

Annex 1 Terms of Reference

Subject: English-French translation services

Main tasks and responsibilities

The translator will undertake the following duties and responsibilities:

- Make written French-English translations of content already published on Interpeace’s website and submit translations in word processed documents;
- Proofread and edit all translated content;
- Incorporate suggested changes to the translation;
- Ensure accuracy of the terms and terminology used in the translated content;
- Ensure that the translation is written with style, correct grammar and spelling.

Contract modalities

Status

1. The selected provider will be granted a status of “preferred provider” as per Interpeace’s procurement manual.
2. Upon requests from Interpeace’s Strategic Partnerships and Communications Unit, the provider will be contracted for the delivery of translated content from French to English as specified and commonly agreed upon on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with the financial offer submitted in this RPF.

Reporting and coordination

3. The service provider will report to the Head of the Strategic Partnerships & Communications Unit and will collaborate closely with the Global Communication Manager and other units. S/he will coordinate on a case-by-case basis to define the scope of required deliverables and respective timeframes.

Invoicing and payments

4. Together with its monthly invoice, the service provider will submit a short summary of tasks and deliverables completed together with a timesheet;
5. Invoices will be processed within one week after submission.

Required qualifications and skills

- French native speaker.
- At least ten years of professional experience translating from English into French.
- Proven understanding of terminology commonly used in areas of international affairs, humanitarian aid, peace, security, human rights and development.

Annex 2 Institutional Interpeace text

Long time Commitment to Building Trust for Sustainable Peace

Despite the constantly shifting priorities within the international community, Interpeace has maintained its long-term commitment to building peace in some of the most fragile states in the world. This is because of Interpeace's strong conviction and understanding that building peace takes time, and no matter how intractable the nature of the conflict, its process and approach must be tailored to the context.

“Interpeace's greatest achievements have involved helping societies to not only overcome their biggest challenges in statebuilding, peace and reconciliation, but to do so in a way that local actors take ownership of the processes and feel a sense of pride in having made the achievements themselves. Interpeace has over the last 25 years established a precedence for sustainable solutions that local actors can say, ‘We did this.’ This is critical, and that is part of the success of our work,” says Mr. Weber.

An example is in the Somali region, where Interpeace has supported statebuilding and peacebuilding processes for over two decades. Interpeace has made significant contributions to Somalia's state reconstruction since the collapse of the country's central state in 1991, right from the organization's earlier incarnation as the War-Torn Societies Project (WSP).

Interpeace has worked in close partnership with the authorities at the federal and various state levels, as well as its longstanding national partner organizations—the Academy for Peace and Development (APD) in Somaliland, the Peace and Development Research Center (PDRC) in Puntland, and the Interpeace Peacebuilding Team (IPT) in southcentral Somalia. Through the programme and its strong local ownership, Interpeace has contributed to strengthening local peace structures in various parts of Somalia.

Interpeace's approach centres around the notion that peace must be built from within societies. It is in this regard that Interpeace continues to further anchor local ownership into peacebuilding processes in the Somali region, ensuring that local people can drive their own peacebuilding processes. The “Pillars of Peace” programme, established in 2009, sought to build trust and social cohesion in the communities of Somaliland, Puntland and southern and central Somalia. It paved the way for the “Democratization” programme, which approached state reconstruction and governance processes in the Somali region from a peacebuilding perspective, seeking the participation of the widest possible stakeholder spectrum. Together, these two programmes played a considerable role in nurturing trust between local communities and their leaders.

Interpeace supported the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission (TPEC) in the process leading up to the passing of a revised constitution in 2012, which laid the foundation for local council elections in which vote outcomes were accepted by both the contesting parties and the voters, signifying an increase in trust. In Somaliland, Interpeace supported the successful completion of the biometric voter registration process, with the production of a trusted, credible voter list and a successful presidential election on November 2017.

Interpeace's current programme in Somalia, Talo Wadaag, seeks to deepen sustainable peacebuilding and democratization by strengthening citizen and stakeholder engagement in governance and conflict prevention through a widely accepted social contract based on trust.

It is evident that Interpeace has remained committed to supporting locally-driven peacebuilding and statebuilding in the Somali region, despite the varying levels of interest and shifting geopolitical realities that characterize the international system. “The Somalis have been able to establish entities of governance out of the chaos that was the



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1991 collapse, by first carrying out reconciliation processes generally at the inter-clan and or sub-clan levels, and then consolidating the peace with systems of governance that are legitimate to them,” Mr. Weber explains. “This has proven in the cases of Puntland, Somaliland, Galmudug, and other parts of Somalia, where the Somalis have established sustainable governance systems. Interpeace played an important role in helping the Somalis to be able to do this, and to feel the pride in the impressive strides they have made.”