



# 2012 Annual Report

## MISSION

Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) promotes, develops and implements unarmed civilian peacekeeping as a tool for reducing violence and protecting civilians in situations of violent conflict.



## Letter from the Executive Director



The year 2012 was another important year for Nonviolent Peaceforce, marked by a steady expansion of our field presence in South Sudan and Philippines, a fresh start in the South Caucasus, preparations for a new country

programme in Myanmar (Burma), and unprecedented exposure at the United Nations and in the US media.

Over 50 new field staff joined our ranks during 2012 from a remarkable array of countries, including Nepal, South Korea, Czech Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Costa Rica, Colombia, Sierra Leone and Jamaica. In South Sudan, five new field sites were opened through major new partnerships with UNICEF and UNHCR. We began working in the highly contested area of Abyei, in support of UN (military) peacekeepers who asked for our (unarmed) help in preventing violence over cattle movements. In the South Caucasus, we finally broke through the conflict barrier to work directly with youth from South Ossetia and local partners in Abkhazia.

In the Philippines, where the warring parties finally reached a long-awaited framework agreement for peace on October 15th, we received our largest ever grant of €2.4 million from the European Union (EU) after a lengthy process of approval by all 27 member states of the EU. This is not just a stamp of approval for the very good and

important work we do on the ground, but an affirmation from European governments that unarmed civilian peacekeeping (UCP) is gaining mainstream support and is here to stay.

Nowhere has that support been more evident than at UN headquarters in New York, where 58 countries sent representatives to a High-Level Briefing on UCP and heard ambassadors and UN officials singing the praises of NP and discussing how to expand our work to other conflict zones around the world. After good coverage of that event in the print media, NP finally made the public relations breakthrough we have been waiting for, with a featured programme on national television aired on Christmas Day.

As NP moved into 2013 with yet more plans for expansion and development, we continued to struggle with the growing pains of a young organization that has yet to find its stable footing. Yet as you review in these pages the remarkable accomplishments of the past year, I'm sure you will agree that NP has already become a global player that is too important to fail! With your continued support, NP cannot but go forward to an ever more mature blossoming of its great potential.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tim Wallis". The signature is stylized and cursive.

Tim Wallis, Executive Director

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# The Work of NP and the Idea Behind Unarmed Civilian Peacekeeping

## What is Nonviolent Peaceforce?

Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) is an international non-governmental organisation with an international unarmed peacekeeping team of trained civilians. It works to promote and implement unarmed civilian peacekeeping as a tool for reducing violence and protecting civilians in situations of violent conflict. Conceived by a few participants at the 1999 Hague Appeal for Peace and formed at the 2002 Convening Event in India, NP now includes member organisations from five continents with a Head Office in Brussels and a U.S. office in Minneapolis. NP was granted Special Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 2007. With nearly 200 people in the field in 2012, NP had programs in the Philippines, South Sudan and South Caucasus, and was beginning to develop a program in Myanmar.

## What is unarmed civilian peacekeeping?

Unarmed civilian peacekeeping is an evidence-based tactic for reducing violence and human rights abuses. It involves a variety of methods to build relationships with all parties

to a conflict, to increase the confidence of those caught in the middle to confront violence, and to strengthen existing structures for handling violence. Unarmed civilian peacekeeping draws its inspiration from practices which have deep roots in many cultures, practices that emphasize community and cooperation, rather than force or the threat of force.

To build broad local ownership of the programs which NP has been invited to undertake, we work in long-term partnerships with a spectrum of stakeholders, including civil society groups, local and central government officials, uniformed security forces, and other international organizations. Even vulnerable populations can and do contribute to enhancing their own security and developing sustainable solutions. NP focuses on strengthening the ability of disrupted communities to shape the resolution of their region's problems. Through careful monitoring of the impact of its work, NP collects evidence about which interventions are effective and which are not. Successful strategies are then fine-tuned and adapted for new programs in other regions, so each new program benefits from the successes and mistakes of previous years.

## Methods of unarmed civilian peacekeeping

- » **Proactive engagement:** Being physically present in a conflict zone and forging connections with all stakeholders.
- » **Protective accompaniment:** Providing one-on-one protection to individuals or groups under threat, such as human rights defenders, journalists, leaders from targeted minority groups, internally-displaced persons and returnees, and unaccompanied children.
- » **Relationship-building:** Forging the personal connections that underlie all unarmed civilian peacekeeping methods. Relationships with all stakeholders help to open channels of communication between conflicted parties.
- » **Rumour control:** Tracking down rumours about imminent threats. Separating rumour from fact can reduce tensions.
- » **Early Warning Early Response:** Monitoring early clues that violence could break out, so as to have time to defuse a situation.
- » **Interpositioning:** Placing team members between conflicting parties in order to deter violence.
- » **Monitoring:** Observing compliance to an agreement to ensure accountability and promote effective implementation.
- » **Capacity building:** Supporting local groups as they identify their needs and interests, and helping them to develop strategies to protect themselves.

## Co-Founder Sees Continued Growth for the Future

Often when faced with a humanitarian crisis, people are presented with the stark choice of either standing aside or sending in the bombers and missiles. The exemplary fieldwork of Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) provides real-life alternatives to break through such false dichotomies. NP is now beginning to translate its successes into broader understanding, policy changes, and funding opportunities. We are developing a methodology that needs to be shared with other organizations, so they can utilize it to protect more civilians and reduce violence throughout the world.

Six United Nations agencies have financially supported the Nonviolent Peaceforce field operations after seeing the success of NP's methods in the field. NP's presence on the ground continues to grow, providing more civilian protection, and also greater awareness of the effective use of unarmed civilian peacekeeping in the international arena.



*NP co-founder, Mel Duncan, in South Sudan.*

### *NP's field presence will continue to grow in the coming year*

Looking forward, NP's field presence will continue to grow in the coming year:

- » In South Sudan, the number of sites and peacekeepers grows as NP is recognized as a major contributor to the protection of civilians in some of most challenging locations in the world.
- » Our role in Mindanao has shifted since the signing of the framework peace agreement in October. NP's peacekeepers and partners will now focus on helping to keep the island stable, as the conflicting parties transition to a full peace agreement.
- » NP is focusing on training and supporting Community Peace Initiative Teams to respond to conflict situations in the South Caucasus.
- » After receiving invitations from the government as well as from several civil society organizations, NP is placing a team in Myanmar to develop a peacekeeping project there. Our successful experience in monitoring civilian protection during the ceasefire in Mindanao is of special interest in Myanmar, where they have 14 different ceasefire agreements that need implementation.
- » Building on our quantitative impact analysis work in 2012, NP will implement such monitoring in all of our field projects. This will enable us to document what works and what doesn't.
- » Following up on the training of Syrian activists last August, NP will begin exploring how to carry out additional training, training of trainers and civilian-protection strategies might be applied in Syria.
- » In conjunction with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), NP will develop an E-Learning course on UCP.
- » Partnering with Columbia University's Center for International Conflict Resolution, NP will develop a UCP Good Practices Conference to share and document lessons learned in the field.

As NP grows, our governance will be transformed to meet increased funding needs and management responsibilities. A governance-transition working group will analyze various models and make recommendations about a new governance structure for NP.



*Peacekeeper talks about the Community Based Human Rights Conflict Prevention Program.*

## The Philippines

Since first deploying civilian peacekeepers in Mindanao in 2007, Nonviolent Peaceforce has worked faithfully on its mandate to protect civilians and support the peace process, which in 2012 appeared to be finally resolving a decades-long conflict rooted in minority-group struggles for independence.

Originally seeking secession from the Philippines, over the years the Moro people modified their goal to that of greater autonomy in the districts where they are a majority of the population. Although the conflict between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front pits an Islamic insurgency against a primarily Christian government, it would be a mistake to view this as a religious war. Relations between Christians and Muslims, who often live in mixed communities, are generally harmonious. Like so many civil wars, it is a struggle for power by those who feel marginalized within their country.

### *The latest about the peace process*

A key part of the International Monitoring Team's Civilian Protection Component since 2010, NP has specifically focused its unarmed civilian peacekeeping in the areas of Datu Piang, Maguindanao, Pikit, North Cotabato, Iligan City, Lanao del Norte, General Santos City, Sulu, Basilan and Zamboanga City.

A major highlight in 2012 was the signing by both parties in the conflict of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro. This is a framework agreement which aims to establish a Bangsamoro political entity by 2016, replacing the previous Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao. NP continues the transfer of knowledge and skills that will serve the future Bangsamoro leaders.

### *On the ground*

Another highpoint during the year was that by the end of 2012, there were no (zero) reported skirmishes between the two signatories to the peace talks. However, NP documented 65 rido (clan feuds) incidents, which often resulted in the temporary displacement of local residents.

As part of the Monitoring Agreement, NP embarked on several missions to ascertain the facts behind a total of 24 incidents, and to mobilize rapid responses to the affected communities. Many communities continue to be at risk of disruption, and to need support.

### *Conflict Prevention Program*

There are four major components of the NP Conflict Prevention Program:

- » Early Warning Early Response — NP trained 776 community members to help protect their communities.
- » Community-based Human Rights— NP provided orientation sessions on women's rights international human rights, and humanitarian law issues.
- » Child Protection - NP conducted orientations and capacity-building sessions for the monitoring and reporting of grave child rights violations, and the need for child protection.
- » Protection of Women - NP trained 11 new gender-based violence monitoring teams, including seven all-female teams.

Together, through these sessions, conducted directly by NP or through partner organizations, 2,916 participants were served. In addition to all that, NP logged monitoring and verification activities for 394 different incidents. Lastly, through NP's partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to monitor, verify and report

Field Offices 2012

- 1 Iligan
- 2 Marawi
- 3 General Santos City
- 4 DatuPiang
- 5 Pikit
- 6 Lamitan
- 7 Jolo
- 8 Zamboanga City

Pacific Ocean

LANAO  
DEL NORTE

MINDANAO

Cotabato  
Main Office

MAGUINDANAO

Praise for the work of NP in Mindanao

“NP has really helped a lot with their presence on the ground. There were times that municipalities and barangays had tensions surfacing because of ridos and the presence of armed groups. The communities felt at ease when they see NP patrolling frequently in their villages. They are the only monitoring team roaming around Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte, even when tensions are running high.”

Musa Macabangkit  
President, Saksie Radio Forum,  
Lanao del Sur

“NP in Mindanao has been a source of hope and security for conflict-affected communities. NP empowers and brings the voice of communities to people and groups that matter. NP’s integrity, sincerity, independence and commitment to human rights and peace is widely recognized.”

Atty. Benedicto Bacani  
Institute of Autonomy and Governance  
Cotabato City

NP trained observers in the monitoring and reporting of Grave Child Rights Violations, and the need for child protection.



## South Sudan

With all the many challenges facing the newest nation in the world, tensions over unresolved Peace Agreement issues like border demarcation, oil transit fees, and the fate of disputed territory — these were the most disruptive issues in 2012. Because of them, about 183,000 people were displaced inside South Sudan in hundreds of instances of inter-communal fighting and violence. In addition, on-going conflict and increased food insecurity in Sudan's Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states resulted in 165,000 refugees arriving from the north to South Sudan.



*Waiting in line at the bore holes for water. Water is a precious commodity there.*

Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) has been operating in South Sudan since 2010, implementing unarmed civilian peacekeeping to reduce violence and increase the safety of civilians caught in the conflict. During 2012, NP's field presence tripled in size with the launching of the Jonglei Response Programme, the Unity State Child Protection Project and the Warrap State/Abyei Violence Reduction project, bringing the total number of field teams to nine, in six different states.

NP engages with other protecting forces such as the South Sudan National Police Service, and local and national authorities, to conduct and participate in regular preventive patrols in vulnerable communities. NP supports the capacity of these communities to protect themselves through community groups. NP pioneered community-based violence prevention groups called Women's Peacekeeping Teams. Women in a community come together for training in a range of skills that prepare



them to become leaders for peace and security. They bring forward their security concerns, make plans, and carry out interventions.

NP is the primary agency for Family Tracing and Reunification activities in Unity State, Central Equatoria State and Western Equatoria State. Along with local partners and the Child Protection Committees, NP conducts needs assessments, family tracing, re-unification and follow-up activities for unaccompanied minors and children separated from their families.

In May 2012, the Lakes State team facilitated the establishment of a Weapons-Free Zone after a violent conflict took the lives of three people in the town, including a young child. Many people within the town praised NP's protective-presence activities and accompaniments in the days that followed as having helped to prevent large-scale



*The Lakes State team facilitated the establishment of a Weapons Free Zone after a violent conflict took lives in the town of Yiro.*

Field Offices

- 1 Yida
- 2 Bentiu
- 3 Waat
- 4 Duk Padiet
- 5 Pibor
- 6 Yirol-West
- 7 Mudri
- 8 Nzara
- 9 Juba



NP launched a pilot project in Conflict Early Warning Early Response, a model that is very important to South Sudan.

Asha and Abraham worked together to bring a peaceful solution to a disturbance at a cattle camp.



conflict. Because of the high level of trust and acceptance of NP by all segments of the community, the team speculated that that the town could be an excellent place to pilot a community-driven Weapon-Free Zone.

All this activity goes hand-in-hand with the usual tools of unarmed civilian peacekeeping. The power of simple protective presence was clear when a group of hospital nurses described a scene they witnessed in Lakes State. They described a scene where youth from different clans had converged at a cattle camp and tensions were escalating into violence. NP was summoned, and when NP peacekeepers arrived, they found some men already wounded. The NP team was led by Asha Asokan, a short woman (barely 5') with a law degree and MA in International Law. She set her group to work shuttling back and forth between the contending clans.

The men were surprised, since Sudanese men are often 6'5' tall. "The youth asked NP local Peacekeeper, Abraham Mabor Arok, "Who is this small girl and where does she come from?" He explained that she had come from India. According to our culture, we don't want to do something bad in front of outsiders," explained one of the nurses. The youths backed off from each other. One said, "This problem has become so serious that people from other countries are coming. I will stop now."

The young men from all sides promised that they would not fight, and they would wait for their chiefs to come and talk. The next morning, the chiefs arrived and mediated a deal. NP monitored the process at the chief's request.

## South Caucasus

The South Caucasus has an extremely complicated mix of ethnicities and language groups, within a mountainous terrain that has kept populations historically isolated. Intense national identities have created bitter inter-group conflicts over borders and resources that have festered for centuries. Over the last 20 years, the region's 3 internationally-recognised states (Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan) and 3 disputed territories (Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh) have endured a variety of armed conflicts.

Nonviolent Peaceforce was invited by local civil society organizations in the region to explore placing a field program there, to focus on civilian protection in territories where violence has erupted over the last 2 decades. Although the overall situation has improved since 2010, the security of civilians is fragile, with a widespread sense of mistrust among citizens and between people and their state institutions. The people need support to

develop communities where they feel safe, to feel confident contacting government security and service workers, and to learn to mitigate and manage tense situations as they arise. As of 2012, NP, in collaboration with local partners, has implemented a range of activities throughout the region to support communities in defining and creating sustainable safety and security.



### 2012 accomplishments

- » NP trained and deployed four international and two national unarmed civilian peacekeepers in two locations in the South Caucasus.
- » In Georgia, NP conducted an in-depth assessment and profile of civilian protection needs in over 57 communities at the Administrative Boundary Line.
- » Two Community Peace Initiative Teams were established in the Shida Kartli region of Georgia, in the area adjacent to Administrative Boundary Line with South Ossetia. These teams are composed of community members from all strata of society, who are trained to identify and respond to local security and protection issues. The teams, with the assistance of NP, help communities respond nonviolently to civilian protection issues in these critical areas. A total of 52 community members were trained in unarmed civilian peacekeeping and conflict prevention methodology.
- » In partnership with UN Women, NP facilitated a Training for Trainers for human rights defenders and journalists from Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- » In partnership with a local organization, Institute for the Study of Nationalism and Conflicts, NP carried out a project called "Capacity Building for Grassroots Negotiators for Human Security and Conflict Prevention." In this project, 12 youths from the communities adjacent to boundary line were trained in conflict analysis, negotiation skills, unarmed civilian peacekeeping, and conflict prevention.
- » NP brought civil society representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and the Georgian Tbilisi Administered Territories, to the Philippines to visit NP's program in Mindanao. There they observed unarmed civilian peacekeeping at work in the field. After the trip, the group established an Advisory Council for NP's South Caucasus Project consisting of representatives from all of the organisations involved in the trip.



*Monitoring patrol along the border in South Caucasus.*



*Rosemary Kibaki, an Unarmed Civilian Peacekeeper, conducting a training on Monitoring and Reporting Sexual and Gender-Based Violence.*



*Representatives of NP's Georgian partner organizations with NP staff member.*

## NP Invited by Myanmar to Support Peace Processes

The government of Myanmar, also known as Burma, has worked towards ending numerous decades-long conflicts with minority groups. In 2012, there were ceasefire agreements for 11 of the 16 ethnic groups in armed conflict. But mechanisms to monitor ceasefire agreements still are being established.

In August 2012, the Myanmar Government, as well as civil society organizations, invited Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) to help consolidate the ambitious peace process, using the innovative methods that have proved so successful in South Sudan and the Philippines. NP was pleased to accept this invitation, the first to be extended to NP by the government of a nation.

NP started with 2 exploratory visits in July 2012. In November 2012, NP met with a wide array of stakeholders including Minister Thu Aung Minh, Minister of the President's Office of Myanmar, who is in charge of the peace processes. Functioning ceasefire mechanisms, which hold armed parties accountable, are important for a simple reason: *if there is violence on the ground, reaching a final peace agreement will essentially be impossible.*

In November, the Myanmar government launched the Myanmar Peace Center, which will serve as the hub for the numerous peace agreements. NP Trainer Shadab Mansoori is developing a unique program based on NP's expertise in civilian protection and our work as an official monitor of the peace agreement process. Shadab spent 2 years in the Philippines as NP's Conflict Prevention Program manager. He will begin with training on how to establish ceasefire mechanisms and operate them on a day-to-day basis. Participants include members of Parliament, representatives of the opposition groups, and members of local civil society organizations, such as the 25 future local Ceasefire Monitors from the Shalom Foundation, a local civil society partner for NP.

Beyond the training, NP is providing technical advice on setting up ceasefire monitoring mechanisms, in which conflicting parties agree to certain rules and coordinate communication mechanisms, to avoiding misunderstandings that could lead to violence. Tension and conflict on the ground can impede higher-level negotiations. NP was also requested to support local organizations in building their own capacity to be effective and informed actors in the peace processes.

Shadab commented, "It's an incredibly exciting time to be in Myanmar, working for peace," adding, "There is a lot of momentum to get these peace processes moving forward, while ensuring the protection of civilians. They need support that NP can provide."



The Government of Myanmar and civil society organizations invited Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) to help consolidate the peace process.



Photo Credit: Timo Vitrata



Participants from a training on ceasefire monitoring organized in Mon state.

## Advocacy and Outreach

Unarmed civilian peacekeeping (UCP) reached new levels of recognition on the international stage, as well as in the media, in 2012. As international groups grapple with how to effectively protect civilians, UCP has emerged as an increasingly credible option. We are focused on advancing the recognition of UCP, as well as policy and funding support for it.



### *High-level briefing on UCP at the UN*

The missions of Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica and the Philippines hosted two high-level briefings on UCP at the United Nations. The first, in March in New York, drew a standing-room only crowd with over 60 missions represented. Rafael Seguis, Undersecretary of the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs, affirmed the strong contribution of well-organized civil society in protecting civilians in conflicts. He pointed out that unarmed civilian peacekeeping is “a unique model of unarmed civilian protection that directly engages civil society groups doing peacekeeping work, and taps into their knowledge, experience and manpower,” and that this arrangement has contributed to the peace process in the Philippines.

Tiffany Easthom, NP’s country director in South Sudan, presented the work of Nonviolent Peaceforce. She recommended that these “newly- proven practices need to be supported and scaled up. Unarmed civilian peacekeeping is an entirely appropriate response to violent conflicts in many more countries and in many more situations.”

A second UN Briefing: “Unarmed Civilian Peacekeeping: Has its Time Come?” occurred on September 20th at the UN Palais des Nations in Geneva. Building on the first

briefing, Ms. Easthom spoke, as did Mr. Allan Doss, former Special Representative of the Secretary General for the UN mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and now with the Kofi Annan Foundation, and Philippine Ambassador Jesus “Gary” Domingo, who proclaimed:

*“Civilian, neutral, impartial, and cost-effective! We are grateful for the contributions of Nonviolent Peaceforce as practitioners of unarmed civilian peacekeeping. The concept has been tested in our country – and it works.”*

The UN Office on the Prevention of Genocide sponsored NP to provide UCP training for a diverse group of Syrian activists in August. NP continues to follow up with the participants while seeking ways to provide additional training, and exploring a peacekeeping project in Syria.

With staff now based in New York, NP was able to make numerous other high-level presentations at the UN, and also to meet regularly with ambassadors on the Security Council and with high-ranking UN officials.

NP is mainstreaming the concept of unarmed civilian peacekeeping through our work with Rotary International, including presentations at the International Convention in Bangkok, and Rotary’s UN Day in New York. Returned NP peacekeeper Muhamed Butera of Burundi was chosen as a Rotary Peace scholar; he is studying at International Christian University in Tokyo. We have also begun collaborating with the International Federation of University Women and Women Graduates-USA.

*Tiffany Easthom presenting at high-level briefing at United Nations.*



NP received increased media exposure in 2012, most prominently with a TV segment featuring our work in Mindanao, broadcast on the PBS News Hour on Christmas night.

Growing recognition brings increased opportunities. NP advocates a fundamentally new approach to peacekeeping.

Rather than replacing current forms of peacekeeping, we suggest UCP as additional method to increase flexibility in responding to violence. As more people understand this approach, many new doors will open. NP needs to be poised to walk through them.

## South Sudan Country Director Wins Citizen Peacekeeper Award



Tiffany Easthom was named 2012 Civilian Peacekeeper of the Year by Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP). Donna Howard, member of NP's International Governance Council, presented the award in Minneapolis, the birthplace of NP.

Tiffany is the Country Director for NP's South Sudan project, where nearly 100 unarmed civilian peacekeepers have been working for over two and a half years to protect civilians and prevent violence.

Under Tiffany's leadership, NP's project in South Sudan grew from the original 2 to 8 field sites in 5 different states by the end of 2012. Her work has included return and protection of child soldiers, training of local women in protective strategies for conflict-related sexual violence, direct protection for refugees and internally-displaced persons, and implementation systems for early-warning-early response to dangerous incidents.

A major accomplishment in South Sudan has been the development

of Women Peacekeeping Teams. These are teams of local women who monitor incidents of conflict-related gender-based violence and help create safe spaces for women to address these in their local communities. Through 2012, 5 teams had been established with 10 to 25 women on each team.

Tiffany, who was born in Canada, has a long history of accomplishments. Before directing the program in South Sudan, she served as the Country Director for Peace Brigades International in Indonesia, and as the Country Director for NP's first project in Sri Lanka. When asked how she decided on a career in the peace field, she replied, "I was a 'social justice' kid – I always had some cause or other that I was engaged in from a very young age, so arriving into an adult career doing this kind of work has been a natural path." Tiffany has a BA degree in Justice Studies as well as a Masters in Human Security and Peacebuilding, both from Royal Roads University in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

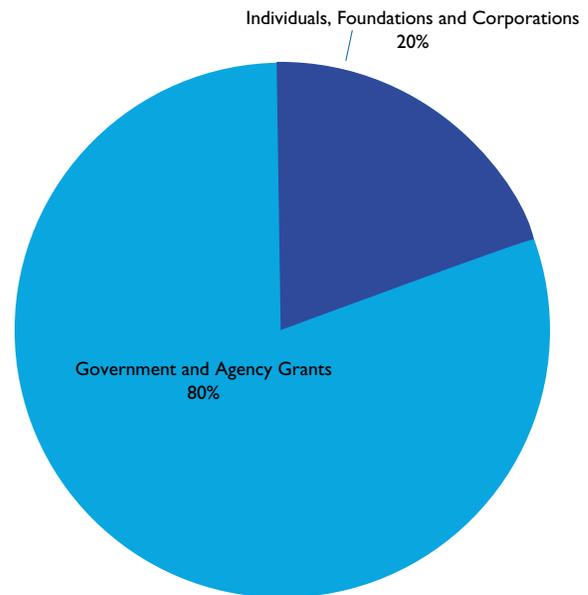
## 2012 Financial Statements

These statements summarize the activities of the two associated legal entities and represent the “combined accounts”, prepared in accordance with Belgian GAAP. The accounts of the two legal entities are audited separately, and the Belgian auditors conducted a limited review on the combined accounts.

	Total 2011	Total 2012
	(euros)	(euros)
<b><i>CURRENT ASSETS</i></b>		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	675,262	850,151
Receivables	2,633,963	3,728,968
Prepaid Expenses	25,776	55,393
Total Current Assets	3,335,001	4,634,512
Property & Equipment	65,622	68,280
Deposit	37,962	42,073
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3,438,585</b>	<b>4,744,865</b>
<b><i>CURRENT LIABILITIES</i></b>		
Accounts Payable	263,911	645,139
Deferred Income	3,293,326	3,988,361
Total Current Liabilities	3,557,237	4,633,501
Long Term Debt	21,000	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,578,237</b>	<b>4,633,501</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		
Unrestricted	(182,655)	95,691
Investment Grants	43,004	15,674
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>(139,652)</b>	<b>111,365</b>
<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Net Assets</b>	<b>3,438,585</b>	<b>4,744,865</b>

## SUPPORT AND REVENUE

	(euros)
Individuals, Foundations & Corporations	1,353,122
Government and Agency Grants	5,574,784
Interest/Dividend Income	657
Miscellaneous Income	21,200
In-Kind Contributions	14,210
<b>Total Support and Revenue</b>	<b>6,963,973</b>



## EXPENSES

### Program Services

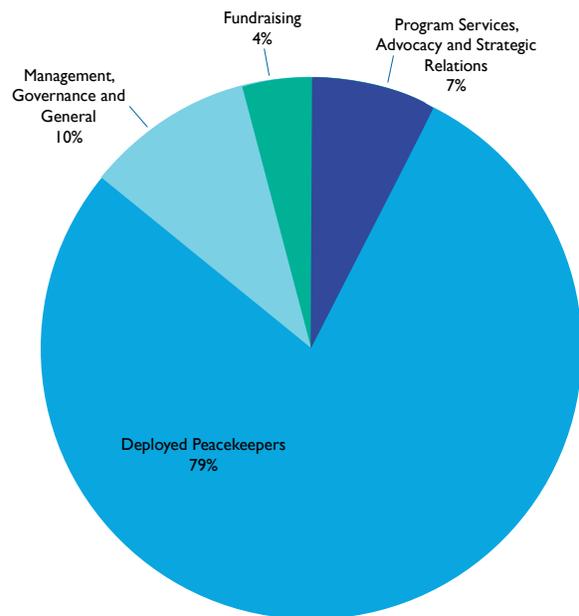
Program Services, Advocacy and Strategic Relations	492,253
Deployed Peacekeepers	5,247,151
<b>Total Program Services</b>	<b>5,739,404</b>

### Support Services

Management, Governance and General	668,949
Fundraising	276,905
<b>Total Support Services</b>	<b>945,855</b>

**Total Expenses 6,685,259**

<b>Change In Net Assets 278,715</b>	
Opening Net Assets	(139,652)
Translation Difference	(367)
Change In Investment Grants	(27,330)
Closing Net Assets	111,365



## Bilateral and Multilateral Donors





# NONVIOLENT PEACEFORCE

[www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org](http://www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org)



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## Thanks to you, it's working.

Nonviolent Peaceforce (International) consists of two associated legal entities: Nonviolent Peaceforce (US Office) is a registered nonprofit (501c3) incorporated in Minnesota, USA, and Nonviolent Peaceforce (Head Office) is an international nonprofit (AISBL) incorporated in Belgium. Together NP (US Office) and NP (Head Office) implement Nonviolent Peaceforce's world-wide activities and the elected members of NP (International)'s Governing Council serve as the board members of both legal entities.

This annual report and consolidated financial statements for 2012 cover both legal entities.