing financial policy, budgets and the annual accounts. It acts on behalf of the Supervisory Council in talks with the external accountant on the accountant's report in which the latter reports on its examination of the organisation's management and control.

#### - **ISO 9001:2008 Certificate**

IKV Pax Christi holds an ISO 9001:2008 certificate for the entire organisation and all its activities. This means that IKV Pax Christi has a documented quality-management system consisting of quality requirements, specified objectives and standard tasks and procedures. Adopting this ISO norm as standard enables us to guarantee internal process management and improve our ability to control our activities fully. Internal audits take place regularly to ascertain whether IKV Pax Christi meets all quality standards. In addition, there is an annual assessment dealing with all management facets. Independent accreditation office Veritas Certification makes regular external audits as part of ISO certification. In October 2012, ISO certification was extended for three years.

#### - **Central Bureau for Fund-Raising Seal of Approval**

IKV Pax Christi holds a CBF Seal of Approval. Every year there is an assessment to determine the extent to which the organisation meets CBF requirements. The CBF performs a full reassessment every three years. In the

summer of 2012, the CBF seal of approval was extended for three years.

#### - **Monitoring Protocol**

IKV Pax Christi has a monitoring protocol that has Ministry of Foreign Affairs approval. It contains the rules and mechanisms for internal monitoring of programmes by programme leaders, staff members, and the management and external monitoring by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This monitoring protocol is the basis for the substantive reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and for the annual report to the public. The Supervisory Council discusses the annual reports and the annual report to the public. Two years' experience with the monitoring protocol agreed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shows that it has not provided the added benefit that we had expected given the size of our investment in it. We have regular contact on this with the Ministry, but it is difficult to find in the protocol the flexibility that would provide the desired added benefit. We expect to move on to a more suitable monitoring protocol after 2015.

#### - **Independent Assessment**

IKV Pax Christi has an evaluation schedule for independent evaluation of our peace programmes' effectiveness. 2012 is the second year that these programmes run. The first independent evaluations will take place in 2013.

### **Employership and Remuneration**

The Supervisory Council is the Management Board members' employer. To this end the Supervisory Council established a remuneration committee to support it in performing the following tasks:

- assessing at least once a year the performance of individual board members. In 2012, the remuneration committee had an assessment and performance interview with the each director. These interviews resulted in specific agreements recorded in a report.
- preparing proposals for the Supervisory Council on remuneration policy for the members of the board. The remuneration policy must meet all laws and provisions of the CBF seal of approval for good causes. The board members' compensation is based on the Association of Fundraising Organisations' (VFI's) recommendation regarding the remuneration of directors of good causes.

The members of the Supervisory Council are all volunteers. They receive no salary, vacation pay or attendance fees for their services. All expenses, such as for travelling are repaid on the basis of costs incurred.

Itemisation of the Supervisory Council's expenses and the board member's salaries using the VFI's model is included in the consolidated annual accounts in 2011 and can be downloaded from [www.ikvpaxchristi.nl](http://www.ikvpaxchristi.nl).

### **Performance Assessment**

The composition of the Supervisory Council was restructured in 2012. This new Supervisory Council started a reflection on the perception of its role and the way in which the supervisory tasks best can be performed. In addition, several noteworthy social elements in the field of management and supervision also gave an impulse to looking at how IKV Pax Christi's Supervisory Council's supervisory task is organised and whether this can be improved or refined. This reflection encompasses questions about underpinning the Supervisory Council's independent position and attitude, the information it provides and its expertise to perform its tasks. This reflection will be completed in 2013 and recorded in a supervisory framework.

## Composition of the Supervisory Council's Board

Job vacancies on the Supervisory Council's board are filled on the basis of the composition using a stipulated profile.

Members of the Supervisory Council's board may have no business or family relations with the organisation to preclude any type of conflict of interest.

The board of directors under the articles of association was composed as follows on 31 December 2012:

Name	Position/ Auxiliary positions through 31 December 2012
Jan Gruiters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General director and chairman of the board of IKV Pax Christi</li> <li>• General director and chairman of the board of Pax Christi</li> <li>• Director of IKV and member of IKV's Board</li> <li>• Member of the board of Stikav</li> <li>• Member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Security and Rule of Law Knowledge Platform Steering Committee</li> </ul>
Freek Landmeter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director of IKV Pax Christi</li> <li>• Director of Pax Christi</li> <li>• Member of the board of Stikav</li> </ul>

The Supervisory Council was composed as follows on 31 December 2012:

Name	Position/ Auxiliary positions through 31 December 2012
Marieke de Wal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultant for international cooperation and social organisations</li> <li>• Network coordinator for Partnerships Resource Centre (PrC, Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University)</li> <li>• Senior policy researcher at the Dutch School for Public Management (NSOB)</li> <li>• Member of the Supervisory Board of Solidaridad</li> <li>• Member of the Amsterdam Montessori School (AMS)</li> </ul>
Carla Kuijpers-Groensmit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Former director of student services at the University of Utrecht</li> <li>• Deputy chairman of the Owners Association in Leeuwschild</li> <li>• Member of Pax Christi's Supervisory Board</li> </ul>
Wieger E. Bakker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director of the Bachelor programme in Management and Organisational Sciences at the University of Utrecht</li> <li>• Associate professor at the Department of Management and Organisational Sciences</li> </ul>
Peter van der Veer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal clerk/general director of the Municipality of Culemborg</li> </ul>
Marina van Notten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partner at Profonte consultants for idealistic objectives</li> </ul>

Tom Stoelinga, Paul van Aalst en Philip Everts left the Supervisory Council in February, Ruud Keulen left in the fall. We are very grateful to all of them for their years of very concerned and critical effort as supervisors.

As of 31 December 2012, the Supervisory Council had one vacancy that will be filled in 2013.

## Roster of the Supervisory Council

Name	Date Appointed	Term ends
Marieke de Wal	2 July 2010	2 July 2014
Carla Kuijpers-Groensmit	10 May 2010	10 May 2014
Wieger Bakker	1 March 2012	1 January 2016
Peter van der Veer	1 March 2012	1 January 2016
Marina van Notten	1 March 2012	1 January 2016

### Stakeholder Relations

Partners in the areas where we work are stakeholders as are our supporters in the Netherlands, major donors and staff members. Direction and Supervisory Council have the following relations with stakeholders.

1. Partners. Programme leaders are our partners' primary contacts; they make many field visits. The two board members regularly go on field trips to see personally the progress of peace work and the circumstances under which it is carried out.
2. Supporters. The board and members of the Supervisory Council regularly visit events like peace ambassadors day in May and activities during peace week.
3. Major donors. The directors maintain regular personal contacts with major donors like the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, strategic partners and institutional funds.
4. Staff-members. In addition to daily operational contact, there are periodic personnel meetings to which all staff members are invited and consultative meetings with the works council.

The board and the members of the Supervisory Council approved and signed this accountability statement on 24 April 2013.

## 12. Expectations

For 2013 we expect that the risk of conflict as a result of a shortage of raw materials, arable ground and potable water will continue. Political instability in fragile and repressive countries in Africa and the Middle East remains high. This applies to the growing restrictions on civilians' and social organisations' political room to manoeuvre. We will have to adjust our programmes' strategies to this and will have to continue to support our partners under conditions that are not getting any easier.

IKV Pax Christi can only implement its mission successfully when the organisation remains focussed on achieving the benefits it brings as peace movement. We offer this benefit mainly in linking local communities with power-holders (intermediation), in bridging dichotomies within societies (social cohesion) and in mobilising support for human security in political and social life (advocacy). Yet we also face challenges. In 2013, IKV Pax Christi will strengthen its proposition and position, strengthen its social legitimacy and strengthen its financial basis.

A new government was sworn in 2012. European budgetary rules added impetus to cutbacks in the coalition agreement. Conspicuous among them were the cutbacks in development cooperation and in the military. Placing the budget for international security under the budget for development cooperation intended to contribute to a comprehensive approach to security issues had a special impact on IKV Pax Christi. We are encouraged by signs that attention for human rights and socially responsible business practices are more firmly rooted in the second Rutte government than it was in the old. It fully recognises and appreciates civil society's political role. Moreover, it recognises, as a matter of principle, social organisations' freedom and independence.

At the time of this writing, we know that cutbacks in development cooperation will have no effect on the magnitude of the alliance's grants for 2014 and 2015. However, it has become clear that financing for civil society organisations' will be substantially lower after 2015. For the period after 2014, government is looking for preferential and specialised partners working in four primary focus areas, among which are security and the rule of law. IKV Pax Christi views this choice as confirmation of its work's political impact on peace, security and human rights.



