

Annual Report

94



PBI
Making space for peace



Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Introduction | 3 |
| Map showing PBI Projects & Country Groups | 4 |
| Organisational Structures | 5 |
| Central America Project | 6 |
| Sri Lanka Project | 8 |
| Colombia Project | 10 |
| North America Project | 12 |
| PBI Publications | 13 |
| Haiti Project | 14 |
| Balkans Peace Team | 15 |
| Emergency Response Network | 16 |
| Trainings | 16 |
| Country Groups | 17 |
| Finance Report | 19 |
| Donors | 20 |

Peace Brigades International (PBI) sends unarmed peace teams, on request, to areas of violent conflict. An international presence deters violence and opens political space for groups working non violently for peace and social justice.

Front cover photos

Top: PBI volunteer with peace activist in Sri Lanka

Centre: Demonstration against attacks on the rights of trade unionists belonging to UNSITRAGUA, one of the trade unions that PBI accompanies in Guatemala

Bottom: PBI volunteer observing a demonstration in Guatemala

Photos: R. Wilson, Piet van Lier, PBI

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Introduction

Dear Friends,

From Colombia to Sri Lanka, Peace Brigades International (PBI) carries out effective nonviolent intervention in a challenging variety of conflicts. Our volunteers watch over nonviolent barricades in the frozen wilderness of Labrador, monitor elections in the sweltering villages of southern Sri Lanka, and walk beside Guatemalan union leaders threatened by death squads. These disparate situations are linked by the qualities which define PBI:

- **a nonpartisan analysis of conflicts and investigative skills to explore both direct and structural violence;**
- **an understanding of conflict resolution and experience in promoting the implementation of nonviolent solutions;**
- **an ability to encourage cooperation and dialogue;**
- **field experience in working directly with victims of violence and persecution;**
- **a refusal to accept simplistic generalisations or to give up hope;**
- **flexibility and creativity in defining an appropriate role for PBI in each situation to which we respond.**

A simplistic analysis of conflict easily leads to the impression that violence is entrenched and insurmountable. PBI tries to work with local initiatives which open space for nonviolent solutions. In Colombia, for instance, thirty years of violence have often been dismissed by the world and media as 'intractable'. But PBI made a careful analysis of where our presence could help lessen human rights violations. When our long-term team

arrived in 1994, they were greeted with open arms by Colombian human rights groups.

In Sri Lanka this means accompanying members of an inter-ethnic movement concerned with social justice. In Guatemala, where relentless human rights abuses continue to occur, the PBI team, now in its thirteenth year, provides protective accompaniment to dozens of struggling organisations and threatened activists. Our North America Project continues to build lasting relationships with Indigenous peoples facing threats and harassment in Canada and the USA. In Haiti, armed intervention has left a fragile situation which could be easily destabilised by well armed anti-Aristide forces which remain in hiding. But PBI is preparing for long-term work with the Haitian nonviolent movement.

We have also collaborated with other groups seeking to promote nonviolent and just solutions to form coalitions which have been active in Haiti and the Balkans.

PBI's work has become a landmark in the political landscape of human rights protection. Numerous other organisations now use 'protective accompaniment' in their work, and have called on PBI for expertise and training. And attempts are underway to encourage other institutions to learn from our pioneering peace team work.

We hope that you too will be inspired by PBI's experiment in active nonviolence, and find it worthy of your fullest support.

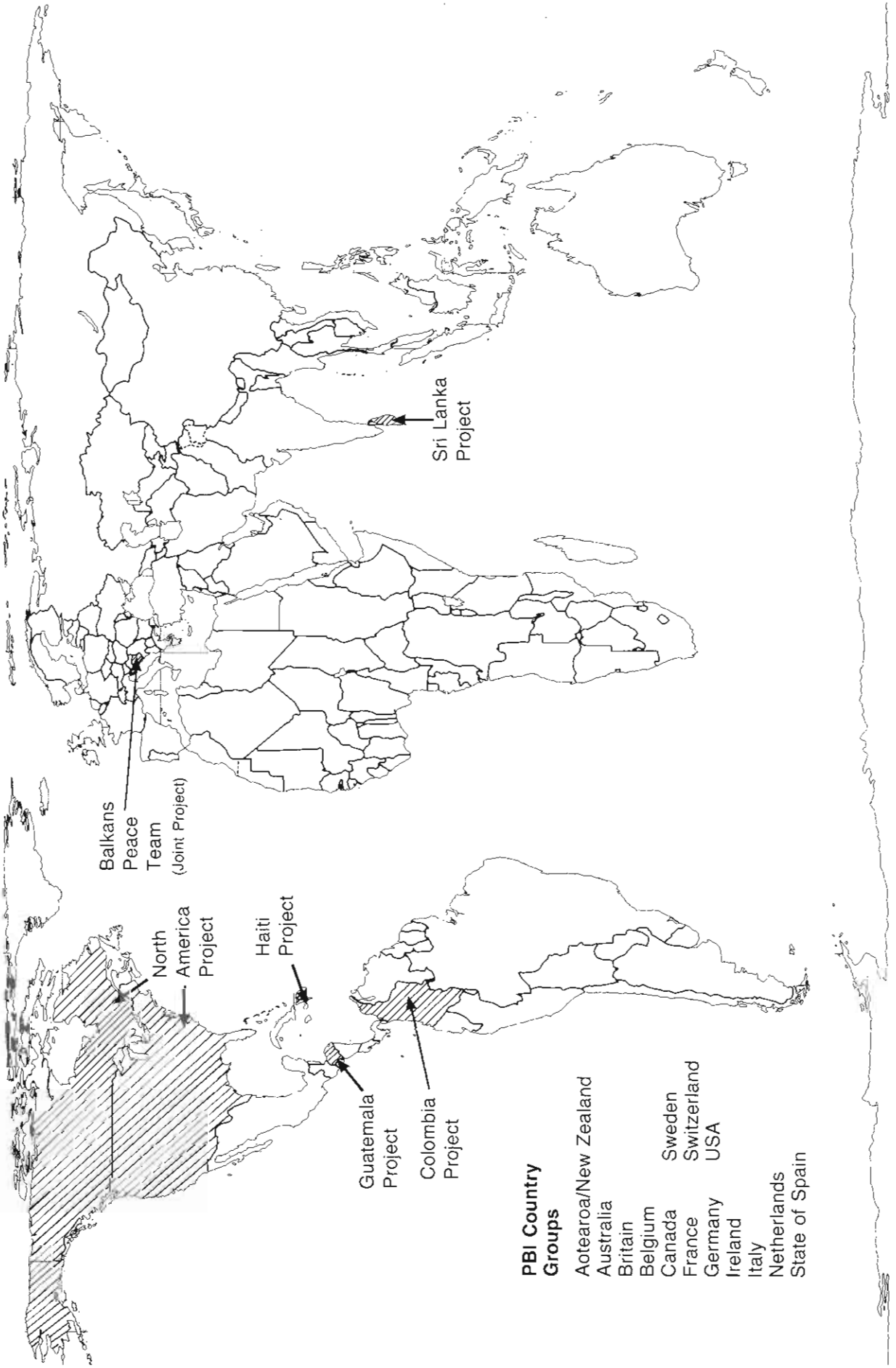
Most sincerely yours,



Barbara MacQuarrie
Chair,
PBI International Council



PBI PROJECTS & COUNTRY GROUPS



PBI Organisational Structures

PBI PROJECTS

Each PBI project consists of a team of 2-12 volunteers working in the field with a project office based in North America or Europe providing support. The projects are guided by their own project committees which in turn are represented on the PBI International Council.

WORK OF THE PROJECTS

- Accompaniment of groups and organisations threatened with violence
 - Peace Education Workshops to provide support for groups in strengthening democratic skills and alternatives to violence
 - Production and distribution of information
 - each project produces regular bulletins on the political situation of the country concerned and the work of the team
 - a monthly international project bulletin provides information on the work of all PBI projects
 - Emergency Response Network is activated by the teams in extreme, life threatening situations
 - Networking with local and international non governmental organisations
 - Maintaining contacts with government authorities and embassies
- producing promotional materials
 - disseminating information about the work of the teams
 - organising speaker tours of returned volunteers
 - publicising PBI through the media
 - organising public meetings and seminars on PBI work
- Networking with other organisations
 - Fundraising for the PBI projects
 - Maintaining and activating the Emergency Response Network

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

Decisions at international level between triennial General Assemblies are taken by the International Council (IC) made up of representatives from projects and regions together with the International Finance Co-ordinator and the International Secretary. In 1994 the IC had one meeting in London and for the rest of the year took decisions by electronic mail. Decisions taken related to the opening of new projects, approval of budgets, management of the international office, and other international issues.

Members of the International Council 1994.

Lotti Buser, (Central America Project), Melissa Butcher and Bob Siedle-Khan (Sri Lanka Project), Marie Caraj (European Representative), Kerrie Howard (Colombia Project), Rusa Jeremic (North America Representative), Martin Kulldorff (International Finance Co-ordinator), Barbara MacQuarrie (North America Project), Peter Watson (Australia & Aotearoa/New Zealand), Tim Wallis (International Secretary).

PBI COUNTRY GROUPS

The base of support for PBI's work is carried out by PBI members and supporters organised into country groups in the following countries:

Aotearoa/New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, State of Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA

WORK OF COUNTRY GROUPS

- Recruitment and Training of Volunteers for PBI teams
- Publicising and Promoting the work of PBI

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE

The International Office, based in London, collects and disseminates information within PBI, provides administrative support for the International Council and acts as a reference point for new projects and country groups.

Central America Project

Guatemala Team

Political background

The Guatemala Project started in 1983 after years of terror, including disappearances and scorched earth counterinsurgency campaigns, had decimated the popular movement. Taking advantage of the government's call for a transition from military dictatorship to a civilian led democracy, PBI in its early years accompanied the Mutual Support Group of Families of the Disappeared, the first human rights group to emerge from the terror and survive, and later CERJ, a movement of farmers resisting forced service in military patrols. Today PBI responds to requests from numerous grass-roots organisations and individuals for both direct physical accompaniment and peace education workshops.

Despite the current peace talks between the government and the guerrilla group National Guatemalan Revolutionary Unity, repression remains high, and the team has continued to receive many requests for its presence. In 1994 there were between ten and twelve members, from Europe, North and South America, and the Pacific, making it the largest PBI team in the field.

Work of the team: Accompaniment

In the capital, Guatemala City, the team maintained a semi permanent presence in, or made frequent visits to, the offices of peasant organisations, trade unions, human rights groups, Mayan organisations, student associations, legal aid offices, squatters' settlements, women's organisations and religious bodies. The team also escorted leaders and members of these groups as



Members of the Council for Ethnic Communities (CERJ), a movement of farmers resisting forced service in the military patrols. The banner reads 'For the Rights of the Marginalised and Oppressed'
Photo: Steve Smith

they travelled to demonstrations, meetings and conferences.

In the countryside, the team accompanied Guatemalans visiting their native villages, leading human rights workshops or attending and organising meetings and demonstrations. They also responded to requests for short term accompaniment of entire communities under threat. In 1994 PBI was present in villages in the Sololá, Huehuetenango, El Quiché, Quetzaltenango and El Peten districts, and also accompanied returned refugees and the Communities of Populations in Resistance, who established open settlements after more than a decade of hiding from the armed conflict. Other important accompaniment work included the observing of the exhumations of clandestine cemeteries. These exhumations helped to reveal the destruction of whole villages.

Peace education

At the request of various Guatemalan organisations, the Team also facilitated peace education workshops. This work helps groups strengthen democratic skills and alternatives to violence, and so contributes to the promotion of a peaceful society. The workshops include discussion of interpersonal relationships, the distribution of power, active listening, and respect for differences in order to strengthen the practice of active nonviolence. The facilitators use the methods of popular education, sharing ideas and methods reciprocally with the participants.

In 1994, workshops were held on Mental Health (with returned refugees, popular movement leaders and the Communities of Populations in Resistance), Identity Issues and Organisational Planning (with returned refugee youth), and Conflict Resolution in Organisations (with women in trade unions).

A safeguard for peace activists

In Guatemala, peasants who advocate a minimum wage increase, labourers who want to form a trade union, scholars investigating injustice and even families of 'disappeared' victims of the long political conflict, all suffer from repression. With PBI's accompaniment, such people feel safer and can continue their work with some protection from our international presence and emergency response network.

The experience of the village of Panamaquip shows how PBI's presence can make a difference. In spring 1994, indigenous Mayans from the village of Panamaquip, in Sololá, participated in a town meeting, and demanded the withdrawal of troops from the area. Immediately afterwards, they were publicly accused by the Defence Minister of being guerrilla sympathisers. Two young men from the village 'disappeared' when they went to work in their cornfields, and military presence in the area increased.

Shocked and frightened, the villagers requested PBI accompaniment. Team members made several visits and met with village leaders and community organisations. The community was visibly relieved and they were able to carry on with their normal activities instead of staying inside, fearful of what might happen.

As one Panamaquip villager said: **'With international eyes upon us, we know that we are safer. Even when you aren't here in our village any more, we can communicate with (Peace) Brigades and know you are there to accompany us.'**

Sri Lanka Project

Political and human rights situation

When the Sri Lanka Project started in 1989, the government was waging two civil wars: against the Tamil 'Tigers'(LTTE) in the north, and the Sinhalese People's Front (JVP) in the south. Impunity, terror, death squads and disappearances were widespread and PBI began accompanying lawyers and witnesses facing human rights abuses in the south. Today PBI's work has broadened to many other sectors, including trade unionists, community organisers, human rights and peace activists.

1994 was a year of election campaigns. In May, the People's Alliance (PA) victory in the Southern Provincial Council Elections showed growing opposition to the ruling United National Party. Voters again braved the polls in August — despite pre election violence and intimidation — to give the PA control of the national parliament. And in November, PA Prime Minister Kumaratunga won the presidency with a commitment to negotiate a political settlement and implement constitutional reforms including the abolition of the executive presidency, establishment of a bribery commission, and appointment of committees to investigate human rights abuses.

Although the number of detentions and disappearances has declined, the use of torture and arbitrary arrest continues to be a source of fear and anxiety, particularly in the north and east. By the end of 1994, the mood was one of impatience and uncertainty. Support for the PA was already waning, with people uncertain whether the government really intends to follow through on its campaign pledges.

Election monitors

During the parliamentary elections, a sizable grant allowed us briefly to expand the team to 15 members in order to

respond to the need for accompaniment. For the presidential elections, three former volunteers and our project coordinator came to bring our numbers up to nine. Organisers felt that PBI's presence helped provide the poll monitors with the safety and access necessary to conduct their work.



Photo: PBI

PBI team member observes a 'Freedom from Fear' rally

Peace and reconciliation efforts

The year saw a wide range of marches and demonstrations, among which PBI observed a series of 'Freedom From Fear' rallies commemorating Sri Lankan victims of human rights abuses. The team provided escorts for the Interfaith Pilgrimage for Peace and Life '94 in the Eastern Province, escorted the Colombo Peace March, and observed the People's Peace March and Festival, part of the ongoing People's Movement for Peace with Democracy.

Trade unions

Throughout 1994, PBI received numerous requests for observers at strikes, lock-outs and demonstrations. During April and May, a twice-daily presence was provided for striking workers at the Prima Food Company, which eventually had to be discontinued when several workers resorted to violence.

Outreach

Outreach and networking efforts helped the team better understand the socio political situation, familiarise themselves with other NGOs, and identify areas of concern. They travelled to Batticaloa and Trincomalee, made many contacts in the Southern Province prior to escorting election monitors, and visited both Vavuniya and Anuradhapura. Finally, team members took advantage of parliamentary and presidential election field placements for outreach and networking throughout the island.

Community organisations

The team continued to maintain presences for grassroots people's organisations and in October, began a new relationship with the Mutturajawela United People's Organisation, which had received threats from a new PA member of parliament. In March, PBI volunteers observed the second People's Tribunal to examine the effects the new Voice of America relay station would have on the community.

Lawyers

In January, the team escorted Mr Premaratne, the main lawyer in the Embilipitiya case, calling for exhumation of a mass grave. PBI has also developed a working relationship with the Institute for Human Rights, whose lawyers will attempt to bring many habeus corpus cases to court. They believe PBI support will be essential to protect lawyers and potential witnesses.



PBI volunteer with Peoples' Action for Free and Fair Elections election monitoring team.

Photo: PBI

Colombia Project



Edilma Escobar Duarte with family members at the grave of six of the 43 peasants murdered by paramilitaries in Uraba, north west Colombia.

Photo: David Browne/Parachute Pictures

Human Rights Abuses

Colombia has one of the worst human rights records in the world: political threats, assassinations and massacres are carried out with virtual impunity. In 1994 eleven political killings were reported each day. In the first three months of the administration of the new president, Ernesto Samper, there were 297 political killings, 377 presumed political killings and 93 disappearances. While press attention outside Colombia focuses almost exclusively on drug-related violence, in reality only about five per cent of politically motivated killings are drug-related. [Source: Comisión Andina de Juristas]

The majority of victims are civilians, often peasant farmers or labourers, caught in the conflict between army and guerrillas, or in paramilitary counter-insurgency operations — often marked by assassinations, disappearances, torture, indiscriminate bombings, rape and arbitrary detentions. Over 600,000 people, mostly peasant farmers, have been forced to flee their homes, many seeking shelter in the nation's shanty towns.

This desperate situation is compounded by widespread impunity: of 1542 cases of trade unionists assassinated in Colombia since 1986, not one has been resolved to date.

Those who speak out against the killings and disappearances — trade union members, local state officials, families of the disappeared — are themselves often singled out for intimidation, disappearance or murder.

In January 1992, Blanca Valero de Duran, secretary of CREDHOS, the Barrancabermeja based Regional Committee for Human Rights, was killed outside her office. In June, CREDHOS worker Julio Berrio was murdered. Ligia Patricia Cortez, who worked on a CREDHOS backed educational project, was shot dead with two trade unionists in a restaurant. After a total of five killings several leading members of CREDHOS fled the country. At this point CREDHOS asked PBI to provide an international presence in their offices and accompaniment on their field trips.

Accompaniment

The Colombia Team officially began work in November 1994, with four team members in Bogotá and four in Barrancabermeja. As well as CREDHOS, the team accompanies members of the Association of Families of the Detained and Disappeared (ASFADDES). PBI also provides an international presence at the Albergue, a temporary refuge in Barrancabermeja for families fleeing military and paramilitary operations. Since its opening, the shelter has been continually under attack, including armed raids and assassinations.

The team also makes monthly trips to El Meta, a heavily militarised zone to the east of Bogotá, which has experienced high levels of political repression.

Reporting of information

The team produces a weekly report outlining the work of PBI and describing the political situation. This is sent to human rights organisations and foreign embassies throughout Colombia, and to many organisations and government bodies worldwide.

PBI also produces reports covering specific issues such as womens' role in human rights and the plight of internal refugees.

Protection for human rights workers

Yanette Bautista, president of ASFADDES, has herself received many death threats. She describes how PBI's work affected her life:

When threats wait for you behind every door there is no time for lengthy procedures or analysis — the only option

is once again to leave your family to ensure your safety. But what use is life without your loved ones, without their warmth and happiness?

The concern of the international community played a decisive role in our decision to stay in Colombia in the midst of this distressing situation. Peace Brigades International arrived in November and started their work with ASFADDES, providing us with accompaniment, within the framework of humanitarian protection. That has allowed us to continue our lives and struggles without having to flee.



Meeting of the Association of Families of the Detained and Disappeared (ASFADDES), one of the groups that the Colombia Team accompanies.

Photo: PBI

North America Project

The North America Project (NAP), began in 1990 in response to increasingly violent confrontations between indigenous North Americans and mainstream society and governments. During 1994 NAP fielded teams in response to requests from the Innu in Quebec and Labrador, and sent exploratory teams to visit the Saugeen Ojibwe in Ontario and the Western Shoshone in Nevada.



*PBI team member Alain Richard with Shoshone leader Carrie Dann. Western Shoshones in Nevada are currently struggling to protect their land rights.
Photo: Ulli Laubenthal*

Davis Inlet

In December 1993 a judge and a detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) fled Davis Inlet (Utshimassits), pursued by an angry crowd. In early 1994, in response to fear of

violence when the RCMP returned, a PBI team visited the Innu communities of Utshimassits and Sheshatshit and met officials in St John's and Ottawa.

In late August, Newfoundland Minister of Justice Ed Roberts demanded the return of a judge to Davis Inlet to 'restore the rule of law', and 70 RCMP officers with military backing were called in. The community prepared for active resistance and blocked the airstrip with heavy machinery. PBI sent another team at the request of the Innu Nation. A few days later, the threat from the RCMP was withdrawn.

Sept-Iles

One focus of conflict in Sept-Iles, Québec, is the Hydro Québec dam project near the Innu communities of Uashat and Maliotenam, on land which has never been ceded by treaty. The Innu are split over the dam, but are united in a concern to maintain their traditional ways of life.

In May, the Uashat/Maliotenam band council came to a tentative agreement with Hydro Québec. While the Innu prepared for a referendum on the question, construction began on an access road. The Coalition For Nitassinan, an Innu group opposed to both the band council and the dam, organised a peace camp to block construction. At their request a PBI team began maintaining a presence.

The referendum showed a slim majority in favour of the agreement. However, the vote was clearly split along community lines, and the band council acknowledged the need for more negotiations.

Hydro Québec, however, considered the vote final, and police arrived to arrest everyone at the camp, including US and Canadian supporters and journalists. Fortunately, the arrests were carried out without violence, possibly due to the presence of the PBI international observer.

Evelyn Ste Onge of the Coalition for Nitassinan spoke of PBI's role:

I think PBI is an organisation that mitigates the violence and mitigates the acts of the other side. For us too, PBI's presence helped us. It made the other side more careful. It was always said that PBI comes here to assist us under the condition that we ourselves are not violent. That means that it has helped us to act more calmly in actions. It allowed us to be aware of nonviolence.

Saugeen Ojibwe

The Saugeen Ojibwe have been struggling for years over treaty rights to fishing. Although a recent court decision has upheld these rights, they continue to face indirect attacks. In August a team spent a week on their reserve investigating the situation.

Western Shoshone

In 1863 the Western Shoshone signed a treaty with the US government allowing railway building and safe passage for settlers. Since then, however, the government has assumed it owns the land. The resulting ranching, mining and settlement have devastated the Western Shoshone.

For the past 20 years, Western Shoshone ranchers Mary and Carrie Dann have been reasserting their sovereignty by grazing cattle on public lands without permits. This has led to potentially violent situations when the Federal authorities tried to impound the Dann's livestock. Other sources of conflict include land claims and gold-mining plans which threaten the water supply.

In October, a PBI team visited the area to interview Shoshone leaders, Federal authorities, and ranchers.

PBI Publications

Project Bulletin

The PBI Project Bulletin, published bi-monthly, provides information on the work of PBI teams and analysis of the political and human rights situation in the countries where the teams are working.

For further information contact:

PBI Bulletin,
340 Midland Avenue,
Syracuse,
NY 13202-3407
USA

Subscription:

\$25 per year (plus \$5 postage
North America, \$10 international)

Boletín Centro Americano

Regular information is available in Spanish on the Central America Project.

For further information contact:

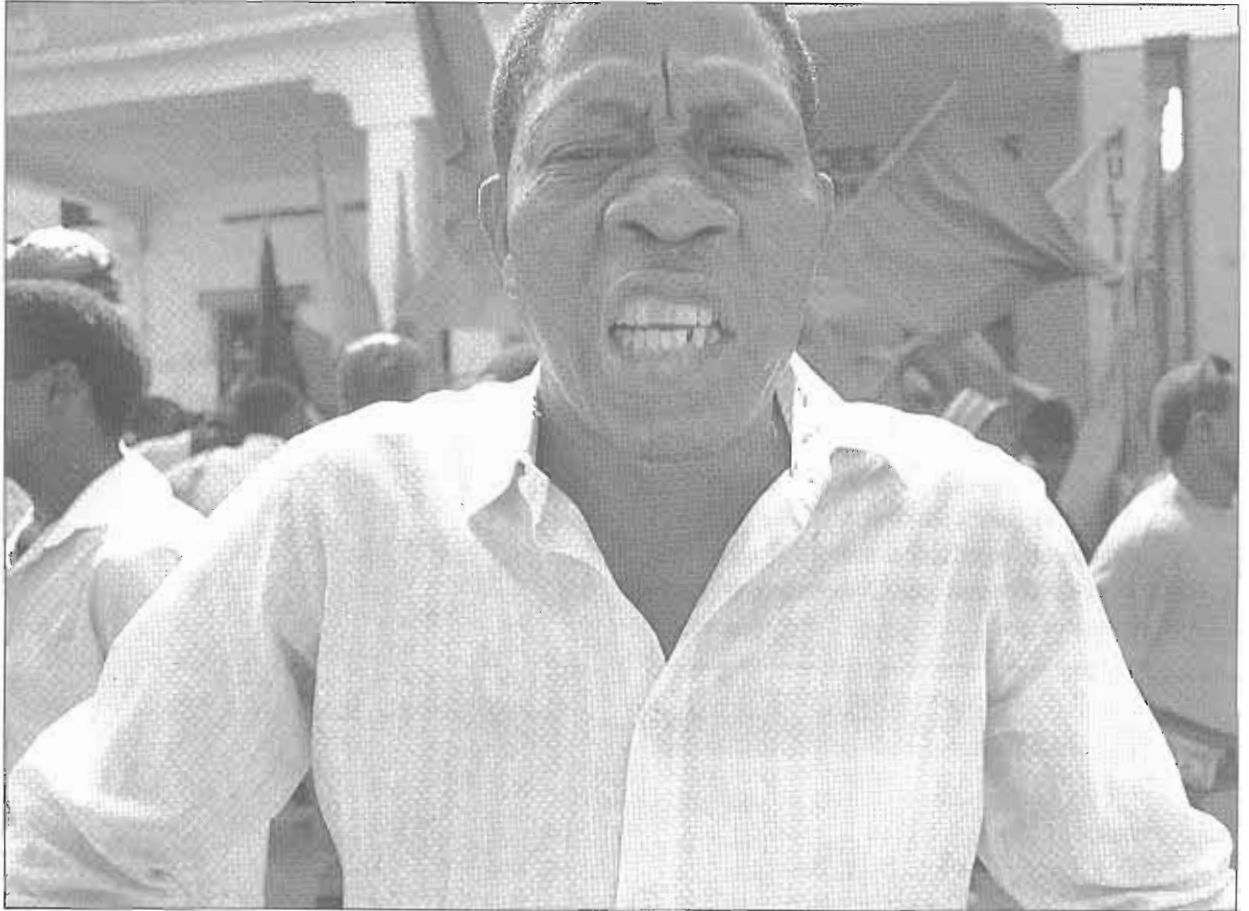
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Country Group Bulletins

All PBI country groups also have their own internal bulletins with information about activities within each country and about PBI projects.



Haiti Project



*Republican Front for the Advancement of Haiti (FRAPH) demonstrators. FRAPH members are accused of many of the 3,000 killings during the military dictatorship that followed the coup against President Aristide.
Photo: Leah Gordon*

Long-term project in Haiti

Since the fall of Duvalier in 1986, Haitians have been struggling to establish democracy. Despite the US invasion, the UN presence, and the return of President Aristide, the situation remains precarious, with thousands of well armed supporters of the 1991 military coup still in hiding. PBI has continued to build up support and interest, and a long-term project was approved by the International Council in January 1995.

The team will work with Haitian organisations in monitoring human rights, serving as an independent source of information on Haiti's nonviolent movement, providing international accompaniment to democratic activists, and helping overcome the fear instilled by decades of dictatorship and the recent years of terror.

There is a great risk of instability around the presidential elections and when the UN forces withdraw; a non aligned international presence committed to nonviolence can deter violence and help people to confront these fragile moments.

PBI will be based in Port au Prince, but will make regular visits to various regions of the country where human rights abuses have been far worse. The preparatory team will be in Haiti during April and May, followed by a long term team in September 1995 if sufficient funds have been raised.

Balkans Peace Team

(joint project)

Annual Report 1994

Political situation

While the main public focus has been concentrated on the war in Bosnia, the situation in other former-Yugoslav states has remained tense. In Croatia, human rights violations have included evictions of members of minority groups, political trials, and forced displacement of refugees. However, a growing network of local peace and human rights groups has tried to resist nationalism and to strive for peaceful, nonviolent solutions. Often weak and working in a hostile environment, these groups need the moral support of an international presence.

In Kosovo, the situation has been extremely tense and polarised. In 1989 the Belgrade government withdrew Kosovo's autonomous status. The Albanian 90 percent of the population then adopted a non-cooperation strategy with the goal of achieving independence. A parallel educational system was developed, with teachers, students and children refusing to use the Serbian language and curriculum. The Serbian authorities responded with massive repression including house searches, beatings, confiscations and arbitrary arrests.

The Balkans Peace Team (BPT)

In 1993 several peace organisations, including War Resisters' International, International Fellowship of Reconciliation and PBI, received requests from Croatia and Kosovo for an international presence. They formed a joint project, the Balkans Peace Team, which now has 11 member organisations. PBI has been able to make valuable contributions including clarification of the concept of non-partisanship, setting up organisational structures, and selection and training of volunteers. PBI groups in Italy, Switzerland and Netherlands have been actively involved in support work.

Croatia Team

The first team started in Croatia in February 1994, under the name of Otvorene Oci — Open Eyes, with volunteers in both Split and Zagreb. Their work has included accompaniment of peace and human rights activists, observation of evictions and trials, making official contacts, visiting refugee camps, and networking with local people.

Kosovo Team

Due to the complexities of the situation it was only in April 1994 that an exploratory team managed to visit Kosovo. They recommended that an international presence could help to ease the tensions. In November 1994 a pilot team spent four weeks in Kosovo making contacts with the Serbian Orthodox Church and Albanian groups. The mandate for a permanent team has still to be developed.



A Serbian woman stands in the ruins of her home in Osijek, Croatia destroyed by the Croatian authorities.
Photo: David Browne/Parachute Pictures.

Emergency Response Network

In extreme, life threatening situations the Emergency Response Network (ERN) provides backup to the accompaniment work of the teams. When members of organisations that PBI accompanies are threatened or persecuted, immediate international pressure in the form of faxes, telegrams and letters to the appropriate authorities can have a significant deterrent effect. The ERN is activated by the teams who send the information through to contacts in North America, Europe and Australasia who in turn activate their own network of contacts. In 1994 the network was activated three times relating to incidents in Guatemala and once in relation to Sri Lanka. These included situations of illegal detentions, death threats, assassination attempts, attacks, and kidnappings against activists in popular organisations.

**YOUR LETTER
CAN SAVE
LIVES....**



Trainings

All potential volunteers must be at least 25 years old and undertake a 10 day intensive training before being selected to become team members. The training covers non violence, consensus decision making and team work, dealing with stress and fear, conflict resolution, cultural sensitivity and political analysis. In 1994 trainings were held in North America and Europe for

volunteers to the Guatemala, Colombia, Sri Lanka and North America projects.

In addition, many of the PBI country groups hold short trainings as an introduction for those interested in becoming involved in PBI's work.

Other organisations, particularly those interested in protective accompaniment, are increasingly calling on PBI for expertise and training.



Training for PBI teams held in March 1994, in Seattle, USA. Trainings are a fundamental part of the preparation and selection of volunteers.

Photo: Piet Van Lier

Aotearoa/New Zealand

The group's closest links continue to be with the Sri Lanka Project. There was one New Zealander on the team for most of the year and another volunteer joined in August. Forty people actively support the Emergency Response Network (ERN), the majority of them in small rural communities. Fundraising succeeded in more than doubling the previous year's contribution.

Belgium

With about 100 members, PBI-Belgium focuses on projects, finding volunteers, and fundraising. The newsletter is sent to 200 individuals and organisations. The main activities in 1994 were a speaking tour by a returned volunteer and networking with other NGOs.

Britain

PBI-Britain moved to new offices and continued to see an increase in donations and membership. Contributions were made to the Sri Lanka and Haiti projects. There were two successful trainings, attended by 32 people, of whom six attended European trainings and were eventually selected to join projects. Others took on long term commitments with PBI-Britain. The ERN was restructured, with a new leaflet to explain its importance and functioning; by the end of 1994 it had approximately 100 members. Meetings were held with Foreign Office officials and with members of parliament with an interest in human rights issues.

Canada

1,800 individuals and organisations support PBI Canada, with over 360 in the ERN. The office has two full time and two part time staff and volunteers served on the Guatemala, Sri Lanka and North America teams. Representatives spoke at many events, including interviews on an aboriginal radio programme and CBC television, a talk at a Toronto high school

as part of PBI's 'Hear Our Neighbours Voices' programme, and workshops for the United Church and the Voice of Women for Peace. PBI Canada participated in Canadian International Development Agency sponsored talks on development and peacemaking and in an NGO forum examining the role of humanitarian agencies in citizen diplomacy and unarmed peacemaking.

France

During 1994 PBI-France grew and consolidated. Work included fundraising, running the ERN, giving media interviews, networking and selling T shirts. The main focus has been setting up the Haiti Project. In addition two PBI-France activists worked with the Guatemala team.

Germany

PBI-Germany had between two and five people working in the Neuwied office during the year. There are active groups in Berlin, Hamburg, Bielefeld and Essen. PBI Germany hosted the European Assembly, conducted trainings for the Guatemala and Colombia Projects, held four information seminars, and maintained regular contact with the Balkans Peace Team. About 300 people participated in the ERN. A quarterly bulletin has about 2000 subscribers in Germany, Switzerland and Austria. During the year, Germans served on the Guatemala, North America and Sri Lanka teams and returned volunteers spoke at about 50 public meetings. A delegation visited Guatemala in February and March.

Ireland

PBI-Ireland organised an introductory workshop on nonviolence with twelve participants, one of whom will join the North America Project in 1995. They helped prepare the Sri Lanka and North America trainings in Northern Ireland — one Irish participant is now serving on the Sri Lanka Project.

Italy

PBI-Italy has two local groups, seven working groups, 100 members, and 250 people in the ERN. They publish a quarterly newsletter called 'Other Voices.' Their work includes support for the Balkans Peace Team through fundraising, recruitment, and volunteer training; self-education training on mediation; introductory PBI trainings; and a project to employ a fundraiser.

The Netherlands

The group decided to put extra effort into recruiting Dutch volunteers and held a national information day, which was attended by 30 people, some of whom want to be active within the Netherlands, others to join an international team. In January 1995 they will participate in the first national weekend training. The group participates in a joint Dutch NGO project to investigate possibilities for preventive action in conflict zones. They published three newsletters, sent to more than 800 individuals and organisations. The ERN has 30 participants.

State of Spain

PBI-State of Spain has local groups in Cantabria, Valladolid, Madrid and Gasteiz with 35 activists and a total membership of 300. They have concentrated on political and financial support for the Guatemala and Colombia Projects. Local groups have used returned volunteers from the Guatemala team for public talks, media work, and other outreach work. A particular focus has been the Communities of Populations in Resistance in Guatemala. In the summer (as in the past five years) they held a national public meeting on the principles and structure of PBI and the work of the teams and country groups.

Sweden

The Swedish headquarters is an office in Uppsala, staffed by a temporary worker financed by the government. People

around the country also work on various tasks. During the year one volunteer returned from working in a team. The group held an introductory weekend for interested people and distributed the project bulletin and a quarterly ERN bulletin.

Switzerland

The French and German-speaking groups held regular trainings on nonviolent conflict resolution and group dynamics — many new people who attended later joined PBI. In both groups, committees took on more responsibilities, unloading some work from the staff. There is an office in Lausanne and German Switzerland is also considering opening its own office. The first Swiss long term volunteer joined the Sri Lanka team, and the group hopes to increase its support for that project. There were also three volunteers in Guatemala, one in North America, and one in Kosovo with the Balkan Peace Team (with which the group is actively involved). There were active fundraising efforts through the membership, local churches, NGOs, government, and local councils.

USA

The quarterly PBI-USA Report reached 5,300 supporters, while a core group of 68 activists received monthly updates from the new office in California. The ERN consists of some 2000 individuals and organisations. Returned volunteers conducted trainings, led a delegation to Guatemala, met with congressional leaders and State Department officials, and raised funds. PBI-USA folks participated in project explorations for Haiti, Colombia, and Nevada, and volunteers joined teams in Guatemala, Sri Lanka, Davis Inlet, and Colombia. Five Sri Lanka Project 'veterans' returned to accompany election monitors. A new video on PBI's work in Guatemala, 'Unarmed Commitment', is being successfully used as a fundraising and educational tool. The National Coordinating Committee met twice to oversee the office transition, strengthen group process, and prioritise work for the coming year.

Statement of Activity for Year Ended December 31, 1994 US dollars

INCOME

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Through PBI country groups: | |
| Aotearoa/NZ | 2,508 |
| Belgium | 11,172 |
| Britain | 22,736 |
| Canada | 65,255 |
| France | 9,041 |
| Germany | 108,401 |
| Italy | 9,353 |
| Netherlands | 16,935 |
| Spain | 7,988 |
| Sweden | 57,705 |
| Switzerland | 74,511 |
| United States | 38,347 |
| Total | 423,964 |
| Direct international income: | 50,301 |
| Total Income | 474,264 |

EXPENDITURE

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Projects: | |
| Central America | 111,364 |
| Sri Lanka | 96,130 |
| North America | 27,463 |
| Colombia | 52,586 |
| Total | 287,543 |
| Explorations: | |
| Haiti | 978 |
| Tchad | 1,187 |
| Balkans | 0 |
| Total | 2,162 |
| Supporting services: | |
| International Secretariat | 54,151 |
| Central Account | 799 |
| European Coordination: | |
| North America project | 1,818 |
| Other (transfer) | 11,066 |
| Total | 67,834 |
| Total Expenditure | 357,539 |
| Excess Income/Expenditure | 116,726 |
| Currency adjustment | 112 |
| Fund Balance, January 1 | 78,089 |
| Fund Balance, December 31 | 194,926 |

Balance Sheet

December 31, 1994 and 1993
US dollars

| | 1994 | 1993 |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Bank and cash | 195,666 | 94,525 |
| Accounts receivable | 19,720 | 12,715 |
| Fixed assets | 6,149 | 1,899 |
| Total Assets | 221,535 | 109,139 |

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

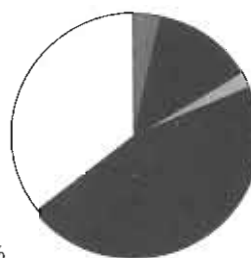
| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Accounts payable | 13,297 | 25,191 |
| Deferred income | 13,131 | 5,858 |
| Total liabilities | 26,610 | 31,049 |
| Fund Balance | 194,923 | 78,089 |
| Total liabilities and fund balance | 221,535 | 109,138 |

Notes:

1. PBI country groups file separate finance reports and are therefore not included here.
2. A detailed finance report for each project, exploration and supporting service, is available on request from the International Office.
3. Direct income is mostly from Britain (16,717) and Italy (17,226). Part of the PBI-Germany allocation originated from Sweden (10,000).

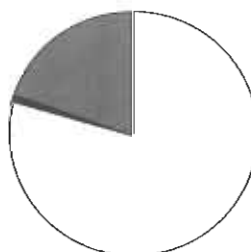
Martin Kulldorff
International Finance Co-ordinator

SOURCES OF INCOME



Donations 38.7%
Foundations/Agencies 35.6%
Affiliation fees 3.7%
Governments 12.8%
Sales & subscriptions 2.1%
Delegations, Trainings, Tours/Conferences, Other 7.1%

EXPENDITURE



Projects: 79.5 %
Explorations: 1 %
Supporting Services: 19.5 %

Our thanks to our many donors whose contributions enabled PBI to carry out all the work described in this report

MAJOR DONORS

EUROPE

Organisations: AGDF, Broederlijk Delen, Cadbury's Trust, Catholic Fund for Overseas Development, Christian Aid, Consejeria de Proyectos, Diakonia (Germany & Sweden), Diocese of Aachen, EDA Bund, Gesamt Kipflege Bern, German Quakers, FNC, Heks, Hungermarsch St. Wendel, KG Frenkendorf, KG Toss Winterthur, KG Wallisellen, Kirchenrat Zurich, Lausanne City Council, Marmot Fund, Misereor, Mugarik Gabe, NOVIB, Pax Christi Germany, Progama de la Paz, Ref. KG Schaffhausen, Ref. KG Schlieren, Ref. Kirchengemeinde Stallikon, Stiftung Umverteilen, Solidariteit om Leven, Swedish International Development Authority, Trocaire.

Individuals: Gudrun Ahl, Peter Becker, Carmeliten, Eva Huffer, Edmund Huffer, K. Jensen, Erika Kammer, J. Kammer, Monika Kilian, E. Kressner, Juan Jose Leralta, C. Linden, Pedro Tostado Munoz, Umoja e.V, Heinke Wendt

NORTH AMERICA

Organisations: Aboriginal Rights Coalition,

Basilian Human Development Fund, Canadian Auto Workers Social Justice Fund, Canadian Friends Service Committee, Dominican Sisters of Springfield, Eschaton Foundation Grants, La Tipica de Colore, Lawson McMechan Fund, John Merck Fund, George Cedric Metcalf Charitable Foundation, Montreal Monthly Meeting of Friends, Nancy's Very Own Foundation, New York Friends, Ontario English Catholic Teachers Association, Ontario International Development Programme, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, Rex Foundation, Samuel Rogers Memorial Trust, School Sisters of Notre Dame, Simons Foundation, Sisters of St Joseph of the Diocese of London, Tides Foundation

Individuals: Colin Scott Beech, Sally Buckwalter, Dorelen Bunting, Delight Dodyk, Roy Eastman, Robert Ewing, Burt Flickinger, Everett & Mary Gendler, Bill Houston, Peter Jugovich, Ann Manuel, Peg Morton, Joseph de Rivera, Elizabeth Shell

Aotearoa/New Zealand

Organisation: Riverside Community

We would also like to acknowledge the contributions of all those individuals and organisations, who with funds or in kind, have supported the work of PBI.



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