



**NEW
PERSPECTIVES
FOR PEACE**

ANNUAL REVIEW 2011–12

SAFERWORLD

PREVENTING VIOLENT CONFLICT. BUILDING SAFER LIVES



“I can voice concerns of my community and contribute to solving the issues.”

Community reference group member, Shida Kartli

Read on page 7 how Saferworld is using new technology to change community perceptions.



“After seeing the docudrama, I came to know that there are only 6 percent women in the police. There must be 50 percent women in the police.”

Male participant, Kailali

Read on page 8 how Saferworld is taking a gender perspective to address conflict issues in Nepal.



“Nobody has ever asked about young people’s opinions.”

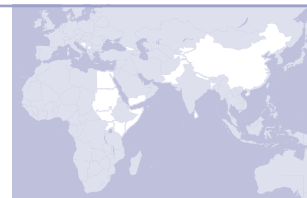
Group discussion, Tajikistan, Central Asia

Read on page 13 how Saferworld is trying to bridge the divide between local perspectives and international policy makers.

WHO WE ARE

Saferworld is an independent international organisation working to prevent violent conflict and build safer lives. Our priority is people – we believe that everyone should be able to lead peaceful, fulfilling lives, free from insecurity and violent conflict. We work with local people affected by conflict to improve their safety and sense of security, and conduct wider research and analysis. We use this evidence and learning to improve local, national and international policies and practices that can help build lasting peace.





RISING TO THE CHALLENGE

The past year has seen mixed developments. We saw the hopeful promise of the ‘Arab Spring’, independence in South Sudan, and political progress in Somalia. But entrenched conflicts persisted in Afghanistan and elsewhere, violence worsened in Syria and Nigeria, and the global economic downturn exacerbated tensions in conflict-prone areas around the world. To address these opportunities and challenges, Saferworld has expanded its scale and range of work to support communities, governments and international institutions to prevent conflict and promote peace.

Insecurity is perhaps the central development challenge for conflict-affected countries struggling to overcome the legacies of war and provide economic opportunity for recovery. This is why over the past year we engaged in community security building in so many places – from Kosovo to Nepal to South Sudan. Throughout, our work remains driven by the belief in a *people*-centred approach to preventing violent conflict and building safer lives. Unless people are at the heart of changes to bring about stability and peace, recovery is unlikely to be effective or sustainable.

There are numerous examples of how Saferworld helped global institutions and governments, as well as communities, play more effective roles in regions affected by conflict. The participatory analysis we conducted in 18 contexts worldwide – with Conciliation Resources and other partners – successfully brought local communities’ views and experiences of conflict to national and international policy makers, who so often lack these critical perspectives. We also explored new ways of engaging with fragile states through the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, promoted the importance of collaboration among Southern countries and ‘rising powers’ in preventing violent conflict, and continued to work hard for an effective international treaty to improve controls on arms transfers.

In 2011 we launched our new three-year strategic plan, *Investing for greater impact*. This focused on ways to expand the scale of our programmes while improving their quality – to increase our impact and influence. For example, we took steps to ‘scale-up’ our programmes in several areas, including in the Horn of Africa, and extended our engagement in the Middle East and North Africa. We also developed the gender dimensions of Saferworld’s work further, based on a major gender audit of our policy and programming.

In all of this, Saferworld works in partnerships to make a sustainable difference. We work with communities, governments and international bodies, and depend on the backing and involvement of our institutional donors, as well as individual supporters. We also benefit from our excellent and highly committed staff. We hope our annual review, *New Perspectives for Peace*, gives all readers a better insight into the contributions we made to peace and security in 2011–12. We look forward to another year of constructive and fruitful partnerships ahead.



“The West says a lot but does little. China does a lot but says little.”

Chinese academic, Beijing, July 2011

Read on page 14 how Saferworld is catalysing policy debate between the West and China.



“Small arms and ammunition facilitate widespread domestic violence, rape, and other forms of sexual violence both during and outside of conflict.”

China ATT Update 2

Read on page 17 how Saferworld is working to reduce weapons proliferation and the trade and supply of arms.

Paul Murphy Executive Director, Saferworld

Dr Owen Greene Chair, Board of Trustees

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2011–12

Over the year, Saferworld contributed to lasting peace in four key ways. We worked to improve access to security and justice; enhance controls on conventional weapons; make aid more effective in conflict-affected and fragile states; and promote better governance to support peacebuilding. We used the evidence and experience from our in country programmes to make recommendations to international policy makers – leading to sustainable changes on the ground.

IMPROVING COMMUNITY SECURITY

In 2011–12 we supported the formation of numerous community groups in **Georgia/Abkhazia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan/Tajikistan, Nepal, Pakistan** and **South Sudan**. We helped them to identify their security needs and priorities, set out a vision for change, and voice their concerns to local authorities. Twenty eight community security plans have been developed as a result. In **Kenya**, two rival ethnic groups used mechanisms set up by a community security-building initiative to monitor the movement of cattle raiders and reduce the deadliness of attacks in December 2011. In border areas between **Kyrgyzstan** and **Tajikistan**, and communities bordering **Uzbekistan**, regular meetings between community members, border guards and police on different sides of the borders were put in place to address problems such as the arrest and harassment of cattle herders. In **Bangladesh** our community security-building work improved children's security, reduced sexual harassment, and increased family incomes in programme areas.

In **South Sudan** we supported the South Sudan Police Service to take steps towards adopting a community-based approach to policing – carrying out research in six states to measure public perceptions of security and safety and police provision, and provide recommendations for a community policing policy. Elements of our community security-building approach have also been taken up by the United Nations Development Programme.

SUPPORTING INCLUSIVE POLITICAL PROCESSES FOR PEACE

In Southern Sudan (now **South Sudan**) we led preparations to manage the public security challenges of the independence referendum and subsequent elections. We also supported the United Nations Political Office for Somalia/UNDP to address potential security threats during the presidential elections in **Somaliland** locating a senior advisor in the office of the Chief of Police. We supported the Somaliland Non State Actors Forum (SONSAF) to work closely with the National Election Committee and together they trained and deployed 700 domestic election observers at strategic points across Somaliland. We also supported SONSAF, SOCSENSA and PUNSAF with consultation and research on constitutional and democratisation issues in Somalia/Somaliland. We have been working with the Kenyan Police to develop impartial responses to election-related violence in advance of the 2013 elections.

In October 2011 we undertook a mission to **Egypt** to explore how we could support a peaceful transition process. Since then we have provided an informal help desk to a number of Egyptian NGOs working on police reform and accountability mechanisms. In **Yemen** we worked with our partners Resonate Yemen and Tamkeen Development Foundation to ensure the transition is more inclusive and responds to the needs of young women and men, strengthening advocacy skills with Yemeni youth leaders, bringing youth leaders and government officials together and carrying out research to bring in the views of those usually excluded from policy processes.

Saferworld and our partners have been supporting democratisation processes in Somalia. Here, women line up to vote in the 2010 Somaliland presidential elections.

© SONSAF





DEVELOPING THE SECURITY AND JUSTICE SECTORS

In **Kenya** we helped the Police Reforms Implementation Committee adopt a participatory approach to police reform through consultations with civil society. Many of the resulting advocacy messages were incorporated into the Police Service Bill and Independent Oversight Authority Bill. We reviewed the Security Sector Accountability and Police Reform Programme in the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, the UK Department for International Development's biggest security and justice programme, and provided support to improve the design of a five-year Stabilisation and Reconciliation Programme in **Nigeria**. These were examples of how we have provided technical expertise and advice on monitoring, evaluation and results to much larger programmes.



© CAMP



In **Pakistan** we carried out research into the *Jirga*, a traditional gathering of elders that resolves grievances by consensus, concluding that *Jirga* that are more inclusive and transparent can play an important role in conflict transformation and resolution. We worked with Belfast-based NGO Intercomm to sponsor police exchange visits between the **Nepal, Kenya and Georgia** police services and the Police Service of **Northern Ireland**. The strategy and action plan of a new Internal Affairs Unit in the Kenyan National Police reflected lessons learned from this exchange.

In **Kosovo** we offered expert advice and findings from our public perception surveys to support the development of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Community Safety 2011–18, a new policing methodology, and a new community policing strategy and action plan. We worked with the Ministry of Internal Affairs to ensure a participatory approach to the development of the community safety strategy.

UNDERSTANDING GENDER, PEACE AND SECURITY

In the **UK**, we contributed to the annual review of the UK's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. This included working with the Gender Action for Peace and Security network to organise a focus group with UK government officials and civil society experts to make recommendations for the UK's bilateral action on women, peace and security. In **Nepal**, as part of the review process, Saferworld brought together representatives from the UK and Nepali governments, civil society and other relevant stakeholders in Kathmandu. *See more about our gender work in Nepal and our gender audit on pages 8–9.*

Highlights continue on page 10.

PARTNER PROFILE: SOSSENSA, SONSAF AND PUNSAF IN SOMALIA/SOMALILAND

Saferworld has been working on issues in Somalia/Somaliland since 2002 to strengthen the participation and influence of Somali non-state actors (groups and individuals not acting as representatives of the government) in key decision-making processes on peace, security and development. In 2008, following extensive consultations and a mapping of Somali non-state actors, Saferworld supported the formal creation of three platforms: SONSAF (Somaliland Non-State Actors Forum), SOSSENSA (Somalia South-Central Non-State Actors forum) and PUNSAF (Puntland Non-State Actors' Association).

Over the past year, these platforms have made democratisation and constitution-making key priorities for their policy dialogue work. The platforms now have developed a deep awareness of the democratisation processes and relevant laws and constitutional provisions and have each positioned themselves as engaged and important local actors in their regions on these issues. Following the signing of

the Kampala Accord, SOSSENSA emerged as a leading voice, co-ordinating other civil society actors to speak out against the process by which it was enacted. SOSSENSA and PUNSAF were among the very few civil society representatives present at the National Constitutional Conferences in Garowe in December 2011, and SOSSENSA was invited to attend the Constitutional Expert Forum workshop in Djibouti.

SONSAF has also significantly raised its profile on issues of electoral democracy and is now one of the leading voices outside the Somaliland government on issues of electoral reform, political party registration and election security. In South Central Somalia, SOSSENSA became a leading voice on issues relating to consultations on the draft constitution. The platform advocated for an extension of the consultation timeline, believing it to be the first real opportunity in many years for Somali people to engage in genuine debate about the direction and future of their country. PUNSAF has taken important steps to raise

its profile with key members of government and to raise awareness amongst its membership, and has met repeatedly with the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission which was established by Parliamentary decree in July 2011.

Saferworld worked closely with partners to get their voices heard in the lead up to the influential London conference on Somalia held on 23 February 2012. UK Foreign Secretary William Hague and the new UK ambassador to Somalia Matt Baugh met with six representatives of SOSSENSA in Mogadishu in early February. They explored civil society views on the current situation in Somalia and arrangements after August 2012 – when the transitional government ended. Saferworld also gained significant exposure for local Somali views on the transition process in the UK media at the time of the conference.

www.soscensa.org
www.sonsaf.org
www.punsaf.org

In the Caucasus, Saferworld supports local residents and authorities to use mobile technology to improve information sharing about security issues.

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“I did not know [before] what the situation was in other communities. Now I have the possibility to hear what kind of life people living in other villages have, what kind of problems they face. For instance, if something is happening in my community and I know that there have been similar problems in other communities too, it helps me think how to address the issue as I know what people in other communities did, who they addressed...”

Community reference group member, Shida Kartli

CHANGING PERCEPTIONS THROUGH INNOVATION

A technology-backed community safety network set up in the Georgian region of Shida Kartli, adjacent to the divide with South Ossetia, shows how Saferworld is taking innovative steps to increase the impact of its community security work.

Shida Kartli and South Ossetia were at the centre of the 2008 war between Russia and Georgia.

Although by 2011 the number of security incidents along this divide had decreased, people still faced a range of security challenges including shooting incidents and detentions near the boundary line, difficulties collecting firewood, and limited access to water and pastures. The ill-defined boundary line was also having an adverse impact on people's ability to work and trade, increasing poverty and driving people out of the region.

Efforts to improve the security of communities along the divide had been hampered by the difficulties of tracking security threats and sharing information across these remote communities. This meant people in the area were relying on rumours for their information, which only increases feelings of insecurity and reduces trust. It also meant security actors lacked local security information on which to base their responses.

To address these issues, the Caucasus Research Resource Centers and Saferworld, with support from the Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development, established a community safety network, backed up by an online and SMS-based communication platform. The network – based on a group of trusted representatives from 18 communities in the area – has built trust among communities as well as with security providers and has provided early warning of increased tensions. It has provided a durable and cost-effective way for communities living along the divide to communicate with each other and with relevant security actors – providing access to locally informed, up-to-date information on security issues. This network complements and enhances our other community security work in the region which involves mapping security problems directly with communities and finding locally appropriate responses.

The technology platform behind the network uses a 'crowdsourcing' approach and allows representatives to communicate with each other by sending text messages to a single phone

number connected to a central computer. Representatives complete weekly questionnaires by text, providing baseline data about security and safety which is stored online. The system automatically analyses and visualises this data, giving the ability to track patterns of incidents over time.

Texts are also used for emergencies – primarily to respond to detentions – and to provide information on local events or lessons learned. The representatives are an important link with their community – sharing information both from and to the network. The information gathered can also be communicated to local authorities, the police and the European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) as appropriate.

...the network had reduced reliance on rumour and increased the sense of security in participating communities...

An assessment in April 2012 found that the network had reduced reliance on rumour and increased the sense of security in participating communities, created greater understanding and support between different communities, and increased communication with security actors on emergency issues. Between October 2011 and March 2012, representatives reported nine emergency situations – mostly detentions – and monitored and analysed 521 security incidents, 2,053 visits by security providers, and 36 interactions with communities across the divide. The ability of the network to provide information about detentions has been particularly important in reducing feelings of insecurity.

The network is a simple, accessible and relevant model that offers a practical way to understand better the perspectives of local communities. Its use of simple and cheap technology means it is also transferable to other fragile contexts.

Find out more about our community safety and security work at www.saferworld.org.uk/communitysecurity

“I remember when I got SMS saying that the police and the EUMM are working on the release of a detainee from our village, almost everyone in the village learnt that there is someone who can provide reliable information.”

Community reference group member, Shida Kartli

In taking a people-centred approach to conflict, security and justice issues, Saferworld understands that conflict and insecurity affects women, men, boys and girls differently. Indeed, gender dynamics often play a part in what is driving conflict and can also provide pathways to peace. This means that taking a gender perspective is important to fully understand a conflict and to be able to design effective responses. Our work in Nepal demonstrates how we are putting this approach into practice.

“We have to increase the level of participation of men in the implementation of the NAP. How can women get into positions of power if we don’t work with men who hold those positions at the moment?”

Joint Secretary Sadhuram Sapkota,
Ministry of Peace and
Reconstruction, Nepal

“Before marriage, a girl is compelled to be bound by family norms and after marriage, by her husband. This tradition is the root cause of women’s suffering in Nepal. The cultural perception of ‘husband is equal to God’ has been another reason for violence against women.”

Female participant, Kailali

Women face many challenges to their safety in Nepal including widespread domestic violence and heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence after dark. These problems are compounded by inequality, exclusion from decision-making on security issues, and by the low number of female police officers which makes it difficult for women to report crimes.

Increased representation of women in Nepal’s security agencies is essential to improve the situation. Recent estimates suggest less than 10 percent of police officers are women, with negative cultural attitudes undermining their recruitment and equal participation. Resource constraints are also an issue. Female police officers, for example, point to the lack of separate bathrooms and sleeping quarters as culturally inappropriate and a risk to their safety.

Saferworld has been working on these issues by increasing awareness and knowledge of sexual and gender-based violence, improving existing legal provisions on the issue, changing attitudes and behaviour around gender stereotypes, and demonstrating the importance of having women involved in security agencies.

A new initiative we carried out during 2011–12 was the production of a docudrama to highlight these issues. Inspired by real life events, Saferworld produced a short film which illustrates the challenges female police officers face on a daily basis, but also the important and positive role they play in providing security. Reflecting three real cases, the film tells the stories of a female rape survivor living in a rural area who struggles to report the rape to the police, of how female police officers often have to deal with a lack of support and trust from their families and community, and of a female police officer solving a murder case.

The film demonstrates the challenges women face in accessing security services, how gender-sensitive policing can improve women’s access to justice, and how female police officers are already playing a significant role in providing security. They are just as capable as men, and not just in cases related to sexual and gender-based violence, if provided with an adequate environment and opportunity.

The docudrama was screened in 20 districts across Nepal in early 2012 – and so far over 9,000 women and men have watched it. Public discussions after each screening gave community members the chance to air their views and experiences of local security with each other and with participating police officers from their communities. In some locations it was the first time a community had seen a female police officer and many viewers said that having more women in the police is essential.

In some locations it was the first time a community had seen a female police officer...

Saferworld has also been working with a number of local organisations to press the government and authorities to improve their security policies and practices. There have been some positive steps as a result, including the implementation of a National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 which includes a commitment to strengthen the gender responsiveness of security agencies. Women and Children Service Centres are also now required by law in all 75 districts of Nepal. We worked with the government, civil society and other actors to monitor and evaluate the National Action Plan.

While progress has been made, our Nepal programme will continue to work with local communities, organisations and authorities to challenge the stereotypes and misconceptions around sexual and gender-based violence and improve the access to and participation of Nepali women in security and justice mechanisms.

To find out more about our work on gender visit www.saferworld.org.uk/gender

UNDERSTANDING AND ADDRESSING GENDER, PEACE AND SECURITY

In Nepal, Saferworld works to improve the security of women, their participation in decision-making, and their enrolment in security authorities.

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SAFERWORLD GENDER AUDIT

Building on our commitment to understand and address the gender dynamics of conflict and insecurity, in December 2011/January 2012 Saferworld conducted a gender audit of our policy and programming work, based on extensive consultation and research across our staff, board members and programmes. That audit is now informing the development of a new gender strategy for the organisation, including resources to help teams incorporate gender issues more comprehensively and strategically into their planning activities.

As a result of the audit, we have enhanced the role of the gender focal point within the organisation and developed and delivered gender-sensitivity training to staff from a number of programmes. As part of our organisational commitment to gender, peace and security issues and by learning from our existing work in contexts such as Nepal and Yemen, we are continuing to integrate gender-sensitivity and awareness throughout our programmes.



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MORE HIGHLIGHTS OF 2011–12

We worked with over 40 local partners and numerous other associates in 18 countries and territories. However, with the additional research and advocacy we carried out, our reach extended to nearly 40 countries and territories, working with even more partners. This contributed to the broad evidence-base and global perspective with which we sought to influence national and international policy makers.

CONTROLLING INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS AND TAKING ACTION ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS PROLIFERATION AND MISUSE

See the case study on pages 16–17 for more on our work preparing for the **UN** Arms Trade Treaty negotiations, the review of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, work on small arms proliferation in **South Sudan**, and **UK** arms export controls.

ENSURING AID SUPPORTS PEACE IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED STATES

Throughout 2011 Saferworld participated actively in the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding as a civil society representative. We co-ordinated civil society advocacy on conflict and fragility in the lead-up to the Busan High-Level Forum on aid effectiveness. The final Busan agreement welcomed a 'New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States' which included five peacebuilding and statebuilding goals. It reflected Saferworld's recommendations in a number of ways, but particularly the need to make sure that civil society is a central actor in peacebuilding and statebuilding processes. The agreement reflects an emerging consensus that progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in fragile states is impossible without first achieving peace and security. Saferworld has built on this work by pushing for peace and security issues to feature strongly within any wider post-MDG development framework.

Our recommendations to the **UK** International Development Committee inquiry on working effectively in conflict-affected and fragile states were also reflected strongly in their report – with its recommendations in turn accepted by the Department for International Development.

HARNESSING THE PEACEBUILDING POTENTIAL OF 'RISING POWERS'

As well as our work on the impact of **China's** growing engagement in conflict-affected states (see case study on page 14–15), during 2011 we started research into the increasing influence of **Qatar** and other Gulf States in conflict prevention and peacebuilding in the region, particularly focusing on **Sudan** **Libya** **Lebanon** and **Yemen**.

PROMOTING CONFLICT-SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT

In **Uganda** Saferworld has been collaborating in a project to conflict-sensitise the government's Peace, Reconstruction and Development Programme in Northern Uganda. We have also conducted several conflict and security assessments in the Moroto and Kotido districts of the region to influence peacebuilding, security and development actors to make their work more sensitive to local conflict and security dynamics.

In **Kenya** we worked with the Life and Peace Institute and the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management to train media practitioners on conflict-sensitive reporting and journalism and give them a better understanding of the impact their reports can have on community tensions and violence.

As part of the Conflict Sensitivity Consortium, a group of 35 humanitarian, development and peacebuilding agencies, we developed a how-to guide offering practical advice on conflict sensitivity for aid agencies. This will help them better understand their impact and the steps they can take to ensure their work helps build peace rather than inadvertently undermining it. We also reached out to other development organisations, working with Tearfund to look at how they can maximise the peacebuilding and statebuilding impact of their water, sanitation and hygiene programming. And we provided conflict sensitivity training to Irish Aid staff in **Uganda** and to staff from the Department for International Development in **South Sudan**, as well as conflict analysis training to the EU External Action Service's Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding and Mediation division.



Young boys playing in the Jalozi camp for internally displaced people, in Pakistan's KP Province where Saferworld and CAMP have been working on improving access to security and justice. © CAMP



BUILDING GLOBAL ACTION TO PREVENT VIOLENT CONFLICT

Through our People's Peacemaking Perspectives project (see *case study on pages 12–13*) we carried out conflict analyses across 12 countries and territories. This brought people's perspectives on peace and security to **EU** and other policy makers to ensure more appropriate national and international policy responses.

Through our involvement in the EU-financed Initiative for Peacebuilding project we produced two case studies in **Kyrgyzstan** and **Kenya** looking at the challenges and opportunities of producing early warning, conflict analysis and responding to early signs of tensions in-country. In collaboration with Clingendael we also mapped out the EU's pre-Lisbon Treaty early warning system to learn lessons from the previous institutional arrangements. Our recommendations have been addressed by the EU's External Action Service in the conflict analysis processes they are currently setting up.

In the **UK**, our recommendation that supporting the development of responsive and accountable security and justice services should be included as a key part of efforts to prevent conflict 'upstream' were reflected in the UK government's Building Security Overseas Strategy (BSOS). We played a key role in the civil society follow-up to the BSOS through the BOND Conflict Policy Group. Our input to the development of a Joint Analysis of Conflict and Security (JACS) by the UK government was also reflected in the resulting JACS methodology.

PARTNER PROFILE: COMMUNITY APPRAISAL AND MOTIVATION PROGRAMME (CAMP)

Saferworld has been working in Pakistan since 2003, and established an office in Islamabad in early 2012. We have been working with our partner NGO, Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme (CAMP), since the start.

Initially the focus was small arms control, with CAMP and Saferworld undertaking a 'Ballot without the Bullet' public education campaign in the run up to the 2008 elections in Peshawar and conferences on peace and disarmament at Peshawar and Quaid-i-Azam, Islamabad Universities, in March 2009.

The focus has now changed to improving security and access to justice in north-western Pakistan. Since January 2012 we have been implementing a three-year EU-funded programme to promote and develop participatory approaches to peacebuilding initiatives in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan (FATA), by building the institutional and operational capacity of 70 local civil society organisations in mediation, dialogue and peacebuilding.

Over the past year Saferworld and CAMP have also worked together on research into *Jirga*, traditional gatherings of elders that resolve grievances by consensus. This concluded that *Jirga* can play an important role in conflict transformation and resolution in the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas of KP province.


In August 2011 CAMP and Saferworld worked together to organise a round-table discussion on the World Bank's Development Report – examining its implications and changes in the way donors and others understand and respond to conflict and development.

CAMP is an established and well-regarded Pakistani actor in KP and FATA. It produces a regular publication *Understanding FATA*, has extensive networks with a variety of key stakeholders, and significant experience building the capacity of civil society organisations in Pakistan.

Saferworld's partnership with CAMP has grown over the past nine years, drawing on the strengths of each organisation for the benefit of both. We look forward to strengthening this partnership further.

www.camp.org.pk

MAKING PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVES COUNT



Saferworld has been working with youth in Yemen to explore their role in and perspectives on the uprising and political transition. Here, youth in Sana'a's 'Change Square' celebrate the election of President Hadi in 2012, bringing an end to Saleh's 33-year regime.

© ALEX KAY POTTER

Saferworld has been researching the perspectives of local communities on peace and security in an 18-month project covering 18 different conflict contexts and taking the results to national and international policy makers. The project has helped bridge the gap between local perspectives and international policies, which is a crucial part of developing lasting solutions for peace.

Saferworld believes that the people who are most affected by conflict and insecurity should be at the heart of efforts to create peaceful solutions. Our community security work has shown that where people are able to contribute to local discussions and participate in local decision-making on security and justice issues, the decisions taken are more likely to lead to lasting improvements in security and perceptions of safety. But it is also important that these local perspectives on conflict and insecurity are heard and understood by national and international actors.

This was the aim of the European Commission-funded People's Peacemaking Perspectives project (PPP) carried out by Saferworld and partner Conciliation Resources between October 2010 and March 2012. The idea was to move beyond expert-led analyses that focus on national political elites and traditional security actors, and to reach out to ordinary people and those beyond national capitals whose voices are rarely accessible to, or heard by, an international audience.

Through these 'participatory' conflict analyses, the project produced some unique, and at times challenging, findings and policy recommendations for the EU and wider international community – creating direct connections between local people and international policy makers. Crucially, in many cases the process also contributed to peacebuilding by bringing together people with different views – often for the first time – to discuss ways to move beyond their current conflict.

In **Yemen**, Saferworld was one of the only international organisations working on the ground at the time of the uprising against the Saleh regime. Our research focused on the role of young people in driving the protests, producing interesting findings on the changing role of girls and women and on Yemeni youth outside the capital Sana'a. For international policy makers – most of whom had been withdrawn from Yemen for safety reasons, and who had not been able to travel much outside Sana'a – the findings provided a new layer of local insight and analysis.

In the **North Caucasus**, we broke new ground researching the opinions and views of local people. Working with local organisations we gained a surprising degree of access to the marginalised republics and were able to discuss issues of acute political sensitivity in Russia and the region.

...the project has brought the views and perspective of local people affected by conflict right to the heart of decision-making in Brussels and other international capitals...

In **South Sudan**, we tracked numerous conflict trends before, during and after the process which led to its independence from Sudan. We were one of the few organisations working on security and justice issues based in Juba (South Sudan's capital) rather than Khartoum, and were immediately at the centre of the new state. We were able to work closely with the Government of South Sudan and international actors – particularly the EU and its Special Representative – on pressing security issues including inter-communal violence and cattle raiding, disarmament and community security.

Through the PPP project we have gathered a wide range of evidence supporting participatory approaches, developed relationships with local partner organisations, extended the reach of our programmes and established ourselves as an important counterpart for EU and other international officials based in the countries in which we work. Crucially, the project has brought the views and perspective of local people affected by conflict right to the heart of decision-making in Brussels and other international capitals.

“The population has been living in a vacuum for seven months already. The worst is that the people are losing faith in the authorities, because nobody, not one representative, has been here and asked us how we live.”

North Caucasus

“The international community doesn't really have an idea of what's actually happening on the ground. The focus is only on actors in the capital.”

Young woman, Taiz, Yemen

RISING POWERS: RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

Saferworld's work examining the impact of rising powers (like China and India) on peace and security in conflict-affected states intensified in 2011–12 with new research into the impact of China's engagement on Nepal, Sri Lanka, Sudan and South Sudan. The evidence from the research was then used to inform policy debate in the West and in China itself.

“China should use its influence to stop war... The only way to get peace is to influence Khartoum. China is the one.”

Civil society representative,
Upper Nile state, South Sudan,
August 2011

“China does not play a political role at all: it very clearly keeps its distance. China is not a conflict-manager, nor does it want to be.”

Sri Lankan academic on China's role
in the conflict, Colombo, June 2011

Saferworld's 2011–12 research highlighted that China's growing involvement in countries where peace is fragile has brought new responsibilities and policy choices for Beijing, as well as a new reality for Western donors and policy makers.

These changes are creating risks and opportunities for peace and stability in conflict-affected states. The findings of the research were particularly relevant in light of disputes over oil in Sudan and South Sudan – countries where China has growing economic interests.

The research also highlighted that in recent years China has been going through a period of policy change as it engages more on issues of peace and conflict. A key conclusion was that as Beijing's approach towards conflict-affected states evolves there is an unprecedented opportunity for China and the West to develop more complementary approaches in support of peace.

...there is an unprecedented opportunity for China and the West to develop more complementary approaches in support of peace...

However, the research indicated there was little or no regular dialogue, let alone co-ordination or co-operation, between Chinese and Western representatives in the four countries examined – Nepal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and South Sudan. As one Western official admitted, “It's like we operate in parallel universes: they do what they do, we do what we do”.

Saferworld used a series of launch events for the research to stimulate discussion and dialogue about China's role in these contexts with Chinese and Western policy communities. Launch events were held in Beijing with members of the Chinese academic and policy community and in Washington at a roundtable discussion hosted by the Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars. In London a panel discussion was held in the UK Parliament, in partnership with the All Party Parliamentary Group on Global Security and Non-proliferation and the Associate Parliamentary Group on Sudan and South Sudan. Events were also held at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's International Network on Conflict and Fragility in Paris; in Brussels for representatives of EU institutions, Brussels-based think tanks, and NGOs; and in Juba, South Sudan, for officials and civil society.

Saferworld is working to create new avenues for dialogue at multiple levels for Chinese and Western policy makers – including not only officials but also think tanks, academics and NGOs. This work is part of a broader Saferworld programme on how a changing world order and the emergence of ‘rising powers’ are altering the context for international efforts to support peace. More research studies are planned to look at other ‘rising powers’ and other conflict-affected contexts in the future.

Find out more about our work on rising powers at www.saferworld.org.uk/risingpowers

Saferworld has been working in China to research its growing role and impact on international conflict and security issues. Here, Chinese peacekeepers help build a road in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

© MARIE FRECHON/UN PHOTO



OUR APPROACH

A key part of our approach is to build the skills and expertise of community members, civil society organisations, national and local government departments, donor governments and regional institutions. We build their skills on technical issues, as well as supporting their organisational development, to help them bring about positive change. In most cases our aim is to build the capacity of our partners to the point where they can operate effectively without our direct support.

In 2011–12 we provided tailor-made training in advocacy, conflict analysis, conflict sensitivity, monitoring and evaluation, participatory community security programming, research methods, and strategic planning – to a range of partners.

Saferworld continues to highlight the negative impact of illicit arms on conflict, security and development. Here, Sudanese forces display a seized arms cache as part of a disarmament campaign.

© SAFERWORLD



TAKING ACTION ON ARMS

Saferworld has long recognised the impact that the irresponsible trade and supply of arms can have on conflict. Events in 2011–12 have served to underline this point, through the uprising in Libya, the ongoing conflict in Syria, and the large-scale communal violence in South Sudan. These cases all highlighted the dangers of weapons proliferation, weak international arms transfer controls, and the difficulties of civilian disarmament.

“That the proliferation of small arms has been linked with the facilitation of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence is compelling evidence that an Arms Trade Treaty should apply to all conventional arms, and in particular, to small arms and light weapons and ammunition.”

China ATT Update 2

“The customary checks and balances that in the past were built into cattle raiding practices – and minimised human casualties – have been almost completely destroyed by the sheer capability and indiscriminate nature of automatic gunfire.”

South Sudan, PPP policy brief

The arms control agenda over the past year has been dominated by the build-up to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) negotiations in the United Nations, held in July. Saferworld, along with other civil society partners in the Control Arms Coalition, was heavily involved in work leading up to the conference including a series of UN Preparatory Committee meetings. We held a series of six international seminars for government and civil society representatives from November 2011 to develop a comprehensive set of proposals on how a treaty should be put into practice.

We also worked to remind states why we need a treaty, and provided technical support to help ensure that the kind of language needed to give the ATT a humanitarian and human rights impact was at the centre of debate on the conference floor. While the outcome of the UN negotiations in July was far from ideal, we believe there is still hope for a meaningful treaty to emerge.

Saferworld also conducted a number of studies to understand and highlight Chinese perspectives on arms issues. We partnered with the School of Political Science at Tongji University, China, to examine issues surrounding conventional arms and to track Chinese perspectives on international efforts to establish an ATT process. We also established a biannual newsletter, published in Chinese and English as a platform for Chinese experts, academics and students to air and exchange their views on arms control issues, with the first newsletter published in December 2011.

In **South Sudan**, Saferworld continued to work on issues related to the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. We provided technical support to the Government of South Sudan, facilitating exchange visits to neighbouring states affected by similar security issues, building skills and understanding on the issues and helping develop more comprehensive legislation to regulate small arms and light weapons. Following serious inter-communal violence in 2011–12, timely research undertaken through the People’s Peacemaking Perspectives project (see pages 16–17) helped inform the national and international response – particularly on the need to avoid forced civilian disarmament. We are continuing to support local civil society groups such as the South Sudanese

Action Network on Small Arms to strengthen the networking, co-ordination and engagement of civil society on community security and small arms and light weapons issues in Juba and at the state level.

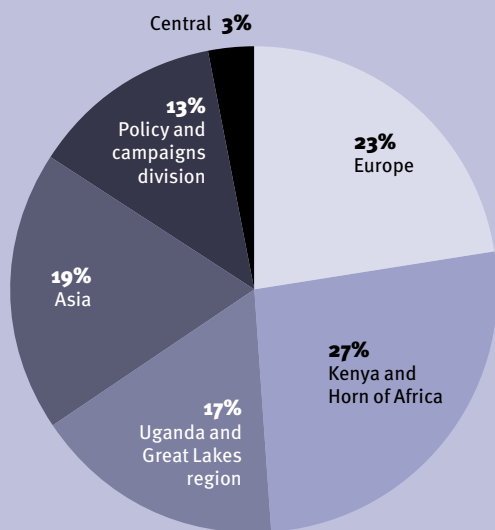
At the international level we co-ordinated a meeting on small arms proliferation in Geneva in March 2012, bringing together Saferworld’s in-country programme experts, government officials and civil society. The meeting discussed issues to take forward to the UN review conference of the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (which was held in September 2012). In the **UK**, we continued to shape the debate on arms control issues. For example, we submitted evidence to the Parliamentary Committee on Arms Export Controls and many of our recommendations were reflected in the committee’s final report published later in the year.

...many of our recommendations were reflected in the committee’s final report published later in the year...

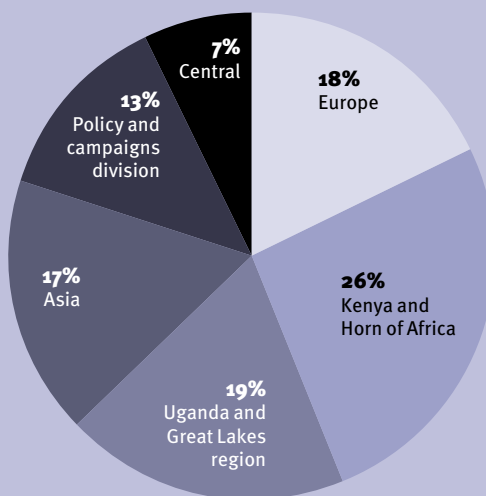
Given the fundamental importance of arms control issues to Saferworld’s goals, we will continue to work across our programmes and through our research and advocacy to improve the control of arms and reduce the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons. In particular we will work with our partners to try and achieve a robust and legally binding ATT as quickly as possible.

To find out more about our work on arms control visit www.saferworld.org.uk/armscontrol

2011 EXPENDITURE BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



2012



FINANCIAL UPDATE

£152,000 Unrestricted income
 £6,669,000 Restricted income
 £6,821,000 TOTAL



INCOME



£1,836,000 Unrestricted income
 £4,828,000 Restricted income
 £6,664,000 TOTAL

Saferworld is a Company Limited by Guarantee.

Company no. 3015948 (England and Wales).
Charity no. 1043843

Registered office:
The Grayston Centre,
28 Charles Square, London N1 6HT

Auditors: haysmacintyre,
Chartered Accountants and
Registered Auditors,
Fairfax House, 15 Fulwood Place,
London WC1V 6AY

Bankers: The Co-operative Bank Plc,
Kings Valley, Yew Street, Stockport,
Cheshire SK4 2JU

The COIF Charities Deposit Fund,
80 Cheapside, London EC2V 6DZ

Solicitors:
Bates, Wells & Braithwaite,
2-6 Cannon Street,
London EC4M 6YH

AUDITORS' STATEMENT TO THE TRUSTEES OF SAFERWORLD

We have examined the summarised financial statements on page 19.

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and Auditors The Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the summarised financial statements in accordance with the recommendations of the charities SORP 2005. Our responsibility is to report our opinion on the consistency of the summarised financial statements with the full financial statements and the Trustees' Annual Report. We also read other information contained in the summarised annual report and consider the implications of our report if we become aware of any apparent mis-statements or material inconsistencies with the summarised financial statements.

Basis of audit We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. 'The auditors statement on the summary financial statements', issued by the Auditing Practices Board for use in the United Kingdom.

Opinion In our opinion, the summarised financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements and the Trustees Annual Report of Saferworld for the year ended 31 March 2012.

haysmacintyre
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	2012 Unrestricted funds £000	2012 Restricted funds £000	2012 Total funds £000	2011 Total funds £000
INCOMING RESOURCES				
Incoming resources from generated funds				
Voluntary income	1,834	–	1,834	151
Investment income	2	4	6	5
Incoming resources from charitable activities	–	4,824	4,824	6,665
Total incoming resources	1,836	4,828	6,664	6,821
RESOURCES EXPENDED				
Cost of generating funds	150	–	150	110
Charitable activities	1,316	5,882	7,198	6,138
Governance costs	103	–	103	74
Total resources expended	1,569	5,882	7,451	6,322
Net resources	267	(1,054)	(787)	499

FUNDS

	Unrestricted funds £000	Restricted funds £000	Total funds £000
Total funds as at 1 April 2011	553	1,939	2,492
Total funds as at 31 March 2012	820	885	1,705

THANK YOU

Saferworld would like to thank all the individuals and organisations who have provided the funding and other support which makes our work possible. Our donors include:

ActionAid
Department for Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada
Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia
European Union
Foundation of Open Society Institute
Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations, ZIVIK
Irish Aid, Uganda
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
New Zealand Government
Oxfam, Sri Lanka
PACT, Sudan
PWC, Kosovo
Royal Norwegian Embassy, Nepal
Swedish International Development Agency
Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
UK Department for International Development
UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office
United Nations Development Programme

TRUSTEES' STATEMENT

The full accounts were approved by the Trustees in October 2012. They, together with this annual review, have been sent to the Charity Commission and the Registrar of Companies. The accounts have been audited by haysmacintyre Chartered Accountants and received an unqualified opinion. These summarised accounts may not contain sufficient information to allow for a full understanding of the financial affairs of the charity. They are extracted from the annual accounts and these, including the auditors' report and the Trustees' Annual Report and financial statements, are available from the Company Secretary at Saferworld.

On behalf of the Trustees of Saferworld
Charles Marshall, *Director and Trustee*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Haki Abazi Programme Director Western Balkans, Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Godfrey Allen Chief Executive, Apex Trust
Alan Barlow Chairman, East of England Energy Group
Professor Malcolm Chalmers Professional Fellow, British Security Policy, Royal United Services Institute
Dr Ann Fitz-Gerald Director, Centre for Security Sector Management, Cranfield University
Dr Owen Greene (*Chair*) Director of Research, Department of Peace Studies, Bradford University
Professor Alice Hills Professor of Conflict and Security, School of Politics and International Studies, University of Leeds
Sally Joss has extensive advocacy experience on small arms and conflict (including at Oxfam and IANSA)
Lord Judd of Portsea Member of the House of Lords, past Minister, former Director of Oxfam
Charles Marshall (*Treasurer*) Chartered Accountant
David Norman Director of Communications and External Affairs, World Wildlife Fund



SAFERWORLD

PREVENTING VIOLENT CONFLICT. BUILDING SAFER LIVES

OUR VISION

We believe that everyone should be able to lead peaceful fulfilling lives, free from insecurity and violent conflict.

OUR MISSION

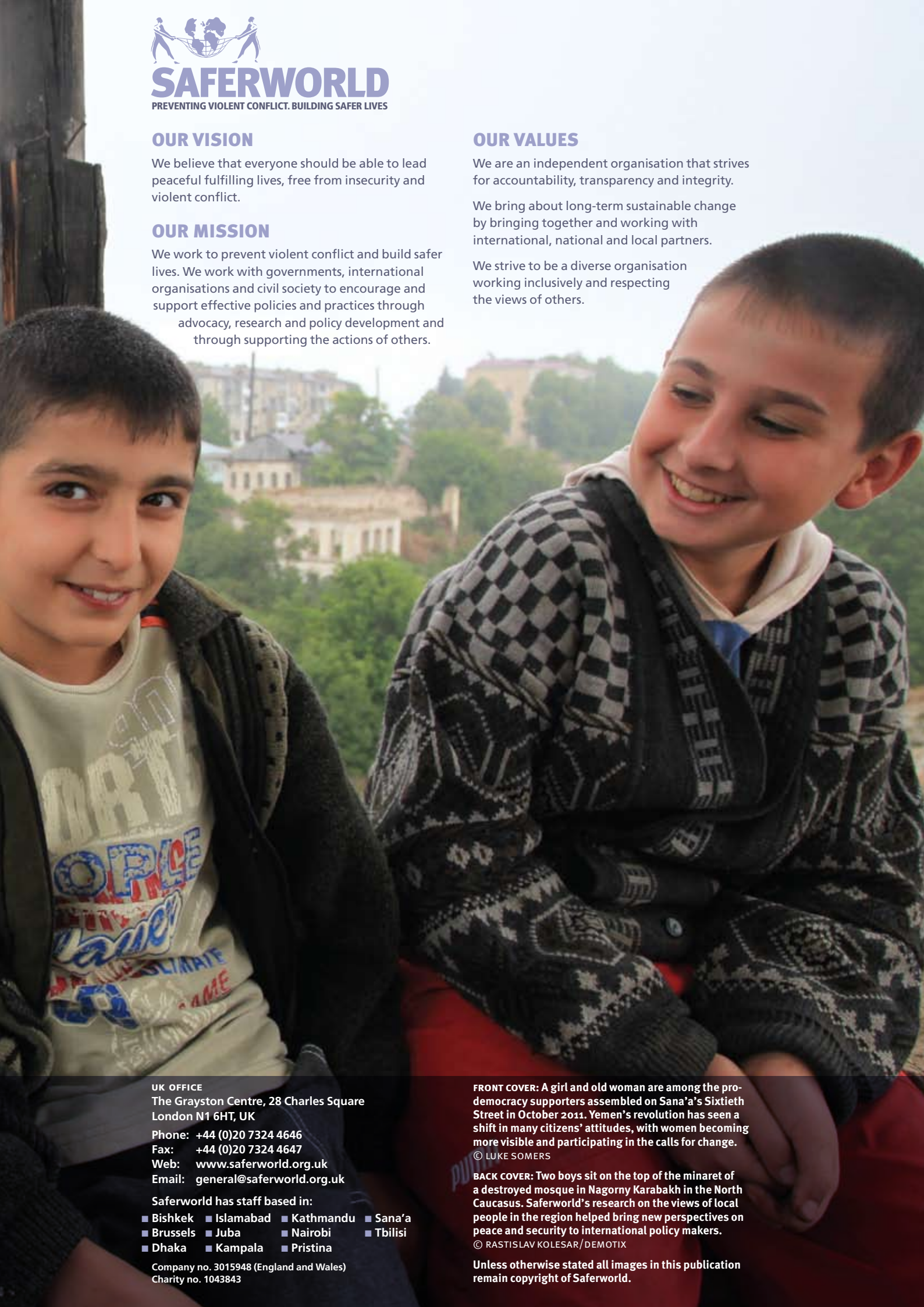
We work to prevent violent conflict and build safer lives. We work with governments, international organisations and civil society to encourage and support effective policies and practices through advocacy, research and policy development and through supporting the actions of others.

OUR VALUES

We are an independent organisation that strives for accountability, transparency and integrity.

We bring about long-term sustainable change by bringing together and working with international, national and local partners.

We strive to be a diverse organisation working inclusively and respecting the views of others.



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Saferworld has staff based in:

- Bishkek
- Islamabad
- Kathmandu
- Sana'a
- Brussels
- Juba
- Nairobi
- Tbilisi
- Dhaka
- Kampala
- Pristina

Company no. 3015948 (England and Wales)
Charity no. 1043843

FRONT COVER: A girl and old woman are among the pro-democracy supporters assembled on Sana'a's Sixtieth Street in October 2011. Yemen's revolution has seen a shift in many citizens' attitudes, with women becoming more visible and participating in the calls for change.

© LUKE SOMERS

BACK COVER: Two boys sit on the top of the minaret of a destroyed mosque in Nagorny Karabakh in the North Caucasus. Saferworld's research on the views of local people in the region helped bring new perspectives on peace and security to international policy makers.

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