



**ANNUAL
REVIEW
2012-13**



SAFERWORLD

**PREVENTING VIOLENT CONFLICT.
BUILDING SAFER LIVES**



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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 analysis, research and surveys of local perceptions. We use this evidence and learning to improve local, national and international policies and practices that can help build lasting peace.



OUR APPROACH

We believe that efforts to prevent violent conflict should be based on the local context and local needs. We use the evidence and experience from our in-country programmes – and the expertise of our staff, partners and networks – to make recommendations to local, national, and international policymakers, which lead to real changes on the ground.

We work with local partners who have an expert knowledge of their communities, building their capacity and knowledge of issues around safety and security, conflict sensitivity and inclusive political processes as a contribution to long-term, sustainable change.



« Understanding and acting on the relationships between gender, peace and security was a particular emphasis this year »

TAKING OPPORTUNITIES TO ACHIEVE CHANGE

Saferworld's mission to prevent violent conflict and build safer lives remains as important today as ever – and over the past year we worked on a broad set of initiatives in a growing range of contexts to help achieve this.

In a number of countries such as Kenya, Pakistan, Serbia, and Kosovo, communities and societies made firm steps towards more inclusive and resilient societies. But they continued to face big challenges and risks, which our programming and policy work aimed to help them address. In contexts such as Georgia, Uganda and Bangladesh, we promoted initiatives to improve community safety, conflict sensitivity and access to justice.

In other countries where Saferworld works, such as Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan, the priority remained preventing re-emergence of large scale armed conflict, and promoting confidence-building, and cooperation. In several countries, such as Egypt and Yemen, the challenge has been to identify useful ways to provide support in dramatic and complex political transitions.

This year's Annual Review brings together some of the highlights of our efforts and impacts during 2012–13. For the first time – thanks to the resourceful work of our communications team – we have also developed an expanded online multimedia review of the year, bringing you more of the context, case studies, voices, and images of our work and its impact (www.saferworld.org.uk/annualreview). The report reflects the dedicated and innovative efforts of our staff and partners during a year marked by tough challenges, significant achievements and exciting new developments.

Among the highlights, 2012–13 saw a major step forward in efforts to better control the availability

of weapons that fuel conflict and violence, with the adoption of the first international Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) at the United Nations. Saferworld has played a leading role over the past two decades getting the international community to this landmark achievement – both up front and behind the scenes – through a combination of research, expert policy recommendations, advocacy, coalition-building, and engagement with both sympathetic and sceptical governments to find constructive and principled compromises (**see story on page 16**). Saferworld is now focussing not only on promoting ratification of the ATT but also effective implementation of its norms and commitments.

The past year was also a critical period in the process to develop a new framework to replace the Millennium Development Goals which will expire in 2015. When the UN High Level Panel published its report in April 2013 outlining its vision for a post-2015 framework, it reflected many of the peace and security issues that Saferworld's research, analysis and recommendations promoted over the previous year (**see page 14**). The same applies to Saferworld's influential engagement with international processes to promote 'peace-building and statebuilding'. In Saferworld's three-year strategic plan for 2011–14, we set ourselves important organisational objectives to enhance our impact. As part of this, over the past year we continued to develop and test different approaches to how we work. This included scaling up our programme in South Sudan; working with



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○ policy centres

the Bangladeshi organisation BRAC (the world's largest development NGO) to integrate a community security approach into its programming; and providing technical input into the strategic design of large UK government and other donor-funded programmes (such as in Nigeria and Pakistan).

We also achieved substantial growth in our Middle East and North Africa work, new engagement in Sudan, the opening of a new Saferworld office in Washington DC, and the expansion of our 'rising powers' policy research and engagement with Brazil, China, India, South Africa, and Turkey. As part of our commitment to support more inclusive societies, in Kenya we worked with local communities, relevant state bodies, the police and media to support peaceful and fair elections (**see page 8**). While in Somaliland we supported democratisation efforts by enabling local civil society to observe key council elections.

Understanding and acting on the relationships between gender, peace and security was a particular emphasis this year. Examples include integrating gender issues in new community security projects in Bangladesh, South Sudan, and Yemen – initiatives designed to empower local people to find solutions to their own safety and security concerns. We also started a new project across the Middle East to strengthen women's voices and ensure that the many women who played a part in the 'Arab Spring' have a greater say in decision-making. And at a policy level, we

provided analysis and technical advice to ensure that preventing sexual violence against women, girls, and boys in conflict was included in the G8 declaration on the issue, and highlighted the impact of gender in security and justice reform processes. All this progress has relied on our commitment to enhance Saferworld's internal management, governance, and capacity. Last year this included strengthening our knowledge and information management systems and improving our ability to learn from our endeavours. For example, we are more systematically evaluating the outcomes and impacts of our work, and ensuring that lessons are properly identified and learned. We have included the outcome of one such evaluation of our community security programme in Central Asia (**see page 20**).

As in previous years, we recognise that our continued development and achievements are the result of the excellent work and commitment of all Saferworld's staff, as well as its Board members. We thank them for this. We further recognise and thank our institutional donors, partners, and individual supporters who continue to back and collaborate in our work. We hope this review provides an insight into how we are making a difference with your help. The achievements and lessons from the year's undertakings have already shaped our plans for the coming year, and we look forward to keeping you up to date with developments through our website, newsletters and publications.

Paul Murphy
Executive Director

Dr Owen Greene
Chair, Board of Trustees

« They were more aware of what was going on and could, with confidence, reassure those uncertain of events »



Voters wait in line at a polling station at the Kenyan elections in March 2013. Ahead of and during the 2013 elections, Saferworld worked with key peace, security and election management actors across Kenya to strengthen preparedness and coordination in support of peaceful, free and fair national polls. © COMMONWEALTH IMAGES

PROMOTING PEACEFUL AND SECURE ELECTIONS IN KENYA

There were grave concerns that the 2013 Kenyan national elections would see a repeat of the 2007–08 bloodshed, which left 1,300 dead, 600,000 displaced, and underscored deep divides over land, ethnicity, and access to political power. However, because of improved preparation and coordination among key peace, security, and election management actors to prevent conflict and violence – supported by Saferworld and partners – the elections and the period since passed without large-scale outbreaks of violence.

Elections raise tensions, so a key aspect of Saferworld's work in the run-up to Kenya's elections was to build relationships between communities and security providers. Kisumu County was one of the locations identified as a potential hot spot for election conflict in a mapping exercise carried out by Saferworld. Communities in this area had historically not had much trust in the effectiveness of the police and state security services, so a major shift in thinking was needed.

Initial conflict prevention steps taken by Saferworld and partner organisation Local Capacities for Peace International (LCPI) involved setting up and working with a peace and security coordination forum. This included community representatives from youth groups, religious leaders, women, elders, media and government officials from the provincial administration, the police, and the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). The forum identified areas of concern and discussed how to work together to diffuse tension.

As a result the Kisumu Peace and Security Task Team was formed to share early warning information, monitor and observe the electoral process, and be ready to respond quickly to raised tensions. A risk map of the county – identifying where conflict was likely to flare up – was created by the team to help with planning and intervention strategies. As well as working with formal institutions, the team also recognised the important

role the media could play – by reporting sensitively and providing a platform for misinformation to be addressed.

« An indication of the effectiveness of the task team's approach was apparent when local police were prepared to consult with civil society organisations – a remarkable change in dynamics »

An indication of the effectiveness of the task team's approach was apparent when local police were prepared to consult with civil society organisations (CSOs), including Saferworld and LCPI, as part of the process of responding to early warning information – a remarkable change in dynamics given the context. For example, the police contacted field coordinators from CSOs to find out whether problems could be dealt with by the local community based on earlier experiences which had shown that a police presence aggravated political tensions in Kisumu. This collaboration between communities and the police helped to stop tensions spiralling out of control.

Saferworld also worked on the elections at the national level, reinforcing changes made locally.

The National Police Service responded to calls from Saferworld and partners for greater coordination in areas at higher risk of violence by ensuring senior police officers were trained by the IEBC in electoral security preparedness.

The task team was also aided by more institutional changes: Saferworld supported an IEBC workshop, which developed a framework for coordinating election security arrangements and provided training content on election laws and an election laws handbook. Access to greater information on electoral procedures improved the ability of the task team to deal with tensions locally, as they were able to address with confidence uncertainties and ambiguities over the balloting process. Saferworld also worked with the national and community media on conflict-sensitive reporting and peace journalism. This helped journalists approach reporting in a sensitive manner, but also highlighted the difficult balance between sensitive reporting to avoid escalating tensions and self-censorship of factual reporting – for example where genuine concerns had been raised.

The success of our conflict prevention work is reflected not only in the reduction in violence in the areas where we worked during the March 2013 elections but also in the continuing interaction between community, county, and national level actors. Saferworld will use the learning from this experience in future election security work in Bangladesh and elsewhere.

CONFLICT PREVENTION IN ACTION

In a fragile and highly charged election environment when ballot boxes and papers did not arrive on time there was frustration within the community in Kisumu that could have sparked violent clashes. The task team, in coordination with the police and local authorities, worked together to keep the community calm during the delays. Civil society organisations quickly convened leaders to speak to their respective communities, youth representatives on the task team rallied their peers to remain calm, and religious leaders helped prevent the spread of misinformation. They were able to detect and share information with police on local members of the community who wanted to instigate violent clashes for their own benefit. Police services also gave feedback to communities through their representatives on actions they were taking to prevent conflict and consulted civil society organisations, including LCPI and Saferworld, before taking action when responding to early warning information.



We carried out a review of the lessons learned from our community security work in Kosovo, Nepal and Bangladesh between 2010 and 2013. A report was published summarising the findings for donors and implementing agencies who want to support community-based approaches to security.

In 2012 we established a cross-organisational Community Security Learning and Practice Group to share experiences from across our country programmes, build on best practice, and ensure we learn lessons from our community security work.

IN BRIEF 2012–13

COMMUNITY SECURITY IS ABOUT PUTTING PEOPLE IN THE DRIVING SEAT AND HELPING THEM TO IMPROVE THEIR EXPERIENCES OF SAFETY AND SECURITY



In Bangladesh, drawing on the lessons from two earlier pilot projects, Saferworld and partner BRAC began a new project in 2013 scaling up the model across 16 communities in five districts of South West Bangladesh. Working with a major development organisation like BRAC has enabled Saferworld to increase the reach and results of our community security work, introducing this approach to an organisation that reaches over 126 million people in 11 countries.

An external evaluation of Saferworld's work in the cross-border area of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan highlighted the benefits of our approach to community security. The evaluation commended Saferworld's unique strength in enabling communities to identify and come up with solutions to local security problems.

PARTNER PROFILE

NATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (NODS)

YEMEN

The mass protest movement that shook Yemen in 2011 started in Taiz, long-considered the cultural and economic centre of the country. Although violent conflict ended in early 2012, Taiz continues to face a number of security challenges during the country's transition. In 2012 Saferworld worked with local partner the National Organisation for Community Development (NODS) Yemen piloting a project to support communities' capacity to bring peace and security to Taiz, Yemen's most populous governorate.

As a Taiz-based organisation with close community links, NODS is an ideal partner for a project that has community at its heart. Since 1996 the organisation has supported communities through a range of programmes that equip people with skills they need to contribute to their own development. This work has ranged from supporting youth in attaining vocational qualifications, to aiding women's economic development through literacy projects, to working with local imams to promote human rights through sermons.

The Saferworld/NODS project on community peacebuilding aimed to build relationships between communities and security providers and change negative behaviours that promote conflict. This is the first time this approach has been tested in Yemen, and this required a number of meetings and workshops where Saferworld and NODS developed an approach for more inclusive security provision in communities within Taiz that are undergoing radical change.

The partnership was an opportunity for Saferworld to learn about the unique challenges facing communities in Taiz – including conflict over water, the role of women, and political factionalism between communities – as the country begins to rebuild following the 2011 conflict. NODS also gained a better understanding of the main conflict and security challenges facing their own communities through Saferworld's approach and research.

Over the next year Saferworld and NODS will continue to pilot the community peacebuilding approach through in-depth consultations with communities to identify root causes of conflict; the project will provide communities with skills and tools to address these causes in a way that is cooperative and inclusive.

<http://nodsyemen.com/>



In Nepal, Central Asia, Kenya, Yemen, South Sudan, the Caucasus, and Kenya we worked through local partners to support local communities to produce 37 community security action plans. Community members formed groups, identified the security and safety issues that affect them, and developed and implemented ways to address problems.



INTERNATIONAL AID SHOULD HELP BUILD SUSTAINABLE PEACE – BUT TOO OFTEN IT DOES NOT

Our research, analysis, policy development, and advocacy continued to inform and influence the policies and practices of external actors including other civil society organisations, networks, development NGOs, corporations, national governments, and international organisations like the EU and UN to ensure that aid supports peace building and people-focused state building in conflict-affected and fragile states.

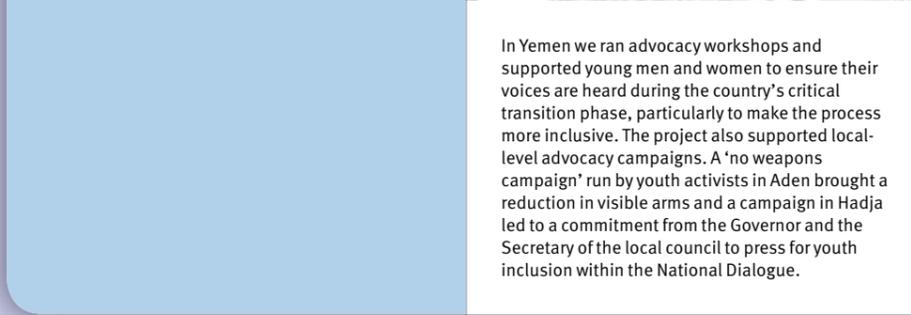


SUSTAINABLE PEACE IS ONLY POSSIBLE WHEN EVERYBODY FEELS THAT THEY HAVE A STAKE AND A SAY IN THE FUTURE



In Somalia we supported the Somalia South-Central Non-State Actors to feed into the draft constitution of Somalia. In the lead up to the International Conference on Somalia held in May 2013, we also used our networks within the EU and UK to amplify the voices of Somali civil society within debates around security and justice measures to be included in the draft constitution.

Local elections in November 2012 were a key test of Somaliland's democratic development. We supported our local partner platform, the Somaliland Non-State Actors Forum, to monitor and observe the largely peaceful elections. We then analysed the results of these observations and recommended improvements for future electoral processes in a joint report 'Somalilanders Speak', which will feed into the democratisation process in Somaliland.



In Yemen we ran advocacy workshops and supported young men and women to ensure their voices are heard during the country's critical transition phase, particularly to make the process more inclusive. The project also supported local-level advocacy campaigns. A 'no weapons campaign' run by youth activists in Aden brought a reduction in visible arms and a campaign in Hadja led to a commitment from the Governor and the Secretary of the local council to press for youth inclusion within the National Dialogue.



I'M HOPEFUL FOR THE FUTURE

Majiulla is the coordinator of a community security working group in Mahammadpur, Nepal. The group was set up so local people could act as representatives for their communities on security concerns. Here Majiulla talks about his role and the changes he has seen through this initiative.

“ I'm 37 years old, a Muslim, and a farmer. I live in Mahammadpur with my wife, three sons, two daughters, and both my parents.

For the past year I've been the coordinator of our local community security working group. I think I was nominated by the community as the coordinator of the group because I've always been very involved in the local community, but I'm not linked with any political party.

« **Our community security project has really helped improve relationships between the local authority, the police, and our community** »

Our community security project has really helped improve relationships between the local authority, the police, and our community. Before, the relationship between the police and the community was challenging – we didn't trust each other and misunderstandings were common. We made a key objective of the group to improve relations between us and the police.

An example of this is the fertiliser shortages that Nepali farmers face every year. We are near the border with India, so farmers often bring fertilisers in from India. They don't follow the formal channel or pay the taxes, so the police have to stop them.

The farmers think the security agencies should focus on bigger issues – like human trafficking and smuggling of herbs and wood which are rampant in the border areas – instead of harassing subsistence level farmers. Now, because of the security group and frequent interactions between the community and police, they understand each other better. The community understands the roles and responsibilities of the police.

One thing that can stir tensions in our village is disagreement over ownership and preservation of the abundant natural resources we have in our forests, rivers, and ponds. For example, I'm involved in the local community forestry group and have tried to help reduce deforestation in this area. But this led to the arrest of some men involved in deforestation who were not from my community, creating tensions with them. I even received some threatening calls from these people.

The other main issue here is the potential for tension between groups from different local areas, especially between *Madhesi* and *Pahadi*.^{*} This gets worse if political parties resort to identity politics.

But the work of the community security group makes me optimistic about these things. The group includes young people, women and men from different castes and ethnic groups – including marginalised groups like *dalits* – and has the support of the local authorities and the police.

« **The work of the community security group makes me optimistic about the problems we face** »

Our activities promote interaction between these different groups through meetings and social or cultural events. This has helped to build relationships between community members and reduced insecurity. I'm hopeful for the future. ”

^{*} **Madhesi** are the inhabitants of the plains of Nepal with close ties with the bordering community of India. **Pahadi** refers to those originally from a hilly region of Nepal.

Local authorities and members of the community security working groups work through a team building exercise in Nepal. Working groups provide a forum for communities to interact with each other and local authorities to find solutions to local security issues.
© SAFERWORLD/ANIL POUDEL

Saferworld and partner INSEC are supporting local people in 12 villages across four districts of Nepal to engage with the police and local authorities so they can tackle their security concerns together and come up with effective local solutions. This is at the core of Saferworld's community security approach.

TO BE SUCCESSFUL, EFFORTS TO DEVELOP SECURITY AND JUSTICE MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE NEEDS OF LOCAL PEOPLE

Our partnership with the Police Service of Northern Ireland and with partners Ineqe and Intercomm enabled us to facilitate police exchanges between Central Asia, Egypt, Kenya, and Northern Ireland. These exchanges helped to ensure that learning from the experience in Northern Ireland informs political transition and security sector reform in other Saferworld programmes.

In Egypt we provided the NGO coalition the National Initiative for Police Reform with technical advice on key reform issues such as oversight and accountability of the police, as well as providing them with lessons from police reform in other contexts. In January 2013 Saferworld organised a study tour for Egyptian police reform activists to discuss police reform issues in Northern Ireland and London.

We worked with a range of external actors to find ways to improve the impact of their security and justice programming, including their policy and advocacy work around the issue. This included the UK Government, InterAction, the Institute for Development Studies, Christian Aid, and the Overseas Development Institute.



Saferworld worked with the Usalama Reform Forum in Kenya to promote the development of an accountable, responsive police service in Kenya. Work in 2012–13 focused on setting up structures to engage the police, as well as accountability mechanisms. A public awareness campaign was initiated to sensitise the public about police conduct and obligations.

“Work with Saferworld brings genuine meaning to the word partnership. Joint efforts, support, inclusion in decision making processes, and acknowledgment of local expertise are all features of our mutual relations.”

Dubravka Bogicevic, AKTIV.

PARTNER PROFILE

AKTIV KOSOVO



AKTIV was founded in 2009 in the ethnically mixed and tense border area of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, in north Kosovo. Although much progress has been made in the years since the end of the war, some areas still experience high levels of insecurity. Trust levels between different communities and between communities and security providers are low, and relationships need rebuilding. AKTIV aims to strengthen civil society participation by empowering communities to have a voice in decision-making processes, in order to increase the opportunities for improved social cohesion.

Civil society organisations (CSOs) in Kosovo have the potential to support communities to address their safety and security concerns. However, historically they have lacked opportunity and practical skills to research, discuss, and analyse in a participatory way key peace, conflict, and security issues that affect people’s day-to-day lives. AKTIV’s approach has been to tackle these concerns in a holistic way through a diverse range of projects – from sponsoring public debates to opening an art centre aimed at youth in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica.

In 2012–13 Saferworld supported AKTIV to implement their first community security initiative, establishing a space for members from this deeply divided region to positively engage. Ethnic Albanians, Bosniacs, Serbs, and Turks together formed community-based councils. One such council is the Bosniac Mahala Forum (BMF), which is apolitical and works to address issues across ethnic lines. AKTIV has been key in facilitating members to identify and address their common safety and security concerns, leading to the BMF identifying illegal arms possession, shooting, and the anti-social behaviour of a youth minority as the cause of their main safety and security concerns.

BMF, AKTIV, and Saferworld have been working together to promote dialogue and cooperation with local and national authorities in security policy-making and decision-making processes. AKTIV also worked more directly with the BMF to design and implement an awareness raising campaign which targeted young people, with the aim of decreasing the excessive use of weapons in their neighbourhood. In the 14 years since the war, this was the first time that CSOs and communities had tried to address these issues in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica.

Saferworld will continue to work with AKTIV on initiatives that strengthen civil society’s role and capacity in demanding greater transparency and accountability from security providers in Kosovo, building a more peaceful future.

www.ngoaktiv.org

BETTER CONTROL OF GLOBAL ARMS TRANSFERS IS CRITICAL TO PREVENT CONFLICT AND PROMOTE PEACE

Saferworld stayed at the heart of civil society efforts to bring about a global Arms Trade Treaty – providing technical support to officials, critique of states’ progress, and acting as a key partner in the global Control Arms coalition. An historic treaty was agreed at the United Nations on 2 April 2013.



CONFLICT AND INSECURITY AFFECT WOMEN, MEN, BOYS AND GIRLS DIFFERENTLY AND THIS SHAPES THE DYNAMICS OF EVERY CONFLICT

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan we started work on a project to ensure that police have a better understanding of gender responsive policing. Women there have very little access to security and justice and there are very low numbers of women police. Addressing these issues is a long-term endeavour, but well-designed security and justice reform programmes will be central to success.



We worked across our programmes to support direct action to address gender, peace and security issues – such as violence against women – through community security initiatives in Bangladesh, the Caucasus, Central Asia, Kenya, Kosovo, Nepal, Pakistan, South Sudan, and Yemen. This included working to change attitudes and behaviours around gender-based violence, particularly those of men and boys.



Saferworld launched a regional project to support the public voice of women in Egypt, Libya, and Yemen and explore how women’s security concerns affect their political participation. Research and consultations were carried out across the three countries. A conference was also held in Cairo in March 2013 for women activists across the Arab world to exchange experiences and start engaging with policymakers to influence policy outcomes. A report on the findings will be published in late 2013.



We worked at the international level to tackle sexual and gender-based violence in conflict. Saferworld fed into the UK Government’s work on this issue, and on our advice a number of consultations on gender, peace and security were organised. Recommendations from our briefing documents and a presentation to a G8 expert group were included in the G8’s Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict. This will help strengthen security and justice sector reform programming supported by G8 members, by ensuring it is gender-sensitive.



IN BRIEF 2012–13

INFLUENCING THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Saferworld's research and advocacy with civil society, states, and international institutions played a key role shaping the civil society debate around inclusion of peace and security in the post-2015 development framework. A key milestone came when the High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Framework, co-chaired by UK Prime Minister David Cameron, affirmed that peace and accountable governance must be cornerstones of a new transformative global development agenda.

Over recent years, there has been a growing understanding that in some states, problems as diverse as poverty, gender inequality, lack of access to education, child and maternal mortality, as well as lack of access to water and basic sanitation, are inextricably bound to conflict and insecurity. As the World Bank's 2011 World Development Report puts it, "The MDGs don't speak to some of the fundamental problems faced by fragile states, particularly insecurity and political instability, so it's no coincidence that the fragile states have performed so badly in terms of attaining the MDGs".

« Shaping a new development agenda has been a key strand of our work »»

Shaping a new development agenda has been a key strand of our work, and the need to effectively examine the causes of conflict and propose models for change has been at the heart of our policy work. Saferworld produced a series of briefing papers during late 2012 to ensure that the global conversation on how to ensure conflict prevention and peacebuilding feature in the post-2015 framework, was grounded in strong evidence.

An important aspect of our work has been collaboration with actors engaging at different levels of the post-2015 process, making sure that experiences on the ground have fed into the discussion on what to include in the framework. To guarantee that our arguments were heard and to increase the likelihood that our recommendations would be included in the High Level Panel's (HLP) report, we worked through networks such as the Civil Society Platform on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, the Beyond 2015 Coalition, the European Peacebuilding Liaison Office, as well as with partners such as the Quaker UN Office, the Alliance for Peacebuilding, the Igarapé Institute, and the OECD's International Network on Conflict and Fragility. Together, we met with senior officials and ministers to persuade them of the importance of peacebuilding as a core dimension of all development efforts.

Our targeted work included coordinating a joint statement signed by 56 civil society organisations around the world to put peace on the post-2015 agenda at the opening of the 67th UN General Assembly in September 2012. With support from Saferworld and our partners, a team of advocates from conflict-affected countries addressed HLP members, heads of state, and key ministers, directly delivering the message that the poorest countries can only make progress if there is security, access to justice, and improved governance.

As part of our wide engagement on the issue, Saferworld presented recommendations to diverse audiences including OECD development ministers and heads of department, participants in the UN's Global Thematic Consultation on Conflict, Violence, and Disasters, meetings of UK officials, and members of the British Overseas Development Network. Following our presentations at UN thematic consultation meetings in Monrovia and Panama, we were also invited to help develop and refine the final recommendations from these consultations.

A key driver of our work has been to assert the message that the global community must address the causes of conflict and violence if there is to be meaningful improvement in the lives of the world's poorest people. The HLP's inclusion of these issues led a senior advisor to the UK Government to assert: "Saferworld's materials were some of the best and most influential both for supporters of the peace agenda and for sceptics."

The HLP's report presents a transformative development agenda which recognises that conflict and violence are significant factors holding back human development. If taken up by Member States, there could be a significant improvement to the lives of the most vulnerable, living in conflict-affected and fragile states around the world.

« The High Level Panel's report presents a transformative development agenda »»

Somali women look on from a rooftop as a soldier serving with the African Union Mission in Somalia stands guard on a street in the centre of the southern Somali port city of Kismayo. Conflict-affected and fragile states have achieved little progress on the Millennium Development Goals. Saferworld is working to ensure that conflict and governance are included within the post-2015 development agenda.

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"Freedom from fear, conflict and violence is the most fundamental human right and the foundation for building peace and prosperous societies."

Report from the High level Panel to the Secretary General, May 2013.

"The current MDG framework does not cover the core elements of most peacebuilding frameworks."

Saferworld, *Approaching Post-2015 From A Peace Perspective*, September 2012.

WE HAVE AN ARMS TRADE TREATY!

“What we’ve seen today is a huge majority of states showing that they support a global treaty that will make a real difference to the vast numbers of people who live in fear of armed violence each day. We now have a responsibility to make sure that the way the treaty is implemented doesn’t let those people down.”

Roy Isbister,
Saferworld’s Head of Arms Transfer Controls

“A significant outcome was assurance from China that although it abstained on procedural issues, it still remains committed to an ATT that will help save lives when implemented objectively, without discrimination, and respecting the principle of non-interference”

Ambassador Ochieng Adala,
a member of the Saferworld-established Africa-China-EU Expert Working Group on Conventional Arms

Saferworld has been working for a global Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) for nearly 20 years. On 2 April 2013 the text of an ATT was finally agreed at the UN General Assembly. This historic treaty has the potential to regulate the global arms trade and reduce the suffering and loss of life that can result from irresponsible and poorly regulated arms transfers.

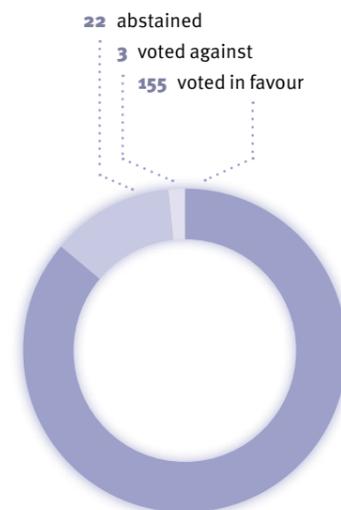
When it finally happened, the resolution to adopt the treaty was passed by the UN General Assembly with 155 votes in favour, 3 against and 22 abstentions (after Angola’s mistaken abstention on the day was amended). But this ground-breaking treaty is the result of intensive negotiations over two diplomatic conferences, which themselves were the culmination of seven years of work in the UN, and nearly 20 years of hard work by civil society and progressive states to better control the global arms trade. It was immensely satisfying to see the positions of major states such as China and the US – once apparently implacably opposed to key aspects of the eventual treaty – shift as the negotiations progressed.

Saferworld has been at the heart of this work since the start, being part of a small group of organisations that conceived the idea of a global treaty. We then helped to establish and work with a global civil society campaign, Control Arms. Our technical expertise in arms transfer control issues and our contribution to ATT advocacy over the years has complemented the efforts of our partners in the North and South to mobilise and influence public and political opinion to deliver a treaty. The shared expertise of Saferworld and the coalition provided efficient and rapid analytical, legal and technical support to states, as well as sometimes being their fiercest critics. Through the coalition we also successfully motivated people around the world to support the aim of a treaty – by research, advocacy, and campaigning.

One of the strongest elements of the ATT is that it prohibits states from transferring arms that they know would be used to commit genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. These prohibitions apply to all conventional arms covered by the treaty, as well as ammunition and munitions, and parts and components – a scope that for many years seemed unattainable.

However, agreeing the treaty is only the start. How much impact it will have rests on it being signed and ratified, and then interpreted and implemented in a progressive way. Saferworld is now working to ensure that as many states as possible do this, and apply the treaty in a way that makes a difference to the lives of those at the sharp end of this trade.

At the time of going to press, 83 states had signed and already 4 have ratified the treaty.



THE ARMS TRADE TREATY IN DETAIL

We provided **technical input** into the official process, and strategic and policy direction to the Control Arms coalition.

We worked to ensure a **strong opening statement** was delivered by Mexico on behalf of a wide coalition of states; we advocated specifically on the issue of **diversion** with key states, including the US; and we supported the drafting of a succession of **joint statements** by supportive states.

We **influenced** the UK’s position on the ATT by regular **engagement** with the UK delegation in New York, the lead minister in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, ministers and senior officials from across key government departments, and by providing support to UK parliamentarians.

« Agreeing the treaty is only the start. Its impact will depend on how it is interpreted and implemented »



Our Kenya programme **presented technical advice** on the ATT and was part of the official Government of Kenya **delegation** to the UN final conference.

We completed an extensive series of roundtables on ATT implementations with representatives from key governments and civil society partners which helped to inform discussions at the diplomatic conferences.

We **gave evidence** to the UK Committees on Arms Export Controls.

During the first and second diplomatic conferences in July 2012 and March 2013 respectively, we developed ideas on treaty content in concert with **a wide variety of states** including Costa Rica, Germany, Ghana, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK.

We held meetings, workshops, and roundtables to **increase dialogue** within the Chinese policy community on an ATT, and between Chinese, European, and African arms experts.

Saferworld and partner FIQ advised the Kosovo Government on the content of its new National Small Arms Control and Light Weapons Control and Collection Strategy, 2013–15. Saferworld also helped to design a public consultation process on the strategy.

We continued to draw lessons on small arms and light weapons proliferation up to the policy arena from our programming in Bangladesh, Kenya, Kosovo, Nepal, South Sudan, and Uganda – to bring about international and national action. Following the 2012 review conference for the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms, Saferworld brought government officials from 15 states, NGOs and INGOs together in March 2013. This meeting promoted an 'impact agenda' to encourage states to focus on activities that will make the most difference to people's lives.



In Nepal our conflict assessment work informed international NGO PACT's selection of project districts and provided data on those communities' security concerns. Saferworld researched the local tensions, insecurities, and conflicts that exist within eight districts, as well as simmering or low-level tensions that could potentially grow in the future and escalate into large security concerns.

We gave technical support to research by the Overseas Development Institute exploring the peacebuilding potential of Tearfund's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programmes in conflict-affected countries. The research focused on two existing programmes in South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. We are exploring opportunities to work on conflict sensitivity issues with other development agencies.

EACH YEAR, AROUND THE WORLD, HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE DIE AS A RESULT OF GUN VIOLENCE

Saferworld established an EU-China-Africa Expert Working Group (EWG) on conventional arms. The EWG is made up of nine high-profile non-proliferation experts from China, Africa and Europe. In its first six months the group shared information, ideas and expertise, and started to undertake joint research on illegal small arms and ammunition in Africa, making recommendations on co-operative actions for African, Chinese and EU policy makers. It also focused on progress towards an international Arms Trade Treaty.

AID INEVITABLY PRODUCES WINNERS AND LOSERS, SO SENSITIVE APPROACHES ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE IT SUPPORTS, NOT UNDERMINES, PEACE



We worked with three district authorities in Northern Uganda to help them build conflict issues into their development plans and provided conflict-sensitivity training to a fourth. We also provided conflict sensitivity advice and training to government and non-government actors involved in recovery programmes in Northern Uganda.

In Ethiopia we worked with Haramaya University to conduct conflict sensitivity training in development programming and service delivery, attended by regional government officials.



Our work in South Sudan also developed Chinese government and think tank experience in how to deal with conflict risk and sensitivity in other conflict-affected regions such as Myanmar, scaling up the reach of our work.

We worked to increase understanding of conflict sensitivity among Chinese actors operating in South Sudan. Our engagement demonstrated there is a strong desire among these actors to consider how China's engagement in fragile environments can be more conflict sensitive. There is now a strong foundation on which to build a deeper level of engagement on the issue.



We extended our work on the influence of Rising Powers, establishing relationships and conducting innovative research on the role of Brazil, China, India, and Turkey in conflict-affected and fragile states, particularly in relation to the post-2015 development agenda.

WITH THE RIGHT POLICIES AND APPROACHES THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CAN HAVE A POSITIVE IMPACT ON PROSPECTS FOR PEACE



In March 2013, Saferworld opened an office in Washington DC giving us a permanent US presence. As the largest national development donor worldwide, with diplomatic, development, and security involvement across the globe, the US plays a significant role in many of the places Saferworld works. We will be promoting our expertise, programmatic experience, and thought leadership within the US policy community and towards the International Financial Institutions on conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

THE RISE OF NEW ACTORS LIKE CHINA, INDIA AND BRAZIL IS HAVING A MAJOR IMPACT ON THE DYNAMICS OF CONFLICT AROUND THE WORLD

In India, with local partner the Observer Research Foundation, we held a roundtable on 'India's development cooperation in a changing global environment', focusing on conflict-affected states. The event was attended by Indian foreign policy analysts, academics, and UK Government, and Indian development officials.



We provided input and feedback to the UK Government to help it develop and deliver on its conflict prevention policy, specifically the cross-departmental Building Stability Overseas Strategy. This included articulating a clearer vision for 'upstream conflict prevention' – an approach that aims to understand and respond to the underlying causes of conflict and instability before they result in violence – and starting to engage the defence community on their role in preventing conflict 'upstream'.

Saferworld contributed to the development of a new EU Early Warning system, using lessons from case studies in Kenya and Kyrgyzstan, and providing practical training on conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity to EU staff.

Saferworld worked to inform the EU's position on the post-2015 process, calling for a strong stance supporting sustainable peace within the new development framework. We were encouraged by the adoption of the EC Communication 'A Decent Life for All' in which 'peace and security' features as one of the EU's five priorities for a post-2015 framework.

With our Brazilian partner, Igarapé Institute, we explored Brazil's engagement in conflict-affected states and its potential peacebuilding role, publishing *Promoting peace in the post-2015 framework: Brazil*.



We worked with the OECD/International Network on Conflict and Fragility and Cranfield University's Centre for Security Sector Management to develop a series of research papers on the global factors that are influencing the risk of conflict and fragility and ways they can be confronted. This gave Saferworld the opportunity to contribute to the debate on issues as varied as the war on drugs, migration, and the international market in military goods and security services.



IN BRIEF 2012–13

A SUCCESSFUL APPROACH IN CENTRAL ASIA

An external evaluation of Saferworld's work in the cross-border area of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan has highlighted the benefits of our approach to community security. The evaluation commended our strength in enabling communities to identify and come up with their own solutions to local security problems.

Understanding whether our programming is effective in achieving its aims is crucial to the on-going success of our approach. An example of this in 2013 was an independent evaluation we commissioned of our community security programme in the Fergana Valley – an area of Central Asia affected by ethnic violence – where we have worked since 2010. Over 60 key stakeholders from communities, Saferworld staff, partner organisations, the police, and local authorities were interviewed, and a thorough assessment of our research publications and monitoring and evaluation reports was conducted in order to learn from our work. The evaluation highlighted achievements, lessons learned, and recommendations to make our work more effective in the future.

Our programme aims to identify ways to change the roles, behaviours, and relationships of authorities, civil society, and communities, especially to increase cooperation between these actors and to make people feel safer. The evaluation found strong evidence that Saferworld's approach – conducting in-depth assessments of the needs of local communities and working alongside committed local partner organisations – has ensured that the programme has taken into account the local conflict context and has been designed around it.

The evidence also shows that our activities are having an impact at the intended community level. A prominent piece of feedback was that a unique strength of Saferworld's programming has been the establishment of community security working groups (CSWG), made up of representative local community members, providing them with the tools and skills to analyse their safety and security concerns, and facilitating them to find solutions to their concerns. As locals identified, previous projects in the area have tended to be driven by external actors' agendas, rather than the security concerns of local people themselves.

"Before outsiders would come and push us to work on problems they had identified," says a CSWG member in Madi, Osh. "But the difference now is that we live in the community, we discuss and identify our own problems and develop our own actions to respond."

The evaluation also highlighted that the emphasis on engaging and empowering local communities around security was strongly needed, given the communities' historic lack of awareness about their civil rights, and the consequential lack of engagement in civil activism.

« The emphasis on engaging and empowering local communities was strongly needed »

« Communities showed the motivation and confidence to consult and represent their members – and take action »

A senior policeman talks at a community security working group evaluation meeting in Khochai-Alo, Tajikistan. Community security working groups have taken ownership of identifying safety and security concerns, and working with local authorities to find solutions. Building relationships through increased contact between local residents and law enforcement agencies is a key aim of the project. © SAFERWORLD / KAREN WYKURZ

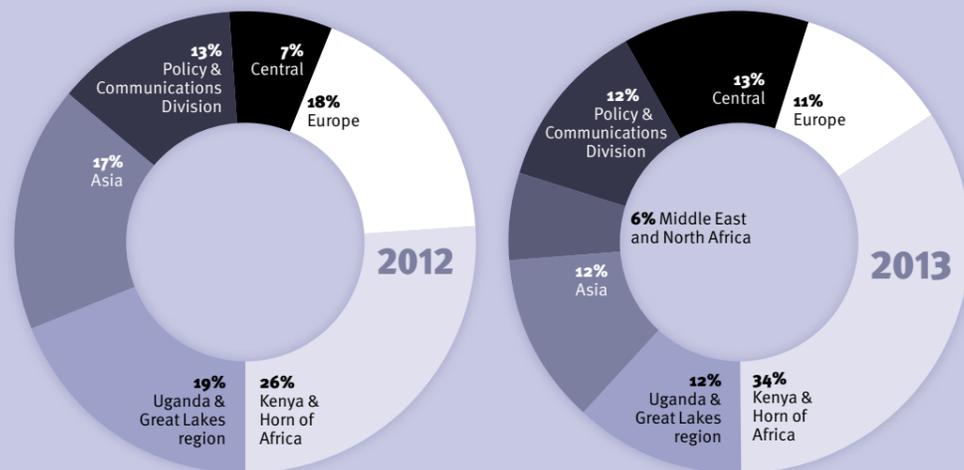
Communities visited for the evaluation demonstrated the motivation and confidence to consult and represent their members – and take action. They have built sustained relationships across community divisions and have engaged with the police and local authorities. CSWGs have demonstrated a sense of responsibility and a strong desire to work on more complex security issues to improve the situation of their communities. The wider impact of our approach to date was also noted: neighbouring communities are interested in participating in the project, and Saferworld plans to roll it out more widely.

We have shared these findings within Saferworld and externally to feed into wider debates on community security effectiveness. As Saferworld expands the Central Asia programme, and links our community work to national policy changes, we will work to make improvements that were highlighted in the evaluation. For example, we will do more to ensure marginalised groups are represented on the CSWGs, and strengthen engagement between these groups and local authorities who should be seen as partners, not barriers, in the provision of community security.

"The single most distinguishing factor in the success of the programme so far is probably Saferworld's commitment to genuine empowerment of its partners to find their own course... while still providing intensive support and challenging them rigorously to achieve the standards Saferworld has set."

Independent programme evaluation

EXPENDITURE BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



FINANCIAL UPDATE

AUDITORS' STATEMENT TO THE TRUSTEES OF SAFERWORLD

We have examined the summarised financial statements on page 23.

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 2013.

haysmacintyre
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Saferworld is a Company Limited by Guarantee.

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

Registered office:
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Solicitors:
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SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

INCOMING RESOURCES

Incoming resources from generated funds

Voluntary income	120	-	120	94
Investment income	10	-	10	6

Incoming resources from charitable activities

2013 Unrestricted funds £000	2013 Restricted funds £000	2013 Total funds £000	2012 Total funds £000
2,141	6,790	8,931	6,564

Total incoming resources

2,271	6,790	9,061	6,664
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RESOURCES EXPENDED

Cost of generating funds

201	-	201	150
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Charitable activities

1,684	6,035	7,719	7,198
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Governance costs

88	-	88	103
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Total resources expended

1,973	6,035	8,008	7,451
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Net resources

298	755	1,053	-787
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£4,828,000 Restricted income



£2,271,000 Unrestricted income

INCOME

FUNDS

	Unrestricted funds £000	Restricted funds £000	Total funds £000
Total funds as at 1 April 2012	820	885	1,705
Total funds as at 31 March 2013	1,118	1,640	2,758

TRUSTEES' STATEMENT

The full accounts were approved by the Trustees in September 2013. 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** serves as a magistrate and holds non-executive directorships and Board advisory roles in the public and third sectors
- 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** Chair of Conflict Studies, School of Government and International Studies, Durham University
- 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** Senior Manager, Sustainable Development Policy, SABMiller

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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.

THANKS

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:

- DANIDA via International Alert**
- European External Action Service**
- via Conciliation Resources**
- European Union**
- Foundation of Open Society Institute**
- Humanity United**
- Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations, ZIVIK**
- Irish Aid**
- Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust**
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- UK Department for International Development**
- UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office**
- UNDP**
- United State Institute of Peace**
- US State Department**



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Saferworld has staff based in:
Bangladesh, Georgia, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan,
Nepal, Pakistan, South Sudan, Uganda, and Yemen –
as well as Austria (Vienna), Belgium (Brussels),
and the United States (Washington).

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

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