

PRIVATE DIPLOMACY NETWORK: MAPPING OF MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

– COMPARISONS AND INITIAL FINDINGS –

Crisis Management Initiative in co-operation with:

Berghof Foundation for Peace Support

THE
CARTER CENTER



Waging Peace. Fighting Disease. Building Hope.



SANT'EGIDIO

CITpax
TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE



Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue

Fall 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. PROFILE.....	4
3. MANDATE / OBJECTIVES.....	5
4. FEATURES AND METHODS	6
5. GEOGRAPHICAL FIELD ACTIVITY	9
6. OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES, STAFF AND LOCATIONS.....	11
7. DONORS AND FINANCING.....	12
8. CAPACITIES	13
9. CONCLUSION.....	14
10. ABBREVIATIONS	16
11. LIST OF SOURCES	16
ANNEX 1: SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF PDAS	18
1. THE BERGHOF FOUNDATION FOR PEACE SUPPORT (BFPS).....	18
1.1. DESCRIPTION.....	18
1.2. FEATURES AND METHODS	18
1.3. THE CAPACITIES	18
2. THE CARTER CENTER (CC).....	19
2.1. DESCRIPTION.....	19
2.2. FEATURES AND METHODS	19
2.3. THE CAPACITIES	20
3. CENTRE FOR HUMANITARIAN DIALOGUE (HDC).....	20
3.1. DESCRIPTION.....	20
3.2. FEATURES AND METHODS	20
3.3. THE CAPACITIES	21
4. COMMUNITY OF SANT’EGIDIO (COMUNITA DI SANT’EGIDIO, CSE)	22
4.1. DESCRIPTION.....	22
4.2. FEATURES AND METHODS	22
4.3. THE CAPACITIES	23
5. CRISIS MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE (CMI).....	23
5.1. DESCRIPTION.....	23
5.2. FEATURES AND METHODS	24
5.3. THE CAPACITIES	24
6. THE OLOF PALME INTERNATIONAL CENTER (OPC)	25
6.1. DESCRIPTION.....	25
6.2. FEATURES AND METHODS	25
6.3. THE CAPACITIES	25
7. TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE (CITPAX)	26
7.1. DESCRIPTION.....	26
7.2. FEATURES AND METHODS	26
7.3. THE CAPACITIES	26
ANNEX 2: MAP OF FIELD PRESENCE AND EXPERIENCE	27
ANNEX 3: MATRIX MAPPING EXERCISE.....	28
ANNEX 4: EU CONFLICT COUNTRY FOCUS.....	31
ANNEX 5: UN CONFLICT COUNTRY FOCUS	32

1. INTRODUCTION

Representatives of seven private diplomacy actors (PDA) came together at a meeting in Leuven in 12-13th June 2006, namely the Berghof Foundation for Peace Support (BFPS), The Carter Center (CC), Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HDC), Community of Sant'Egidio (CSE), Crisis Management Initiative (CMI), The Olof Palme International Center (OPC), and Toledo International Centre for Peace (CITpax)¹. One of the agreements reached at that meeting was that existing strengths of organisations should be explored through a mapping exercise to allow partners to identify specific gaps in present practice. This paper aims to present key findings of the mapping of Private Diplomacy activities that was subsequently conducted by CMI in October 2006, and draw some conclusions from the results.

In the mapping exercise, presented in full in Annex 1, the profiles, objectives, features, and methods of the PDAs were examined. Special attention was also paid to their field activities, in order to map out their working areas. Further, internal personnel and financial structures were identified, in order to see how many persons of their staffs were dedicated to the work of private diplomacy (PD) and how the funding was guaranteed. Finally, the capacities of the actors were explored.

Data was gathered in two ways: either, the actors gave complete answers to the questions through direct contacts with CMI, or they sent annual reports or other relevant material from which the answers were deducted. The internet sites of each PDA also provided useful information. Some additional articles were also used². Descriptions of each PDA have been sent to the actor in question and approval of the text has been requested.

Since this survey comprises seven different actors, the information shared by an informant is not always in congruence with the information given by others. For instance, concerning budgets or specification of tasks, different terminology is used, some actors have not given exact numbers or have referred to different periods, which has made the comparison difficult.

Another theoretical and methodological challenge for this survey is the definition of the concept PD, since different understandings of the concept give various answers and results, which complicates the comparison task even more. Referring to earlier discussions of the organisations featured here (held in Leuven in June 2006), there was no common agreement between the participating PDAs on the most suitable and appropriate understanding of the nature of diplomacy that they practice. Track II, private and alternative diplomacy have been suggested as possible concepts. The group seemed to agree that track II diplomacy implicates the non-profit seeking (provision of) 'support to warring factions at the highest level'. In this survey, however, the concept 'private diplomacy' is used, since the

¹ The Carter Center, Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Community of Sant'Egidio and The International Olof Palme Center do not use the abbreviations mentioned here, if they use any at all. In this study, though, abbreviations have been used, in order to facilitate the presentation (cf. especially concerning the map where space is limited). The official shorter forms for Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Community of Sant'Egidio and The International Olof Palme Center are HDCentre, Sant'Egidio and The Palme Center respectively.

² See Section 11: Sources.

participating diplomatic actors are private people acting through non-governmental organisations and foundations³. As preconditions for engaging in private diplomacy, the participants mentioned trust and access to governments.⁴ However, despite the challenges mentioned, this comparative survey could be taken as a starting point for further reflections and future debate.

Finally, it is important to point out that the aim of this study is not to assess the internal development of each organisation, that is, how and why they have changed regarding to their objectives, activities and capacities. Neither does this survey evaluate the success or impact of interventions and other diplomatic efforts. Instead, this survey examines the stated situation of each PDA and their position in relation to the other actors examined. Hopefully, this will give some insights of the nature of this group of PDAs, and of the similarities, differences, complementarities and perhaps also the comparative advantages as well as competitive elements between and among them.

2. PROFILE

Most of the PDAs in this survey can be characterised as NGOs (3 of which one could also be called for a movement), or foundations (3). One actor is a not-for-profit company with limited liability, closely linked to a grant giving sister organisation. Concerning the nature of the organisations, the NGOs identify themselves as non-profit, independent organisations. Some organisations have specific orientations: one is explicitly Catholic, whilst another has a socialist background. The foundations are private. All actors are European, except one based in USA. Nevertheless, all the actors are represented in different parts of the world through field projects or/and local offices.

Remarks:

- Both NGO and movement: CSE
- Not-for-profit company: BFPS
- Catholic feature: CSE
- Socialist feature: OPC
- Collaboration with sister organisation: BFPS (grant giving organisation: Berghof Foundation for Conflict Studies) and partly also CC (working with an organisation in UK)
- American: CC

³ Herrberg 2006a.

⁴ Cf. Herrberg 2006b.

Profile of PDAs

NGOs: CMI, CSE, OPC

Foundations: CC, CITpax, HDC

Not-for-profit company: BFPS

3. MANDATE / OBJECTIVES

All the PDAs in this survey view conflicts and peace processes from a holistic point-of-view. There is a shared belief that the reasons underlying conflicts are various and multi-faceted, which means that processes aimed at resolving conflict also need to comprise various approaches and responses. Moreover, all actors identify the need for networks and direct contacts to key stakeholders, both internal and external actors.

Common objectives for the majority, if not all PDAs, are the facilitation of formal and informal dialogue, in order to prevent, resolve or transform conflicts and to promote collaboration and communication between internal and external actors on different levels in conflict settings. According to these actors, PD can be an added value, or complementary, to formal diplomacy.

All PDAs mention facilitation as their objective. Other objectives in common are also conflict prevention (6) and conflict resolution (5). Some emphasise crisis management (2) and conflict transformation (2). Crisis management as a concept is not clearly identified by the PDAs, except for two organisations, but the basic objective responding rapidly to deteriorating situations appears to be widely shared. Furthermore, four actors emphasise support for peace processes. Other objectives mentioned by the majority of actors are participation in negotiations (at least 5), mediation (at least 6), and monitoring (4).

As discussed above, the objectives of these PDAs also encompass other areas than merely conflict prevention, resolution and/or transformation. The interrelatedness of different phenomena in conflict settings is taken into consideration in the initiatives for peace and sustainable security. Therefore, work for democracy, development, education, health, humanitarian aid, human security, and justice are also highlighted as important aspects of the activities of at least five organisations.

Remarks:

- Conflict transformation: BFPS provides a new approach to conflict transformation through Systemic Conflict Transformation -program.
- Crisis management: important aspect of CMI's work, implicit in the work of others.
- In this survey, the criteria of getting involved in a specific conflict situation have not been examined. This could, however, be an interesting point to develop in future analyses.

Mandate / Objectives of participating PDA

Conflict Prevention: BFPS, CC, CITpax, CMI, HDC, OPC
Conflict Transformation: BFPS (Systemic Conflict Transformation, holistic approach), CSE
Conflict Resolution: CC, CITpax, CSE, HDC, OPC
Crisis management: CMI, CITpax, implicit for others.
Facilitation: all, in explicit terms BFPS, CC, CSE, HDC
Mediation: all
Monitoring: BFPS, CC, CMI, CSE
Negotiations: all
Support for Peace Processes: BFPS, CC, CMI, HDC

Democracy: CC, CITpax, CMI, OPC (+State building: CC, CMI)
Development: CMI, CSE
Education: CSE, HDC, OPC
Freedom: CC
Health: CC
Human rights: CC, CITpax, OPC
Human security: OPC
Humanitarian aid: CSE
Justice: CC
Knowledge exchange, networks, contacts: all organisations

4. FEATURES AND METHODS

Certain common values seem to constitute the basis for the activities of all the surveyed PDAs. Impartiality, neutrality, efficiency, as well as comprehension of the situation and knowledge about the local conditions are often mentioned as fundamental to the approach. In some cases, other concepts might be important as well, such as multi-partiality (in comparison to impartiality), inclusivity, flexibility, and transparency. For one actor the motivation for mediation activities is faith-based. Another highlights respect, empowerment, integrity and equity.

Even though all PDAs want to profile themselves as facilitators of constructive dialogue and peace processes in one way or another, there are some nuanced differences between them. The foundations (2) as well as some of the NGOs (3) put much importance on expertise, research, and thorough analysis, while others concentrate on gaining experience of local situations and maintaining contacts with local population and field offices (2). However, it is important to highlight that these elements are not mutually exclusive. In order to ensure in-depth analyses, profound knowledge of local conditions is required. Conversely an analytical understanding of the conflict can facilitate field-based activities.

The seven PDAs have many common working methods. The majority of the actors, if not all, emphasise the importance of networking, sharing knowledge and information, and collaborating with other formal or informal diplomatic actors and key stakeholders. The target groups or beneficiaries of PD range from governmental to non-governmental actors situated at local/national and international level. Five of the seven have cooperation with a wide range of actors, both internal and external ones, on many different levels (local, national and international) as an explicit goal. At least

five claim to work with high-level key stakeholders. Additionally, one actor is keen of maintaining close cooperation with religious actors and the Roman Catholic Church. Another emphasises the importance of secrecy.

The substantial methods of the actors are in congruence with their objectives. Dialogue (basically all, explicitly 5), facilitation (basically all, explicitly 6) and mediation (basically all, explicitly 6) are common methods. However, the lack of specification of what negotiation settings should entail complicates the comparison. Questions that arise are whether PDAs participate in negotiations as main negotiating, broker or mediating parties or if they assist negotiating settings in another, indirect way, through for example providing a neutral space to meet? Do they utilize internal or external professional mediators during negotiation settings or do they provide amateur mediation (which may also be highly qualified)? Finally, on which level do the negotiations take place, on a high or low level?

Concerning more concrete techniques for practicing PD, many actors (4) mention field missions as important aspects of their activities. Other methods used in order to promote facilitation in conflict settings are financing mechanisms (at least 1), logistical support (2), provision of advice or relevant material (5), arrangement of different events like workshops, seminars, trainings and meetings (5), and various support activities like technical help or other practical means.

Finally, concerning the epistemological and research stance that each organisation indicates there are a variety of concepts applied: research-oriented (explicitly mentioned by 2, applicable for at least 4), action-oriented (explicitly: 2, applicable: majority), humanitarian (explicitly: 1, applicable: at least 3), non-threatening (explicitly: 1, applicable: probably), result-oriented approaches (explicitly: 2, applicable: probably majority).

Remarks:

Similarities:

- All informants emphasise the importance of networking, sharing knowledge and information, and cooperating with different actors
- Dialogue, facilitation and mediation are often highlighted as means of accomplishing PD tasks

Differences or specific features:

- BFPS points out the concept of multi-partiality instead of impartiality
- CC and HDC intend to avoid duplicating the work of others
- CMI wants to enhance the capacity of the international community
- CSEs diplomacy emphasises the importance of understanding the culture and the language and to have relationships based on friendship. It offers a “non-threatening approach” to negotiations, since it does not have own economic or political interests to follow. It collaborates with the Roman Catholic Church and representatives for cultural and religious traditions.

- BFPS and CSE mention explicitly externalized actors or Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) as important participants in negotiation settings and sustainable peace

- BFPS, CITpax, CSE, and OPC give importance to activities on local levels

Features and Methods of PDAs

Values

- Confidentiality: HDC
- Cultural understanding, personal contacts and relationships: CSE
- Empowerment, equity, integrity, respect: CMI
- Faith-based motivation, patience, intuition: CSE
- Impartiality, independence, neutrality: CC, CITpax, CSE, HDC
- Inclusivity: BFPS, CSE
- Multi-partiality: BFPS
- Transparency: BFPS, CMI

Research orientation

- Consultations with experts result in an internal report: HDC
- Detailed analysis: BFPS, CC, CMI, HDC
- Professional development and training: BFPS, CITpax, HDC
- Providing expertise, negotiation, policy input: CC, CMI, HDC
- Recommendations from individuals, organisations, and governments: HDC
- Research: BFPS, CC, CITpax, CMI, HDC

Substantial methods

- Dialogue, discussion: basically all, explicitly BFPS, CITpax, CSE, HDC, OPC
- Facilitation: basically all, explicitly BFPS, CC, CITpax, CMI, CSE, HDC
- Field missions: CITpax, CMI, CSE, HDC
- Information sharing, knowledge exchange: all
- Mediation & negotiations: CC, CITpax, CMI, CSE, HDC, OPC
- Monitoring: BFPS, CC, CMI, CSE
- Networks: all
- No duplication: CC, HDC
- Raising public awareness: CITpax
- Working with high level actors: BFPS, CC, CMI, CSE, HDC
- Working on many levels, with internal and external stakeholders: BFPS, CITpax, CMI, CSE, HDC

Practical methods

- Financing mechanisms: HDC
- Logistical support: CSE, HDC
- Provision of policy advice: BFPS, CC, CITpax, CMI, HDC
- Provision of educational or other material: BFPS
- Practical, technical help: CC, CSE
- Training sessions: BFPS, CITpax, HDC
- Workshops, seminars, courses, conferences and/or meetings: BFPS, CITpax, CMI, CSE, HDC

Approaches

- Action-oriented: CC, CITpax, CMI (CSE, OPC, not explicitly mentioned but implied)
- Humanitarian approach: HDC (OPC not explicitly mentioned but implied)
- Non-threatening approach: CSE
- Research-oriented: BFPS, CC, CMI, HDC
- Result-oriented: CMI, CSE
- Systemic approach: BFPS

5. GEOGRAPHICAL FIELD ACTIVITY

In terms of the geographical scope of the Private Diplomacy activities undertaken by the organisations a wide global spread can be identified (see Annex 2). It is however important to highlight the particular difficulty encountered in making comparison with regard to geographical experience. The fact that an organisation may have undertaken a one-off activity some years ago in one specific location is not of the same nature as an organisation which has a permanent long-standing field presence in a conflict area. We have highlighted those country cases, which PDAs themselves have noted or which are publicly acknowledged.

The activities of one PDA overlap sometimes the geographical fields of other PDAs. The geographical engagement of the surveyed organisations is as follows: Africa (6), Central and South America (3), Asia (5), Europe (4) and Middle East (2).

In comparison with EU peace making activities and especially its support through Rapid Reaction Mechanism (RRM) (see Annex 4), PD actors have not been involved in the conflicts or post-conflict settings in Chechnya, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, and Pakistan. Concerning UN's country focus in peace making and preventive action (see Annex 5), one can conclude that several of the PDAs are represented in the areas that UN prioritises for its peace building work. However, it seems that no actor is active in conflict prevention, resolution and/or transformation in Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Cyprus and Lebanon – regions that UN characterizes as sensitive areas.

Remarks:

Regions with multiple actors present:

- Africa (all)
- Asia (except of CSE⁵ and CITpax)

Regions where one of the PDAs is the sole actor present:

- Southern Africa: OPC
- Central Asia: CMI

Field activity (See map of field presence and experience, Annex 2)

Involvement in countries or regions, organisational perspective:

- BFPS: 6 (Aceh/Indonesia, Colombia, Georgia [Abkhazia], Nepal, Sri Lanka, Sudan)
- CC: at least 9 (Bosnia, Great Lakes [Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire/DRC], Liberia, North Korea, Sudan)

⁵ CSE is present in Asia, but not in the realm of PD.

- CITpax: at least 11 (Andean region [Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru], Central America / Caribbean [Dominican Republic, Haiti], Maghreb, Middle East [Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel-Palestine, Syria])
- CMI: at least 12 (Aceh/Indonesia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Central Asia [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan], Georgia, Horn of Africa, Moldova, Nepal)
- CSE: at least 12 (Albania, Algeria, Burundi, Darfur/Sudan, DRC, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Kosovo, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, Uganda)
- HDC: 11 (Aceh/Indonesia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Burma/Myanmar, Burundi, Colombia, Darfur/Sudan, Middle East, Mindanao/Philippines, Nepal, Republic of Congo, Uganda)
- OPC: 11 (Aceh/Indonesia, Albania, Bosnia, Burma/Myanmar, Croatia, Iraq, Palestine territories, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Zimbabwe)

Involvement in countries or regions, geographical perspective:

AFRICA

Northern Africa

- Algeria: CSE
- Maghreb: CITpax
- Sudan, Darfur: BFPS, CC, CSE, HDC

Central Africa

- Burundi: CSE
- DRC: CSE
- Great Lakes: CC

Eastern Africa

- Horn of Africa: CMI
- Uganda: CSE, HDC

South-eastern Africa

- Mozambique: CSE

Southern Africa:

- South Africa: OPC
- Zimbabwe: OPC

Western Africa:

- Ivory Coast: CSE
- Liberia: CC, CSE
- Togo: CSE

AMERICA

Central America / Caribbean

- Central America / regional approach: CITpax*
- Guatemala: CSE
- Haiti / Dominican Republic: CITpax

South America

- Andean region (Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru): CITpax
- Colombia: BFPS, CITpax, HDC

ASIA

Black Sea Region:

- Armenia, Azerbaijan: CMI
- Georgia: BFPS, CMI

Central Asia: CMI

Eastern Asia:

- North Korea: CC

South-eastern Asia

- Burma / Myanmar: HDC, OPC

- Indonesia, Aceh: CMI, HDC, OPC

- Philippines: HDC, OPC

Southern Asia

- Afghanistan: CITpax*

- Nepal: CMI, HDC

- Sri Lanka: BFPS

EUROPE

Southeastern Europe

- Albania: OPC

- Bosnia: CC

- Kosovo: CSE

- Moldova: CMI

MIDDLE EAST

Iraq: CITpax*, OPC

Israel-Palestine: CITpax, OPC

Syria: CITpax

* CITpax activities focused more on peace building in general than private diplomacy

6. OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES, STAFF AND LOCATIONS

Assessing the overall capabilities of each organisation is contingent upon the precise definition of 'private diplomacy'. Broadly speaking 10-20 persons within each organisation are working on questions related to PD, except for three actors, which can specify experts exclusively dedicated to PD.

Concerning location, all actors have their headquarters in Europe, except CC based in Atlanta, USA. Five European actors are situated in EU, whilst one is based in Switzerland. Some of the actors (5) have local offices or representatives in different parts of the world. Two of them have a broad membership, both in terms of the number of members and partners, and their geographical coverage.

Remarks:

- Specified expert tasks in PD: CC, CMI, OPC

- Based in USA: CC

- Local offices or representatives in different parts of the world: BFPS, CITpax, CSE, HDC, OPC

- Broad membership: CSE, OPC

7. DONORS AND FINANCING

Donors that some PDAs have in common are the governments of Sweden (3), Norway (3), Denmark (3), Germany (3), Netherlands (2), Switzerland (3), UK (3), US (3), and Canada (2). Concerning private institutions and companies, Rockefeller Foundation is a common financier for two PD actors. Some organisations (3) are mainly financed by certain national funds. Three actors have been financed by international institutions (World Bank, UNDP, and European Commission).

It is difficult to make a comparison of overall budget, since information is not available from all PDAs. Furthermore, the amount used for PD only is not always specified in the total budget. Once more, it depends on how the concept is defined, whether one action can be classified as PD, and how much funding is used for that specific task.

Remarks:

- Funding mainly from national funds or companies: CITpax, CSE, OPC
- Funding from international institutions: CC, CMI, HDC
- CC, HDC and CMI have many donors in common, concerning both governments and private institutions

Common financing

Governments:

- Canada: CC, HDC
- Denmark: CC, CMI, HDC
- Germany: BFPS, CC, CMI
- Netherlands: CC, CMI
- Norway: CC, CMI, HDC
- Sweden: CMI, HDC, OPC
- Switzerland: BFPS, CMI, HDC
- UK: CC, CMI, HDC
- US: CC, CMI, HDC

Private institutions and companies:

- Rockefeller Foundation: CMI, HDC

International organisations:

- EC: CMI

Budget

- BFPS: Total funding in 2006: €1.516.000.
- CC: Total expenses in fiscal year 2005: US \$84.548.400, with Peace Programs accounting for 8,5% of that total, or US \$7.189.777.
- CITpax: 1.250.000
- CMI: Total funding in 2006: €1.761.000.
- CSE: Information not found/available.
- HDC: Total expenses in fiscal year 2005: 9.961.223 CHF. (approx. €6.300.000)
- OPC: Information not found/available.

8. CAPACITIES

The capacities of PDAs often go hand in hand with their objectives. The range of different capacities can be categorised into substantial and practical or operational capacities. Concerning substantial capacities, all emphasise their capabilities of undertaking facilitating tasks and field missions. Five PDAs highlight their analytic capacities in producing and providing research and advice as well as in monitoring conflicts. One actor distinguishes itself from the group, because of its possibilities of facilitating peace processes without economic, political or time pressure, due to its voluntary and flexible way of working and its inclusive relationships based on friendship.

Regarding operational capacities, at least three actors have experts working on or specific posts for PD related issues. Four PDAs have field offices, while two of these have a strong field representation. Concerning one actor, it is due to the fact that it is also a global movement. Some actors (2) can also provide technical and/or operational expertise, like tools for ICT and state administration.

Remarks:

- Analytic capacities, research and advocacy: BFPS, CC, CITpax, CMI, HDC
- PD based on friendship and personal contacts, long-term involvement possible: CSE
- Strong field representation: CSE, OPC
- Technical and operational expertise: CMI, HDC

Capacities

Substantial capacities:

- Analytic capacities, research, policy advice: BFPS, CC, CITpax, CMI, HDC
- Cultural understanding, inclusiveness: CSE
- Facilitation: all
- Field missions: all
- Mediation efforts: BFPS, CC, CMI, CSE, HDC
- Monitoring: BFPS, CMI, CSE, HDC
- Moral authority: CSE
- Negotiations: BFPS, CC, CMI, CSE, HDC
- No economic or political pressure: CSE
- No time limits: CSE
- Personal relationships based on friendship, close contacts to the field: CSE

Practical, operational capacities:

- Dedicated experts on PD tasks: CC, CMI, OPC
- Field offices: BFPS, CITpax, CSE, HDC
- Provision of administrative tools: CMI
- Strong field representation: CSE, OPC
- Technical expertise: CMI, HDC

9. CONCLUSION

The aim of this survey was to develop an inventory of existing strength of the organisations who participated in the meeting in Leuven on 12-13th June 2006. One immediate conclusion is that, despite the perception of distinct and different approaches, the organisations surveyed showed rather similar characteristics and techniques. They largely have similar profiles and structures, they share objectives and values and they use similar working methods. However, there are differences as well: some emphasising more research and analyses, other highlighting the importance of local contacts and collaboration, etc. As a general conclusion, though, this survey has shown that the seven PDAs are capable of focusing on a variety of thematic issues, of working in different geographical areas and of collaborating with stakeholders on multiple levels.

An interesting question that this survey brings forth is whether similarities constitute a common asset for PDAs or if too many commonalities create competition among them. Moreover, the issue about funding and donors might also result in fragmentation between PD networking and thus become a source of competition for PDAs, in case they struggle for the same resources.

Therefore, for future potential co-operation, it is crucial to have adequate information about the specialist know-how and location of every PDA, in order to seek fields where PDAs can complement each other and for potential collaboration. This also requires knowledge about weaknesses or areas that are not in PDAs competence. Transparency can be a sensitive issue but in order to create dynamic networks with PDAs being capable of supporting peace processes and promoting effective conflict prevention, resolution and/or transformation, this should be taken into consideration. What are the complementarities of PDAs? How can they collaborate in order to realise their high values and objectives, that is, respect for human life and world peace, without duplicating the work already done by others? How can this knowledge be systematised in an efficient way without jeopardising confidentiality and trust in showing appropriate discretion in dealing with deep rooted political animosities.

As mentioned in the beginning, this survey is a first attempt to come up with a comparison between PDAs. Nevertheless, the comparison exercise is complicated by the fact that PDAs have various understandings of concepts and that they have not specified in detail how they work. Especially, the meanings of some concepts would need to be clarified among the PDAs, in order to guarantee that at least the majority agrees on common definitions and share information on that basis. Concepts that need specification are:

- Private Diplomacy. How PD is defined and understood has an impact on all questions and answers and therefore, if the interpretation of the concept varies widely among the informants, the comparison becomes difficult, if not impossible.
- Mediation, mediators. Are PDAs using external or internal professionals or internal amateur mediators in their negotiation settings? Or is it useful at

all to categorise mediators in professional and amateur categories? Furthermore, how should professionalism be defined? Does it come with experience or education or possible both? In some cases, PDAs do not use educated mediators as such, but they have a deep knowledge of negotiation settings, due to earlier field experiences. Are they then professionalised mediators or not?

- Negotiations. In order to facilitate comparison between PDAs, it would be useful to know what PDAs understand by 'negotiation activities'. Do they participate in real negotiation settings as go-between or is it more a question about encouragement and assistance to negotiations in providing good offices? Another fundamental question is what the nature of negotiations is; do they take place on high- or low-level basis, or possible on many different levels?
- Crisis management. Amongst the PDAs crisis management has not generally been an explicit objective (except CMI and CITpax) and it is not clear that there is a shared understanding of the concept. Further elaboration of the concept in order to understand how the different organisations are able to respond rapidly to deteriorating situations and mount urgent operations would be fruitful.
- Involvement in conflicts. In this survey, PDAs have not necessarily specified in what kind of conflicts they have been involved in and what the involvement has required of them in concrete terms. Does involvement mean long- or short term intervention? Another interesting question to examine further is the criteria of PDAs to get involved in different conflict settings. What are the underlying reasons to act, why, and on which criteria are conflict areas chosen?

Even though PDAs participating in this survey are represented in nearly all parts of the world, some conflict sensitive areas highlighted by UN and EU have not been prioritised. Perhaps PDAs could take these regions into consideration in future, in order to respond better to international concerns, whilst maintaining their independence of action. However, one can also underline the fact that PDAs work in regions that are not mention in UN and EU concerns, e.g. South and South-eastern Africa and the Philippines.

Concerning future research, it would be interesting to investigate further on which criteria PDAs use to prioritise their engagement in certain conflicts and to evaluate the success and impact of interventions, and who the main beneficiaries of the diplomatic efforts have been. It would also be useful to expand this survey and include PDAs from other regions/continents such as Africa/Asia/Middle East. Conclusively, one can also state that further reflection and future discussion are needed. It is only by seeking a common discourse and framework that comparative tasks, like this one, become helpful.

10. ABBREVIATIONS

BFPS: The Berghof Foundation for Peace Support

CC: The Carter Center

CFSP: Common Foreign and Security Policy

CITpax: Toledo International Centre for Peace

CMI: Crisis Management Initiative

CSE: Community of Sant'Egidio

ESDP: European Security and Defense Policy

(D)GO: (International) Governmental Organisation

HDC: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue

OPC: Olof Palme (International) Center

PD: Private Diplomacy

PDA: Private Diplomacy Actor

RRM: Rapid Reaction Mechanism

11. LIST OF SOURCES

Private Diplomacy Concepts:

- Herrberg, Antje (2006a): Alternative Diplomacy. *European Voice*. 11-17th May 2006.

- Herrberg, Antje (2006b): Draft from meeting on private diplomacy in Leuven 12-13th June 2006.

The Berghof Foundation for Peace Support (BFPS):

- www.berghof-peacesupport.org

- Contact person: Oliver Wils, oliver.wils@berghof-peacesupport.org;

Barbara Unger, barbara.unger@berghof-peacesupport.org

- BFPS, Institutional Profile, Berlin, October 2006.

The Carter Center (CC):

- www.cartercenter.org

- Contact person: Matthew Hodes, mhodes@emory.edu; Brian Peter McQuin, bmcquin@emory.edu

Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HDC):

- www.hdcentre.org

- Contact person: David Petrasek, petrasek@hdcentre.org; Andrew Andrea andya@hdcentre.org

- HDC, annual report 2005

Community of Sant'Egidio (CSE):

- www.santegidio.org

- Contact person: Jan De Volder, jan.de.volder@skynet.be; François Delooz, federation@santegidio.be
- Tsjeard Bouta, S. Ayse Kadayifci-Orellana & Mohammed Abu-Nimer (2005): *Faith-Based Peace-Building: Mapping and Analysis of Christian, Muslim and Multi-Faith Actors*. Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael' in cooperation with *Salam* Institute for Peace and Justice, Washington DC.
- Article written by Roberto Morozzo della Rocca & Luca Riccardi: Community of Sant'Egidio. A 'non-threatening' approach. (Date and place of publication not known.)

Crisis Management Initiative (CMI):

- www.cmi.fi
- Contact person: Pauliina Arola, pauliina.arola@cmi.fi; Antje Herrberg, antje.herrberg@cmi.fi
- CMI, annual report 2005
- CMI, new strategy 2006

The Olof Palme International Center (OPC):

- www.palmecenter.org
- Contact persons: Viola Furubjelke, viola.furubjelke@palmecenter.se; Helen Perkiö, helen.perkiio@palmecenter.se
- *Democracy, Peace and Human Rights*. The Olof Palme International Center. Brochure.

Toledo International Centre for Peace (CITpax):

- www.toledopax.org
- Contact person: Emilio Cassinello, ecassinello@toledopax.org
- Fact sheet, CITpax. PDF format.

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF PDAS

1. THE BERGHOF FOUNDATION FOR PEACE SUPPORT (BFPS)

1.1. Description

Based in Berlin, BFPS is a not-for-profit company linked to its sister and grant giving organisation, the Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflict Management. It is governed by a Board of Directors composed of shareholders and the executive director. In 2006 the BFPS received funding by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (EDA), the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ), the German Federal Foreign Office (AA), and the Berghof Foundation for Conflict Studies. The total funding for 2006 is estimated to 1.516.000 euros.

1.2. Features and Methods

BFPS is best understood as a dynamic and expanding network of activities and people in conflict areas. The organisation highlights the importance of understanding conflicts in a holistic way. Its main values are critical-constructive engagement, inclusivity, and transparency. Instead of emphasising impartiality, BFPS applies the concept of multi-partiality, which means that it aims to work with a wide range of actors – from local stakeholders, civil society, non-state armed groups to governments and international peace building initiatives alike. Therefore, it wants to establish effective communication channels between key stakeholders.

The organisation promotes systemic approaches to prevent and transform violent conflicts and supports peace processes through enhancing networks and capacities of internal and external organisations and initiatives. Its objectives are:

- Promoting the practice of systemic approaches to conflict transformation.
- Refining and sharpening key approaches, methods and instruments of conflict transformation in dialogue with other practitioners.
- Regular knowledge exchange between practitioners and other actors so that lessons-learned can be shared.

BFPS organises workshops, seminars, training sessions, courses, conferences and meetings, in order to foster peacemaking and the transformation of conflicts. It also publishes and disseminates educational material related to the conflicts where it is involved.

1.3. The capacities

Thanks to the network of experts that the foundation maintains and the specialisation of its own staff, BFPS can provide long- or short-term conflict transformation services to parties in conflict from a research-oriented perspective. Its close collaboration with Berghof Research Center creates a “dynamic synergy that enables novel possibilities for both better understanding and more effectively transforming violent conflict”. The key products and services of BFPS are:

- Facilitation of both formal and informal dialogue and negotiations
- Policy advice for decision makers in conflict areas and for intervening governments; advice on peace support structures
- Strategic planning for intervention and monitoring of conflict transformation and interventions on different tracks.

With 10-20 permanent staff, BFPS is active in Sri Lanka, Georgia (Abkhazia), Sudan, Aceh/Indonesia, Nepal, and Colombia. It also runs a regional office in Sri Lanka.

2. THE CARTER CENTER (CC)

2.1. Description

The Carter Center, named after its founders, the former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his wife, former First Lady Rosalynn Carter, is a not-for-profit NGO located just two miles from downtown Atlanta. Affiliated with Emory University, the grounds house the Carter Center, the Presidential Library and Archives and the Jimmy Carter Museum. A sister organisation, The Carter Center United Kingdom, supports and increases the awareness of the Center's work in Europe.

The Carter Center operates primarily on funding from private and governmental organisations. Some of its largest contributors are: The Governments of Canada, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, US, UK; The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; The Ford Foundation; The JP Morgan Chase Foundation; The Rockefeller Institute; and The World Bank. Total expenses for the Carter Center in fiscal year 2005 were US \$84,548,400, with Peace Programs accounting for 8,5% of that total, or US \$7,189,777. The expenditure budgets for Peace programs as a percentage of total expenditures for 2004 and 2003 were \$6,779,312 (6.2%) and \$5,409,899 (7.7%) respectively. The Conflict Resolution Program (CRP) represents one of five integrated programs: Democracy, Human Rights, Americas, Conflict Resolution, and China. CRP will execute programs independently and in collaboration with other programs as the circumstances and needs of a particular situation dictate.

2.2. Features and Methods

The Carter Center is guided by a fundamental commitment to human rights and the alleviation of human suffering; it seeks to prevent and resolve conflicts, enhance freedom and democracy, and improve health. It is guided by five principles:

1. Action-oriented. Based on careful research and analysis, the Center undertakes timely action on important and pressing issues.
2. To not duplicate the effective efforts of others.
3. To address difficult problems and recognise the possibility of failure as an acceptable risk.

4. To be a non-partisan, neutral actor in all dispute resolution activities.
5. To espouse the belief that all people can improve their lives when provided with the necessary skills, knowledge, and access to resources.

Drawing on these five principles, The Carter Center only works when formally invited by high-level actors from all key parties. The Conflict Resolution Program monitors many of the world's armed conflicts to better understand their histories, the primary actors involved, disputed issues, and efforts being made to resolve them. When they become involved in resolving conflicts, they address their underlying causes to prevent any resurgence of violence.

2.3. The capacities

Currently the Conflict Resolution Program at the Carter Center employs a staff of six exclusively focused on Private Diplomacy. One is a specialist on the Middle East, another focuses on Liberia and conflict in West Africa with two more on Nepal and Central Africa.

A sample of past activities of the Conflict Resolution Program include mediating ceasefires in Bosnia (1994) and Sudan (1995); negotiating the suspension of North Korea's Nuclear Program (1994); convening the leaders of Uganda, Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania to negotiate a region stability plan (1996-97); supporting peace process negotiations and broader democratic development in Liberia (1991).

3. CENTRE FOR HUMANITARIAN DIALOGUE (HDC)

3.1. Description

The Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (or HD Centre) is an independent, Geneva-based foundation whose motivation is to prevent human suffering in war. Funding for its activities is provided primarily by governments, but also by foundations and other private sources. In addition to the Geneva office, the HD Centre has a regional office in Singapore. The HD Centre "facilitates high-level, low-key dialogue among the principal actors and stakeholders through operational projects to improve opportunities for peaceful conflict resolution".

3.2. Features and Methods

The HD Centre utilises an impartial, independent and humanitarian approach which starts from the premise that preventing and resolving armed conflict through dialogue is the surest means of preventing human suffering in armed conflict. The aim is to "add value by being unique: undertaking risks and tasks that other cannot, and avoiding duplicating or poaching the work of others". It is the HD Centre's professional ethic not to compete with other mediators.

Programme objectives include:

1) To undertake and promote action to prevent and resolve armed conflicts, in particular through tailor-made support to peace processes where the involvement of HDC adds value, including:

- facilitating discussions, including acting as a mediator where appropriate;
- ensuring that the parties are able to participate effectively in negotiations;
- mobilising humanitarian, diplomatic and/or political responses;
- contributing policy input on relevant substantive issues; and
- providing other specifically-adapted services, such as financing mechanisms and other logistical support, where the assistance of a private foundation is required.

2) To learn from and contribute to policy research to strengthen peace-making expertise, including:

- sharing experiences of its own operational engagement through policy development and dissemination
- staying abreast of and commenting on best practice in relevant fields.

3.3. The capacities

Drawing on a permanent staff of 30, the HD Centre keeps a watching brief on conflicts in different parts of the world. These are periodically reviewed and a formal assessment is initiated, if the HD Centre believes one is warranted. Projects are the result of detailed assessment processes triggered either through recommendations from individuals, organisations or governments or, alternatively, through the HD Centre's own judgment that a particular conflict would benefit from its mediation efforts. The first step involves a detailed analysis of the context and causes of the conflict, its particular situation and the character of the leading personalities. This process of research of secondary data and consultations with experts leads to an internal report. If appropriate, the assessment process moves to the next stage: a field mission to the area to meet key actors, including representatives of the parties to the conflict. This direct contact is crucial in determining:

- whether mediation efforts are timely;
- whether other mediation efforts already exist; and
- whether the HD Centre would be welcomed by the parties.

The results of this field mission, or series of visits, then provide the basis for a decision as to whether to begin a new project. The HD Centre can then facilitate dialogue between parties through directly mediating between the leadership of the main parties and stakeholders, providing negotiation and technical expertise to facilitate their effective participation in dialogue or

supporting the efforts of other third party facilitators in existing peace processes.

One of the HD Centre's particular strengths is the ability to provide mediation support to mediation projects which are necessarily secret, but it is also involved in several other public conflicts, including Mindanao in the Philippines, Nepal, and Myanmar.

4. COMMUNITY OF SANT'EGIDIO (COMUNITA DI SANT'EGIDIO, CSE)

4.1. Description

The Community of Sant'Egidio (CSE) is an international Catholic NGO consisting of local Communities around the world working for peace, dialogue and development. CSE was founded in Rome in 1968 where the headquarters are located. CSE has a religious dimension: prayer and communicating the Gospel are fundamental aspects of the spirituality of CSE and the solidarity work done for poor.

Today CSE is probably most renowned of its engagement in peace-making, unofficial diplomacy and humanitarian actions. Since the beginning of the 80's it became engaged in various international dialogues in order to prevent tension and at times even into direct interventions of mediation.

4.2. Features and Methods

CSE does not have any standard formula for making peace, but according to the organisation, the diplomatic efforts are based on cultural understanding and personal contacts and relationships. Its faith-based motivation for engagement with peace making, as well as the patience and intuition required by its members in negotiation settings, are mentioned as the characteristic features of CSE in diplomatic settings. According to the Community, it has "a religious commitment to unconditional friendship" with different actors on various levels. In conflict settings it maintains contacts with governments, international, national and local NGOs, the international community and UN, The Roman Catholic Church or other religious institutions, and also rebel groups or other externalised actors. Diplomacy is understood in a holistic way: it is not regarded as an action apart from other activities of the organisation, but rather like a continuity of the solidarity work for people in need. "Beyond the commitment to personal relationships with those in need lies the strong conviction that peace comes through dialogue and understanding."⁶

In conflict settings CSE does not intervene in conflict resolution without the explicit request of internal actors of the conflict in question. It aims to be an "impartial moderator and facilitator of constructive dialogue"⁷. CSE's diplomatic methods consist of facilitation, mediation, technical help, and arranging informal meetings – that is formal and informal, technical and less technical tools according to what the situation requires. According to CSE, its approach is result-oriented and non-threatening, in the sense that it can and will not put any pressures or ultimatums on the negotiation parties.

⁶ Bouta, Kadayifei-Orellana & Abu-Nimer: 2005.

⁷ Ibid.

4.3. The capacities

CSE has grown steadily, counting today more than 50,000 members in seventy countries. The strengths of CSE in diplomacy are its knowledge of the language and culture of the peoples in conflict, its access to firsthand information in conflict settings due to its personal relationships and its working experience in the field, its capacity of possessing or drawing upon political expertise and its possibility to be engaged in the peace process as long as it takes. The persons involved in diplomacy – around 20 members of the organisation who are working voluntarily – have no time limits or political or financial demands to follow, since Sant’Egidio is not dependent on subsidies or a specific political outlining. (CSE is financed by public and private institutions, but it will not cease even though these subsidies stop, since all its activities, including diplomacy, are done voluntarily.) This enables Sant’Egidio to monitor conflicts over a long period of time, and to concentrate on conflicts, in which donors are not directly interested and not willing to invest. Moreover, since CSE does not have any own political or economic interest, it can foster an atmosphere of confidence between negotiating parties. People may also grant Sant’Egidio a certain moral authority, because of its Christian and voluntary nature.

The Community was the mediator in the conflict in Mozambique and played different mediating and facilitating roles in Algeria, Guatemala, Kosovo, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Albania, Sudan/Darfur, Northern Uganda, Nepal and elsewhere. Moreover, it has promoted the international inter-religious meetings since 1987 – meetings organised on an annual basis where the most prominent religious leaders of the world are gathered. The inter-religious meetings have also become a forum for religious and secular actors to change ideas and views and to reflect on future challenges – conflicts and peace building alike. Therefore, inter-religious dialogue and meetings may also serve as means for peace building.

5. CRISIS MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE (CMI)

5.1. Description

CMI is an independent, non-profit NGO registered in Finland, with an international membership. The headquarters are in Helsinki, while a smaller office is located in Brussels. The organisation was founded by the Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari in 2000, with the purpose to promote and work for sustainable security. It aims to enhance the capacity of the international community in crisis prevention, active crisis management and resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation in a comprehensive way. Additionally, CMI seeks solutions to global problems through strengthening democratic practises and through a firm commitment to equitable development.

In 2005, CMI received funding from governmental sources (64%), international organisations (27%), foundations (7%), and the private sector (2%). The governmental financing came from Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, UK, US, Netherlands, and Switzerland. Other donors were European Commission, East-West Institute, Rockefeller Foundation,

Russell Family Foundation, Earl Mack Foundation, International Development Research Centre, Unisys and Nokia.

5.2. Features and Methods

The values that constitute the basis for all CMI activities are respect, empowerment, integrity and equity. It also has a firm commitment to transparency and efficiency in its work for peace. Security should be understood more holistically and therefore CMI advocates inclusive and comprehensive ways – that is, learning-, action-, and policy-oriented approaches – that bind together security and development, good governance, justice and reconciliation.

The methods of CMI consist of analysis, action, and advocacy, which it tries to combine in its work for strategic peace building. In preventing conflicts, CMI seeks to get acquainted with their causes and to act for their mitigation through various programs, initiatives and projects. Concerning its crisis management -program, CMI focuses on capacity building for civil society actors and regional organisations, field support by using ICT tools and the resources of civil society, and post-conflict recovery by offering public administration tools. In conflict resolution and prevention -program, CMI offers peace support by analysing and monitoring conflicts, facilitating early responses and detecting early warnings, mediating, strengthening networks of track II actors and fostering multi-track mediation. Special attention is paid to the quality of peace processes, including gender sensitivity and capacity for rapid response.

In order to implement these goals, CMI conducts studies, seeks partnerships, creates networks, undertakes field missions, organises training and develops innovative concepts and tools. CMI's working methods and activities build on wide networks of political decision-makers, international and civil society organisations, business actors and research institutes. As a bridge builder, CMI facilitates dialogue and enables different stakeholders to act together.

5.3. The capacities

The strengths of CMI lie in its capacities of combining in-depth analysis and research with action and advocacy. More concretely, having extensive experience of conflict and diplomatic settings, maintaining consistent communication with high level and grass-roots stakeholders as well as providing well-analysed information and advice can be seen as organisational capacities.

With an office in Brussels concentrating on European policy issues, CMI maintains contacts with fundamental European institutions and other international GOs and NGOs. CMI has also an expertise of local conditions. It has gained field experiences in Aceh, Indonesia, and succeeded in mediating the negotiations between the government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement that resulted in signing the peace accords in Helsinki, 2005. Other conflict regions where CMI has been involved are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Horn of Africa, Nepal and Central Asia.

Of CMI's 15-20 permanent staff, ca five is working explicitly on PD issues. Besides this, the negotiation skills and expertise of its founder and chairman, President Martti Ahtisaari, enhances CMI's mediation capacities. For the upcoming years, CMI will be dedicated to analysing PD methods further and seeking partnerships with other Track II actors.

6. THE OLOF PALME INTERNATIONAL CENTER (OPC)

6.1. Description

The Olof Palme International Center, based in Stockholm, is a driving force of Swedish Labour Movement's commitment to international solidarity work and development cooperation. The Center's main sources of financing come from the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and for longer term capacity building programmes from SIDA (Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency).

6.2. Features and Methods

The activities of the Center are inspired by Social Democrat Olof Palme's commitment to democracy, human rights and peace. Using international law and UN conventions as guiding lights, the Center strives to promote the development of a strong civil society. Work for democracy and human rights is inspired by the conviction that it is absolutely crucial for working for preventing war and the constructive resolution of conflicts. The concept of security is understood in a holistic way, embracing also the human dimension – the right to decent living conditions – and a collective dimension. Disarmament negotiations and multilateral efforts to prevent war are of the greatest importance. Terrorism should be countered effectively, within the framework of international law and human rights.

The Center's working methods for a more peaceful world include education, dialogue, the exchange of knowledge and experience. In co-operation with local grass root actors and other organisations it wishes to encourage dialogue and negotiations between parties in conflict. Long-term confidence building is crucial for all programmes ran by the Center.

6.3. The capacities

Olof Palme Center has a staff consisting of 38 persons, of which ca 20 are working broadly on conflict prevention and three are specifically dedicated to conflict mediation. On-going projects in the Middle East aim to find ways to bring the parties to the negotiating table and the Center is also active in Aceh, Indonesia, Burma/Myanmar and Zimbabwe.

The mediation programme can draw as necessary upon the local capacity of eight field offices located in Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia, Iraq, Palestine territories, South Africa and Philippines.

7. TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE (CITPAX)

7.1. Description

CITpax is a private, independent and non-profit foundation, which started to develop its activities in May 2003, and was founded in June 2004. It is headquartered in Madrid with offices in Toledo. CITpax receives funding from public institutions such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAEC) and the regional Government of Castilla La Mancha, and also from private sponsors. Presently the ratio of funding is 60/40 public/private.

7.2. Features and Methods

CITpax employs various tools, including the following:

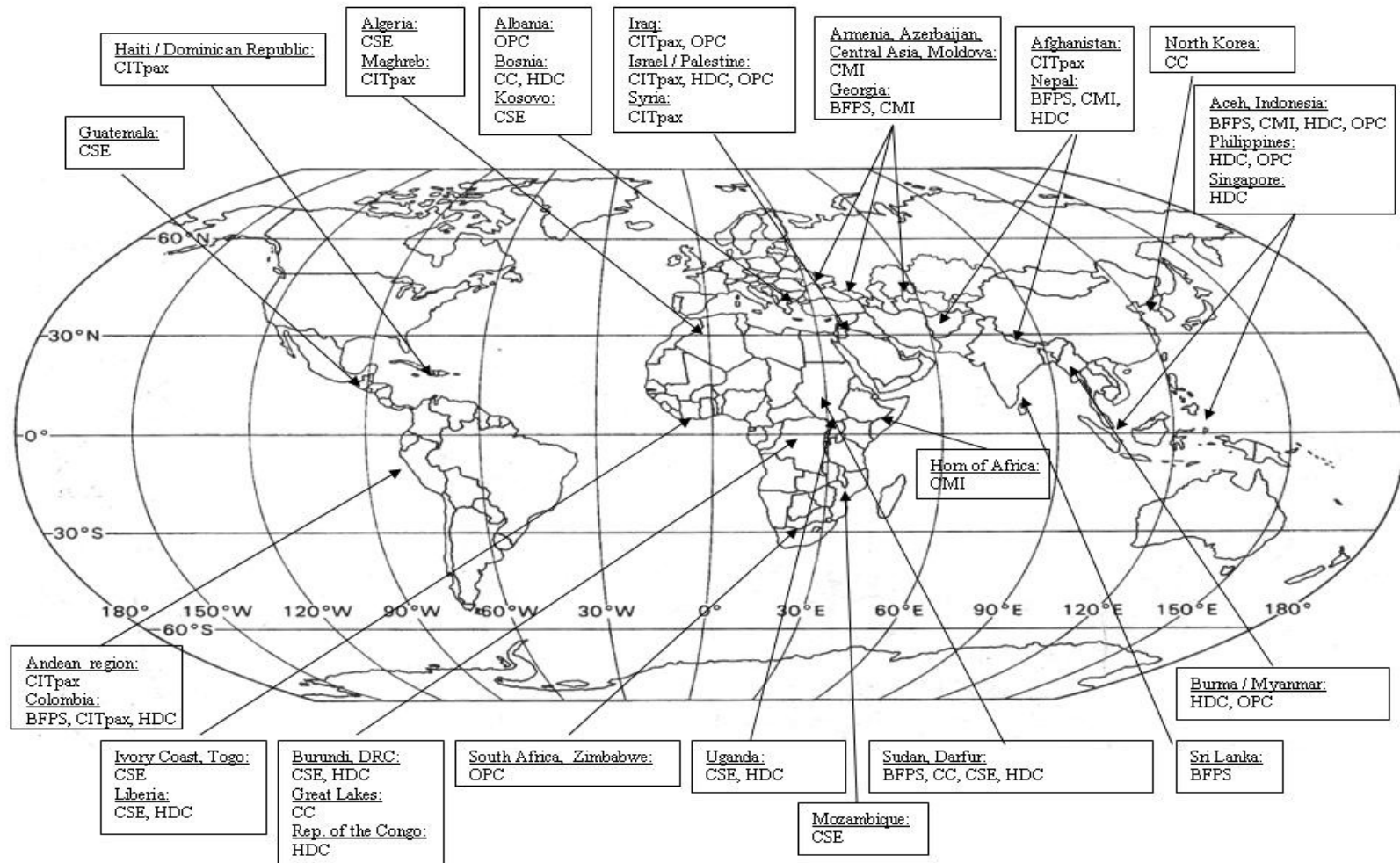
- Second Track Diplomacy, through the direct facilitation in negotiation processes between relevant political and economic actors, in conflicts where a dialogue pathway becomes necessary to complement or break the deadlock in the official track.
- Multi-Track Diplomacy and Dialogue Facilitation, through the creation of dialogue platforms among scholars, experts, activists, local authorities and governing bodies, as well as assisting the development of peace building capacities in conflict areas.
- Field Projects, aimed at improving the capacities for conflict prevention and resolution through confidence building, research and advocacy of feasible peace policies.
- Research and Policy Development of peace-related issues.
- Professional Development and Training, seeking to enhance the capacities of practitioners from different institutions working on peace-related issues.
- Public Awareness and Advocacy, through information dissemination, policy-oriented publishing and participation in the public debate and/or post-conflict reconstruction focusing on both civil-military relations and the civil roles conducted by military personnel.

7.3. The capacities

Not including administrative support, staff includes 18 people, plus 3 interns.

The 2005-06 programme includes involvement in the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, conferences about or/and missions to Maghreb, Middle East (Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria), Central America / Caribbean (Haiti, Dominican Republic), Colombia, and the Andean Region (Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru). Field representatives are present in both Tel Aviv and Bogota.

ANNEX 2: MAP OF FIELD PRESENCE AND EXPERIENCE



ANNEX 3: MATRIX MAPPING EXERCISE

Name	Private Diplomacy Mandate/Objectives stated	Staffing	Financing	Profile	Field experiences
<p>The Berghof Foundation for Peace Support www.berghof-peacesupport.org Berlin, Germany</p>	<p>promotes systemic approaches to prevent and transform violent conflicts and supports peace processes through enhancing networks of internal and external organisations and initiatives. Objectives are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the practice of systemic approaches to conflict transformation. • Refining and sharpening key approaches, methods and instruments of conflict transformation in dialogue with other practitioners. • Regular knowledge exchange between practitioners and other actors so that lessons-learned can be shared. 	10-20.	<p>In 2006 the BFPS has received funding by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (EDA), the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ), the German Federal Foreign Office (AA), and the Berghof Foundation for Conflict Studies. The funding for 2006 is 1.516.000 euros.</p>	<p>Not-for-profit company, sister organisation of the Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflict Management. Governed by a Board of Directors composed of shareholders and the executive director.</p>	<p>Aceh/Indonesia, Colombia, Georgia/Abkhazia, Nepal, Sri Lanka Sudan. Regional office in Sri Lanka.</p>
<p>The Carter Center www.cartercenter.org Atlanta, USA</p>	<p>seeks practical ways to narrow the gap between the rhetoric and realities of government policies in countries striving to overcome legacies of oppression and deadly conflict by building more just societies of their own. One of the objectives is to attain peace with justice in those areas of the world most in need and who request the help of the Center.</p>	<p>Currently the Conflict Resolution Program at the Carter Center employs a staff of six exclusively focused on PD.</p>	<p>Funding from private and governmental organisations. Some of its largest contributors are: the governments of Canada, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, US, UK; The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; The Ford Foundation; The JP Morgan Chase Foundation; The Rockefeller Institute; and The World Bank.</p>	<p>Private foundation.</p>	<p>Various including Liberia (1991), Bosnia (1994), North Korea's Nuclear Program (1994), Sudan (1995), and the Great Lakes (1996-97).</p>
<p>Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue www.hdcentre.org Geneva, Switzerland</p>	<p>undertakes and promotes action to prevent and resolve armed conflicts, in particular through tailor-made support to peace processes where its involvement adds value, including:</p>	<p>20-30 permanent staff. Depends on how PD is</p>	<p>Public funding from governments, bilateral agencies and town councils (Norway, Switzerland, DFID (UK), Denmark, Sweden,</p>	<p>Private, impartial, independent.</p>	<p>In 2005: Aceh, Colombia, Darfur, Mindanao in the Philippines, Myanmar,</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitating discussions by acting as a mediator where appropriate; • ensuring that the parties are able to participate effectively in negotiations; • mobilising humanitarian, diplomatic and/or political responses; • contributing policy input on relevant substantive issues; and providing other specifically-adapted services, such as financing mechanisms and other logistical support, where the assistance of a private foundation is required. 	defined.	Ireland, Canada, USAID, City of Geneva). Private funding from organisations, institutions and foundations (ICRC, The Rockefeller Foundation). Other funding from RUIG (Réseau universitaire international de Genève), UNDP, and Finnish Church Aid.		involvement in Nepal, Uganda. Regional representation in Singapore.
The Community of Sant'Egidio (CSE) www.santegidio.org Rome, Italy	works for peace, protecting it wherever it is jeopardised, helping to rebuild it, facilitating dialogue where it has been lost. Where it is not possible to work for peace, Sant'Egidio tries to bring solidarity and humanitarian aid to the civilian populations who suffer most from war.	20; number can vary according to specific cases CSE is involved in. During peace talks can reach higher figures.	Private financing; foundations.	Private, independent, non-profit, Catholic.	Mozambique (1990-1992), Algeria (1995), Guatemala (1996), Kosovo (1996-1998), Burundi (1997-2000), Ivory Coast, Liberia, Togo, Sudan/Darfur, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo.
Crisis Management Initiative www.cmi.fi Helsinki, Finland	enhances the conflict prevention, active crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation capacity of the international community. Additionally, CMI seeks solution to global problems through strengthening democratic practices and through a firm commitment to equitable development.	10-20, ca 5 working explicitly on PD.	2005 – governmental (64%), international organisations (27%), foundations (7%), private sector (2%). Includes government of Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, UK, US, Netherlands, Switzerland, European Commission, EWI, Rockefeller Foundation, Russell Family Foundation, Earl Mack Foundation, IDRC, Unisys and Nokia.	Non-profit, NGO registered in Finland.	Aceh/Indonesia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Central Asia, Georgia, Horn of Africa, Moldova, and Nepal.
The Olof Palme International Center www.palmecenter.org	prevents war and promotes the constructive resolution of conflicts. The Center works for democracy,	Ca 20 working broadly on	Financing for longer-term capacity building from SIDA and for PD from Swedish	NGO with socialist profile.	Ongoing projects in Middle East aim to find ways to get

Stockholm, Sweden	human rights and collective security and encourages dialogue and negotiations between parties in conflict. Disarmament negotiations and multilateral efforts to prevent war are of the greatest importance and terrorism should be countered effectively, within the framework of international law and human rights. The whole concept of security is not just military, but also has a human dimension: human security.	conflict prevention. Three permanent staff members specifically working on conflict mediation.	Government.		parties to negotiating tables. Aceh/Indonesia, Burma/Myanmar, Zimbabwe. Eight field offices around the world: Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia, Iraq, Palestine, South Africa, and Philippines.
Toledo International Centre for Peace www.toledopax.org Madrid, Spain	contributes to the prevention and resolution of violent or potentially violent international or intra-national conflicts and to the consolidation of peace, within a framework of respect and promotion of Human Rights and democratic values.	20.	Public institutions (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAEC), the regional Government of Castilla La Mancha and private sponsors (the ratio is 60/40 public/private).	Private, independent, non-profit foundation.	2005-06: Involvement in the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, conferences about or/and missions to Maghreb, Middle East (Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria), Central America / Caribbean (Haiti, Dominican Republic), Colombia, and the Andean Region (Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru).

ANNEX 4: EU CONFLICT COUNTRY FOCUS

CFSP, Common strategies⁸:

- Russia, Ukraine, Mediterranean and Middle East Peace Process
- Special representatives: African Great Lakes, Middle East, Stability Pact, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Sudan, Afghanistan, South Caucasus, Central Asia, Kosovo future status.

RRM⁹

- “Financing of mediation efforts and monitoring of implementation of peace or cease fire agreements (Liberia, Ivory Coast, Sudan (North/South and Darfur), Indonesia/Aceh, Sri Lanka);
- Re-establishment of rule of law and civilian administration (DRC/Bunia, Afghanistan);
- Confidence building measures including reconstruction and mine action directly linked to the promotion of ongoing peace processes (fYROM, Sri Lanka, Horn of Africa);
- Civil society development (Bolivia, Indonesia);
- Development of an independent media (Afghanistan);
- Emergency electoral support (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan), emergency election monitoring (Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Chechnya);
- High level policy advice, including the planning of economic reconstruction (Afghanistan, fYROM, Iraq, Lebanon);
- Demobilisation and reintegration of combatants (DRC, Indonesia/Aceh);
- Post-tsunami reconstruction support (Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia).”

Africa: Central African Republic, Congo, DRC/Bunia, Burundi, Darfur/Sudan, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Horn of Africa

Americas: Bolivia, Colombia

Asia and Pacific: Aceh/Indonesia, East Timor, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Chechnya

Europe: Bosnia Herzegovina, fYROM, Ukraine-Moldova (Transnistrian conflict)

Middle East: Iraq, Lebanon, Palestinian territories

⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/cfsp/cpcm/rrm/country.htm

⁹

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/06/513&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

ANNEX 5: UN CONFLICT COUNTRY FOCUS

Peacemaking and Preventive Action, Department of Political Affairs¹⁰

Africa: Central Africa Republic, Great Lakes, Guinea-Bissau, Somalia, Sudan, West Africa, Western Sahara

Americas: Andean Region, Central America, Guyana

Asia and Pacific: Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan), Myanmar, Nepal

Current concerns: Afghanistan, DPR Korea (nuclear testing)

Europe: Cyprus, ex-Yugoslavia

Middle East: Iraq, Israel-Palestine, Lebanon

“Ten Stories the World Should Hear More About”¹¹

The United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI)

The 2006 stories: Cote d’Ivoire, DRC, Liberia, Nepal, Somalia

2005: Northern Uganda, Sierra Leone, Somalia

2004: Bakassi peninsula (Cameroon & Nigeria), Central African Republic, Tajikistan, Uganda

¹⁰ <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpa/#>

¹¹ <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=18486&Cr=10&Cr1=stories>
<http://www.un.org/events/tenstories/index.asp?storyID=05>