ANNUAL REVIEW 2021–2022

SAFERWORLD

PREVENTING VIOLENT CONFLICT. BUILDING SAFER LIVES

About us

Our vision

We believe in a world where everyone can lead peaceful, fulfilling lives, free from fear and insecurity.

Our mission

We work to prevent violent conflict and build safer lives. We work to create environments where the following three conditions for peace are in place:

- **people play an active role in preventing and transforming conflict and building peace**
- **people have access to fair and effective paths to address the grievances and inequalities that drive conflict**
- **people with influence exercise their power to promote just and equitable societies**

Our values

We believe in the worth, equality and dignity of every person, and respect the richness of social and cultural diversity.

We believe that inclusivity and accountability are essential in society for people to enjoy security, justice and peaceful co-existence.

Our actions must show honesty and transparency, and consistency with our principles and mission.

Members of a Local Crime Prevention Centre in Kyrgyzstan.
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A message from the Chair of the Board, Stephanie Blair

2021–22 was another tumultuous year, where the global challenges we face remained as poignant as ever. It was characterised by the struggle between democracy, authoritarianism and rising repression resulting in mass migration and forced displacement. Few conflicts ended, and those that continued got markedly worse. Regrettably, the year will be defined by how it ended, with the Russian invasion of Ukraine – which has seized our attention and brought into stark relief two things. Firstly, the fragility of the rules-based international order, which exacerbated conflict and instability, and secondly, how rapidly peacebuilding has come under significant pressure by militarisation, at a time when funding gaps are widening and the scale of the humanitarian response continues to fall far short of the need.

Yet we are at a crossroads. People around the globe have an unrelenting desire to live in freedom. And their desire offers us hope. The COVID response also demonstrated that we can find common ground when faced with major global threats. The implications for Saferworld and our peacebuilding partners is clear – if daunting. We must continue – through our combined advocacy and programming approach – to rally policies and resources around reducing insecurity and conflict. This is as important and as needed than ever. We say this every year, and 2022–2023 is no exception. We are working hard to live our strategy, in solidarity with those who are at the forefront of protests demanding justice and the right to live more peaceful lives.

I am both proud and inspired by how much Saferworld and our colleagues and partners are able to achieve in the face of these challenges. Let me take this opportunity to thank each and every one of them for their tireless efforts, and to thank our funders for their unswerving commitment to the peacebuilding cause.

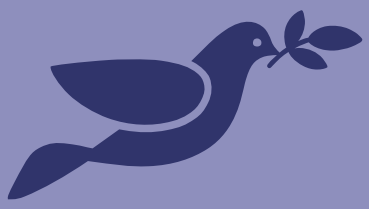
Stephanie Blair, *Chair of the Board of Trustees*

WE WORKED WITH

81

PARTNERS

A THIRD OF WHICH ARE WOMEN-LED



WE RAN GENDER- AND CONFLICT-SENSITIVE PEACEBUILDING AND COMMUNITY SECURITY PROGRAMMES IN

12

COUNTRIES

WE SUPPORTED

217

COMMUNITY GROUPS

WITH FINANCIAL RESOURCES, TRAINING, MENTORING AND ACCOMPANIMENT – TO ENABLE 708 COMMUNITY-LED INITIATIVES THAT ADDRESSED COMMUNITY PEACEBUILDING AND SECURITY PRIORITIES

A message from Saferworld's Executive Director, Paul Murphy

We learn a lot about ourselves when faced with unexpected challenges. This applied to us at Saferworld throughout 2021–22 – as it did to so many others – when having to contend with the wider implications of the COVID pandemic on our work and organisation. It was a testing time. A particular personal challenge was the way the pandemic (for all sorts of reasons) drew me, and others, to be more inward-looking; an understandable reaction, but ultimately not what we are set up to be. That said, it only took a brief glance at how others are dealing with so much more, to regain perspective.

Our work brings us close to people experiencing impossible dilemmas, insecurity and trauma; more than anyone should have to endure. Yet over the past year we also witnessed familiar but remarkable human resourcefulness and courage to address adversity, pursue justice, and strive for resolution – sometimes where we least expected it. Which is why we proudly stand with communities, activists and extraordinary peacebuilders across the world, and collaboratively share knowledge and lessons to help bolster confidence in ways that will contribute to their success.

Despite the many constraints, I am proud that we didn't lose sight of our mission nor diminish our efforts over the year. As before, this year's annual review offers only a glimpse of the world my colleagues and our partners dedicate themselves to, and of the tribulations and achievements people faced when coping with insecurity and violent conflict. This is evidenced in the snapshots provided of our engagement in Sudan and Yemen (pages 10 and 14), where – despite intense hardships and coercive pressures – we saw courageous and inspiring leadership seeking peaceful change, shaped in many instances by the contributions of women and young people. In fact, a recurring standout is the peacebuilding role women play in practically every context where we work, despite the limited opportunities extended their way. It is also a reason why we invest so much in addressing the barriers women face, as you'll see in examples of the support provided in Somalia and South Sudan (pages 8–9).

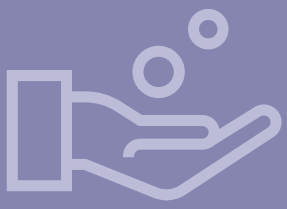
At Saferworld, we believe in peaceful change emanating from the bottom up: a bedrock for wider political transformation to eventually take root and drive long-term solutions for peaceful and inclusive societies. A pattern you will see highlighted in this review is the provision of support for genuine community-based actions that

WE DIRECTLY REACHED

14,706

PEOPLE

(42 PER CENT WOMEN, 58 PER CENT MEN) THROUGH TRAINING AND CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOPS, MENTORING, ROUNDTABLES AND POLICY DISCUSSIONS



WE PROVIDED

21

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANISATIONS

IN YEMEN, SOUTH SUDAN AND NIGERIA WITH FLEXIBLE CORE GRANTS TO ADDRESS THEIR OWN PRIORITIES

WE CO-ESTABLISHED THE

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND COUNTER-TERRORISM

make a difference – such as in Kyrgyzstan and Uganda (pages 6 and 11) – and, increasingly, the championing of and support provided to the role young people play in pursuing justice and peaceful change.

Nevertheless, people striving for peace sometimes face harsh realities. The causes of conflict are complex and messy, and it's no surprise that the journey to transform societies is a multi-layered and long-term endeavour – factors that have made us more aware of societies' needs; including, for example, the need for targeted mental health support to young people in Kyrgyzstan (page 6). Change takes time, but also requires a readiness on our part to stay the course, alongside our partners. It's also why as an organisation we make the extra effort to engage with these complexities, and distinguish the points of intersection between local, national and international drivers of conflict: so that we can better support partners and the people we work alongside to address the political changes needed for sustainable peace.

We also recognise how important it is to sustain our engagement with relevant international systems and organisations to be more conflict sensitive, gender transformative and accountable to those experiencing injustices and division – essential attributes if those systems and organisations are to avoid doing harm and provide meaningful positive contributions. This inspires our continuing work out of policy centres in Beijing, Brussels, London, Washington DC and beyond. It includes targeted engagement to support more accountable control of international arms transfers globally (page 16), and calling attention to the harmful effects of securitised international approaches to conflict – especially on human rights, civic space and peacebuilding efforts generally (whether within the UN, the EU or across specific governments; see pages 21–23).

Despite the impositions of the COVID crisis since 2020, and the disappointment that it failed to inspire greater international consensus to address wider global challenges such as growing insecurity and conflicts, our review highlights the determination of people and communities to not give up in the face of adversity. We take inspiration from them in the places where we work, and will continue to play a part in making their efforts even more resilient and effective. Our sincere gratitude goes to our funding partners and donors to help make this happen, and to the many other agencies we collaborate with. We look forward to a continuing alliance together.

Paul Murphy, *Executive Director*

2021–22 Highlights

Saferworld and partners' peacebuilding achievements included:

- peaceful consensus and a reduction in violence between warring Pobura and Pobira clans in Uganda – a conflict dating back to the 1960s – as a result of careful facilitation and intervention by Saferworld-supported community action groups
- engagement of young Kenyans who were vulnerable to mobilisation by violent groups in electoral registration activities ahead of the 2022 general election
- reduction in tensions between community members and the military in Tonj North, South Sudan, following reconciliation and dialogue activities led by community groups
- establishment of a Judicial Service Commission in South-West State, Somalia, as a result of committed advocacy by community groups
- participation in a national cross-sectoral working group to develop a unified crime prevention and community security policy in Kyrgyzstan
- resolution of community conflicts related to natural resource tensions that were exacerbated by climate change in Yemen, Uganda and South Sudan
- supporting women's rights organisations in Yemen, South Sudan and Nigeria to enjoy greater financial and operational sustainability through the provision of flexible core grants (via a consortium project supported by Saferworld and partners), leading to strengthened reach and impact – such as women's increased economic independence in South Sudan

A discussion among community action group members in Purongo, Uganda.
© Saferworld

We successfully advocated for:

- the revised UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy to incorporate vital safeguards on civic space, human rights and gender
- the EU's Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society in Yemen to include provisions on increased core funding to Yemeni civil society organisations (CSOs), and their enhanced participation in domestic and international discussions on the peace process
- European media's attention to focus on the EU's new Sahel strategy and its avoidance of the controversial questions of EU migration policies, especially externalisation approaches
- the Dakar Action Plan of the intergovernmental Forum on China-Africa Cooperation to commit to international collaboration on the illicit transfer and misuse of small arms and light weapons

WE PUBLISHED OUR NEW
ORGANISATIONAL STRATEGY
WHICH WILL LEAD OUR WORK ON TRANSFORMATIVE PEACEBUILDING FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS

WE PUBLISHED
25
REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS
18 PODCASTS, AND 15 COMMENT PIECES AND BLOGS SHOWCASING OUR WORK

Central Asia

Kyrgyzstan

In Kyrgyzstan, we work with partners Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI) and Civic Union to support and facilitate cooperation between citizens and security providers, as part of our efforts to institutionalise the community policing approach.

We supported 44 community policing partnership teams in local crime prevention centres (LCPCs) across the country. LCPCs are community platforms that bring neighbourhood and juvenile police inspectors together with representatives of local elder courts, women's councils and youth committees to work on public order initiatives and crime prevention. Over 2,500 people took part in crime prevention activities, and many more (estimated at over 100,000) were reached indirectly through community security information shared through social media, TV and radio. We also worked at the national level to embed the community policing approach within the Ministry of Internal Affairs and contributed to the development and amendment of the Crime Prevention Act and State Strategy on Crime Prevention, as well as participating in sector-specific working groups and coordination meetings at national and provincial levels.

We supported 23 youth and women initiative groups to develop and implement outreach campaigns and action plans. Through trainings, experience exchange workshops, small grants and outreach at the national, sub-national and local levels, we provided spaces for young men and women – from both rural and urban areas – to come together and discuss the issues that affect them. A total of 4,521 people directly took part in the outreach campaigns, which addressed – among other things – the harmful gender norms that perpetuate conflict. Indirectly, we reached over 426,000 people through the campaigns, including people who received information from their relatives and acquaintances, had exposure through social media, radio or TV, or attended public events.

We started a new project funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund which focuses on the intersection between peacebuilding and mental health for at-risk young people. This included start-up activities with several new partners and intensive planning as the project gets under way.

Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, our work with women-led partner organisations Istiqlol Avlodi and Istiqbolli Avlod, as well as with a civil society network of largely women-led organisations, got under way. We conducted analysis in three regions – Jizzakh, Namangan and Tashkent – to identify needs, together with communities. We then supported the establishment and ongoing progress of collaborative platforms called community security working groups, which brought together women and youth representatives, local and religious leaders, and authorities to identify problems and jointly address them. Each group worked together to draft joint action plans on a range of issues such as tackling harmful gender norms and discrimination, supporting shelters and women who have experienced violence in the home, the reintegration of families from Iraq and Syria, providing opportunities for women and girls to become financially independent, and improving local infrastructure.

A woman from Saferworld's partner Istiqbolli Avlod talks with a member of the community in Namangan, Uzbekistan.

© Saferworld

East Africa

Kenya

In Kenya, we supported communities, CSOs and public sector institutions in the five counties of Bungoma, Kiambu, Nairobi, Uasin Gishu and Kajiado to design practical plans and community initiatives to address divisions and root causes of conflict. This was achieved through community-level dialogues, trainings on advocacy, conflict early warning response, conversations at country and national levels on peacebuilding and conflict, and radio talk shows.

Though the lead up to the 2022 general election was largely peaceful, there was both a real and perceived view of young people as perpetrators of election-related violence. We worked with our partner the Universities and College Students' Peace Association of Kenya, along with the Independent Electoral and Boundary Commission and the National Youth Council, to implement activities specifically targeting young people, with the aim of increasing civic education and voter registration and reducing electoral violence.

Another impact of Saferworld's work, through the facilitation of a joint peace tournament and peace talks, was improved social interactions and conflict dialogues between the historically warring Kikuyu-Maasai communities on the border of Kiambu and Kajiado counties.

Towards the end of 2021, Saferworld partnered with World Vision, the Northern Rangeland Trust, the Stockholm Environment Institute and the Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association to design and implement the second phase of the Integrated Management of Natural Resources for Resilience in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (IMARA) programme (funded by the Government of Sweden). Saferworld is leading on efforts to strengthen governance systems and structures for conflict-sensitive and sustainable natural resource management and climate change adaptation at community, county and national levels.

Somalia and Somaliland

In Somalia, much of our advocacy focused on judicial reform. Following persistent advocacy by community groups in Baidoa, the Ministry of Justice in South-West State established a new judicial service commission to improve poor judicial services – a major conflict driver. Also in South-West State, one of Saferworld's partners, the Isha Human Rights Organization (IHRO), reached an agreement with the same ministry to develop a policy framework for safeguarding prisoners' rights, which will serve as a guiding principle for government institutions and organisations at all levels. The final evaluation of the Addressing Root Causes (ARC) project, which funded this work, found that the support Saferworld and our project partners provided played a significant role in South-West State's decision to develop the framework.

We have been working with our national partners Somali Women Development Centre (SWDC) and Somali Women's Studies Centre (SWSC) to address the barriers that women activists and journalists face in participating in public life in South-West and Jubaland states. We are providing support to women activists so they can prevent and respond to a range of threats, including online abuse and physical violence, and we are enhancing women's access to psychosocial support, legal aid and gender-based violence (GBV) services.

In Somaliland, we are implementing a project on supporting clan reconciliation and inclusive peacebuilding in the Sool Region, together with our partners Academy for Peace and Development (APD) and Somaliland Non-State Actors Forum (SONSAF), in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior. Our main advocacy objective is to include women and young people in peace committees that traditionally consist of clan and religious leaders only. The committees discuss the active conflicts in their localities and assess the responsive capacity of different community groups as well as their roles and responsibilities in peacebuilding.

South Sudan

In South Sudan, we supported 39 community action groups (CAGs) to collectively design and implement 12 seed-funded action plans. Eight of these addressed GBV prevention and response, three focused on youth engagement in peacebuilding activities, and one raised awareness of the negative effects of drug abuse. CAGs also successfully resolved multiple violent conflicts in this period: one between Muok and Thony communities over cattle raiding in Tonj South; one between Wau and Kuac South communities in Lol-thou over land and farming issues; and another between Buya and Didinga communities in Budi County over access to common grazing land.

We are seeing evidence of security forces being more responsive to community concerns. In Nyakuron South, Central Equatoria State, CAGs mapped out hotspot areas of insecurity and reported them to the local police authorities. In Wau, the Deputy Police Commissioner deployed police at the Hai Jedid police post in response to a community request for more police in the area.

Together with Women Development Group, Women Initiative for Development Organisation, and Women Vision and Voice for Change, Saferworld has been working with communities, authorities, CSOs, women-led and women's rights organisations, and UN agencies in the Wunlit Triangle to enhance women's and girls' abilities to enjoy better mental health and peacebuilding outcomes.

We are doing this through improving access to mental health and psychosocial support and to GBV referral pathways, strengthening government policies to improve freedom from GBV caused by conflict, and enabling women and girls to meaningfully participate in economic and political decision-making and social life at family/household, community, state and national levels.

With our partner Root of Generation, we facilitated a three-day dialogue bringing together 183 representatives from the Buya and Didinga communities in Eastern Equatoria, who had witnessed increasingly violent conflict (including homicide) after changes in rainfall patterns resulted in cattle grazing in different areas. Following the dialogue, the communities put their differences aside and peaceful co-existence was restored.

Sudan

In Sudan, Saferworld-supported CAGs helped resolve nine local-level, violent conflicts, including conflicts related to migration. In one case this involved improving access to clean water, which was fuelling conflict between communities.

Saferworld's Sudan team held a workshop for traditional leaders which aimed to decrease the proliferation and misuse of small arms in Darfur. It also enabled leaders of different tribes to build relationships with each other.

With our partner SUDIA, we made effective use of micro-grant funding in Sudan, as part of a project that supported civil society to work as proactive participants in improving social cohesion and human security.

Using an adapted form of the Participatory Action in Learning approach, community-based organisations presented their ideas for addressing security issues using community action plans with proposed initiatives and budgets. These practical plans attracted rapid funding – allowing the organisations to achieve their objectives while developing sustainable skills.

The military takeover of October 2021 had a major effect on Saferworld's activities in the country. As a result of our engagement with donors at the policy level following the coup, the Saferworld Sudan programme was recognised by policymakers and donors for insightful and timely analysis and excellent access to Sudanese networks. We also facilitated space for civil society to directly engage at a higher level with the international community – a space that did not exist beforehand. We received positive feedback for this from the international community, which appreciated the value of Sudanese civil society perspectives to inform their strategies for working in Sudan. In turn, this further reinforced our Sudan programme's credibility and connection with Sudanese civil society partners.

Women at a community committee meeting in Tarawa, Kassala, Sudan.
© Ala Kheir/Saferworld

Uganda

In Uganda, with our partner Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO) we trained 85 health officials (35 women and 50 men) on the World Health Organization's Mental Health Gap Action Programme – which aims to scale up services for mental, neurological and substance use disorders, especially for low- and middle-income countries. The programme has successfully increased the detection of symptoms and reduced their severity.

We worked with partners – including TPO, Karamoja Development Forum (KDF), Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment West Nile (RICE WN), Gulu Women Economic Development and Globalisation (GWED-G) and Rwenzori Information Centre Networks (RICNET) – to support 56 CAGs across 14 districts in Karamoja, Northern Uganda, West Nile and Western Uganda, to promote community security and improved mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). This included facilitating trainings for the CAGs on land rights, acquisition procedures and referral pathways; environmental protection; conflict sensitivity and conflict resolution; transitional justice; and MHPSS. As a result of integrating MHPSS training, awareness-raising and support into our peacebuilding programming, we are also seeing CAGs playing an important role, not only in raising awareness of the importance of mental health but in referring community members for support – as CAGs are increasingly seen as trusted community structures which individuals approach for advice and referrals.

Community groups were involved in resolving a number of inter- and intra-communal disputes and conflicts, often over access to and management of resources. For example, CAGs resolved a conflict between farmers and cattle keepers in Kasese district, in the Western region, over grazing pastures in a national park. In the north of the country, natural resources also create tensions between host and refugee communities. In Adjumani, following the facilitation of joint awareness-raising campaigns and the implementation of the local CAG's action plan, one such host–refugee conflict was successfully resolved. We now see host communities engaging peacefully with refugee community members; one example of this was a host community developing a roadmap to adopt a savings model implemented by a refugee women's savings group on financial literacy.

CASE STUDY

FINDING COMMON GROUND TO RESOLVE LAND CONFLICTS IN UGANDA

Disagreements over land have led to violent conflicts within and between communities throughout Uganda for years. To address this, Saferworld and partners brought people together to ease long-standing tensions over land through community discussions and action.

After decades of fighting, two clans in Madi Opei sub-county – close to the border with South Sudan – worked together to resolve their disagreements over land and to build peace.

The Pobira and Pobura clans live on approximately 3,000 hectares of land, which is prized by farmers for its fertility. There's also a stream that draws wild animals from the wilderness into hunters' sights.

Conflict over the land between the two clans began in the mid-1960s. The Pobura invited the Pobira clan to settle on their land following the marriage of the daughter of a Pobura family to a young Pobira man. In 1964, this Pobira man set a controlled fire to protect his farm from wildfires. His Pobura father-in-law (who disagreed with the practice) reported this to the authorities, who ruled in his favour. Decades of legal disputes – and intensifying animosity – followed the incident, marked by cycles of short-lived peace, physical attacks, and unhelpful interventions from community and government bodies.

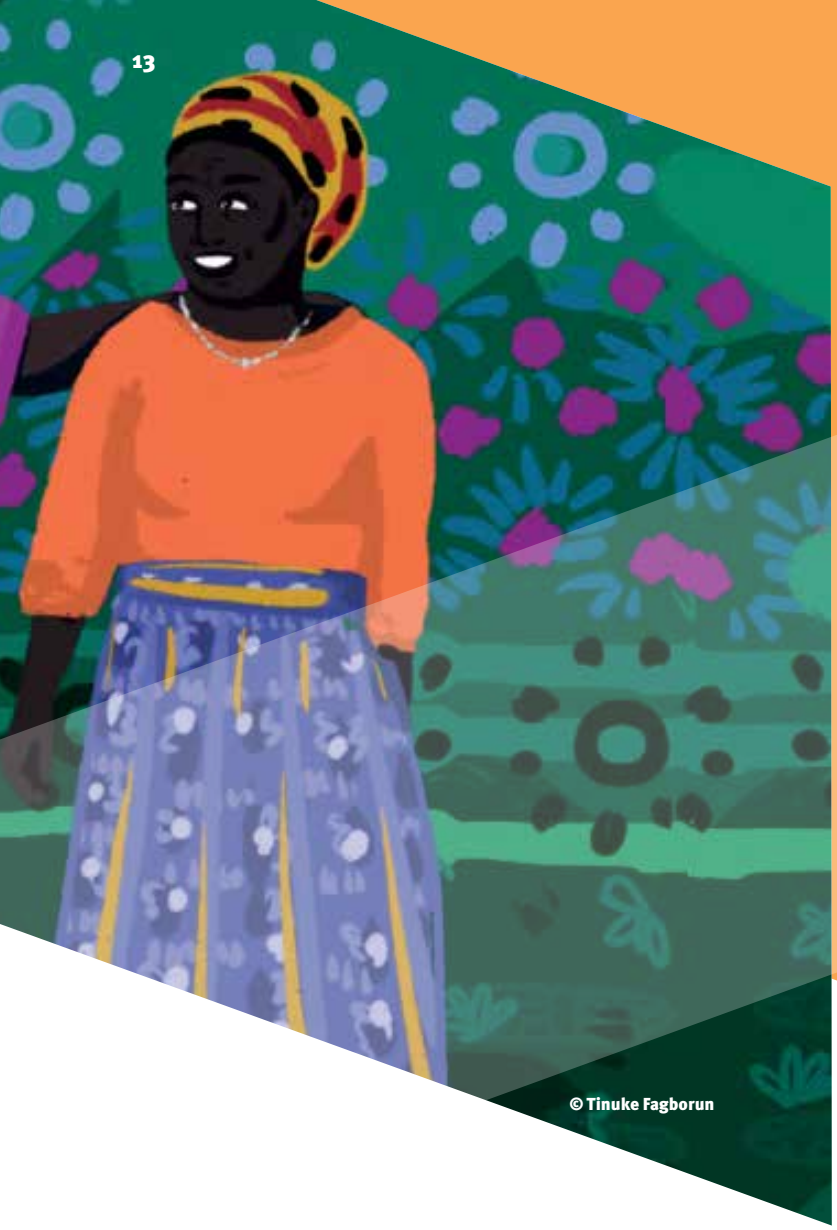
During the Lord's Resistance Army's insurgency, clan members left the area to settle in camps for internally displaced people. At the time, many elders – who knew how the land should be used – passed away. When the process of resettlement began in 2006, there was confusion over how to manage the land, and, with ongoing intense competition, land conflicts have endured to this day.

Collectively building peace

In September 2021, through a project funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) to address drivers of conflict in Uganda, parishes from across Madi Opei sub-county selected representatives to join a community action group. The group works to find solutions to challenges including GBV, cross-border conflicts, cattle raids and psychosocial issues, as well as conflicts over land. Group members include traditional chiefs, clan leaders, community leaders (*rwodi kweri/okoro*), religious leaders, elders, opinion leaders and community members.

Two months later, in December 2021, a member of the group asked the project partners – including Saferworld, Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO) and Gulu Women Economic Development and Globalization (GWED-G) – for help to end the Pobura-Pobira land conflict, after tensions erupted into the worst violence in decades. People had accused the Pobira clan of attacking the neighbouring Pobura and destroying buildings and crops. Members of the Pobura clan then fled, taking refuge in the nearby Kwon Cok primary school.

To try to address this problem, the community action group held a five-day training programme on conflict sensitivity, conflict resolution and mental health; Saferworld supported the training through a microgrant. Together, group members helped build consensus among Pobura and Pobira clan members. This created a platform for people to start discussions on how to live and work together.



© Tinuke Fagborun

TPO Uganda used their mental health expertise to respond to people's mental health needs and heal past traumas of the war, which can escalate conflict. "Peace is being restored as community members from both Pobira and Pobura are working together in therapeutic groups and they support one another, which was not the case for decades," said Grant Opiyo, a TPO social worker.

Two of the group members were Irene, from the Pobura clan, and Christine, from the Pobira. Before the conflict sensitivity training, Christine and Irene would not sit together or talk to one another. But tensions have disappeared since they became members of the community action group. Seeing the difference in Christine and Irene's behaviour, other people in the two clans have also started to change their attitudes.

"I thought I would never share the same group with any Pobura clan member after witnessing what happened between us last year. This project has helped in telling us the benefit of handling conflict in a non-violent way. The peace messages were later taken to the community and people are now not living in fear of being attacked at night or their crops getting destroyed," said Christine.

"Upon resolution of our dispute, Saferworld, TPO Uganda and GWED-G also took us through advice and counselling which has restored social relationships between the two clans," said Irene.

Pobura clan members who had taken refuge in Kwon Cok primary school have now resettled in their homes and are once again able to make a living. Today, both communities enjoy relative peace and productive farming of the land they share.

"We now plan to promote peace messages by organising football games for peace initiatives, organising music, dance and drama, and continuing with mediation and reconciliation," explained Christine and Irene.

"The [Pobira–Pobura] conflict that resulted in serious human rights abuses – with people killed and internally displaced – has been partially resolved, with community action group members from the two clans creating opportunities for peace between and among households and the two communities. It is important that the root causes of the conflict are addressed through dialogue with key players," said Barnabas Otim, Peacebuilding Officer at GWED-G.

Middle East

Yemen

While a temporary truce was agreed in Yemen during the reporting period, the peace process remains elusive for many Yemenis and threats to civilians and civil society persist.

Through an Irish Aid-funded project, Saferworld and partners engaged with 16 community groups and 60 formal and informal authorities in Taiz and Aden to address community peacebuilding priorities. This included installing street lights to reduce crime and harassment; repairing sewage systems; raising awareness on mines; and improving women detainees' access to legal and psychological support. We created a CSO hub in Taiz – the Civil Voices Coalition – in which CSOs in Taiz can network, exchange experiences and collaborate on joint responses to shared concerns. We also established two women-only hubs in Aden and Taiz where women activists and women-led organisations will be able to network, collaborate, and advocate for the inclusion of gender-related issues in peace processes.

The development of the 2021–2024 EU Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society is an important example of policy development in Yemen. The roadmap took on many of Saferworld's recommendations regarding the most effective ways of working with Yemeni CSOs. These recommendations included increasing participation of Yemeni CSOs in domestic and international policy discussions; increasing core funding to CSOs; and engaging with CSOs as equal partners, not just implementing organisations.

This year was the final year of a Saferworld-led consortium which implemented a European Commission-funded project, 'Rebuilding Governance in Yemen', in Aden, Marib, Taiz and Hadhramaut. Saferworld established the Yemen Civil Society Solidarity Fund, which supported Yemeni-led CSOs to achieve their missions and develop their programming and organisational capacity. A 2021 external evaluation of the Fund found that it filled 'a gap in funding' for peacebuilding and human rights organisations in Yemen and built 'significant and sustainable networks between different societal actors'.

A Yemeni community entrepreneur, Ola al-Aghbary, the Founder and Executive Director of the Sheba Youth Foundation for Development.
© UN Women

Global policy and advocacy

Arms

The Saferworld Arms Unit played a high-profile role engaging with and mobilising state representatives, multilateral secretariat staff, international NGOs and civil society on issues related to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), in particular with respect to the Conferences of States Parties (CSPs) to the ATT. We continued to coordinate the ATT Expert Group, including meetings on the role of the ATT in conflicts and crises, delivering sustainable outcomes from CSP7 and preparing for CSP8. An important aspect of these meetings is that they are designed to support the needs of states that have significant capacity constraints and limited experience of a criteria-based system of export controls. They also serve to bring those working to implement the treaty at the global level closer to civil society and to others working at national and local levels. During the week of CSP7, Saferworld joined the Global Legal Action Network and the International Commission of Jurists in hosting an online side event, 'See you in court! Yemen-linked arms export litigation and its implications for the ATT', which focused on the growing number of legal challenges to particular arms transfers in countries around the world.

We continued our active participation in the EU's ATT outreach programme throughout the year, concluding with the final conference in December 2021. With respect to country-specific engagement on the ATT, in November and December 2021 we began work with officials in The Gambia on a proposal for developing a national action plan for ATT implementation to submit to the ATT Voluntary Trust Fund, with Saferworld as an implementing partner. Saferworld was also a leading participant in the Control Arms Coalition's ad hoc China Working Group, in which opportunities and strategies for engaging with China – a new State Party to the ATT – were extensively discussed. We organised several virtual and hybrid Expert Working Group meetings under the Africa-China-Europe project, implemented by Saferworld's China programme, on tackling the illicit trade and diversion of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition.

Gender, peace and security

Significant in our new organisational strategy is a move from gender-sensitive practice to gender-transformative programming, research and advocacy. This recognises the links between conflict, violence and gender inequality, and commits us to challenge and transform the root causes of gender inequality and GBV and ensure women's meaningful participation at all decision-making levels. We trained or supported 113 community-based mechanisms, 77 CSOs, networks and coalitions, 20 authorities, and 30 external institutions to move from gender-sensitive to gender-transformative peacebuilding practice. This led to gender-related issues or the concerns of women and girls being addressed in 100 per cent of the community action plans that we supported community-based mechanisms to design and implement. International institutions are also integrating Saferworld's gender-transformative approach to peacebuilding, such as the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) which included Saferworld's gender resources in its new Gender Inclusive Peacebuilding course. On its website, USIP also referenced our facilitation guide to conducting a gender-sensitive conflict analysis, as well as our 2021 report on gender dynamics in host and Rohingya communities in Cox's Bazar as an example of what a gender-sensitive conflict analysis should look like.

Donors have recognised our approach, and our programming portfolio on gender and peacebuilding has grown. In Somalia, in partnership with two national women's organisations, we established Violence Observatories to better understand the targeted gendered violence that women activists, peacebuilders and journalists face because of their work, and to enable them to use this data for their advocacy and to strengthen their own security and protection practices. This will be crucial following the recent escalation of violence between the government and al-Shabaab.

We also won a multi-year commercial contract, funded by the Conflict, Security and Stability Fund, to set up a women, peace and security (WPS) helpdesk, which is the first of its kind for the UK Government. The Helpdesk supports policy and programme teams across the UK Government at a global level on gender and conflict and a range of WPS issues. It will produce high-quality gender and conflict analyses, evidence syntheses and summaries, and support the UK Government's capacity to deliver on its WPS commitments in conflict contexts. Saferworld is partnering with Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS) UK, Conciliation Resources, Durham University and Women's International Peace Centre to deliver the contract.

SAFERWORLD'S WORK ON THE ARMS TRADE TREATY

Internationally, the ATT – the global treaty to regulate the international arms trade – is an important focus of our attention. Saferworld's engagement on the ATT took various forms over the past year:

- We supported the work of the President of the Seventh Conference of States Parties (CSP7) in developing his Conference Working Paper and theme, including by organising a virtual ATT Expert Group meeting to consider the recommendations and take them forward. We also worked with NGO partners to advocate successfully for the CSP to be more open and transparent.
- We played a leading role in helping to deliver consistent and coherent civil society engagement in the formal ATT process, helping to ensure that the role of civil society remains relevant and respected in this arena.
- After 20 successful years of continual Saferworld presence on the Control Arms Steering Committee and Board, we played an important role in co-managing the transition to a new Board structure. While no longer a frontline board member, we will continue to play an active role in supporting the work of the new Board, including by providing policy expertise as well as institutional civil society memory and experience.
- We were actively engaged in helping to formulate the overall focus of the outputs of the ATT Monitor – the international monitoring mechanism for the ATT – as well as providing detailed peer review and editorial support for the 2021 and 2022 annual reports.
- Through the ATT Expert Group we raised issues that would benefit from more attention from ATT States Parties. This included organising a meeting to explore how key articles of the Treaty should be applied to export assessment processes where there are existing conflicts or a sudden deterioration in safety and/or security – as in the Russian invasion of Ukraine.
- Under the EU's P2P Export Control Programme, we authored two of the modules developed as part of the ATT Train-the-Trainers project. These modules are part of a package of materials that will assist officials in new or less-established States Parties in sharing ATT knowledge and expertise in-country.
- We were among the experts advising on a project led by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining in support of the development of an internationally recognised system for the validation of arms and ammunition management according to international standards.

Above: Charlie Linney of Saferworld speaks at the Eighth Conference of States Parties to the ATT, Geneva, August 2022.
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CASE STUDY

PARTNERING WITH AND RESOURCING CIVIL SOCIETY DIFFERENTLY IN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY CONFLICT

In 2021 we secured funding from the UK Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) for an eight-month, multi-country project, led by Saferworld in a consortium with Women for Women International and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF). The goal of the project was to increase women's rights organisations' (WROs) independent role in leading programming and advocacy on peacebuilding, gender equality, women's empowerment and participation, GBV prevention and response, and COVID-19 response and preparedness. In addition to capacity strengthening and support for movement-building, the project provided core, flexible and accessible funds to WROs. In total, 21 WROs – ten in Nigeria, five in South Sudan and six in Yemen – received flexible core grants, of £35,000 on average.

We sought to understand whether these ways of working allowed WROs to operate more independently and to better pursue their own priorities. We found that having access to core and flexible funds as well as accompaniment had a strong multiplier effect for women-led CSOs. WROs in all contexts reported they were able to make the decisions on how, when and where to implement projects, with interventions they considered best for the context. This flexibility enabled them to fill gaps and meet needs expressed by communities which other donors were not willing to meet, which in turn increased trust between WROs and the conflict-affected communities. WROs and consortium partners agreed that core funds contribute to a dynamic, mobilised and independent civil society space that is resourced and equipped to progress women's and girls' rights and WPS.

We saw how flexible funds increase financial security and sustainability – crucial in the often-volatile contexts in which the WROs work. For example, in Yemen our partner Hodaidah Girls was able to use these funds to build a new office, allowing them to partially escape the grip of the Houthis in Hodaidah. Ansar Allah had continuously threatened Hodaidah Girls' staff and operations, so securing this second office in a territory that is not controlled by the group has enabled them to continue working on peace and women's issues (which they are no longer able to do in the North). All WROs also reported strengthened programme reach and impact despite a relatively short implementation period. Examples of results they have seen are: increased women's economic independence and access to economic spaces through the entrepreneurship and start-up capital provided in South Sudan; increased openness to the political participation of women and feminist movements in Yemen; and increased GBV reporting as a result of sensitisation initiatives in Nigeria.

Nada, a member of a community action group in Kassala, Sudan.
© Ala Kheir/Saferworld

Conflict Advisory Unit

Saferworld's Conflict Advisory Unit (CAU) works with long-standing consortium partners to deliver over 50 analysis assignments a year via helpdesks with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the European Investment Bank and the Austrian Development Agency. Saferworld is also leading a consortium for the German KfW Development Bank's first-ever Framework for Advice on Fragile and Conflict-Affected States. In addition, the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) awarded Saferworld and our consortium partners a multi-year contract to run a demand-led Afghanistan Conflict Sensitivity Mechanism (ACSM) with two Afghan CSOs. Despite the challenges of the Taliban takeover, the ACSM has been well-positioned to provide swift and responsive analysis on decisions taken by the FCDO's Afghanistan teams, drawing on historical experiences of aid and Taliban governance.

The Conflict Sensitivity Facility (CSF) in Sudan completed its pilot year and has continued as a multi-donor-funded project, with renewed funding from the FCDO, new funding from the US Agency for International Development (USAID), and additional funding from the EU and others in the pipeline. The longer-established Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility (CSRF) in South Sudan has seen increased funding from the Netherlands and the EU and more engagement with UN agencies. This wider interest has created opportunities to work more holistically on conflict sensitivity challenges across the aid sector.

This type of support – pioneered by Saferworld and bringing together targeted research and analysis, capacity support and convening for learning – is now widely recognised for improving the conflict sensitivity of aid. Following consultation with Saferworld last year, conflict sensitivity is now referenced in USAID's guidelines on humanitarian, development and peacebuilding integration and the US is piloting a facility in Central America.

The CAU has also provided rapid conflict sensitivity advice relevant to climate change and the environment. In March 2022, the CSF published 'Climate and conflict sensitivity: Improving aid's interaction with climate, environment and conflict in Sudan', on how climate change and environmental degradation interact with conflict and the implications of these dynamics for conflict-sensitive aid, with recommendations for policy and practice. The unit also produced an analysis of environment, climate, peace and security overlaps for Sida, and supported the European Investment Bank in presenting a case for investment responses to climate, fragility and gender inequality.

Left: Secretary-General António Guterres with delegates at a UN Security Council meeting on the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel.
© Flickr/UN Photo

European Union

Saferworld has been instrumental in focusing people's attention on the EU's new Sahel strategy, which was launched in April 2021. The strategy places greater emphasis on civil society and 'mutual accountability', but neglects the crucial questions of EU migration policies regarding the Sahel. In September 2021 we published the report 'European security assistance: the search for stability in the Sahel', co-authored with a partner from Chad, which mapped European security assistance in the 'Group of five' Sahel countries and identified important lessons and recommendations. In February 2022 we published a report, 'How not to lose the Sahel', in which we highlighted the views of people, communities and civil society leaders in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger on what needs to happen to reduce violence and insecurity in the central Sahel. Throughout this work we supported the People's Coalition for the Sahel, and encouraged the EU to support and engage with Sahelian civil society. Our thinking, research and recommendations were picked up by European decision-makers and by a wide variety of international media outlets, other NGOs and think tanks. The reports were also quoted and referenced by the German Working Group on Peace and Development (FriEnt) – which was critical given Germany's recently increased profile in global security affairs.

In Germany, Saferworld Europe and Security Policy Alternatives Network partners significantly shaped the Social Democratic Party's (SPD) crisis prevention and peacebuilding thematic paper, with our language subsequently incorporated directly into the SPD's foreign policy manifesto before the German elections in September 2021. The SPD is now the largest party in the new German Government, so this impact amounts to a direct substantive contribution to the shape of German foreign policy.

USA

Following the election of a new administration, Saferworld USA engaged with policymakers, officials and civil society allies to inform policy reviews and new strategies for conflict prevention and peacebuilding. We held discussions with the new administration on ideas for better integrating conflict-sensitive approaches into aid programmes; these helped inform USAID's launch of a 'conflict sensitivity hub' in Central America, modelled partly on Saferworld's Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility in South Sudan.

Working with allies, we briefed the National Security Council as it undertook its counter-terrorism policy review, encouraging policymakers to focus on the root causes of conflict and the promotion of human rights over continued reliance on airstrikes and military assistance. After President Biden hosted a global Summit of Democracy, we published an op-ed in the influential *Foreign Policy* magazine on the risks to fragile democracies of the continued prosecution of counter-terrorism wars. These concerns were echoed in Saferworld's *WarPod* podcast series and on a panel featuring our Security Policy Alternatives Network, which we organised at the Alliance for Peacebuilding's annual PeaceCon conference in Washington DC.

We also expanded our contacts within the US Congress, establishing Saferworld as a grounded and evidence-driven resource on conflict and peacebuilding in South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia and Myanmar. We co-led a Congressional briefing on South Sudan ahead of the country's tenth independence anniversary and held several briefings with administration officials on the 2021 coup in Sudan and its aftermath.

This year the role of Saferworld USA expanded, as it became the new home of Saferworld's UN portfolio and took on an expanded role in supporting US fundraising and partnerships.

IN FOCUS

COUNTER-TERRORISM AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Over the past 20 years, counter-terrorism has risen high in the UN's policy agenda, through multiple UN Security Council resolutions, a global strategy from the UN General Assembly, the rise of the countering or preventing violent extremism agenda, and the creation of a standalone UN Office of Counter-Terrorism. Yet there is significant evidence of the harmful impacts that counter-terrorism has had on human rights, civic space and peacebuilding efforts. Since 2017, Saferworld has conducted research and advocacy to protect the peacebuilding, peacekeeping and peacemaking role of the UN and prevent it from becoming an institution that contributes to the securitisation of development, relief and rights efforts worldwide.

Through these efforts, Saferworld is viewed as a leading organisation working to highlight the negative impact of multilateral counter-terrorism measures on peace, rights and civic space. Saferworld's significant role in advocating for a reformed UN approach to counter-terrorism was recognised in an invitation to brief – together with our partner Allamin Foundation for Peace and Development in Nigeria – the UN Security Council Committee on Counter-Terrorism during a session focused on the 'comprehensive approaches to countering terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism and the role of civil society and other non-governmental actors', held at the UN Headquarters in New York in May 2022.

This invitation resulted from a solid base of research and evidence. In September 2021, to mark 20 years since the 9/11 attacks in New York, we published a report on 'The rise of counter-terrorism at the United Nations', in partnership with Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, to update policymakers on recent policy developments. One of the report's recommendations to the UN leadership was to move beyond 'behind closed door' strategy reviews that exclude civil society actors and instead mandate more inclusive review processes.

Alongside this new research, our advocacy efforts have grown in size and strength. We are now the host organisation of the Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights and Counter-Terrorism, a group of CSOs that includes international human rights, civic space, humanitarian and peacebuilding organisations, as well as regional, national and local organisations from every region of the world. With this coalition, we were able to achieve a tangible impact on negotiations for the 7th Review of the UN's Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in June 2021. The final strategy included important language on civic space, human rights and gender – with some of the final text based directly on our proposed insertions. This impact was achieved through a coordinated media strategy in collaboration with activists and researchers, including op-eds in Just Security and IPI Global Observatory that highlighted the potential negative effects of widening the scope of counter-terrorism to include 'new threats' and worrying new trends towards viewing peace and human rights as acceptable collateral from counter-terrorism action.

A counter-terrorism trainer from the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) police component supervises police officers during a training course on improvised explosive devices, Mogadishu.

© AMISOM Photo/Ilyas Ahmed

UK

In the UK, we focused on responding to the UK's Integrated Review of Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy, challenging the impact of cuts to UK aid on peacebuilding efforts and influencing the UK's Strategic Conflict Framework (currently being developed). Several committees of the UK Parliament asked us to provide oral evidence and briefings on the Review; foreign policy specialist media organisations like Devex routinely ask us for commentary on these policy developments; and we contributed to parliamentary scrutiny of conflict policy. The UK's Office for Conflict, Stabilisation and Mediation (OCSM) has shifted its position to recognise gender inequality as a driver of conflict and has acknowledged that localisation needs to be better addressed in its Strategic Conflict Framework. We also brokered introductions and accompanied civil society from Yemen and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to engage the OCSM as it developed this framework, ensuring it wasn't speaking to only UK-based peacebuilders. We convened a coalition of civil society and academics to push for greater parliamentary oversight of UK Special Forces, which received support from the chair of the Intelligence and Security Committee.

A Chinese peacekeeping battalion is awarded a UN Medal for Service.
© UNMISS Media

China

In 2021–22 we continued to support China in making positive contributions to conflict prevention, peacebuilding and sustainable investment. Since 2019, we have been promoting three-way dialogue and cooperation between people, CSOs, and institutions in Africa, China and the EU to address the illegal flows of arms and ammunition into and within Africa, which are fuelling civil wars and the activities of violent groups on the continent.

In 2021, a focus for our EU-funded Africa-China-EU project was the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), with its latest Ministerial Conference taking place in Senegal in November. As a result of targeted advocacy efforts by the project's Expert Working Group, a joint commitment by Africa and China to fight the illicit transfer and misuse of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition was adopted in Section 6.1.10 of the Dakar Action Plan (2021–2023) on 30 November 2021. This is a substantial commitment that paves the way for further practical actions that are necessary to tackle the problem of small arms and ammunition in Africa. It will also have direct implications for the continuation of our research and dialogue work in China.

We also continue to work with policy communities and the business sector in China to promote our conflict-sensitive approach to the delivery of projects under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Our ongoing research work on the BRI in conflict-affected contexts has enabled us to actively engage a number of civil society experts whose work covers topics including climate and the environment. Most recently, we started working with partners in China and Germany to research how the environmental impacts of Chinese investments abroad interact with, and impact, conflict dynamics attributed to the BRI.

Strengthening Saferworld

Safeguarding

Saferworld has a zero-tolerance policy for any type of abuse, exploitation or harassment of staff members, associates (interns, trustees, consultants and sub-contractors), partners and programme participants. Our duty of care translates into preventing all sexual abuse, exploitation or harassment, other forms of harassment and bullying, with special preventative measures for harm against children and vulnerable adults. We are also committed to responding to all cases of abuse in a confidential, sensitive, survivor-centred and effective manner.

In line with this, we developed a set of tools to support project-level and organisational safeguarding systems. These include:

- a project risk assessment to conduct with partners at the beginning of all projects, to prevent and mitigate safeguarding cases
- an organisational risk assessment to undertake with partners to understand their needs for support in safeguarding and to assess possible learning from each other's practices
- a tool to update and strengthen our reporting mechanisms and ensure they are suitable for the specific contexts where projects take place and for the groups of people who might use them, as well as for project coordinators and partners in charge of communicating these reporting options to all project participants
- a tool to undertake a GBV services mapping, to list all GBV services and referral pathways in each region where we work, suitable for different groups
- a training tracker to ensure that all teams and partners are up to date with safeguarding training

All teams at Saferworld use these tools systematically with our partners to enhance safeguarding in our work. We also continue to provide regular training and awareness raising to teams and partners. All staff members take part in a safeguarding induction and a similar session takes place during a project's inception phase with partners. Teams are asked to be part of an in-depth safeguarding training every two years and partners are also invited. These trainings cover prevention, reporting and response, and contribute to building an organisational culture that mitigates any harm driven by structural power relations, in line with our IDEAS (Inclusion, Diversity, Equality, Anti-Racism, Solidarity) strategy.

Community leaders meet in Tonj North, South Sudan, as part of a project to improve women and girls' mental health outcomes in the Wunlit Triangle.
© Saferworld

Partnerships

In 2021, we reflected on our internal practices and the power imbalances that exist between us and our civil society partners. As a result, many teams across Saferworld have started to pilot different ways of working to support a wider spectrum of groups, networks and organisations, as well as conducting research and advocacy on the importance of supporting locally led approaches in conflict contexts. For example, we directly supported 21 women's rights organisations in Nigeria, Sudan and Yemen with capacity strengthening, support for movement-building, and core, flexible and accessible funds to increase their financial security and stability. In Yemen, we set up a Yemen Civil Society Solidarity Fund to support Yemeni CSOs in ways that allow them to implement their own mission and vision. The core values that underpin our approach to supporting civil society partners are transparency, flexibility, local or national ownership, and solidarity. We believe that our approach will help us distribute our resources equally to partners and increase partners' decision-making power in all stages of programming. Our aim is to provide genuine accompaniment and two-way capacity exchange, and co-create mutual and respectful accountability between donors and partners.

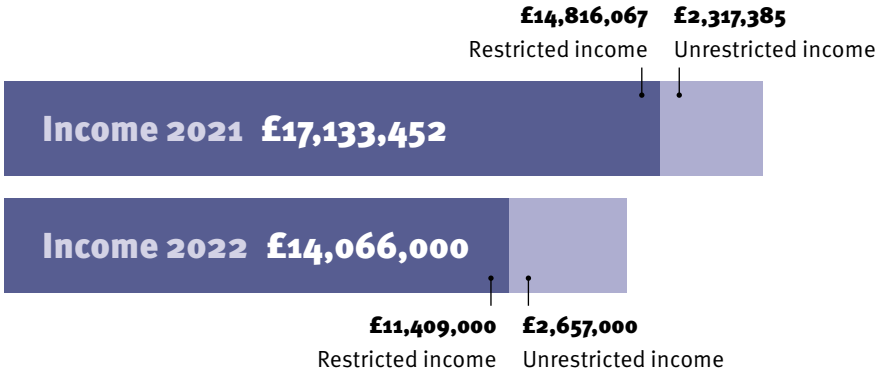
We also continued to share resources more equitably with our partners. In line with our commitment to implementing a shared overheads policy in all new proposals, we ensure that we make an adequate contribution to our partners' overhead costs through a transparent process that is in line with our partners' priorities. We know that it is a challenge for international NGOs to meet cost recovery demands while at the same time ensuring adequate cost share, so we are also working on advocating with donors to understand what real organisational costs are and the importance of covering these costs for both international and national NGOs.

While our commitment to equitable partnerships is not new, we have renewed energy and focus to critically reflect on how we are living up to our stated commitments and where we should be more ambitious. Our organisational strategy also reaffirms our commitment to partnership and to partner in different ways, including:

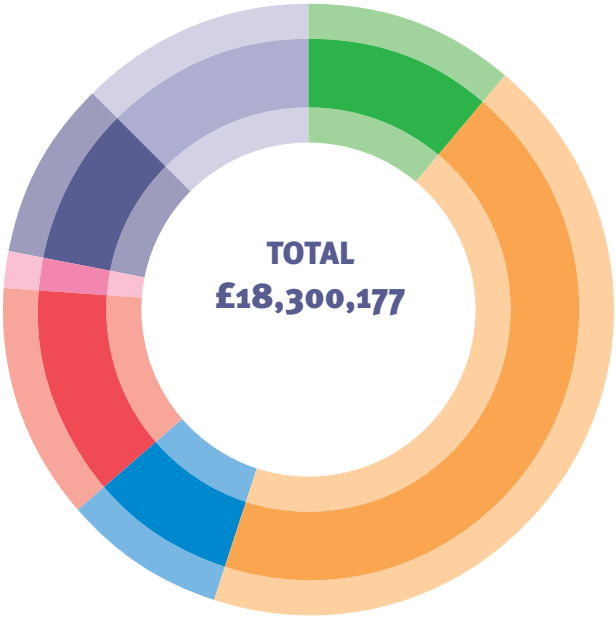
- partner and work with more women and youth-led organisations
- act in solidarity and support partners' proposals and projects
- advocate with partners, taking a step back where needed
- multiply and spread our partners' ideas and solutions through our communications, linking our partners with the media and other platforms to tell their stories, challenge perceptions and change narratives
- share resources more equitably, advocate for core funding for partners and measure our added value
- develop accountability processes and mechanisms that allow for mutual challenge and evaluation
- explore deeper strategic alliances with other organisations

Financial update

This is a top-line summary of Saferworld's income and expenditure in 2021–22, taken from our full audited accounts. You can see our full accounts in our Report and accounts (available at www.saferworld.org.uk). You can also download them from the Charity Commission website.

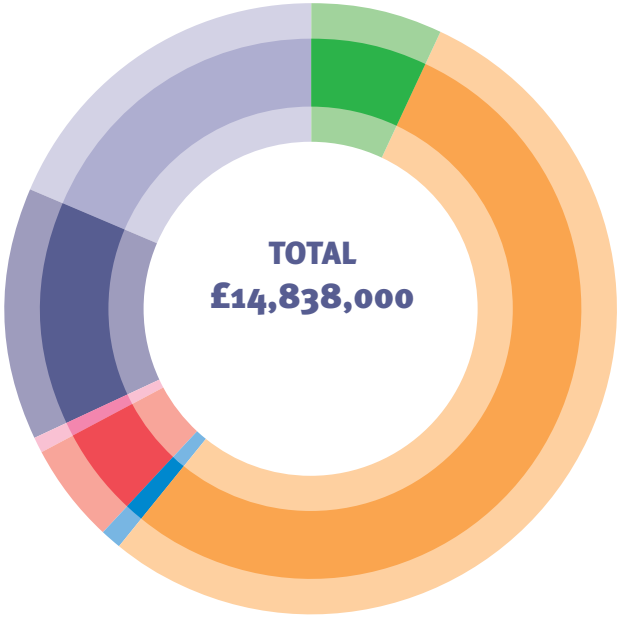


Expenditure by region 2021



Europe and Central Asia	£2,078,612
East Africa	£8,014,949
South and South East Asia	£1,582,835
Middle East and North Africa	£2,255,234
China	£353,730
Global policy and advocacy	£1,773,516
Core	£2,241,301
TOTAL	**£18,300,177**

Expenditure by region 2022



Europe and Central Asia	£1,047,000
East Africa	£8,013,000
South and South East Asia	£172,000
Middle East and North Africa	£764,000
China	£105,000
Global policy and advocacy	£2,011,000
Core	£2,726,000
TOTAL	**£14,838,000**

Organisations we worked with this year

- Academy for Peace and Development
- Action for Children Development Foundation (ACDF)
- Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU)
- Al Ayyaam Centre for Cultural Studies and Development
- Allamin Foundation for Peace and Development
- Alliance for Peacebuilding (AfP)
- Amnesty International
- Arise Socio-Cultural Foundation (ASF)
- ARTICLE 19
- Asmaa Society for Development
- Association des Femmes Africaines pour la Recherche et le Développement (AFARD)
- Association of Businesswomen Entrepreneurs Foundation
- Berlee for Peace and Development Organisation
- Brot für die Welt
- Bucofore
- CAFA Development Organization
- Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC)
- Center for Civilians in Conflict (CIVIC)
- Center for Conflict Resolution (CECORE)
- Center for Research and Security Studies (CRSS)
- Centre for Livelihoods Peace Research and Poverty Reduction (CLIP Poverty)
- China Arms Control and Disarmament Association (CACDA)
- Church and Development (C&D)
- Civic Union
- Clingendael Institute
- Community Empowerment for Peace and Development (CEPAD)
- Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO)
- Community Initiative for Partnership and Development (CIPAD)
- Conciliation Resources
- Control Arms
- Crisis Action
- Disabled Agency for Rehabilitation and Development (DARD)
- Durham University
- European Center for Not-for-Profit Law Stichting (ECNL)
- European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO)
- Foundation for Human Security (Wujood)
- Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI)
- Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung
- Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL)
- Friends of Peace and Development Organization
- FriEnt
- Funders Initiative for Civil Society (FICS)
- Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS)
- Global Center on Cooperative Security
- Global Public Policy Institute (GPPi)
- Gulu Women Economic Development and Globalization (GWED-G)
- Heritage Institute for Policy Studies (HIPS)
- Hodaidah Girls
- Human Rights Watch (HRW)
- Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID)
- Interbilim
- International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL)
- International Crisis Group (ICG)
- International Federation for Human Rights
- International IDEA
- Interpeace
- Isha Human Rights Organisation (IHRO)
- Istiqbolli Avlod
- Istiqlol Avlodi
- Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI)
- Karamoja Development Forum (KDF)
- Karamoja Women Advocacy for Transformation (KWT)
- Lawyers for Justice in Libya (LfJL)
- Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association
- Maridi Service Agency (MSA)
- Northern Rangeland Trust
- Nuba Mountains Regional Women's Association
- Nuba Relief Rehabilitation and Development Organisation (NRRDO)
- Nuba Women for Education and Development (NUWEDA)
- Nubsud Human Rights Monitors Organisation (NHRMO)
- OESP
- Open Society Foundations (OSF)
- Organisation for Nonviolence and Development (ONAD)
- Oxfam
- Peace Association for Sustainable Societies (PASS)
- Peace Initiatives Association (DIA)
- Peace Studies Development Centre
- Pokot Youth Bunge County Forum (PYBCF)
- Public Foundation 'Institute for Youth Development Foundation' (IYD)
- Puntland Non-State Actors Association (PUNSAA)
- Quaker United Nations Office Geneva (QUNO-Geneva)
- Rahmmanya Peace Foundation (RPF)
- Rights & Security International (R&SI)
- Root of Generation
- Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment (RICE-WN)
- Rwenzori Information Centres Network (RIC-NET)
- Sana'a Center for Strategic Studies
- Security Research & Information Centre (SRIC)
- Skills for Nuba Mountains
- Solidarity Association for Rehabilitation and Recovery Affairs (SARRA)
- Somali Women Development Centre (SWDC)
- Somali Women Solidarity Organisation (SWSO)
- Somali Women's Studies Centre (SWSC)
- Somalia Non-State Actors (SONSA)
- Somaliland Non-State Actors Forum (SONSAF)
- Spaces for Change (S4C)
- Stockholm Environment Institute
- Sudan Social Development Organisation
- Sudanese Development Initiative (SUDIA)
- Sudanese Organization for Research and Development
- The National Organisation for Community Development (NODS)
- The Organization for Children's Harmony (TOCH)
- The Soufan Center
- TLO
- Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO)
- Turkana Pastoralist Development Organization (TUPADO)
- Universities and College Students' Peace Association of Kenya
- Upper Nile Youth Development Association (UNYDA)
- Voice for Change (VfC)
- Win Without War
- Women Development Group (WDG)
- Women for Women International
- Women Initiative for Development Organization (WIDO)
- Women Vision (WV)
- Women's Awareness Initiative
- Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)
- Women's International Peace Centre
- Women's Wing Organization
- Youth Forum Organisation
- Youth Peace Initiative (YPI)
- Youth Without Borders (YWBOD)

SAFERWORLD

Saferworld is an independent, not-for-profit international organisation working to prevent violent conflict and build safer lives in countries and territories across Africa, Asia and the Middle East. We work in solidarity with 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. Our priority is people – we believe in a world where everyone can lead peaceful, fulfilling lives, free from fear and insecurity.

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Registered charity no. 1043843
A company limited by guarantee no. 3015948

ISBN 978-1-912901-41-8

Women at a community workshop in Jalala village, North Darfur, Sudan.
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Our donors

- Democratic Governance Facility (DGF)
- Department of Foreign Affairs, Ireland (Irish Aid)
- Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development – Canada (DFATD)
- Deutsche Welthungerhilfe
- European Commission (EC)
- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- Ford Foundation
- Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES)
- German Federal Foreign Office (Auswärtiges Amt)
- Humanity United
- Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (JRCT)
- KfW Development Bank
- Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Open Society Foundations (OSF)
- Polden Puckham Charitable Foundation
- Sana'a Center for Strategic Studies (Sana'a Center)
- Save the Children (STC)
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- Switzerland State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (Swiss SECO)
- UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) – formerly DFID and FCO
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- United States Department of State
- United States Institute of Peace (USIP)
- Wellspring Foundation