

SAFERWORLD

PREVENTING VIOLENT CONFLICT. BUILDING SAFER LIVES

Report and accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2020

Directors' report

The Board of Directors presents its report and audited accounts for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Vision, mission and values

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 believe there are essential conditions necessary for peace to become established. We work to create environments where:

- 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 power to promote just and equitable societies.

**Saferworld
believes that
everyone should
be able to lead
peaceful, fulfilling
lives, free from
fear and insecurity**

These are not the only conditions needed to bring about peace, but we believe they are particularly important and that Saferworld, with its partners, can help achieve them.

Our values

Our integrity as an organisation comes from the values and principles that guide our work. We believe:

- In the worth, equality and dignity of every person, and respect the richness of social and cultural diversity.
- Inclusivity and accountability are essential in society if people are to enjoy security, justice and peaceful coexistence.
- Our actions must show honesty, transparency and consistency with our principles and the mission we profess.

Directors' report (continued)

Our objectives

Saferworld works in close collaboration with our partners in pursuit of progress in five linked thematic and issue-based areas:

- Security and justice
- Gender
- External conflict drivers
- Conflict sensitivity
- Inclusive processes

We believe that progress in these areas can be a determinant in the prevention and reduction of violent conflict.

We pursue our priorities at the international, regional, national and sub-national levels. We believe that meaningful progress towards the realisation of our vision requires change in the following ways, through:

- Individuals and communities influencing effective responses to conflict and insecurity and promoting peace.
- Civil society playing an active role in influencing authorities and building capacities for peace.
- Authorities being responsive and accountable to people's needs and their actions helping to build peace.
- External actors operating in a way that supports peace, including through their engagement on security and justice provision.

All of these actors have a pivotal role to play in building sustainable peace. Alongside this, we support the development and implementation of related policies and engage in dialogue with regional and international policy makers to encourage them to exert their influence in a positive manner.

Strategic report

Review of performance

2019-20 marked the third year of Saferworld's 2017-21 strategy. Our action is guided by five long-term strategic objectives:

- Strengthen people's security and access to justice through the development and effective delivery of responsive, accountable and locally-appropriate security and justice.
- Challenge gender norms that cause and perpetuate conflict and insecurity.
- Reduce the impact of external drivers of conflict including weapons flows, illicit finance and militarised responses to security threats.
- Ensure international political, economic, development and security engagement in conflict-affected contexts is sensitive to conflict dynamics and contributes to sustainable peace.
- Promote peacebuilding processes and governance systems that are inclusive, fair, responsive and accountable and address the root causes of conflict.

We worked across 12 countries and territories with over 50 partners and a wide network of other associates, using evidence and experience from our in-country programmes to make recommendations to international policy makers – leading to real changes for those affected by conflict and violence.

Achievements

As a result of our and our partners' community security work, 300 action plans addressing safety and security needs were implemented successfully by communities and authorities in 2019–20.

We supported 186 different community groups to develop and deliver initiatives which addressed their security concerns. This spanned nine countries – Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Nepal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan and Yemen.

3,744 community members, 412 civil society representatives and 364 authority representative received support and training from Saferworld on peacebuilding, conflict transformation and conflict and gender-sensitive governance solutions.

We have maintained the visibility and recognition of Saferworld as a go-to source of critical thinking and analytical expertise concerning arms control and global peace and security, and achieved several significant policy outcomes during the last year.

2019-20 in perspective

Regional and policy programme highlights

EAST AFRICA

In East Africa, we work on issues that occur within and across communities, such as conflicts around natural resources, community security and governance. This calls for an approach involving diverse partnerships to support people to live peaceful and fulfilling lives wherever they are.

Over the past year we also worked with investors and communities in mineral-rich areas such as Uganda to ensure that investments bring prosperity to communities rather than tensions and conflict. In Kenya, we worked with the government and communities to develop plans to avert conflict related to climate change, such as conflicts that can occur when pastoralists are forced to look for new land to graze livestock, which can then encroach on land reserved for other production.

Years of war in Somalia and South Sudan have meant that we have focused specifically on peacebuilding among and between communities whose relations have been severely strained by conflict. We worked with people to better address their security and safety concerns and make sure their voices are heard by authorities and government.

We started preparing for elections in Kenya, Uganda and Somalia in the run up to 2021 and 2022. Elections are critical in the countries where we work, not just because they define who takes power and resources but they also escalate underlying conflict drivers, with people using or misusing them for their own benefit. We are looking in particular at how youth are engaged in mitigating security issues or how they can also be targets of insecurity and conflict related to elections.

Our work in **Kenya** focuses on supporting communities to prevent electoral violence, improving security and justice, and working with authorities to address the effects of climate change.

Over the past year, we worked in northern Kenya where the effects of climate change have exacerbated resource-based conflict, with communities competing over scarce pasture and water. We supported engagement between communities and county governments, which led to the development of rangeland management and planned grazing policies that set out guidelines on how to access, use and manage shared resources – leading to a reduction in conflict between communities.

We worked in informal settlements in Nairobi that have a history of extrajudicial killings and human rights abuses by the police. We conducted training for security and justice authorities on adopting human rights approaches in their work, as well as sensitisation workshops for editors and journalists to encourage balanced reporting of extrajudicial killings. We also worked with partners to develop a handbook that facilitates better understanding of access to justice for citizens.

With our partner the Drylands Learning and Capacity Building Initiative, we supported the Frontier County Development Council to establish a multi-county platform that facilitates collective planning within and across counties, helping counties to respond to conflict situations that transcend county borders. Previously there were no mechanisms for cross-

county consultation, so this has been an important step for helping counties find shared solutions.

Almost 30 years of long-standing conflict in **Somalia** have led to unstable formal security structures that gain little trust from communities; this situation is made worse by the shifting of resources towards dealing with insurgency in the country. As a result, the everyday needs of Somalis are often not met.

Working with our partners the Somali Women Development Centre, the Somali Women Solidarity Organization and Isha Human Rights Organization, we entered the fourth year of our project that seeks to re-establish community structures that help improve day-to-day security and safety and strengthen links with authorities and other formal bodies. We have seen significant strides in the work of the project's 13 volunteer action groups, which have established long-lasting and trusting relationships with their communities in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa and continue to harness advocacy efforts with local governments for greater stability and peace.

This year we conducted research on the impact of international intervention in Somalia to explore alternative pathways towards achieving a peaceful resolution to the conflict. We also published research on how the new federal system has affected communities in Gulmudug state, looking at people's perception of the federalism process and the effects it has had on their security and access to services.

Looking ahead, we are hoping to further build synergies with the Somali police force and to elevate advocacy efforts to a national level.

In **South Sudan** we support communities and policymakers on issues such as cattle-raiding, competition over resources and pastures, gender-based violence and inequality, women's exclusion from decision-making, and community responses to small arms and light weapons.

Over the past year, we expanded our work into Bentiu and Malakal. In Malakal town and in the UN protection of civilians site there, we helped challenge stereotypes about people with disabilities by working with people with disabilities in leadership positions within communities and by holding community discussions. In Jonglei, we played an important role in helping people from five different clans to resolve a dispute over a cattle camp. We also published research exploring the effectiveness, inclusiveness and legitimacy of security and justice providers in the south-east of the country.

We organised a high-level national meeting – the first of its kind in Juba – bringing together communities and state-level representatives, as well as different institutions, donors and international agencies including the UN. One notable outcome was that the speaker from Rumbek in Lakes State appointed women in leadership positions in the state assembly, ensuring equal representation of women and men – a direct recommendation of the event. This year has been important for our partnerships in South Sudan, without which our work would not be possible. We're proud to be partnering with two more South Sudanese women-led organisations, and we're also transferring more decision-making power and resources to our partners as they lead on managing projects in Kuajok, Tonj and Aweil, while we step back to provide more technical support.

In **Sudan**, we supported partners to provide small grants to groups contributing to peacebuilding, tolerance and diversity. These included community initiatives supporting the

role of young people and women during the government's transitional period, promoting human rights, and working on public street lighting campaigns.

We supported our partner, Al Ayam Centre, to strengthen the role of young people in 144 committees of activists, to identify and address people's needs and contribute to shaping political processes. Through a long process of sensitive outreach by Saferworld and our partners, we brought communities – divided across conflict lines in both government- and opposition-administered areas of Sudan – together for trust-building meetings and to share updates on civil society responses to insecurity.

We worked with our partner, the Democratic Thought Project, to provide over 7,000 books on governance, religion and culture for 800 reading circles, where communities discuss issues such as the relationship between the state and religion, and anti-racism. We also supported the Democratic Thought Project to produce a daily newspaper in Khartoum, which has helped to bring the voices of communities from the periphery and conflict areas to the capital and amplify them at the national level. Through learning and exchange visits organised by the Al Ayam Centre, we promoted solidarity and built trust between women and young people in different ethnic groups across Sudan.

Internationally, we supported women's rights groups to develop a campaign strategy on accountability for the perpetration of sexual violence in Sudan. These groups then submitted 12 cases of gender-based violence for investigation and linked survivors of gender-based violence with a centre that provides psychosocial and medical support.

A highlight of our work this year was opening an office in Khartoum. Through partners, we have always worked closely with Sudanese civil society and communities to help people have a say and engage with their governments and leaders in a way that is peaceful and fair. This is something we look forward to continuing in more depth.

In 2019-20 in **Uganda** we worked with partners Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment – West Nile and the Center for Conflict Resolution in northern Uganda and the Karamoja region respectively. In all locations, we apply conflict-sensitive approaches to natural resource management and private sector agriculture investment. We bring communities, investors and governments together to analyse potential conflict issues and facilitate mitigation plans. In all cases, the community remains at the core of our interventions. We mapped local and international investors in both regions, tracking their scale of investment and ways in which they acquire land, to inform our advocacy strategy. In Karamoja, we supported the formation of mining associations, and proposed recommendations for national advocacy in support of mining communities.

We also worked with communities, including rural pastoralist groups, to question traditional gender roles, and as a result women have been leading community groups and challenging authorities. In Karamoja, women have become part of peace processes in the district. Awareness-raising work on gender has contributed to communities prioritising gender concerns, especially education for girls. Because of our advocacy, the districts we operate in have committed to including gender in every aspect of development planning and community engagement.

We continue to work with activists in communities through music, dance, drama and radio talk shows, to share knowledge on major issues of conflict. We also trained 60 'peace champions' as part of community support structures in five districts, in order to monitor conflict dynamics and support communities in finding peaceful solutions to conflicts without recourse to violence.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

We brought together civil society organisations in Yemen and Syria to exchange learning and experiences on shared areas of work, and encourage regional cooperation and coordination. In 2020 we also began to assess where we can support peacebuilding work by civil society in the region.

We produced analysis on developments across the region over the past year, including the dangers of fuelling tensions in north-east Syria by establishing a 'safe zone', and the need to move away from a US-Iran stand-off in order to put the security and needs of people across the region first. This analysis was published in *Responsible Statecraft*.

After five years of conflict, the situation in **Yemen** is urgent. The involvement of international players, the impact of blockades and continued fighting among conflict parties have caused untold suffering to Yemeni people. At the international level, ongoing efforts to restart peace talks have failed to gain the trust of many.

Our work in Yemen is unique in a time where humanitarian aid is seen as the priority by the international community. We work to strengthen the role of civil society and Yemeni communities to rebuild their social fabric and address the problems they face in daily life. In 2020, we focused on growing our partnerships with civil society – which remains largely underfunded and absent from the global advocacy stage – to help expand their work and communicate their expertise to influence policy. Our civil society solidarity fund provided grants to small organisations to work on projects that are in line with the everyday needs of communities. We facilitated discussions between our partners to encourage sharing of knowledge and to build new relationships. We also saw the work of groups from previous projects continue to flourish through their own means and provide a model for sustainability.

In 2019, we supported our partner the Sana'a Centre for Strategic Studies on an advocacy trip to meet with policymakers and journalists in Brussels, London, Paris, Geneva, Beirut and Amman, to bring to light under-reported aspects of the Yemen conflict. We also published [a report](#) that highlights the ways young people are working towards peace in Yemen.

Asia

In Asia, we work in three distinct sub-regions – South Asia, Southeast Asia and Central Asia – using a variety of programming models and approaches, including research and analysis, community-based/community security approaches, and multi-level advocacy. We work on peace, security and justice issues within and between communities, including across borders, between communities and authorities (state and non-state), and between governments. This includes insecurity and inter-communal conflicts based on ethnicity, religion, gender identity and regionalism; harmful gender norms that drive and perpetuate inequality, discrimination, insecurity and violence, including gender-based violence; lack of access to basic services including healthcare, education, security and justice; lack of participation in decision-making at all levels, particularly for women, young people, and marginalised and minority groups; militarised approaches to address the drivers of violence and support for violent groups; lack of transparent, inclusive and accountable governance systems and mistrust in authorities; widespread corruption; and strained political and weak trade relations across the region. Across Asia, we work with diverse

partners to advance people-centred approaches to identifying and addressing peace, security and justice concerns and priorities.

SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

We have seen significant outcomes from our **South Asia** regional dialogues and economic connectivity projects. Saferworld is leading a consortium of partners across Afghanistan, Pakistan and India to convene dialogues that focus on bilateral relationship-strengthening and regional policymaking across the South Asia region. Building on this work, in July 2020 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Pakistan approved the resumption of Afghanistan transit trade through the Wagah-Attari border. This has significance for both the Afghanistan-Pakistan bilateral relationship, as it came at the request of the Afghan government, and for the India-Pakistan bilateral relationship, coming at a time of fraught relations between the two.

In **Bangladesh**, Saferworld concluded a series of research activities to build social cohesion and women's empowerment in Cox's Bazar in partnership with BRAC. This built on a decade-long relationship with the Bangladeshi organisation, which delivered training, research and analysis on approaches, such as community security and business for peace. With BRAC, we jointly developed a series of participatory research pieces that examined gendered conflict drivers within and between refugee and host communities in two camps in Cox's Bazar, including how gender norms are driving conflict, violence and insecurity for men and women in these communities. We also looked at how the humanitarian system and security and justice processes in camps and host communities are contributing to some of these dynamics and responding to the different needs of women and men in those communities.

We used this evidence to advocate to donors, organisations working on humanitarian response and within BRAC itself. We undertook field research, produced literature reviews, detailed findings of our evidence and produced a *Gender analysis of conflict* paper, all of which provided evidence for critical contextual questions and gave a better understanding of gendered conflict drivers and barriers to social cohesion in Cox's Bazar.

In 2019–20 in **Nepal** we supported marginalised communities and their elected representatives, to navigate the new political system through a mentorship and accompaniment approach and through provincial and municipal cross-learning platforms. Led by our partners and members of community collaboration forums, 'introduction to federalism' sessions were held in 16 municipalities and reached over 1,100 people. Alongside a federalism resource pack, which was published in local languages and rolled out across three provinces, we also worked with a federalism working group to publish research to inform international donors and NGOs on how federalism is unfolding and whether or not it has helped to address the discrimination, marginalisation and the political exclusion of women, Dalits and other ethnic, religious, and gender minorities. These initiatives have resulted in a considerable improvement in people's understanding of the new federal system, which will contribute to their willingness and ability to engage with their respective municipal governments.

Our strong partnership with the Federation of Sexual and Gender Minorities Nepal has given us an opportunity to assess gender within our work and include more voices from sexual and gender minorities within our projects. Our network of partners are helping with humanitarian efforts in response to COVID-19; we are supporting their efforts to advocate with the local, provincial and national authorities for more conflict- and gender-sensitive responses to the pandemic. As COVID-19 continues to affect communities, our long-standing Early Warning Early Response initiative has helped us to analyse the unfolding context and its impact on people's security, particularly marginalised groups, – and share recommendations with donors to support inclusive responses.

In 2019–20, armed skirmishes continued to flare up across areas in southeast **Myanmar** where Saferworld works, and tensions simmered around Myanmar's tenuous peace process.

In areas administered by ethnic armed organisations or under mixed governance control in Karen and Mon states, we worked with our long-standing partners the Karen Human Rights Group and the Karen Women's Empowerment Group to improve the accountability and responsiveness of the security and justice sectors, and to advocate for direct community engagement by local governance officials, administrative departments, and police at village, township, district and central levels, to jointly address safety and security concerns.

Communities tackled a range of issues, including difficulties accessing identity documents, damage to farmlands caused by factory waste, drug harm reduction, and lack of village street lighting that affected women's sense of safety when walking at night. In Bilin and Thahton, two township-level community security coordination committees brought together communities, civil society, and security and justice authorities in Karen National Union-controlled areas to collectively address issues experienced across several communities. Community policing workshops with the Karen National Police Force resulted in commitments by key leaders of the Karen National Union to endorse a community policing plan for rural communities.

Our research reports and policy briefs, including our November 2019 report [*Democratising Myanmar's security sector: enduring legacies and a long road ahead*](#), helped us develop Saferworld's role as a technical resource for other organisations' conflict analysis and strategic and programmatic design and a policy resource for the international communities. We also recognised the need to produce more advocacy and learning materials in local languages, and shifted towards production of resources in Burmese and Karen languages.

CENTRAL ASIA

In **Central Asia**, we continued working with our civil society partners towards more inclusive and people-focused security provision. In addition to our programmes in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, we made progress in promoting our approach regionally, including at regional conferences on community policing and security with all countries from the region, as well as through a pilot project in **Uzbekistan**. We also connected the Kazakhstan and Tajikistan

Ministry of Internal Affairs academies through webinars on police and community partnerships, given by police and security experts from the region.

In **Kyrgyzstan** we continued to work closely with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, local authorities, civil society and communities to further institutionalise community policing/security in the southern provinces. We also worked with young people and women – who are often excluded from decision-making processes – to improve their safety and security.

Together with our partners – Foundation for Tolerance International, Civic Union, the International Debate Education Association Central Asia and Interbillim – and with the Government of Kyrgyzstan, we successfully advocated to the mayors' offices in Kotormo, Tokmok and Osh to develop a separate budget to address the needs of young people. We also trained more than 60 young women and men on advocacy who contributed to the development of our report on Sustainable Development Goal 16+, a group of targets across the United Nations' agenda for sustainable development that focuses on peace, justice and inclusive institutions. This was the first time young people in the country had participated in analysis and report writing around SDG16+.

We trained 27 youth and women leaders and 44 police officers on conflict and gender sensitivity, and challenged harmful gender norms through a talk show on the state-owned ELTR TV channel. In August, we worked with the host and producer of a television programme to prepare a show on the importance of gender equality. Guests included the chairwoman of Tepe-Korgon women's council and a psychologist, and the recording was posted to a popular YouTube channel with over 72,000 subscribers. We supported local crime prevention centres' action plans, including one where imams from three mosques in Sulaiman-Too neighbourhood in Osh held informational meetings with men during Friday prayers to discuss the problem of domestic violence against women and children. This is the first time imams have held meetings about the role of women in the family and preventing domestic violence, and marks a different understanding among influential community leaders about the negative consequences of domestic violence.

Nationally, we worked with a range of parliamentary committees and departments to advocate for improvements to laws and practice around policing and security provision. Together with our partner Civic Union, we submitted recommendations on improving the work and legal status of Crime Prevention Commissions in local administrations. We are monitoring the extent to which amendments to the legal framework on crime prevention are ratified and will advocate for their implementation.

In **Tajikistan** we worked with partners, the government, national and local authorities, civil society and affected communities to ensure that the reform process leads to inclusive and responsive security provision using community policing and community security approaches.

With five partners – the Association of Scientific and Technical Intelligentsia of Tajikistan, Zarshedabonu, Marifatnoki, Lawyers' Association of Pamir and Jahon – we worked with community members and authorities to develop and implement 21 community-led action plans to improve people's safety and security. Community groups tackled problems including domestic violence, limited access to education for young women and men, intercommunal conflicts, youth crime, corruption among authorities, and tensions between the police and communities.

We also worked with civil society, communities, and youth and women's groups to challenge harmful gender norms and prevent gender-based violence (particularly, domestic violence against women and girls). This led to an increase in the number of gender-based violence survivors seeking support, and improved the way local authorities and community organisations provide support for women, including by establishing psychosocial and income-generating support centres. Together with our partners, we also challenged society's negative perceptions of youth and empowered young women and men to take a more active role in decision-making, advocacy and outreach around youth-specific security priorities, including addressing the drivers of young people joining violent groups. Nationally, we worked with a civil society network of 30 organisations to support dialogues within communities and between communities and authorities. The network implemented its first advocacy and outreach campaigns, focusing on community-level security concerns related to the underlying drivers of insecurity and violence. An estimated 45,000 people were reached through these events and the largest mobile phone network company in Tajikistan shared campaign messages with their users for free.

With the Ministry of Internal Affairs, we conducted a training needs assessment for police and supported the Police Academy to develop a community policing handbook and to train police officers and cadets on community policing in the Tajikistan context. We also held two national conferences that brought together 330 security providers and 160 civil society representatives to discuss community policing and community security and to advocate for more people-centred security provision.

POLICY AND ADVOCACY

Saferworld has a track record of challenging advocacy towards policymakers and amplifying the voices of those affected by conflict. We work in collaboration with local and national organisations to try and effect change at a global level.

In 2019–20 we continued to provide technical expertise to our partners, governments, parliaments, civil society organisations and businesses to combat irresponsibility in the **arms** trade. We co-chaired the international NGO coalition Control Arms during its restructure; and we're increasingly working with lawyers on litigation related to government decision-making on arms. We provided technical support to the Campaign Against Arms Trade in their legal challenge of UK arms sales to Saudi Arabia. In June 2019, the Court of Appeal found the UK government was acting unlawfully and irrationally in issuing licences for arms exports to Saudi Arabia without taking proper account of the risk that they could be used in breach of international law in Yemen. Although the impact of the victory was partial, it represented further progress.

Other highlights included our work around the review of the EU Common Position on arms exports, with some of our recommendations being picked up by member states. We will continue to work with the more progressive EU members for more robust export control. We also launched a resource manual on [*Strategic trade control outreach and industry compliance*](#) and trained freight forwarders in Malaysia on strategic trade control – a new venture for the arms programme – with great success.

We continue to work with partner organisations, through our country programmes and globally to ensure our work on **gender, peace and security** is embedded in our policy and advocacy, communications, and research and programmes, as well as in our internal policies and procedures.

This year, building on our *Gender analysis of conflict toolkit*, we developed a participatory gender-sensitive conflict analysis methodology with partners. Our teams in South Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Bangladesh, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan piloted this methodology, using the findings to strengthen their programmes from a gender-transformative lens. We also conducted trainings on gender-related issues including gender norms and roles, and gender-based violence in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Uganda, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

On an advocacy level, we continue to work through networks in the UK, the EU and the US to influence women, peace and security policy and practice. In the UK, and in partnership with Gender Action for Peace and Security, we substantially contributed to policy papers and shadow reports on the UK National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, 'COVID-19 and Gender Equality, Global Peace and Security', and Turning Women, Peace and Security Commitments into Action.

Global responses to violence and conflict remain heavily invested in military, technical, financial and diplomatic 'security' initiatives that often end up worsening and perpetuating the very conflicts they are supposed to stop or prevent. Decisions about these initiatives are made without consulting the people they affect and those working to promote peace and rights. Our work on **peacebuilding responses** is pushing back on these approaches, amplifying the voices of those most affected by conflict, and promoting alternatives that support peace and human rights.

In 2019–20, through an increased dedication to strengthening partnerships, we co-founded the **Security Policy Alternatives Network (SPAN)** – a network of over 50 civil society organisations from places affected by conflict, ranging from Afghanistan to the Sahel. By working with national organisations in the countries most affected by negative security policies, we are able to collectively share concerns and priorities with policymakers. This has led to SPAN members presenting evidence at the UN Security Council, as well as collaborative efforts to alter EU funding decisions around migration.

Alongside the strong partnerships we have built through SPAN, we have been working with a group of civil society organisations – including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch – on incorporating peace and human rights in the UN's approaches to counter-terrorism.

We continued to invest in new research, which included a [notable piece](#) on migration that was published in *The Guardian* and *Foreign Policy* magazine. We have also had our analysis of the links between COVID-19 and securitised approaches published in a number of [outlets](#).

Over the past year, we provided support to 256 community groups, 117 civil society organisations and 174 authorities to research, discuss, prioritise and advocate for changes in the provision of **security and justice**.

For example, in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, we worked with our partners to support 44 community, youth and women's groups to identify, prioritise and develop initiatives to address security issues such as youth crime, cross-border tensions and harmful gender norms. With our partners in Somalia, we supported 13 community action forums in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa to improve community safety and security and address weak relationships between government authorities, police, civil society organisations and communities.

With partners, we provided training on community security and peacebuilding, gender, and conflict sensitivity for community groups, civil society organisations and authorities in all ten states of South Sudan. This has helped people to come together to resolve conflict and security challenges – including women and youth-specific concerns – while building partnerships with other organisations to advocate on peace and security at the sub-national and national level.

We continued research on the effectiveness and legitimacy of informal security and justice systems, looking at how and why people access these services, how they could be more inclusive and accountable, and how they interact with formal systems. The research findings informed a number of learning events with government officials as well as practitioners, where we discussed the implications for policy and programming on security and justice.

Since 2017, Conciliation Resources, International Alert and Saferworld have been collaborating on the **Peace Research Partnership (PRP)**. In 2019–20, Saferworld's PRP research focused on inclusion – including of women, displaced people, non-state actors and clans. Each research process was designed and implemented in collaboration between Saferworld research advisers, country teams and national partners. Once data was gathered and analysed, Saferworld teams returned to the research sites to validate the findings.

We carried out research in northern Uganda on how gender norms among South Sudanese refugees and Ugandan host communities are being affected by the experience of displacement. In South Sudan, we examined the role of non-state security and justice institutions, exploring their legitimacy in the eyes of communities as well as their inclusiveness. In Somalia, we looked at how inclusive the process of federalism has been for various identity groups, such as different clans and genders, as well as for displaced people.

The research identified implications and practical recommendations for policymakers, NGOs and governments to support more inclusive approaches to security and justice, and we engaged with a range of policymakers to share the recommendations and lessons from the research.

Our work in **China** focussed on making positive contributions to conflict prevention and peacebuilding, notably in the conflict-affected and fragile countries where it plays a major role. Since late-2019, we have had a leading role in the implementation of a three-year Africa-China-Europe dialogue and cooperation project on preventing the diversion of arms and ammunition in Africa. This EU-funded project is currently the most advanced trilateral cooperation dialogue on issues related to peace and security in Africa. In September 2019, we achieved an important milestone in our work supporting the effective regulation of the international arms trade, when China announced that it had initiated legal procedures to join the Arms Trade Treaty.

We also promoted conflict-sensitive approaches to the implementation of the China-led Belt and Road Initiative. In March 2020, we opened an office in Beijing to support socially aware businesses on conflict analysis and monitoring and evaluation, and to facilitate a more systematic process of engagement among communities, civil society and Chinese businesses in countries along the Belt and Road Initiative.

We advocate for the **EU and EU member states** to devise alternatives to these approaches that address the long-term drivers of conflict and promote lasting peace.

In 2019–20, we organised five advocacy trips with Sudanese partners, who travelled to Brussels for high-level meetings with member states, parliamentarians and the European External Action Service (EEAS). Their discussions contributed to stopping harmful EU projects that would have provided support for and implicit legitimisation of Sudanese security forces involved in violently repressing demonstrators.

We published ground-breaking research on the impacts of Europe's outsourced migration controls, and used this to hold events on migration in Brussels and Rome.

We were invited to be part of a task force on Women, Peace and Security with the EEAS, the European Commission and member states, and we significantly influenced the EU's Strategic Approach to Women, Peace and Security and its Action Plan. These have both been adopted by the EU, and as a result of input from Saferworld and our allies, they now include the need to ensure analysis on gendered drivers of conflict and meaningful, diverse participation of women.

Together with Saferworld's Conflict Advisory Unit, we built strong relationships with the European Commission, delivered trainings and presentations on conflict sensitivity to European officials, and contributed to the European Commission staff handbook and its publication, *Evaluation in Hard-to-Reach Areas*. Our work contributed to the European Commission adopting conflict sensitivity in all evaluations of its future programmes.

We have been closely involved in negotiations on the European Peace Facility, a security assistance instrument that would allow the EU to provide security training and lethal weapons to its partners in conflict-affected areas. Through strategic communications, briefings, and advocacy both directly with member states and together with our partners, we

contributed to the EU member states' decision to reduce the budget of the European Peace Facility by half and to include safeguarding mechanisms in security assistance, emphasising the importance of human security and conflict sensitivity.

We continued to adapt our advocacy in the **UK** in another politically unpredictable year, taking the opportunity to promote conflict prevention and challenge harmful security policies. Saferworld staff gave evidence to parliament on the Sustainable Development Goals ahead of the UK's Voluntary National Review. We also built upon Saferworld's landmark study on the impacts of Europe's outsourced migration controls. The risks to peace and rights of these harmful policies, as articulated by the study, were covered in *The Guardian* and cited by parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee in challenging UK policy.

The snap election called in December 2019 meant a change of tactics in our advocacy. Drawing on our previous work, we offered the major political parties recommendations to improve the UK's contribution to peace overseas. We achieved particular success with the Labour Party's manifesto, which reflected several of our recommendations.

Saferworld has long defended the Department for International Development's conflict prevention expertise and pushed for it to have a greater role in government. With fellow peacebuilding organisations, we responded to rumours of its demise in 2019 by highlighting the dangers to UK conflict prevention interests in the national media. Over the course of the next year we will seek to play a constructive role in urging the government to put conflict prevention at the heart of the new Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, and the Integrated Review of Security, Defence and Foreign Policy.

This year, we worked to amplify the voices of national civil society partners at the **UN**.

Using learning from our programmes over the past three years in the Horn of Africa, we produced a guidance document and a call for action, *Time to invest: how to support action on SDG16+*, to push for increased ownership of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly SDG16+ on peace, justice and inclusion. We shared this call at major policy events in 2019, including at an SDG16 Expert Group Meeting in Rome, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Forum, and the annual showcase for SDG16 in Timor-Leste. Our collaborative campaign – 'The Voices of SDG16+' – also showcased the importance of civil society perspectives at the UN's High-level Political Forum.

In 2020, we spearheaded a coalition to host the first ever Central Asian consultation for the UN's 2020 Peacebuilding Architecture review, which brought together civil society and UN practitioners from five Central Asian states in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan and resulted in an official input for the review process.

We also made the case for peace and rights-based approaches at the UN, drawing attention to the negative impacts of its current counter-terrorism strategy. Showcased at various policy

events, our research has helped to build momentum for an honest reflection on counter-terrorism at the UN, as it approaches its 75th anniversary.

As **Saferworld USA**, we pushed for the US government to take up conflict prevention, end securitised responses to crises and threats, and listen to the voices of peacebuilders in conflict-affected countries.

In 2019–20 we worked as part of a coalition organised by the Alliance for Peacebuilding and Mercy Corps to successfully influence and pass the US Global Fragility Act. A watershed moment in US peacebuilding policy, the act re-orientates US policy towards preventing violent conflicts before they start, by addressing poor governance, exclusion, impunity and rights abuses. Passed by Congress and signed into law by the president in December 2019, the act authorises up to USD\$200 million a year to be spent on conflict prevention for the next five years. Saferworld advocated within the coalition and educated policymakers on the need to focus on root causes of violent conflict rather than focusing narrowly on ‘extremism’ and international terrorism.

We also continued to build direct links between our US policy centre, our programmes and our partners. Staff from our policy and Somalia teams travelled to Washington to brief the US State Department and other government officials on the upcoming renewal of the African Union Mission in Somalia mandate. This helped shape the US position, which became more supportive of a political settlement to end Somalia’s conflict. Our partners from the Security Policy Alternatives Network working in and on Egypt, Iraq and Yemen also briefed congressional staff and national security officials on security and conflict developments in their contexts.

Through our presence in **Vienna**, we have consolidated a partnership with the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution to develop projects focusing on the peace and security implications of the China-led Belt and Road Initiative. Thanks also to Saferworld-led activities, Vienna has emerged as the centre of international dialogue on the role of business in addressing peace in conflict-affected and fragile countries impacted by the Belt and Road Initiative.

Over the last 12 months, we have worked with major bilateral and multi-lateral organisations and aid agencies to support them in embedding **conflict sensitivity** within processes and strategies, in order to help them navigate this difficult terrain.

In 2019–20, we completed our [100th helpdesk task](#) for Sida, the development arm of the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. These tasks helped shape Sida’s strategies and work across Latin America, Africa, Eastern Europe and the Middle East. We also strengthened our partnerships with the Austrian Development Agency and the European Investment Bank, and continued our helpdesk services to support them to maximise peace in the places they work.

As part of the CSRF, we set up a mentorship programme with organisations and staff in South Sudan, as well as a national staff network to exchange learning and shape how organisations operate.

Financial review of the year and position at the year-end

Review of the year

Income in the year was £20.10m a 7% increase over the previous year's (£18.81m in 2018-19). The increase was wholly on restricted income as the level of unrestricted income remains unchanged.

Our funding continues to come from a range of government and institutional donors, with the largest five (the EC, the Netherlands, UK, Swedish and US governments) contributing 85% per cent of funding (£16m). The Dutch government is our largest single funder (£5.1m), or 27% of total income, about the same level as in the previous year (28%). A large part of the funding relates to two major grants under the Addressing Root Causes ('ARC') programme for work in Somalia and Sudan for up to five years.

Expenditure in the year was £20.07m an increase of 4% over the previous year's (£19.27m in 2018-19) 90% of this expenditure (£18.02m) was on restricted funds (£17.06m in 2018-19). Restricted reserves decreased by £0.1m to £2.71m from the previous year's level of £2.81m.

Unrestricted income in the year was £2.18m while unrestricted expenditure was £2.05m. This resulted in a surplus of £125k compared with the meagre surplus of £5k in the previous year. The unrestricted reserves therefore increased to £1m from the from the previous year's level of £882k.

Programme expenditure (including allocated support and governance costs) represented 89% of total expenditure in 2020. Support costs as a percentage of total expenditure increased to 11% from 8% in the previous year.

Risk management

The trustees have identified the main risks that the charity is exposed to and have in place a strategy to minimise exposure to these risks. The main risks facing Saferworld and the mitigation work undertaken to address the risk are:

- **Staff and partner safety and security:** our Safety and Security policy sets out our agreed ways of working. Suitable training on security issues is provided to new staff and regularly refreshed. Visiting staff, partners and other personnel are trained on appropriate security needs when they visit a new location. Overseeing the policy and practice is an Operations Team led by the Director of Programmes which holds regular scheduled meetings.
- **Political instability and conflict in the countries and within communities with whom we work:** Saferworld is a grouping of specialist in security-related topics working in unstable environments and countries emerging from conflict. Our knowledge of these conflicts and experience allows us to work effectively, mindful of our personal safety, and also to ensure our work continues in turbulent times. We are skilled at working with partners remotely and using techniques to bridge temporary times of unrest, in safety, for example in our current Yemen work.
- **Resistance from governments and vested interests to objective assessments of causes and drivers of insecurity:** Saferworld has experience of working directly with local and central governments and agencies, where a careful considered approach is required to highlighting issues of insecurity. Our mitigation action would ensure that the safety of our staff and partners is of paramount importance. We would use our experiences to take on work only when there was a genuine interest in the outcomes and managing any competing interests to ensure dialogue with all parties and positive outcomes.
- **Significant change in our work as a result of the COVID-19 crisis:** it is still unclear how this will affect our work in the long term as the situation is unfolding. As a result, We are responding by adapting our programmes for delivery in the changing circumstances and making a deeper assessment of operational conditions. We are developing capacity and infrastructure and preparing the organisation for any corrective or contingency actions should it be required by a deteriorating situation
- **Funding challenges due to changing donor priorities:** We are seeking to engage with donors while developing our long-term plans. With reduced unrestricted funding, we will increase efforts to diversify our funding and secure funding over longer time periods.
- **Staff availability and capacities in challenging environments:** Saferworld has skilled and dedicated staff, many of whom work in difficult environments. We seek to continue our work by good support for existing staff, competitive and fair salaries and appropriate policies on time off and leave. We train our staff and many have risen 'through the ranks' to confirm the success of these policies.
- **Reputational risk from policy and advocacy work:** our policy work delivers strong clear message to governments, other actors and other interested parties, boosted by our

reputation for quality advice. An unclear or weak piece of work on a controversial topic may adversely impact our reputation. Our mitigation action includes strong review and collaboration systems to peer review work, plus formal systems to cover research, written style, publication and dissemination sign-off, as well as risk assessments on major or sensitive publications. Regular training and contact with our Country Programmes enhances the quality of our output and reduces the risk of insufficiently considered work being published.

The trustees update the risk register each year and have concluded that the charity still has adequate cover for the expected risks.

Investment policy

The Memorandum and Articles of Association provides that the company invests surplus funds in various investments, securities or property as appropriate. No investments was held during the year and the organisations' reserves are held in cash as working capital.

Future plans

Mindful we will be adapting to significant changes in the external political and economic environment as a result of the pandemic we are pursuing greater resilience through:

- Adaptation of our programs and developing innovative ways of delivering our work and achieving greater impact and re-investing in the quality and effectiveness of our partnerships at all levels
- continuing the regionalisation of our management and decision-making processes and developing leadership behaviours in our programme teams
- improving our finance and risk management processes including measures to achieve better cost recovery across all programmes
- ensuring our long-term funding mix offers the best balance of funds to maintain coherent and complementary policy/advocacy and country programme portfolios

During the course of the year:

- We will improve the integration of youth and gender into our programmes, and increase our focus on addressing gender based violence through our community security, gender and access to justice approaches in Myanmar, Tajikistan and Bangladesh. We will also release in Myanmar a publication on civilian-military relations, examining opportunities for reform and democratising the security sector.
- We will continue strengthening the capacity of and cooperation between communities, civil society, police and local authorities on police reform and people-centred approaches to security provision. We will strengthen our work on challenging gender norms and developing new programming on justice as prevention in both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

- In Sudan, we will extend our work beyond the traditional areas of Darfur and Eastern Sudan and increase our partnership portfolio to at least 23 smaller but more diverse partners covering a large and diverse part of the country but working on the same agenda of a just and inclusive Sudan. We will aim to support processes that bring community voices and aspirations up to national level through advocacy efforts, and will facilitate youth, women and other marginalised voices reaching the transitional government via Regional Working Groups.
- In Nepal, we will continue working across three provinces to support communities, especially those from marginalised section to engage with their local governments for greater trust in the new federal system. We will also actively seek to design innovative governance and peacebuilding programming models building on current interventions to support excluded communities to participate in the new federal process with the scope to address root causes of conflict at local and provincial level to support Nepal's peace consolidation.
- In Bangladesh, we will start the implementation of a three-year project in Cox's Bazaar, aiming to facilitate community safety initiatives and foster women's empowerment by addressing gender based violence and social cohesion. We will work with government and humanitarian actors to ensure that delivery of aid is conflict and gender sensitive. This year we will conduct scoping research, capacity building of staff and partners on conflict and gender sensitivity, and design the next phase of the project.
- In Somalia, building on its previous elections' support programs, we plan to work with election management bodies and civil society groups in Somalia and Somaliland to help deliver free and fair elections. Somalia is preparing for the first one-person/one vote in over thirty years in 2020 while Somaliland will be conducting the first parliamentary and local council elections in close to fifteen years. We will also explore the feasibility of expanding the ongoing community security program to two new Federal Member States - Hirshabelle and Galmudug.
- In Pakistan, we will continue to run our regional programmes which centers on promoting inclusive economic development and social cohesion.
- In Yemen, we will launch the Yemen Civil Society Solidarity Fund and provide tailored organisational development support to the recipient organisations. We will also support our partners in Yemen to carry out civil society coordination activities, and support more opportunities for joint advocacy initiatives by Yemeni civil society organisations, in order to support a strong and independent civil society movement able to influence the peace process.

Reserves policy and reserve levels

Reserves are held to ensure Saferworld can sustain long term commitment to our communities, partners and other stakeholders.

Our reserves policy:

- a) ensures that reserves are sufficient to cover costs that would be incurred in the orderly winding down of the company's activities. This amounts to £1m and comprises: three months salaries of non-programme staff; contractual obligations for all staff; payments for rental notice periods; lease obligations and all other liabilities
- b) is reviewed at least annually to reflect the current level of programmes being undertaken, the average longevity of service of relevant employees in service and changes in legal obligations relevant to the company's activities.

Currently, the organisation's free reserves, excluding designated reserves and the unrestricted fixed assets of the charity, are £1m (£0.88m in 2019).

Our target reserves is £1m. We are just at the target level at the present time and are in the process of revising the policy to take account of new development in the environment since the outbreak of the pandemic.

Report and accounts

Saferworld

For the year ended 31 March 2020

Structure, governance and management

The Charity is constituted as a company limited by guarantee governed by a Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Organisation

The trustees govern Saferworld by working through the Executive Director and Executive Management Team (EMT) who report on performance against the strategic and operational plans approved by the trustees. The EMT meets regularly to review operational performance and progress against the Business Plan. The organisation's structure is reviewed periodically to ensure it is appropriate to deliver on its programmes. Saferworld has a Policy, Advocacy and Communications Division; Operations department responsible for human resources, facilities and IT; a Finance department; a Funding team; and a Director's office, with a dedicated Organisational Development Unit. There are also five Regional Programmes:

- East Africa
- Asia
- Middle East and North Africa
- Europe and Central Asia

Each area is led by a Head of Programme or Division. This Head is a member of the Organisational Management Team (OMT), which is chaired by the Executive Director, and meets three to four times a year. The OMT plays a central part in the leadership of the organisation, with Heads responsible for day-to-day activities of the organisation as well as defining and implementing strategic priorities.

We have a staff based in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Nepal, Kenya, Somalia, Somaliland, South Sudan, Uganda, Austria and Yemen

Trustees

Godfrey Allen
Stephanie Blair (Chair from June 2020)
Owen Greene
Georg Frerks
Theresa Hanley
Jeremy Lester (*Chair, Resigned June 2020*)
Lars-Erik Lundin
Vicky Knight
Golam Morshed (Treasurer)
David Norman (Resigned October 2019)
Mark Ross (resigned October 2019)
Ismayil Tahmazov
Melanie Ward (Appointed 23 April 2020)
Monique van Es (Appointed 23 April 2020)

Secretary

Gbenga Coker

Executive Director

Paul Murphy

Registered office

The Grayston Centre
28 Charles Square
London, N1 6HT

Company Number

03015948

Charity number

1043843

Bankers

The Cooperative Bank Plc

Solicitors

Bates Wells

Auditors

Haysmacintyre LLP

- The Africa Programme is split into two regions, which prioritise engagements in Kenya and Somalia, and South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda, and as well as sub-regional work.
- The Asia Programme focuses particularly on South Asia and Central Asia, with country programmes in Bangladesh and Nepal. In addition, Saferworld maintains a close interest in China, specifically with regards to conflict sensitive approaches and arms control policy.

Organisation

- The Middle East and North Africa Programme focuses on Yemen, as well as wider regional work.
- Central Asia Programme focuses Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan with a regional project which also extends to Uzbekistan.
- The Policy Advocacy and Communications Division leads the development of our thematic strategies and the implementation of work that is either conceptual or international in nature. In addition, the Division leads our internal and external communications and advocacy work, and supports strategy development, M&E, research and capacity building with partners.

Policy and regulations

In 2019–20, Saferworld continued our response to changing policies and regulations around reporting, data protection, safeguarding and terrorism.

- We continue to monitor and ensure we are fully compliant with the general data protection regulation, and continual updating of our privacy and transparency policies including our reporting in line with the International Aid Transparency Initiative requirements and the US Specially Designated Nationals And Blocked Persons List.
- Saferworld has a zero-tolerance policy for any type of abuse, exploitation or harassment. This year, we continued in our efforts to strengthen our safeguarding policies and practice.
- We have rolled out our Safeguarding policy and procedures to all staff and partners, and amended all partner memorandums of understanding to reflect the new policy requirements.
- We appointed a board trustee to act as a safeguarding focal point to provide additional governance and oversight. This has been expanded to include three trustees that report to the board periodically
- We established a Safeguarding Working Group composed of senior management and country representatives to ensure we are embedding strong safeguarding standards in all functions and departments in the organisation. The group is leading on the development of a training pack for Saferworld staff and partners on safeguarding. This will include: a strong reflection on organisational culture and how power and gender dynamics need to shift to prevent safeguarding incidents; an overview of the types of abuse covered in our policy; Saferworld's reporting mechanisms; and our survivor-centred approach to safeguarding.
- We have also set up a safeguarding focal point system with at least one representative in all our offices, in order to provide survivor-centred support to all

staff members, partner organisation staff and programme participants with safeguarding concerns.

Trustees

The Board meets four times a year. Trustees also provide expertise to staff on their particular skill areas, which include finance, policy research, advocacy and communications, charitable law and governance, on an on-going basis. Trustees are eligible for reappointment every three years at the Annual General Meeting.

Trustees undertake a skills audit with the aim of attracting members with relevant experience and skills to the Board. In appointing new trustees consideration is given to the gender balance and the international nature of our work. Nominees meet with the Chair and Executive Director who recommend appointments to the Board.

On appointment, trustees agree to adhere by our code of conduct and sign a declaration of eligibility form. Each trustee receives a handbook which includes the Memorandum and Articles of Association, policies and procedures, including conflict of interest, and other guidance. Trustees are required to complete a declaration of interests each year. One trustee is charged with the responsibility of ensuring any potential conflict of interest is dealt with according to the policy. Any collaborative work between a trustee and Saferworld has to be approved by the Board of Trustees prior to the project, with the interested trustee not present for the discussion and decision.

Fundraising

Saferworld does not employ third party fundraisers and suitable measures are in place to protect vulnerable people. The organisation has a process in place for complaints to be made and this is publicised on the organisation's website. Saferworld did not receive any complaints in relation to fundraising in the current or prior year.

Public benefit

We have referred to the Charity Commissions Guidance on Public Benefit when planning our work. We believe our activities, to reduce and prevent violent conflict and working with individuals, communities and states, are focused to achieve the aims and objectives of the Charity. The trustees are therefore confident that we meet the public benefit requirement.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees (who are also directors of Saferworld for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as we are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware
- the trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

Staff

Our success depends on the quality and commitment of our staff. We would like to thank them for their on-going work and commitment. We are committed to equality in recruitment, training, promotion and career development. Staff are consulted on a range of issues throughout each year and each office is encouraged to bring staff together on a regular basis, to discuss current work and future plans.

Report and accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2020

Saferworld

Our remuneration policy for Key Management Personnel is consistent with our general pay policy, in which we aspire to pay the median market rate for all grades of employee. Pay scales and grade are benchmarked against a range of similar-sized and type of organisation, and we believe our terms achieve our stated objectives and are fair to the employees.

Auditors

The auditors, Haysmacintyre LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

In approving this report of the Directors, the Directors are also approving the Strategic Report included here in their capacity as Company Directors.

This report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 22 October 2020 and signed on its behalf by:



Stephanie Blair – Director and Trustee (Chair)

Independent auditor's report to the members of Saferworld

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Saferworld for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the group's and parent charitable company's Statement of Financial Activities, the group and parent charitable company's Balance Sheets, the Group Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of the group's and parent charitable company's net movement in funds, including the income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of trustees for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 26, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the group or the parent charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent charitable company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report (which includes the strategic report and the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report included within the Trustees' Annual Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

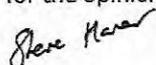
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Annual Report (which incorporates the strategic report and the directors' report).

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent charitable company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent charitable company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Steven Harper

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Haysmacintyre LLP, Statutory Auditors

Date: 17 November 2020

10 Queen Street Place

London

EC4R 1AG

Consolidated statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)					
	Notes	Unrestricted funds £ '000	Restricted funds £ '000	Total 2020 £ '000	Total 2019 £ '000
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	2	118	-	118	95
Charitable activities	2	2,058	17,926	19,984	18,710
Total		2,175	17,926	20,101	18,805
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	3	364	-	364	358
Charitable activities	4	1,687	18,020	19,707	18,916
Total		2,051	18,020	20,071	19,274
Net income and net movement in funds		125	(94)	31	(469)
Reconciliation of funds:					
Fund balances brought forward at 1 April 2019		882	2,810	3,692	4,161
Fund balances at 31 March 2020	12	1,007	2,716	3,723	3,692

There were no recognised gains or losses in 2020 or 2019 other than those included above.

The notes on pages 34 to 53 form part of these accounts.

Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 £ '000	2019 £ '000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	9	-	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors and prepayments	10	2,585	1,591
Cash at bank and in hand		3,830	5,685
		<u>6,415</u>	<u>7,276</u>
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(2,692)</u>	<u>(3,584)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>3,723</u>	<u>3,692</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u><u>3,723</u></u>	<u><u>3,692</u></u>
FUNDS			
Restricted funds	12	2,716	2,810
Unrestricted funds – other funds	13	1,007	882
		<u>3,723</u>	<u>3,692</u>

The surplus of the parent charity before consolidation was £0.03m (2019: deficit of £0.47m).

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue on and signed on their behalf by:



.....
Golam Morshed
Director and Trustee (Treasurer)



.....
Stephanie Blair
Director and Trustee (Chair)

The notes on pages 34 to 53 form part of these accounts.

Charity balance sheet as at 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 £ '000	2019 £ '000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	9	-	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors and prepayments	10	3,315	2,411
Cash at bank and in hand		2,550	4,234
		<u>5,865</u>	<u>6,645</u>
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(2,142)	(2,953)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>3,723</u>	<u>3,692</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u><u>3,723</u></u>	<u><u>3,692</u></u>
FUNDS			
Restricted funds	12	2,716	2,810
		1,007	882
Unrestricted funds – other funds	13	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		3,723	3,692
		<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue on and signed on their behalf by:



.....
Golam Morshed
Director and Trustee (Treasurer)



.....
Stephanie Blair
Director and Trustee (Chair)

The notes on pages 34 to 53 form part of these accounts.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (see below)	(1,855)	1,182
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(-)	(-)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(-)	(-)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	(1,855)	1,182
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year	5,685	4,503
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3,830	5,685
Net expenditure for the year (as per the Statement of Financial Activities)	31	(469)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	(994)	2,687
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(892)	(1,036)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,855)	1,182

The notes on pages 34 to 53 form part of these accounts.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Saferworld is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales (company number 3015948). It is also a charity registered with the Charity Commission. Its registered address is: The Garyston Center, 28 Charles Square, London N1 6HT

a. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (Second Edition, effective 1 January 2019) – (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Saferworld meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s).

b. Basis of consolidation

The group financial statements consolidate those of the charity and its subsidiary undertakings (see note 16) as well as branches up to 31 March 2020.

c. Preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis

Having considered future budgets and cash flows, the trustees confirm that they have no material uncertainties about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future (being at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements). In making this assessment, the trustees have considered the current operating environment including the impact of COVID-19.

d. Fixed assets

Expenditure on fixed assets is capitalised where the cost (or the value if donated) is in excess of £1,000; otherwise it is written off through the Statement of Financial Activities. Costs of replacements of major equipment and pianos are charged to designated funds set aside for that purpose by appropriations from Revenue.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value of each asset evenly over its expected life, as follows:-

Office, furniture and equipment	- 25% straight line
Computer equipment	- 33 to 50% straight line
Motor vehicles	- over the life of the project funding the purchase

e. Funds

The different funds are defined as follows:

Restricted funds are those funds which are to be used in accordance with specific instructions imposed by the donor or trust deed.

Unrestricted funds are those funds available to the charity for its general purposes. They include funds designated by the trustees for particular purposes where their use remains at the discretion of the trustees. Amounts may be set aside each year (enter details of the designated funds)

It is the policy of the trustees to retain in unrestricted funds, amounts which in their judgement, can help to mitigate the short term effects of income volatility and retain funds to generate sufficient income to meet current and future operational activities of the charity.

f. Income recognition

This comprises fees receivable from the various activities and investment income. All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Donations are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that those conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

For the year ended 31 March 2020

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

Income from government and other grants, whether 'capital' or 'revenue' grants. Is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grant have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

Investment income is credited to income when it is receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank. Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

g. Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of obligation can be measured reliably.

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred, inclusive of VAT, which cannot be recovered.

Charitable activities comprise the costs of running the charity's activities in line with the objectives stated on page 1 of this report.

Support costs have been allocated to charitable activities. Governance activities comprise organisational administration and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements. Costs include direct costs of external audit, legal fees and other professional advice.

h. Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

i. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes bank accounts, cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

k. VAT

The charity is registered for VAT but is unable to reclaim all of the input tax incurred. Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the expenditure heading for which it was incurred.

l. Pension Scheme

All permanent UK staff employed by the charity are eligible to join the defined contribution pension scheme. Saferworld contributes 9% of salary provided the staff member contributes 3% of salary. The UK-based permanent staff pension fund is operated by Aviva (previously Friends Provident).

m. Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Charity makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Debtors from overseas subsidiaries have been written down to their recoverable amounts.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Critical areas of judgement

In the view of the trustees in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgements were required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements nor do any estimates or assumptions made carry a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year.

n. Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

o. Foreign currency

Assets and liabilities of overseas branches are included in the group balance sheet after converting to sterling at the year-end exchange rate. Income and expenditure transactions are included in the Statement of Financial Activities after converting to sterling at the average exchange rate for the year.

The foreign exchange gain/loss shown in the Statement of Financial Activities represents the gain/loss arising on converting the opening balance sheets of overseas branches at the year-end exchange rate.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

2. INCOME – restricted funds	2020	2019
	£ '000	£ '000
The State of the Netherlands (Netherlands Embassy, Juba)	4,348	5,054
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands	-	-
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland	77	31
Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,191	890
Other European governments	618	1,164
European Commission	2,290	1,894
US Department of State	1,470	1,403
UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office	120	980
UK Department for International Development (DFID)	6,518	3,959
Humanity United	0	224
Open Society Institute	118	80
United States Institute for Peace	108	253
UNPBF/UNSCAR	330	187
Oxfam Novib	66	97
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Canada	83	34
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	162	82
Trust and Foundation	124	178
Other smaller grants < £50,000	303	74
	<u>17,926</u>	<u>16,584</u>
	=====	=====

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

2.	INCOME (continued)	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	The restricted income from DFID comprise the following grants:		
	Promoting Sustainable Peace - Kenya	233	365
	Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility	1,287	1,134
	Chase Research grant	1,012	1,067
	Aid Direct- Yemen	253	263
	Promoting Sustainable Peace	498	379
	Aid Direct- Community Security south Sudan	1,065	419
	Women's Empowerment Cox's Bazar	684	36
	Better Aid in Conflict	1,486	296
		6,518	3,959
		6,518	3,959
	Unrestricted funds		
	Swedish International Development Agency	2,058	2,126
	Other income (consultancy, other donations)	118	95
		2,175	2,221
		2,175	2,221
3.	RAISING FUNDS	2020 £ '000	2018 £ '000
	Staff costs	305	303
	Direct costs	18	28
	Support and governance costs	41	27
		364	358
		364	358

The cost of generating funds includes staff taking part in fundraising activities in the form of contacts with potential grantors including governments, European Commission, charitable trusts and foundations.

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For the year ended 31 March 2020
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

Saferworld

4. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES	2020	2018
	£ '000	£ '000
Staff costs	7,815	8,857
Direct costs (including partner costs)	9,733	8,487
Support and governance costs	2,159	1,572
	<u>19,707</u>	<u>18,916</u>
	<u><u>19,707</u></u>	<u><u>18,916</u></u>
5. SUPPORT AND GOVERNANCE COSTS	2020	2019
	£ '000	£ '000
ALLOCATED TO:		
Charitable activities	2,159	1,572
Fundraising	41	27
	<u>2,200</u>	<u>1,599</u>
	<u><u>2,200</u></u>	<u><u>1,599</u></u>
	2020	2019
	£ '000	£ '000
Support costs consist of:		
Staff costs	1,093	825
Office costs	506	342
Other charitable expenses	601	344
	<u>2,200</u>	<u>1,511</u>
	<u><u>2,200</u></u>	<u><u>1,511</u></u>

Support costs have been allocated on the basis of staff costs relating to each activity.

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For the year ended 31 March 2020
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

Saferworld

5. SUPPORT AND GOVERNANCE COSTS (continued)	2020 £ '000	2019 £ '000
Governance costs consist of:		
Staff costs	45	49
Audit and accountancy fees	35	24
Other expenditure	23	15
	<u>103</u>	<u>82</u>

Support costs have been allocated on the basis of staff costs relating to each activity.

6. INCOME/EXPENDITURE	2020 £ '000	2019 £ '000
The net income in the year is stated after charging:		
Operating lease rental	-	-
Auditors' remuneration - as statutory auditors	24	21
Auditors' remuneration – other fees	11	3
	<u>35</u>	<u>24</u>

7. STAFF COSTS	2020 £ '000	2019 £ '000
Wages and salaries	8,289	8,536
Social security	453	400
Pension costs	500	429
Other staff costs including partner costs	573	690
	<u>9,816</u>	<u>10,055</u>

The average number of staff employed by the charity during the year was as follows:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Programmes	200	205
Fundraising	7	8
Governance and support	7	9
	<u>214</u>	<u>222</u>

7. STAFF COSTS (continued)

Three employees earned between £60,000 and £69,999 in the year: (2019: Two employees); No employee earned between £70,000 and £79,999 (2019: none) and one employee earned between £80,000 and £89,999 (2019: One). Pension costs for these staff amounted to £26,100 (2019: £18,932).

Amounts paid to key management personnel, being the Executive Management team, (including pensions and benefits) amounted to £290,196 (2019: £284,049).

8. TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND REIMBURSED EXPENSES

The trustees received no remuneration for their services during the year (2019: Nil). During the year three trustees received reimbursement of the following expenses:

	2020 £ '000	2019 £'000
Expenses, comprising of travel, related accommodation and communications costs	5	8
	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

9 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - GROUP AND CHARITY	Motor vehicles £'000	Fixtures, equipment & computers £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 April 2019	326	106	432
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
	<u>326</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>432</u>
At 31 March 2020	326	106	432
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	326	106	432
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
	<u>326</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>432</u>
At 31 March 2020	326	106	432
Net book value			
At 31 March 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

10	DEBTORS	Group		Charity	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		£ '000	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000
	Due within one year				
	Prepayments	654	167	42	82
	Amounts due from donors	1,353	1,251	1,353	1,251
	Inter charity balances	-	-	1,910	1,055
	Other debtors	578	173	10	23
		<u>2,585</u>	<u>1,591</u>	<u>3,315</u>	<u>2,411</u>
		<u><u>2,585</u></u>	<u><u>1,591</u></u>	<u><u>3,315</u></u>	<u><u>2,411</u></u>
11	CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019	2020	2019
		£ '000	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000
	Creditors	458	482	135	99
	Other taxes and social security	60	68	-	-
	Accruals	426	470	259	290
	Deferred Income	1,748	2,564	1,748	2,564
		<u>2,692</u>	<u>3,584</u>	<u>2,142</u>	<u>2,953</u>
		<u><u>2,692</u></u>	<u><u>3,584</u></u>	<u><u>2,142</u></u>	<u><u>2,953</u></u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

12 SUMMARY OF FUND BALANCES – GROUP	1 April 2019 £ '000	Income £ '000	Expenditure £ '000	31 March 2020 £ '000
Restricted funds				
Dutch Embassy – South Sudan	452	318	(1,179)	(409)
Dutch- Yemen	314	-	(363)	(49)
Canada- Illicit trade China	90	-	(153)	(63)
UK Aid Direct- South Sudan Community Security	42	1,065	(1,184)	(77)
DFID- Better Aid in Conflict		1,485	(1,485)	-
Danida Somalia: governance and peace programme	(68)	68	-	-
US INL Tajikistan CP	(165)	901	(1,016)	(280)
CSSF- Nepal Peacebuilding project	18	257	(337)	(62)
South Sudan: Community Security Resource Facility	-			-
Women’s Empowerment Cox’s Bazar	-	684	(597)	87
DFID Chase research grant	(2)	1,011	(1011)	(2)
JCRT Peace and Rights based responses	11	44	(30)	25
JCRT- Arms control		63	(47)	16
Myanmar PSF-Community security & Governance	(11)	11	-	-
Myanmar CSSF- Strengthening Community Security	4	824	(804)	24
DFID- Promoting Sustainable Peace	88	731	(795)	24
Irish Aid	109	141	(135)	115
Sida- Sudan		781	(247)	534
Netherlands government: Addressing Root Causes Somalia	535	1,000	(1,782)	(247)
Netherlands government: Addressing Root Causes Sudan	377	2,387	(1,152)	1,612
Anonymous donor	212	-	(212)	-
US State Dept. Kyrgyzstan, Community Security Effectiveness	297	433	(428)	302
Humanity United Sudan FWG	69	0	(63)	6
EC Kyrgyzstan	29	83	(242)	(130)
UNPBF- Kyrgyztan	121	152	(291)	(18)
Swedish MFA-Assessing Somalia AlShabaab	12	-	(9)	3
UNMAS	(3)	-	-	(3)
EC Rebuilding Governance in Yemen	199	1,811	(1,362)	648
Other smaller projects	80	3,676	(3,096)	660
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total restricted funds	2,810	17,926	(18,020)	2,716
All unrestricted funds (Note 13)	882	2,176	(2,051)	1,007
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total reserves	3,692	20,102	(20,071)	3,723
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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For the year ended 31 March 2020

Saferworld**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

SUMMARY OF FUND BALANCES – GROUP AND CHARITY	1 April 2018 £ '000	Income £ '000	Expenditure £ '000	31 March 2019 £ '000
Restricted funds				
Dutch Embassy – South Sudan	679	2,366	(2,593)	452
Dutch- Yemen	-	595	(281)	314
Canada- Illicit trade China	-	342	(252)	90
EC Somalia	-	264	(264)	-
Danida Somalia: governance and peace programme	-	873	(941)	(68)
US INL Tajikistan CP 16-17	70	6	(241)	(165)
CSSF- Nepal Peacebuilding project	-	311	(293)	18
South Sudan: Community Security Resource Facility	134	1134	(1,268)	-
ARC- Pakistan	232	-	(225)	7
DFID Chase research grant	(2)	1,067	(1,067)	(2)
JCRT Peace and Rights based responses	13	26	(28)	11
Myanmar PSF-Community security & Governance	(30)	364	(345)	(11)
Yemen Youth & National Dialogues	-	(52)	-	(52)
Irish Aid	(68)	158	(50)	40
US DRL Southern Kyrgyzstan Youth	7	0	(7)	-
Netherlands government: Addressing Root Causes Somalia	-	1,658	(1,123)	535
Netherlands government: Addressing Root Causes Sudan	1,173	0	(795)	377
Anonymous donor	214	178	(179)	212
US State Dept. Kyrgyzstan, Community Security Effectiveness	291	382	(376)	297
Humanity United Sudan FWG	214	0	(145)	69
EC Kyrgyzstan	1	298	(270)	29
Swedish MFA-Assessing Somalia AlShabaab	-	367	(355)	12
UNMAS	20	38	(61)	(3)
EC Rebuilding Governance in Yemen	(8)	1,374	1167	199
Other smaller projects	344	4,835	(4,732)	449
Total restricted funds	3,284	16,584	17,058	2,810
All unrestricted funds (Note 13)	877	2,221	2,216	882
Total reserves	4,161	18,805	19,274	3,692

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

12. SUMMARY OF FUND BALANCES (continued)

Cross regional work

Saferworld's project funded by the government of The Netherlands aims to contribute to an improved environment for reconstruction and development in Bangladesh, South Sudan and Yemen. It sets out to do this by creating more active, informed and inclusive societies, and more effective and accountable institutions – in turn increasing public safety and security.

The Capacities for Peace project funded by the EC and partnered by Conciliation Resources works to build in-country and regional engagement between civil society and other relevant stakeholders to assess opportunities to build peace. The project works in a range of countries in the Middle East and North Africa, Central Asia, South Asia, Africa and South America. The work includes identifying key gaps in existing analysis, seeking out under-represented perspectives and innovative approaches at local, national and regional levels and tailoring the actions to take advantage of opportunities to engage in the most strategic way.

Africa

Saferworld has been working since 2004 to strengthen the participation and influence of Somali Non-State Actors in key decision-making processes on peace, security, and development. This forth phase of the project aims to support the platforms to independently engage in policy dialogue with Somali authorities and the international community on a range of issues, and also to influence key policy and decision-making processes. The Somalia reconciliation project aims to improve governance at all levels of government in South Central Somalia and Juba land.

Europe and Central Asia

In Kyrgyzstan, the US State Department funds work, together with our partner the Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI), to bring together communities from different ethnicities and encouraging constructive co-operation on local security issues between residents, authorities and law enforcement agencies. From this experience we are developing practical, evidence-based policy recommendations to feed into wider debates on community security effectiveness, linking our community work with national policy changes.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

12. SUMMARY OF FUND BALANCES (continued)

Other regional work

Saferworld also works across South Asia as well as the Middle East, China and North Africa. In Nepal, we have worked to support people to engage with the police and local authorities so they tackle their security concerns together; and funding work with civil society to advocate for more gender-responsive safety provision. We use the findings from these projects to influence district and national level policy and practice.

Policy and advocacy work

DFID and other donors have funded our 'Rising Powers' work, to conduct research and support dialogue on the inclusion of conflict and violence issues in the post-2016 development framework, engaging a range of policy communities and actors, including rising powers and traditional donor countries, multilateral actors and other global stakeholders both at the country level and among decision makers in New York.

Our longstanding commitment to work on the Arms Trade continued in the year funded by various donors, as did work to conduct research and support dialogue on the inclusion of conflict and violence issues in the post-2016 development framework.

Deficits on restricted funds

As shown above, several restricted funds were in a deficit position at the year end. This occurs because of spend being recorded in advance of the income and we are satisfied that in each case there is sufficient future income expected to reverse the deficits shown.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

13. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS – GROUP AND CHARITY 2020

Unrestricted income is comprised of funds which the trustees are free to use in the furtherance of the organisations charitable objectives.

	At 1 April 2019 £ '000	Income £ '000	Expenditure £ '000	At 31 March 2020 £ '000
Swedish International Development Agency	-	2,058	2,051	7
Other unrestricted income	882	118	0	1,000
	<u>882</u>	<u>2,176</u>	<u>2,051</u>	<u>1,007</u>
Reserve analysis				
Designated reserves	-	-		-
Other unrestricted reserves	882	2,176	2,051	1,007
	<u>882</u>	<u>2,176</u>	<u>2,051</u>	<u>1,007</u>

The Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) provided £2,057,907 for our programme of work to address small arms and light weapons, security sector reform, international transfer controls, and impact assessment. Other income is from individuals and small grants from foundations and governments for a range of work.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS – GROUP AND CHARITY 2019

Unrestricted income is comprised of funds which the trustees are free to use in the furtherance of the organisations charitable objectives.

	At 1 April 2018 £ '000	Income £ '000	Expenditure £ '000	At 31 March 2019 £ '000
Swedish International Development Agency	-	2,126	2,126	-
Other unrestricted income	877	95	90	882
	<u>877</u>	<u>2,221</u>	<u>2,216</u>	<u>882</u>
<i>Reserve analysis</i>				
Designated reserves	-	-		-
Other unrestricted reserves	877	2,221	2,216	882
	<u>877</u>	<u>2,221</u>	<u>2,216</u>	<u>882</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

**14. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS –
GROUP AND CHARITY -2020**

	Restricted £ '000	Unrestricted £ '000	Total £ '000
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	-
Net current assets	2,716	1,007	3,723
	<u>2,716</u>	<u>1,007</u>	<u>3,723</u>
Total net assets	<u>2,716</u>	<u>1,007</u>	<u>3,723</u>

**ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS –
GROUP AND CHARITY -2019**

	Restricted £ '000	Unrestricted £ '000	Total £ '000
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	-
Net current assets	2,810	882	3,692
	<u>2,810</u>	<u>882</u>	<u>3,692</u>
Total net assets	<u>2,810</u>	<u>882</u>	<u>3,692</u>

15. Subsidiary entities included in the group consolidated result

Saferworld presents the results of all overseas controlled group entities. All of these entities have obtained local registration in their country of operation. As all contracts are held by the UK charity, which provides all funds to overseas group entities, these subsidiaries own no reserves in their own right and have income equal to expenditure. The entities are listed below, together with their expenditure for the year.

	2020 £ '000	2019 £ '000
Saferworld entity		
Saferworld Kenya	1,825	3,641
Saferworld Somalia	1,248	-
Saferworld Uganda	1,694	982
Saferworld South Sudan	3,365	3,516
Saferworld Europe	187	-
Saferworld Tajikistan	1,219	-
Saferworld Kyrgyzstan	798	1,504
Saferworld Nepal	334	260

The income and result for Saferworld charity is the same as that shown in the Group Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities on page 26.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

16. Financial instruments - group

	2020	2019
	£ '000	£ '000
Financial assets measured by amortised cost	1,931	1,424
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Financial liabilities measured by amortised cost	884	952
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Financial assets include amounts due from donors and other debtors. Financial liabilities include trade creditors and other creditors. In addition to the above, the Group held cash of £3,830K (2019: £5,685K) which was previously shown as part of the financial assets figure above.

17. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the year end the charity had commitments under operating lease on buildings as follows:

	2020	2019
	£ '000	£ '000
Expiry date:		
Under one year	33	24
Between 1 to 5 years	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

18. SHARE CAPITAL

Saferworld is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. Each member is liable to contribute a sum not exceeding £1 in the event of the charity being wound up.

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Saferworld

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

19. Consolidated statement of financial activity: 2019 and 2020

	2020 Unrestricted funds £ '000	2020 Restricted funds £ '000	2020 Total £ '000	2019 Unrestricted funds £ '000	2019 Restricted funds £ '000	2019 Total £ '000
Income and endowments from:						
Donations and legacies	118	-	118	95	-	95
Charitable activities	2,058	17,926	19,984	2,126	16,584	18,710
Total	2,175	17,926	20,101	2,221	16,584	18,805
Expenditure on:						
Raising funds	364	-	364	358	-	358
Charitable activities	1,687	18,020	19,707	1,858	17,058	18,916
Total	2,051	18,020	20,071	2,216	17,058	19,274
Net movement in funds	125	(94)	31	5	(474)	(469)
Reconciliation of funds:						
Fund balances brought forward	882	2,810	3,692	913	877	3,284
Fund balances carried forward	1,007	2,716	3,723	882	2,810	3,692