

*The foundation*

# ***Life & Peace Institute***

*Organisation no. 817602-2302*

## **Annual Report for 2020**

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## Management report

### General Info on the Organisation

<b>Headquarters of the Foundation</b>	The Life & Peace Institute is located in Uppsala, Sweden.
<b>Functional Currency</b>	The functional currency of LPI is Swedish Krona (SEK)
<b>Purpose:</b> (as stated in the Foundation Statutes)	The purpose of the Foundation is to conduct scientific research, primarily from a Christian-ethical perspective on questions of international conflict, and on the possibilities for collaboration among nations.

### The Institute's Vision and Mission

The Life & Peace Institute (LPI) is an international institution for peace research and action. LPI envisions a world where peace, justice and nonviolent relations prevail through people's active work and commitment.

*LPI's mission: LPI supports and promotes nonviolent approaches to conflict transformation through a combination of research and action that entails the strengthening of existing local capacities to prevent violence, mitigate its effects and rebuild communities after violence has ebbed or come to an end.*

### Organisation

An international board governs the Institute. The board conducts at least five meetings per year to develop guidelines concerning programmes, structure, management, research, and other activities of the Institute. It also reviews and accepts the annual budget and adopts the annual implementation plan. The Christian Council of Sweden (CCS) appoints the board for a four-year term. The membership of the board is constituted with the aim of providing balanced representation, reflecting denominational membership, gender, as well as expertise within theology, peace and conflict studies, political science, and other relevant areas.

The Executive Committee is appointed annually by the board to be of service to the board in between the board meetings, when called upon.

In 2019 the CCS approved an increase in the number of board members to nine (from seven) as well as adopting a rotation approach. These changes took effect in 2020, with two of the previous board members stepping down (Dr. Tomas Bamat and Revd. Dr. Vebjørn Horsfjord). Five board members were appointed for two years (Revd. Gustaf Ödquist, Rvd. Dr. Myra Blyth, Ms. Fulata Moyo, Ms Alice Nderitu, and John Katunga Murhula) and four were appointed for a four-year term, (Ms Shamsia Ramadhan, Dr. Nada Mustafa Ali, Dr. Angela Muvumba Sellström, and Stein Erik Horjen).

In November 2020, Ms. Alice Nderitu was appointed as the UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide. As a result, she had to resign from the LPI board after many years of service. In 2021, the CCS appointed Dr. Njoki Wamai for the remainder of Ms. Nderitu's term.

### **LPI board members 2020** (\* Executive Committee member).

Revd. Gustaf Ödquist*-	President of Board, Church of Sweden
Revd. Dr. Myra Blyth*-	Fellow and Tutor at Regent's Parks College, University of Oxford, England
Dr. Fulata Moyo -	Vice-President of AfriAus iLEAC and Founder of STREAM, a not-for-profit response to Sex-Trafficking survivors - registered in the USA but operating in Malawi.
Ms. Alice Nderitu -	Mediator and Conflict Analyst, Kenya
Ms. Shamsia Ramadhan -	Program Manager, Capacity for Inter-religious Action Program at Catholic Relief Services, Kenya
Dr. Nada Mustafa Ali (new)	Women's and Gender Studies Department and is a Faculty Fellow in the Center for Governance and Sustainability at U Mass Boston
Dr. Angela Muvumba Sellström (new)	Nordic Africa Institute (NAI) and affiliated to Uppsala University's Department of Peace and Conflict Research.
Mr. John Katunga Murhula (new)	Catholic Relief Service (CRS), East Africa Region
Rev. Stein Erik Horjen (new)	Church of Norway

The Board has 5 scheduled meetings per year, 3 virtually and 2 in person. In 2020, given the Covid-19 pandemic, LPI was only able to hold an in-person orientation session for the new board members in February, and the 5 other board meetings were held virtually.

The overall responsibility for planning, coordination, and administration rests with the Executive Director, who is supported in her work by the Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) composed of the Director of Programmes, Director of Global Policy, Director of Finance & Administration, Director of Knowledge and Learning and two Senior Advisors – one for Strategic Processes and one for Sweden Engagement. In addition, LPI has Country Managers for its Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan and DRC programmes and a Programme Manager for its Horn of Africa Regional Programme (HARP).

The Institute has five main offices located in Uppsala, **Sweden**; Nairobi, **Kenya**; Bukavu, **Democratic Republic of Congo** (DRC) Addis Ababa, **Ethiopia**, and Mogadishu, **Somalia**. The Sudan and Somalia programmes are supported by the Nairobi office.

Activities during 2020 have been carried out under six different peacebuilding programmes (Ethiopia, Kenya, DRC, Somalia, Sudan, and the Horn of Africa Regional Programme). In addition, LPI continued its Sweden Engagement Programme and Global Policy.

### **Significant events during the year**

The Covid-19 pandemic affected the Institute at all levels and pushed LPI to explore and invest in new ways of working given the risks faced by our staff, movement restrictions because of lockdowns with varying levels of restrictions within countries, as well as all international travel ceasing for much of the year. Many processes had to be cancelled or put on hold, and LPI had to either postpone or transition these processes to virtual means.

In March 2020, LPI established a Crisis Management Team (CMT) made up of the President and the SLT, which met regularly (weekly initially, and then biweekly) to assess the overall risks brought on by the pandemic. Covid contingency plans were developed for each office, and updated regularly, and Security Focal points in each office were identified and trained, and have been tracking and meeting regularly to share on the local impact of the pandemic and LPI's responses in its various programmes and offices. A number of Covid Adaptation Plans were developed and submitted to donors upon request.

In 2020, LPI assessed the following risks and mitigation measures as related to the Covid-19 pandemic:

Covid- 19 Risk	Mitigation measures
Risk that LPI staff, partners or community participants contract the disease.	LPI implemented strong Contingency plans for all offices with clear guidelines on how Staff should operate, including the closure of all offices during the height of the pandemic, reducing convening activities, and following closely government directives. The CMT met weekly to review the risks to the Institute.
Risk of underspending of grant funds as some activities may not be completed, as LPI changes its mode of operation to more virtual activities.	LPI closely monitored its spending over the year and did a budget revision in Fall 2020.
Risk that the ratio between human resources, operational costs and programmatic costs will be skewed to higher HR costs, with lower programmatic costs, as much of the work will be focused on virtual means of convening.	At the end of the first quarter of 2020, LPI developed and then submitted Covid-related adaptation plans to LPIs donors in it various programmes as requested. As the context was fluid, LPI continuously reviewed the situation by maintaining close communication and information sharing with partners, communities, government administrations, and donors, and ensuring regular follow up to ensure that conflicts were not being exacerbated by effects and responses to the pandemic.
Risk that donors will divert funds from LPI programmes to Covid-19 related activities.	LPI reviewed and adapted its activities to see what types of Covid-19 related activities it could incorporate and seeks to explain the strong links between the pandemic and conflict dynamics.

In 2020, LPI worked to further embed the Security Framework across LPI, and to improve the Institute's documentation management and internal networking through improved use of SharePoint. In addition, we automated several business processes through SharePoint including our travel application, leave application, and incident reporting.

The Uppsala office continues to provide technical input, control, support, and guidance in the areas of financial management, gender sensitivity, monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL), programme development, safety and security management, strategic communications etc.

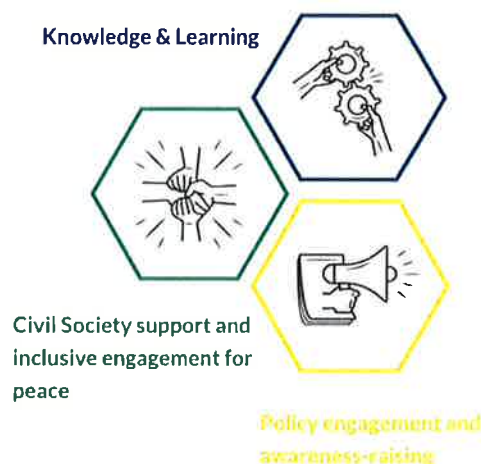
## Strategic Priorities

### ***Strategic Priority 1: Civil society support and inclusive engagement for peace***

LPI supports civil society actors in their conflict transformation work, through capacity building and joint engagement in research and action.

### ***Strategic Priority 2: Policy engagement and awareness-raising***

LPI engages directly and in collaboration with others on awareness-raising and policy work. It strives to enhance awareness of civil society conflict transformation processes, as well as raise pertinent policy issues deriving from the work in the field. Through this engagement LPI seeks to invite and motivate influential actors to assume their responsibilities for the promotion of justice and peace.



### ***Strategic Priority 3: Knowledge and Learning to enhance practice***

Through documentation and learning, LPI makes the knowledge and experiences of LPI and its partners available to peacebuilding practitioners and research communities. This is done in strategic partnerships with relevant local and international researchers, academic actors and peacebuilding practitioners. At the same time, LPI gathers relevant theories, research findings and experiences from other contexts and organisations, and communicates them within LPI and to its partners.

## Programme implementation 2020

LPI's engagement has focused on support to local civil society organisations (CSOs) and universities, as well as building strategic partnerships with national, regional and international organisations and networks, and strengthening links with donors and international actors to support environments conducive to nonviolent conflict transformation. Participatory research plays an essential role in LPI's approach, both as a precondition for understanding the context of engagement and as a vehicle for transforming conflict.

LPI applies several mutually reinforcing strategies in its civil society support and broader conflict transformation work:

- **Promoting inclusive community-based peacebuilding processes with a long-term view**, with engagements driven by local partners and technically accompanied (and in many cases financially supported) by LPI.
- **Capacity strengthening**, including processes and methodologies of conflict transformation—such as Participatory Action Research (PAR); research methodology and methods; Sustained Dialogue; Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (PMEL); mediation, negotiation, and organisational development—such as financial management and accounting, administrative skills and procedures, human resource management,

leadership, organisational governance, resource mobilisation, including donor relations. Capacity strengthening responds to expressed and well-analysed needs of partners.

- **Policy engagement** particularly at the local, national and regional levels, either by LPI alone or in collaboration with local, regional or international partners.
- LPI also has a specific commitment to **learning and reflection**, not least through its third Strategic Priority, knowledge and learning, and investment in documentation and monitoring and evaluation, which is being pursued across LPI's programmes, with support from the Knowledge and Learning Unit.
- Implementation of peacebuilding programmes in the contexts where we work needs **flexibility and adaptive programming** related to continuous context assessment of risks, challenges, and opportunities. A commitment to both **conflict sensitivity** and **results-based management** necessitates adaptive programming to ensure efforts continue to make effective and efficient contributions towards to overall goal of the programme.

In 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the Institute and how it was able to implement its programmes, particularly where there was concern for a potential link between Covid-19 and increased risk of violence. Populations in conflict-prone areas are already vulnerable and at potentially significant new risk. This could be related to government restrictions in a context where many community members depend on a daily income, pastoralist movement restrictions, and broader conflict dynamics (for example in Somalia the AMISOM/Somali National Army - al-Shabaab dynamics). As such, there was a strong need for peacebuilding actors to continue engaging with communities in creative and flexible ways to mitigate these potential dynamics.

One of the main challenges the pandemic brought to the implementation of LPI's programmes in 2020 was related to the movement and convening restrictions put in place by governments for several months, including reducing the number of people who could meet and closure of international and internal flights. This led to LPI having to adapt its programmes to the evolving context but was also frustrating for the LPI team and partners who felt the urgency on the ground to move forward activities. During that initial period where restrictions were greater, LPI moved to virtual engagement where possible, however this was also combined with internal reflections on "how to do peacebuilding" during a pandemic. See blogposts: [Covid-19 and virtual inclusion: Who decides how the pandemic affects peacebuilding?](#) and [Sustaining Peacebuilding Work in a Crisis: the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Somalia](#) on LPI's website.

Some of the highlights of the programme in 2020 include:

- One key innovation in 2020 was the exploration of **virtual dialogue**, where LPI engaged the Sustained Dialogue Institute (<https://sustaineddialogue.org>) in the US, to explore options for virtual training and dialogue sessions. A 3-day cross-organisational virtual training was held with several LPI's country programmes implementing the Sustained Dialogue model (Ethiopia, Somalia, Sweden, Sudan, Kenya with support from LPI's Knowledge & Learning Unit).
- LPI's new **Somalia Programme Strategy – Multi-level Conflict Transformation in South Central Somalia (2020 to 2023)** was awarded a 4-year grant from Sida. With the close-out of support for the Sustained Dialogue Project with women and youth in South West and Hirshabelle Federal Member States, LPI was awarded **new funding**

from the **United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF)** for expanding the **Sustained Dialogue** model with youth in Baidoa, Jowhar and Abudwak. This is the first award UNPBF has granted to civil society in Somalia and focuses on creating space for youth in the promotion of participation and inclusion.

- LPI's Somalia team also launched a **cross-programme collaboration** together with LPI's Global Policy team, as part of the "Inclusive Peace in Practice (IPIP)" initiative. The policy-focused collaboration has brought together LPI and its civil society partners in Somalia, to jointly identify a key issue for policy engagement. Following a series of consultations with communities in project sites, a key theme of inclusion in peacebuilding processes emerged, with a specific focus on the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF).
- Finalisation of the **Collaborative Learning from the Bottom-up: Identifying Lessons from a Decade of Peacebuilding in North and South Kivu through Bottom-up Evaluation (2009-2019)** in DRC which engaged a wide range of stakeholders, and the **design of a new 4 year programme** (funded by Sida in 2021).
- In LPI's HARP, the Horn of Africa Bulletin (HAB) was published in August-September and November-December, with both editions focusing on "**Assessing the Nexus between Transitional Justice, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation**", indicating HARP's engagement in advocating and amplifying critical peace and security issues in the Horn of Africa. to enhance capacity and potential collaboration with various stakeholders in transitional justice, reconciliation, and peacebuilding, HARP convened a virtual forum for stakeholders, bringing together regional organisations, Member States' diplomats, academia, implementers, donors, and researchers, among others.
- A **new HARP Strategy 2021 to 2024** was developed through a series of virtual workshops within the HARP team and across country programmes, facilitated by the Knowledge and Learning Unit. The strategy was submitted to Sida in October 2020 with funding support expected in 2021.
- **Listening Tour** methodology was developed and applied in Khartoum and South Kordofan states of Sudan, where LPI team and partners "Listened" to the voices of over 1500 young people across the two states on their concerns and aspirations for the future of their country. LPI's Ethiopia team piloted the approach across Addis Ababa and successfully developed a Listening Tour project that was approved for funding in early 2021.
- As part of LPI's Global Policy initiative, LPI's country programmes contributed to the analysis around what methods and approaches are used by global actors to connect local actors to the global peacebuilding policy space, as well as exploring some of the views national, sub-national, and local civil society peacebuilding actors have and the challenges they define regarding the global peacebuilding policy space. The **Global Peacebuilding Policy: Analysing Local-To-Global Engagement** report, provides a snapshot of the current state of local to global engagement within the global peacebuilding policy space from the perspective of both local and global actors, with focused attention on how inclusion and participation of local perspectives is undertaken.
- LPI was invited through its Global Policy Programme to contribute input to the UN

Peacebuilding Architecture Review (UN PBAR) process. LPI's DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan teams convened a group of peacebuilding civil society in a series of consultative forums. LPI's submission to the UN PBAR, the report entitled United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture in Practice: Perspectives from Local Peacebuilders in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Region, was the outcome of a series of consultations, that gathered perspectives from a diverse range of peacebuilding practitioners in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region, including Somalia (see Activity Strand 4.4. for more information). Emphasis was placed on engaging peacebuilders who are not often heard in global policy discussions.

- Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and following restrictions in Swedish society, numerous activities planned for 2020 were cancelled, postponed, or replaced. Several activities were moved to the digital arena, for example a webinar raising the perspectives on young peacebuilders across contexts was arranged in collaboration with LSU and FUF. The event *Youth Talk Peace* had approximately 75 people, ranging from decision makers to civil society actors, in attendance. During a short period, smaller physical gatherings could be arranged. *Our Sweden*, an event co-created with Operation 1325 and Fryshuset – Unga Fredsbyggare, was held in June 2020 and aimed to bring youth closer to decision makers. At the event 13 youth spoke with each other and with the Minister for Justice and Migration, as well as with a local police officer, about their experiences around safety, trust and inclusion.

The Institute worked formally and informally alongside 87 local, national, and regional organisations (including 8 universities) as well as over a dozen international organisations, to engage with local communities in long-term peacebuilding processes across 19 states/regions/counties in Ethiopia, Somali, Sudan, DRC, Kenya, and Sweden and engaged constituents, communities, government at different levels, and other conflict stakeholders.

## Future Developments

In 2021, LPI will continue to strengthen its internal systems and procedures, including a review of its Staff Performance Management and Professional Development processes. LPI continues to develop its online business processes using Sharepoint including including cash requests, asset management and timesheets.

We are also further investing in our accounting software, SUN, to optimize its in-built capabilities to strengthen our decision-making using financial data and increase the automation of workflows.

LPI's Strategic Plan, which was to end in 2021, has been extended to 2022, and a Strategic Planning processes will commence in early 2021.

Some of the key programmatic areas where LPI expects to see growth in 2021 include:

- In 2021 LPI will be starting new four-year programmes in DRC and in the Horn of Africa Regional Programme, with funding from Sida and other donors.
- The Ethiopia Programme has been extended for an additional year, and LPI will be developing a new strategy 2022 to 2025.



## Donors and partners

LPI would like to express its deepest appreciation for its 50+ partners who have allowed us to work alongside them as they respond to violence and conflict in their communities.

LPI also expresses its warmest gratitude for the funds received and project support from its donors. In 2020, these included:

- Church of Sweden
- Church collections/donations
- European Commission
- Kingdom of Belgium, Federal Public Service, Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation
- Somalia Stability Fund (SSF)
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- Swedish Mission Council
- UNPBF
- United States International Development Agency (USAID)
- USIP
- SOAS (School of Oriental and African Studies)

## Staff

LPI values and attaches critical importance to engaging a diverse staff reflecting different cultures, background, gender equity and expertise in its various offices. Staff numbers include employees on fixed-term contracts and permanent contracts as well as long-term consultants and short-term interns. Over the course of 2020, LPI had a total of 71 staff, 46% of whom were women, and 54% men.

LPI would like to express its gratitude to all its employees, interns and consultants for their excellent work in 2020. We sincerely appreciate the great commitment and positive attitude of our staff who continue to work in the challenging and often risky environments where LPI's programmes are implemented.

## The financial development of the foundation

All figures in thousands Swedish Kronor

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Income	31 121	34 178	30 311	35 722	40 153	34 814	44 131	59 208	73 320	56 875
Expenditure	30 230	33 754	29 523	32 558	39 898	36 335	44 714	61 005	72 301	56 395
Equity	2 559	2 981	4 057	7 771	8 144	6 680	6 616	5 150	6 341	7,838

<b>Statement of Income and Expenditures</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Income</b>			
Project Grants	2	55 788	72 026
General Grants	3	1 056	1 285
Collections/Donations	4	20	10
Other Operating Income		10	
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>56 875</b>	<b>73 320</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Appropriation of Funds		-14 725	-24 131
External Costs		-13 972	-19 813
Personnel Costs	5, 6	-27 699	-28 255
Other Operating Costs		0	- 102
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		<b>-56 395</b>	<b>-72 301</b>
<b>Operating Result</b>		<b>480</b>	<b>1 020</b>
<b>Other Financial Posts</b>			
Exchange Differences		1 017	169
Interest Income			2
<b>Total Financial Posts</b>		<b>1 017</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Net Result for the year</b>		<b>1 497</b>	<b>1 191</b>



<b>Balance Sheet</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020-12-31</b>	<b>2019-12-31</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
<b>Tangible Fixed Assets</b>			
Equipment	7	0	0
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>			0
<b>Current Assets</b>			
<b>Current Receivables</b>			
Other Receivables		323	170
Prepaid Expenses and Accrued Income	8	6 065	10 314
<b>Total</b>		<b>6 388</b>	<b>10 484</b>
Cash and Bank		13 245	18 767
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>19 633</b>	<b>29 251</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>19 633</b>	<b>29 251</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Earmarked Equity		2 000	2 000
Restricted Equity		10	10
Unrestricted Equity		5 828	4 331
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>7 838</b>	<b>6 341</b>
<b>Provisions</b>	9	1 351	1 293
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payable		93	303
Current Tax Liabilities		17	14
Other Current Liabilities		465	917
Liability received not used grants	2	8 095	18 097
Accrued Expenses and Deferred Income	10	1 774	2 286
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>10 444</b>	<b>21 617</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>19 633</b>	<b>29 251</b>

## Change of Equity

	Organisational Capital	Unrestricted Equity	Restricted Equity	Total
Opening Balance 2019-01-01	10	3 140	2 000	<b>5 150</b>
Net Result for the year		1 191		1 191
Closing Balance 2019-12-31	10	4 331	2 000	<b>6 341</b>
Opening Balance 2020-01-01	10	4 331	2 000	<b>6 341</b>
Net Result for the year		1 497		1 497
Closing Balance 2020-12-31	10	5 828	2 000	<b>7 838</b>

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## **Note 1 Accounting and valuation principles**

### **Amounts in 1 000 SEK**

#### **Accounting Principles**

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and the general recommendation of the Swedish Accounting Standard Board BFNAR 2012:1 (K3).

The accounting principles are unmodified from previous year, unless otherwise stated.

#### **Receivables**

Receivables are recorded with the amount that after an individual evaluation is expected to be paid

#### **Fixed assets**

Fixed assets are declared at acquisition value, minus any depreciation and devaluation. Costs that can be directly associated with the acquisition of an asset are included in the acquisition value. Costs for maintenance and upkeep are booked as expenses.

Inventory, machinery and other equipment bought in projects are expensed at time of purchase. Inventories whose acquisition value is below 50% of the price base amount are, based on assessment of materiality, direct expensed.

A depreciation analysis always occurs for such assets that no longer fulfill the requirements to be defined as fixed assets. According to K3, no reclassification shall be done.

Fixed assets are depreciated systematically over the asset's estimated lifespan. When the amount of depreciation is calculated, the assets residual value is considered. Depreciation is linear.

The following depreciation times are used:

Other inventories – 5-10 years

#### **Interest**

Interest credited donors is accounted directly as debt and is not booked on the statement of income and expenditure.

#### **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the actual value of the consideration received or receivable.

Gifts and donations are income obtained without agreement with the donor and where the donor does not require formal reporting.

Grants are income as a result of a contract and the donor usually require some form of feedback.

Gifts are usually recorded on a cash basis. To the extent that there are promises known at the balance sheet date of grants/gifts, they are recognised after individual assessment.

The project grants include grants that are destined for specific programmes/projects and associated with a condition requiring repayment obligation if the condition is not met.

The other contributions include contributions that are not bound to specific programmes/projects

Revenue recognition of grants is made when the foundation with reasonable certainty determines that repayment will not happen.

#### **Provisions**

The provisions referred to are obligations on the balance sheet date that is certain or likely but uncertain in amount or to the time when they are realizable.

#### **Appropriation of Funds**

This relates to expenses incurred by partner organisations within Life & Peace Institute-run projects.

#### **Other currencies**

Assets and liabilities in currencies other than SEK are valued at the exchange rate for the day of closing the books.

#### **Restricted Equity**

The post Restricted Equity consists of donations not yet utilized and other restricted equity. See the Change of Equity Report.



## Note 2 Project Grants

	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
<b>Project Grants Utilized during the year</b>		
Sida, Sweden	34 863	38 267
European Commission	4 611	12 908
Swedish Mission Council	5 053	7 696
Somalia Stability Fund	3 274	6 419
USAID	1 117	4 250
Bread for the World, Germany	0	1 039
Internal Funding	0	689
Church of Sweden, International Department	811	530
Other Grants	0	227
Friedrich Ebert Foundation	69	0
SaferWorld	718	0
SOAS	65	0
UN Peacebuilding Fund	3 957	0
Belgium MFA	1 250	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>55 788</b>	<b>72 026</b>

	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
<b>Balanced Grants and Grants to be Repaid</b>		
Swedish International Development Agency	5 649	9 697
European Commission	69	3 931
UN Peacebuilding Fund	0	3 226
Swedish Mission Council	1 825	633
SOAS University	0	19
USAID	481	0
Friedrich Ebert Foundation	22	0
Grants to be repaid	50	591
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 095</b>	<b>18 097</b>

	2020	2019
<b>Project Grants have been used for</b>		
Kenya programme	-3 205	-7 071
Horn of Africa Regional programme	-13 500	-19 197
Somalia programme	-19 893	-21 135
Ethiopia programme	-9 825	-14 512
DRC programme	-4 090	-2 162
Global Policy programme	-3 506	-5 438
Sudan programme	-1 803	-1 724
Sweden-based programmes	-1 064	-816
<b>Total</b>	<b>-56 886</b>	<b>-72 057</b>

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<b>Note 3    General Grants</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Church of Sweden	300	300
Church of Sweden, International Department	190	544
Swedish Mission Council	566	429
Other		11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>1 285</b>

<b>Note 4    Collections/Donations</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Other Collections/Donations	20	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>

**Note 5    Salaries and Other Remuneration by Country**

Salaries and other remuneration by country

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Sweden</b>		
Executive Director	745	745
Other Employees	5 987	6 253
<b>Ethiopia</b>		
Employees	6 819	6 113
<b>Kenya</b>		
Employees	1 852	2 440
<b>Somalia</b>		
Employees	3 508	3 774
<b>DRC</b>		
Employees	986	232
<b>Sudan</b>		
Employees	61	141
Pension Costs	1 704	1 352
Social Fees	2 455	2 483
<b>Total Salaries and Remunerations</b>	<b>24 117</b>	<b>23 533</b>
Other Personnel Costs	3 582	4 722
<b>Total Personnel Costs</b>	<b>27 699</b>	<b>28 255</b>

**Note 6 Average Number of Employees by Country**

	2020			2019		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Sweden	11	4	15	10	5	15
Ethiopia	7	15	22	9	14	23
Kenya	10	7	17	8	7	15
Somalia	2	3	5	1	8	9
DRC	0	4	4	0	1	1
Sudan	2	2	4	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>64</b>

**Gender balance of the Board and Senior Leadership**

	2020			2019		
	Number on Closing Date			Number on Closing Date		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Board Members	6	3	9	4	3	7
Strategic Leadership Team	5	2	7	5	2	7

**Note 7 Equipment**

	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
Opening Acquisition Costs	447	447
Change during the year	0	0
Purchase	0	0
<b>Closing Accumulated Costs</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>447</b>
Opening Depreciation	- 447	- 447
Changes during the year	0	0
Depreciation	0	0
<b>Closing Accumulated Depreciation</b>	<b>- 447</b>	<b>- 447</b>
<b>Closing Residual Value according to Plan</b>		

0/2



	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
<b>Note 8 Prepaid Expenses and Accrued Income</b>		
Prepaid Rent	89	89
Accrued Income	3 103	6 731
Transfers to Partner Organisations	1 966	2 588
Other Items	907	906
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 065</b>	<b>10 314</b>

	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
<b>Note 9 Provisions</b>		
Provision for severance payment in Ethiopia	473	415
Provision estimated taxes employees abroad	878	878
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 351</b>	<b>1 293</b>

	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
<b>Note 10 Accrued Expenses and Deferred Income</b>		
Accrued Holiday Pay including Social Fees	885	751
Other Items	890	1 535
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 774</b>	<b>2 286</b>

*Nv*

Uppsala 2021- 05-27



Gustaf Ödquist  
President

Myra Blyth

Angela Muvumba Sellström

Stein Erik Horjen

Fulata Lusungu Moyo

Emmah Wamai

Shamsia Ramadhan

John Katunga Murhula

Nada Mustafa Ali

Our audit report was submitted 2021- 05-28



David Axelson-Fisk  
Auditor

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB



Maria Wigenfeldt  
Authorised Auditor

(1/9)

Uppsala 2021-05-27

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President

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Angela Muvumba Sellström  
27 May 2021

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Uppsala 2020-05-27

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Ordförande

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Emmah Wamai

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John Katunga Murhula

Nada Mustafa Ali

Vår revisionsberättelse har lämnats 2020-05-28

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB



David Axelson-Fisk  
Förtroendevald revisor



Maria Wigenfeldt  
Auktoriserad revisor

(3/9)

Uppsala 2021-05-27

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President

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N.A.

May 27th, 2021

Nada Mustafa Ali

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Auditor

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB



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Authorised Auditor

(5/9)

Uppsala 2021-05-27

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President

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27<sup>th</sup> May 2021

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Our audit report was submitted 2021-05-28

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

  
David Axelson-Fisk  
Auditor

  
Maria Wigenfeldt  
Authorised Auditor (619)

The foundation Life and Peace Institute  
817602-2302

Uppsala 2021-

27/5-21

Gustaf Ödquist  
President

Myra Blyth



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Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB



Maria Wigenfeldt  
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(7/9)



Uppsala 2021-05-27

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Emmah Wamai



27/5/2021

Shamsia Ramadhan

(4)

John Katunga Murhula

Nada Mustafa Ali

Our audit report was submitted 2021-05-28



David Axelson-Fisk  
Auditor

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB



Maria Wigenfeldt  
Authorised Auditor

(8/9)

The foundation Life and Peace Institute  
817602-2302

Uppsala 2021- 05-27

Gustaf Ödquist  
President

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Angela Muvumba Sellström

Stein Erik Horjen

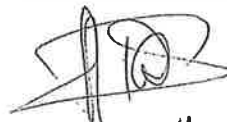
Fulata Lusungu Moyo

Emmah Wamai

Shamsia Ramadhan

John Katunga Murhula

Nada Mustafa Ali



May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021

Our audit report was submitted 2021- 05-28

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB



David Axelson-Fisk  
Auditor



Maria Wigenfeldt  
Authorised Auditor (919)

## Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Stiftelsen Liv- och Fredinstitutet (Life and Peace Institute), corporate identity number 817602-2302

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### Report on the annual accounts

#### *Opinions*

We have audited the annual accounts of Stiftelsen Liv- och Fredinstitutet (Life and Peace Institute) for 2020.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Stiftelsen Liv- och Fredinstitutet (Life and Peace Institute) as of 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts.

#### *Basis for Opinions*

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities* section and the *Co-auditor's Responsibilities* section, respectively

We are independent of the association in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden. I as Authorized Auditor have fulfilled my ethical responsibilities in accordance with these Requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

#### *Responsibilities of the Board of Directors*

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The administrator is also responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the Board of Directors is responsible for the assessment of the association's ability to continue as a going concern. It discloses, as applicable, matters related to going concern and the use of the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the administrator intends to liquidate the association, to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### *Authorized Auditor's responsibilities*

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts.

As a part of my audit according to ISA, I undertake professional judgments and have a professionally sceptical approach during the entire audit. In addition, I execute the following activities:

I identify and assess the risk of material misstatement in the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, whether due to fraud or error; design and execute audit measures based, amongst other things, on these risks and obtain audit evidence which is sufficient and appropriate to comprise the basis of my opinion. The risk



for failing to identify material misstatements arising due to fraud is greater as regards a material misstatement due to error, as fraud can include engagement in collusion, forgery, intentional omission, incorrect information or disregard of internal control.

I obtain an understanding of that portion of the Foundation's internal control having significance to my audit to design audit measures which are appropriate with regard to the circumstances, but I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

I evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies applied and the reasonability of the administrator's estimations in the accounts and associated disclosures.

I test the appropriateness of the Board of Director's application of the assumption of going concern in preparing the annual accounts. I test, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there are significant factors of uncertainty referring to such events or circumstances that can lead to significant doubt as to the association's capacity to continue its operations. If I come to the conclusion that there are significant factors of uncertainty, I am required to provide a statement in the Auditor's Report, noting that the disclosures in the annual accounts involve factors of uncertainty, provided that such information is insufficient, modifying my opinion regarding the annual accounts. My conclusions are based on the auditor's evidence obtained up until the date of the Auditor's Report. However, future events or circumstances can imply that the Foundation can no longer continue its operations.

I evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts, including the disclosures, and if the annual and consolidated accounts reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner providing a true and fair view.

I am required to inform the Board of Directors of, amongst other things, the planned scope of the audit and its focus, and the time schedule for the audit. I am also required to inform on any significant observations made during the audit, including any identified significant deficiencies in the internal control.

### *Co- Auditor's responsibilities*

My objectives are to carry out an audit under the Audit Act and thus according to good auditing practice in Sweden. My goal is to obtain a reasonable degree of certainty as to whether the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and if the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the organization's result and position.

## **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

### *Opinion*

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors of Stiftelsen Liv- och Fredinstitutet (Life and Peace Institute) for 2020.

In our opinion the members of the Board of Directors have not acted in contravention of the Foundations Act, the Foundation's Regulations or the Annual Accounts Act.

### *Basis for Opinion*

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities* section. We are independent of the association in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

### *Responsibilities of the Board of Directors*

The Board of Directors is responsible for the administration according to the Foundations Act and the Foundation's Regulations.

### *Auditor's responsibility*

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Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors in any material respect:

has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the association, or reason for removal of any member of the administration, or

has, in any way, acted in contravention of the Foundations Act, the Foundation's Regulations or the Annual Accounts Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the association.

As part of an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. The examination of the administration is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed are based on our professional judgement with the starting point in risk and materiality. This means that we focus the examination on such actions, areas and relationships that are material for the operations and where deviations and violations would have particular importance for the association's situation. We examine and test decisions undertaken, support for decisions, actions taken and other circumstances that are relevant to our opinion.

Uppsala, 2021-05-28

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Maria Wigenfeldt  
Authorized Public Accountant

Uppsala, 2021-05-28

David Axelson-Fisk