



# SAFERWORLD

PREVENTING VIOLENT CONFLICT. BUILDING SAFER LIVES

ANNUAL REVIEW 2013-14



## OUR VISION

**Saferworld believes 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

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 is based on a belief in equality, dignity, inclusivity, accountability, honesty, transparency, and consistency. We put these values into practice through a set of guiding principles underpinning all our work.

School children cross the road on their way from school. The disarmament exercise in Uganda's Karamoja region has freed some children from full time cattle keeping to attend classes instead.  
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# AMPLIFYING OUR AMBITION

## BACK IN 2010,

**Saferworld further developed and refined its goals and adopted an ambitious three-year plan to increase our relevance, reach and effectiveness, so we could better respond to the growing challenges facing many people affected by conflict, violence and injustice. This year's Annual Review marks the final year of that plan.**

More than ever, we remain convinced that responding to people's security and justice needs is central to preventing and transforming conflict, and creating opportunities to build safer lives. The work of the past three years reflects this – expanding the number of communities, collaborative partnerships and contexts we work in. We are proud that by the end of this period, we were reaching more communities and influencing a greater number of international processes that support peace.

During that time we tested different ways of working to achieve greater scale and impact. For example in South Sudan, despite renewed conflict, we started scaling up our community security work to engage in seven out of the country's ten states – with a view to rebuilding trust between communities and authorities. In Bangladesh we worked with one of the world's largest NGOs, BRAC, to replicate a tested community security approach in 16 areas across five districts in the south west. Read our case study on page 6 to find out more about our community security approach and its impact.

Our work to improve policies and processes also deepened. In different ways we set out to challenge national and international actors to listen to the views and priorities of those living with insecurity, while at the

same time, seizing opportunities to support civil society, governments and international organisations to respond in a sensitive and accountable fashion. A key focus of the past year has been to shape the global framework that will replace the Millennium Development Goals after 2015. Our efforts with partners and civil society to ensure a new framework includes goals, targets and indicators around peace made substantial progress and is providing a strong platform for intergovernmental negotiations over the coming year.

At the same time we continued to adapt our work to engage emerging influential global actors. For example, we expanded the network of Chinese actors we deal with – including corporate as well as policy and academic institutions – to ensure that the country's growing economic engagement in conflict-affected countries is sensitive to local conflict dynamics and supports peace rather than exacerbates existing tensions (see *case study on South Sudan on page 7*).

The past year also saw Saferworld take strides to integrate a deeper awareness of the impact gender has on conflict. As well as enhancing our own understanding, and that of our partners, we developed new areas of work reflecting gender concerns – for example in our regional project across Egypt, Libya and Yemen supporting the public voice of women. Saferworld's ongoing commitment in this area has been highlighted by a new organisational strategic objective on gender in our 2014–17 strategic plan.

Throughout the year, we have relied on a variety of vibrant partnerships and

collaborative relationships to achieve our goals. This remains central to the way we work, and none of the accomplishments highlighted in this review would have been possible without them. We are also indebted to the encouragement and the financial and technical support we received from our funders. We look forward to building on these successes with you in the year ahead.



**Paul Murphy** Executive Director



**Dr Owen Greene** Chair, Board of Trustees

See and hear more in our multimedia Annual Review at:  
[www.saferworld.org.uk/annualreview](http://www.saferworld.org.uk/annualreview)

**2013–14** marked the final year of Saferworld's 2011–14 strategy. Despite significant changes in the funding environment and challenges in a number of programme contexts, at the end of the three-year period we had been able to increase the impact of our work significantly, with a strong and coherent programme of work, across 25 countries and territories.

# HIGHLIGHTS 2013–14

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

As part of our **regional project** supporting the public voice of women in the Middle East and North Africa, Saferworld's report *It's dangerous to be the first* explored violence and insecurity as a barrier to women's public participation in Egypt, Libya and Yemen. The report gained significant coverage and promoted discussion and debate around the relationship between women's security and their participation in public and political life. In February 2014, we brought together women activists from across the region to Tunis to discuss women's role in improving security. We also conducted smaller, national-level events in Yemen and Libya and facilitated a policy tour to present recommendations and findings to UK and EU policymakers. This work sparked significant interest in Egypt, Libya and Yemen, with the Ministry of Human Rights in Yemen asking for support to develop plans for the implementation of UN resolution 1325 on women, peace and security.

In **Yemen** we continued to build the skills of our network of youth activists, holding three week-long training programmes in Aden, Taiz and Sana'a – focusing on advocacy and influencing strategies – in collaboration with our local partners. Members of the network have been actively building the capacity of young people in their communities to feed into local policy and law-making, participate in urban social projects, and advocate for positive change. We also held six debates in various locations across Yemen, broadcast live on national TV, focusing on federalism and the role of youth in the National Dialogue. In Taiz our community security project was successfully rolled out across two sites. The community groups have had considerable success raising awareness about key local security concerns including child labour, weapons proliferation and relations with security providers. We are also working with the European Union (EU) and the Yemeni Ministry of Interior to ensure that security sector reform takes a community-focused approach.

In January 2014 we began a two-year project to support Egyptian civil society's efforts to build and maintain momentum on police reform in **Egypt**. This project aims to provide technical expertise to police reform proponents in Egypt, through a series of workshops and advisory support.

## GENDER, PEACE AND SECURITY

In 2013–14 we significantly increased our focus on **gender, peace and security** issues, developing it as a work stream in its own right. We built the capacity of staff across the organisation to embed a gender perspective in their work, and that of our partners, holding trainings with staff in London and from our programmes in Yemen, Kenya and Somalia/land. Internationally we advocated for the inclusion of commitments on gender and peace in the post-2015 development framework. We presented our recommendations at UN Women's Expert Group Meeting in Mexico on achieving the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls, and presented a joint Saferworld/ Conciliation Resources briefing at the 58th UN Commission on the Status of Women in New York. Our internal strategic planning process also led to the inclusion of a new objective on gender in our Strategic Plan 2014–17, which will ensure this area of work remains an organisational priority.



An elderly woman is interviewed during a land conflict study in Aromo Sub-county in Lira district, Uganda.  
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## CONFLICT-SENSITIVE APPROACHES

Over the course of the year we worked with a wide range of international donors, NGOs, government agencies and businesses to promote more **conflict-sensitive approaches**. We were invited to join a consortium providing capacity building support to the UK Department for International Development's programmes, and continued to provide tailored capacity building for Sweden's international development agency (Sida), through the Human Security helpdesk. We also worked with major Chinese and South Sudanese stakeholders to examine how conflict-sensitive approaches could be used to help Chinese companies manage risk in South Sudan and maximise social, environmental and economic benefits for local communities (see page 7). Meanwhile, as a result of our training in Uganda, non-governmental organisation (NGO) WaterAid redesigned its projects to better account for conflict issues – for example, ensuring they responded to the post-conflict water and sanitation needs of returning populations, for example and we contributed to conflict sensitising the government's National Planning Authority.



## GREAT LAKES

In **Uganda** we explored land conflict dynamics in Acholi, Lango and West Nile, undertaking comprehensive field research and working to increase awareness of the issues among the government, donors, civil society organisations (CSOs), local leaders, and communities. The work also aimed to improve structures and processes for resolving land conflicts and build the capacity of stakeholders to reduce land conflict dynamics in other areas of Uganda. We continued our work to promote conflict-sensitive approaches to development through research and by conducting conflict sensitivity assessments and training for development organisations. We conducted research on conflict analysis in Northern Uganda to support efforts to promote conflict-sensitive approaches to recovery, with many individuals and institutions using the report in policy discussions over the year. It is now expected that the four major conflict issues (land conflicts, youth problems, gender-related conflicts and a lack of a clear transitional justice mechanisms) will inform the successor recovery and development programme for the region currently being developed by the government.

Saferworld's work in **South Sudan** faced significant challenges after large-scale violence broke out in December 2013, with over a million civilians becoming refugees or internally displaced. However, work to improve relationships between police and communities through community security working groups and Police-Community Relations Committees has succeeded in reducing violence in selected communities in Kuajok, Tonj North and Wau. While the locations we work in were less directly affected by the national conflict, we carried out rapid assessments with project partners on the potential impact of the conflict shortly after the crisis. We also held dialogue meetings with existing community security working groups, which indicated that they remained committed to the programme. Plans to scale up our work from two to seven states were delayed as a result of the conflict, but began in earnest in March 2014. The conflict and subsequent conflict-sensitive assessments conducted by Saferworld demonstrate that the need for this work is more necessary than ever.

In **Sudan** we continued to support local and national conflict transformation efforts, primarily through research, analysis and advocacy. We made significant progress in our advocacy work and were able to inform and stimulate reflection on the nature of the crisis in Sudan and possibilities for more inclusive approaches to conflict transformation with policymakers in the African Union, the US, UK and EU.

# A QUESTION OF TRUST

**Between 2011 and 2014 Saferworld significantly scaled up its innovative community security work. The result has been positive change at the community level and evidence of the wider relevance of this approach to support state legitimacy and build state-society relations.**

'Community security' tackles interlinked peace, security and development needs by focusing on local people and their needs. The approach aims to build more positive relationships between communities, authorities and institutions – creating opportunities for these groups to identify security concerns together and plan collective responses. At its core is the idea that this gradual trust-building process can enable communities to be their own agents of change, empowering them to hold to account their security providers.

Although this approach is not applicable everywhere, Saferworld has built up experience in a variety of contexts over the past decade, including Central Asia, the Caucasus, Nepal and Kosovo, as well as newer programmes in Bangladesh – where we work in partnership with one of the world's largest development NGOs, BRAC – and in South Sudan where we are in the process of scaling our work up from two to seven states. In 2014 we also set up community security projects in Yemen, the first time this approach has been tried there.

The evidence from this growing body of work is that community security programmes can help to increase trust, reduce local levels of insecurity, and build more proactive and resilient communities. For example, in South Ossetia one community initiated the building of a youth centre as a way to prevent young people becoming disaffected and potentially disruptive; in Muthafar, Yemen, a community group developed an advocacy campaign to pressure police to respond to the rape and murder of a 10-year old boy; and in South Sudan community action prompted the County Commissioner to introduce a weapons ban in the market in North Tonj.

More widely, in Central Asia as trust has grown between communities and the police, community security working groups have started to discuss and tackle more sensitive issues. This year they felt confident enough to bring-up the issue of religious radicalisation – something that would have been unthinkable previously. In Nepal communities identified a lack of women police officers as a key barrier to

tackling gender-based violence. As a result of taking this issue to the authorities, more women police officers have been posted in project locations, leading to an increase in women prepared to report cases of violence, and the beginnings of behaviour change among men. And in Khulna, Bangladesh, there is evidence that improved trust in the police led community members from both sides of the political divide to work proactively with them to prevent the local escalation of violence that was erupting across the country around January 2014's elections.

These examples also illustrate that in many contexts local systems and structures are the main way people experience the state. Transforming dysfunctional relationships and building accountability at this level can be the key to resolving many underlying security issues. By building relationships and trust between groups at different levels, community-based approaches help to improve state-society relations. But the process is two-way – through their involvement in community security processes, local authorities, police and other security providers are also able to understand better the issues faced by communities and involve them in designing responses – enhancing the legitimacy of institutions and security providers in the eyes of the public.

Finally, the evidence from Kosovo, where our community security approach has been tested the longest, indicates it is also possible to achieve broader change by embedding these local initiatives in national level reforms and processes, and using the learning and experience acquired through community security to inform the design of more effective policies and initiatives at the national level. For example, Saferworld and local Kosovan partners have regularly used their community security frameworks to conduct consultations and feed into national policies on arms, community safety, and community policing. They have also played a supportive role to ministries at the national level, providing guidance and expertise on effective ways to implement policies.

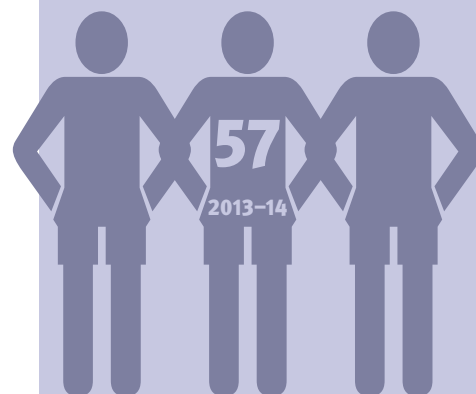
By giving people a voice to express and address their safety and security concerns, and a channel through which to build relationships with authorities, community security can increase trust and confidence between state and society. Ultimately this can mean the difference between violent conflict and the path to peace.



NUMBER OF  
COMMUNITY  
SECURITY  
WORKING  
GROUPS  
SET UP

12  
2011–12

17  
2012–13



Find out more about our community security work in Bangladesh and the Caucasus in our online Annual Review: [www.saferworld.org.uk/annualreview](http://www.saferworld.org.uk/annualreview)



Community Reference Group members talk together before government representatives arrive in Kibali, Georgia.  
© SAFERWORLD/KAREN WYKURZ

# PROMOTING PEACE

**China has a growing economic presence in conflict-affected and fragile states such as South Sudan. However, if its engagement is not based on a thorough understanding of the context and the likely impact it will have on local and national actors, it risks worsening conflict dynamics which may in turn threaten Chinese interests. Saferworld is working with key stakeholders, including Communist Party institutions, government departments, commercial actors, think tanks, research institutes and NGOs, to build their understanding of the concept of conflict sensitivity and help them put it into practice.**

Economic assistance and investment following conflict can help address the root causes of instability, providing jobs, services and infrastructure, and supporting peacebuilding efforts. But it can also have negative consequences, for example if it reinforces the patterns of economic or political exclusion that give rise to grievances, tensions and violence. Insecurity also has an impact on foreign economic interests: in the case of China, putting at direct risk commercial investments, energy security, and the large numbers of Chinese nationals working abroad. As China becomes more sensitive about the consequences of its foreign engagement, there are growing calls from within China to develop more refined methods of risk analysis, including a better understanding of conflict dynamics in conflict-affected states.

In order to promote conflict-sensitive engagement in South Sudan, help Chinese companies manage risk, and maximise the social, environmental and economic benefits for local communities, Saferworld facilitated field research, dialogue and conflict sensitivity training for key Chinese and South Sudanese stakeholders in 2013–14, examining how conflict-sensitive approaches could be put into practice. Through a series of trainings, we introduced Chinese investors to conflict sensitivity tools, including conflict risk analysis, stakeholder consultation and managing effects on local communities. Workshops also analysed the risks that political instability pose to Chinese businesses and the ways in which Chinese companies can unintentionally increase tensions. Participants identified preliminary strategies and collaborative approaches to minimise risks and maximise benefits.

South Sudanese civil society experts were invited to the workshops to meet with Chinese business and policy actors to convey their views and concerns directly. This also provided Chinese decision-makers with alternative sources of information on the current political instability in South Sudan. As a result, civil society participants gained a greater understanding of China's engagement and were better able to hold the Government of South Sudan to account for its relations with China.

Alongside this awareness raising and capacity building, Saferworld facilitated joint field research for Chinese and South Sudanese scholars. This included a visit to the oil producing fields of Unity State, facilitated by the China National Petroleum Corporation, to increase knowledge and understanding of how China's extractive operations in South Sudan impact on peace and conflict. The scholars have since returned to investigate the impact and implications of December 2013's outbreak of violence for China's commercial operations.

Saferworld's project has promoted conflict sensitivity among key Chinese actors, increasing their understanding of its importance and its relevance in the case of South Sudan. Chinese company representatives are also beginning to see the benefits of consultation and communication to gain better understanding for their projects. Increasingly they are seeing this approach as a more effective risk management strategy than relying on government security services which are often targets themselves in conflict zones and party to the conflict in many regions.

Saferworld is continuing to work with key Chinese stakeholders to put more conflict-sensitive practices in place. For example, we recently began working with Sinohydro, a major Chinese state-owned enterprise, to conduct a conflict analysis of a planned hydropower project in South Sudan. Saferworld will generate specific recommendations for how the company's policies and practices could be made more conflict-sensitive.

# HIGHLIGHTS 2013–14

IN BANGLADESH OVER **5,000** COMMUNITY MEMBERS  
 HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN **16** PROJECT SITES  
 ACROSS **5** DISTRICTS  
 WITH **176** COMMUNITY ACTION  
 COMMITTEE MEMBERS  
 IN PLACE

## SECURITY AND JUSTICE

Improving people's experiences of **security and justice** remains at the core of Saferworld's work. One way we do this is by instigating, encouraging and supporting efforts to build collaborative relationships between communities and their security providers. In 2013–14 we expanded our community security work in 11 different conflict contexts with encouraging and diverse results. We synthesised this evidence base – drawing on ten years' experience – into a *Community Security Handbook* that, alongside other research papers, has fed into policy recommendations for the UK, Dutch and US governments as well as the European Union, African Union, United Nations Development Programme and others. 2014–15 will also see us expand our work on justice. To this end, the new strategic plan has laid out exciting measures to develop research, policy and practical programming around the concept of '*justice as prevention*'.



## EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

In Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, **Central Asia**, we supported communities to respond proactively to their security problems and work more closely with local authorities and police. As a result they began working together to respond to community concerns. Community security working groups also started working on more sensitive issues – for example, they acknowledged for the first time problems with religious radicalisation among community members, and brought local people, police and religious leaders together to address the issue. In Kyrgyzstan, local-level work was complemented by successful advocacy with the Ministry of Interior – supporting local CSOs to become credible actors on police reform. The Civic Union for Reform and Results, a network of CSOs supported by Saferworld and partners, put forward recommendations for greater civilian oversight of the police which have been incorporated into official documents on police reform.

In 2013–14 our **Caucasus** programme built on the success of its community security work, establishing new community reference groups covering four districts of South Ossetia as well as border areas of Armenia and Azerbaijan. Facilitated by our partner, Gori Information Centre, the Georgian Minister of Infrastructure and Deputy Minister of Reintegration also met with the groups for the first time, raising the profile of the groups' work and giving them a chance to relay their concerns to high level authority figures. In October 2013, we organised a study visit to Scotland for a group of Abkhaz civil society representatives to share best practice in public service delivery and community

engagement in decision-making. In early 2014 we began a new project studying and publicising the security concerns of communities living near the Armenian-Azerbaijani frontlines. In an innovative element of the project we are using Google Earth and Google Maps to record and map incidents targeting civilians and their property, based on information obtained from local communities. In March 2014 we organised a ground-breaking meeting between Georgian and South Ossetian community representatives in Istanbul, giving them a chance to share their experiences.

Our work to empower CSOs to contribute to security policy and decision-making processes in **Kosovo** led our local partner AKTIV to establish a Conflict Prevention Forum in Mitrovica North, made up of five CSOs from the four northern municipalities. Saferworld facilitated an unprecedented meeting between this group and a Pristina-based CSO platform (Forum for Security) led by our partner FIQ to explore possible joint working. Despite the continued sensitivities between the capital and the north, they have conducted joint research and advocacy and produced three joint papers. The first paper, which assessed people's views on key peace and security issues in Kosovo, was launched in October 2013 and was the first time that two civil society platforms openly presented views obtained from across Kosovo on peace and security.



A woman carrying water in Gopalganj. Saferworld is working with Bangladeshi NGO BRAC on a four-year community security project across 16 sites in Bangladesh.  
© SAFERWORLD/THOMAS MARTIN

## SOUTH ASIA

In **Pakistan**, despite difficult security conditions, we trained 35 CSOs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) with our partner CAMP. Our training of trainers manual *Transforming conflict and building peace* helped to develop local capacity on participatory peacebuilding approaches and increase understanding of negotiation and peacebuilding, advocacy, understanding and measuring change, and community-driven initiatives for peace. We also conducted a needs assessment of CSO capacity in both KP and Federally Administered Tribal Areas, consulting 121 CSOs. The resulting report, *Promoting participatory approaches to peacebuilding*, published in October 2013, built on the recommendations of the Post-Crisis Needs Assessment conducted by the Government of Pakistan.

In 2013–14 our community security project, established with one of the world's largest development organisations, BRAC, expanded into 16 sites across five districts of South-Western **Bangladesh**. Representative Community Action Committees – as well as specific youth groups – were supported to analyse their safety and security needs and develop actions plans to address them. Many communities are now engaging directly for the first time with police and local authorities. Saferworld developed the skills and understanding of our partner BRAC in context analysis, conflict sensitivity, gender sensitivity, monitoring and evaluation, and advocacy. Our report, *Safety and security in the South-East border area of Bangladesh*, explored security in a region plagued by human insecurity and perceived as a hub for illegal trafficking of arms, drugs and people. We used the research findings to influence national

level security processes, including the Police Reform Programme and proposed national counter-terrorism strategy.

In **Nepal** the programme has a strong focus on the effects gender relations have on security. We conducted participatory research in two districts in Eastern Nepal on the notions of masculinity among young men and boys and how they relate to violence, including sexual and gender-based violence. In addition to creating new information on the link between masculinity and violence, the research encouraged reflection by young men on attitudes and behaviour related to women and girls. We also supported other stakeholders to make their work more conflict-sensitive, undertaking quarterly assessments of conflict and insecurity trends in six districts in the Mid- and Far-West and providing capacity building on conflict sensitive approaches to partners.

We also successfully completed and evaluated a two-year community security project. Our community security working groups' activities contributed to the inauguration of new police posts and more women police officers being posted in project locations. As a result, community members have also been better able to address conflicts related to caste-based, religious and gender discrimination. Learning from our community security work, we started a new initiative to bring opposing sides of local conflicts together to build constructive solutions and mitigate conflict. An initial conflict assessment has been conducted and local reconciliation and development forums have been established.

## POST-2015

We used evidence to feed into the debate on the inclusion of peace and governance in the **post-2015 development framework**. The report of the High Level Panel released in June 2013 reflected Saferworld's recommendations on peace and governance which have subsequently featured in discussions between Member States at the UN General Assembly and through the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. Civil society coalitions have also adopted Saferworld and its partners' key messaging and proposals for goals and targets that can promote peaceful societies. Saferworld engaged actively with **rising powers**, including Brazil, China, India, South Africa and Turkey, to better understand their perspectives and positions and to raise awareness of the importance of addressing conflict and violence in the post-2015 framework. We carried out extensive research on the positions and policies of rising powers and held dialogue events on peace and post-2015 in South Africa, Brazil and China.



Fredrick, a Kikuyu community elder, greets a Somali man in Isiolo's cattle market, Isiolo County, Kenya. Saferworld's partner, the Isiolo Working Group, worked with communities using the market to address grievances between them ahead of the 2013 elections. © SAFERWORLD/ABRAHAM ALI



## HORN OF AFRICA

In **Kenya** we began a two-year project to reduce the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in West Pokot and Isiolo counties, working to increase trust between security providers and communities around SALW and supporting more accountable and effective stockpile management. We also continued to provide technical support to the National Police Service reform process. Working with local partner Usalama Forum, we supported communities and police in 13 sites across Kenya to work together and address local security concerns and build their trust and confidence in each other. Finally, we completed our work to prevent violence during and after Kenya's March 2013 general elections. Task teams set up to enable community members to engage with authorities and identify potential conflict risks continued to work with the county government beyond the life of the project, focusing on early warning information-sharing.

In **Somalia/Somaliland** we continued to support three non-state actor platforms, undertaking an extensive needs assessment for them and conducting training in context analysis, advocacy and communications to help them feed credible and independent recommendations into national and international policy-making. The platforms conducted advocacy on a range of issues including environmental legislation and voter registration in Somaliland, elections in Puntland, and corruption in South-Central Somalia. We supported them to input into key international processes and events, including the London conference on Somalia in May 2013, the Brussels Conference in October 2013, and the development of the Somali New Deal Compact.

## ARMS TRANSFERS

Saferworld remained at the forefront of civil society efforts within the global Control Arms coalition to encourage states to sign and ratify the **international Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)** which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in April 2013. We established an informal Expert Group on ATT Implementation (EGAI) comprising diplomats, officials, industry, academics and NGOs to develop common understandings around treaty implementation and to prepare the path for effective ATT implementation following entry into force. We began to develop a programme of support for countries with less developed arms transfer control systems to help them identify their specific ATT implementation requirements. In March 2014 we relaunched our EU arms trade transparency website. The site compares the arms export reporting practices of EU Member States, encouraging them to be more transparent about their arms exports. The Saferworld-supported EU-China-Africa Expert Working Group on conventional arms coordinated joint research on illegal small arms and ammunition in Africa, making recommendations on cooperative actions for African, Chinese, and EU policymakers.

## GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

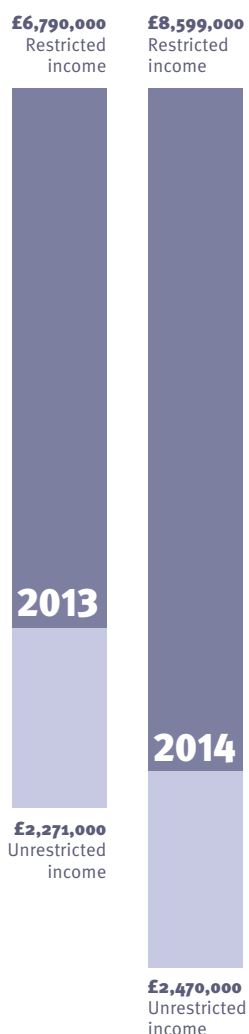
We continued to **develop a more global perspective** to maximise our policy relevance and strengthen our programmatic direction. We increased our advocacy work in Washington DC and in Addis Ababa, targeting the African Union, as well as in the UK and Brussels, and fed into international policy debates on the post-2015 development framework and the ATT. Our China programme used its unique relationships and in-country experience to engage with Chinese stakeholders on the inclusion of peace in the post-2015 development process, the ATT, and on conflict sensitivity in conflict-affected states such as South Sudan (see page 7). We also investigated areas for future engagement, including in Myanmar and Afghanistan, and began a new joint project with Conciliation Resources (Capacities for Peace), working in 32 conflict-affected contexts with local actors to enhance the effectiveness of early warning and early action.

# HIGHLIGHTS 2013-14



# FINANCIAL UPDATE

## INCOME



This is a top line summary of Saferworld’s income and expenditure in 2013–14, taken from our full audited accounts. You can see our full accounts in our online multimedia Annual Review or our Report and Accounts (both available at [www.saferworld.org.uk](http://www.saferworld.org.uk)). You can also download them from the Charity Commission website.

## EXPENDITURE BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Year	Area	Expenditure
2013	11% Europe	£913,000
	34% Kenya & Horn of Africa	£2,740,000
	12% Uganda & Great Lakes region	£923,000
	12% Asia	£977,000
	6% Middle East & North Africa	£446,000
	12% Policy & Campaigns division	£954,000
	13% Central	£1,055,000

Year	Area	Expenditure
2014	11% Europe	£1,005,000
	22% Kenya & Horn of Africa	£2,027,000
	22% Uganda & Great Lakes region	£1,941,000
	8% Asia	£681,000
	7% Middle East & North Africa	£626,000
	18% Policy & Campaigns division	£1,664,000
	11% Central	£1,065,000

### PHOTO CREDITS

**p.4** Saferworld’s 2014–17 Strategic Plan.  
© SAFERWORLD/JANE STEVENSON.  
**p.5** Handover ceremony for China National Petroleum Corporation’s Protection of Civilians (PoC) site to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan in Juba.  
© SAFERWORLD/RANGA GWORO.

**p.8** Leading Kosovan security experts and Saferworld partners at an international conference in Pristina, Kosovo, explore the role of civil society in security building.  
© SAFERWORLD.  
**p.9** A street scene in Hamar Weyne market in the Somali capital Mogadishu. Since Al Shabaab’s departure from the country’s capital, buildings and infrastructure devastated

and destroyed by two decades of conflict have started to be repaired. © UN PHOTO/STUART PRICE.  
**p.10** US Secretary of State John Kerry signs the Arms Trade Treaty during a High Level signing event at the United Nations headquarters in New York in September 2013. Saferworld remains committed to effective implementation of the treaty. © CONTROLARMS



# SAFERWORLD

PREVENTING VIOLENT CONFLICT. BUILDING SAFER LIVES

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

## THANKS

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

Our donors include:

**Coffey International**  
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**Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)**  
**Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs**  
**UK Department for International Development**  
**UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office**  
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**US Department of State**

**FRONT COVER:** Grace, a Turkana Elder, discusses security issues with women in Emeret village, close to Isiolo town. While the village is mostly inhabited by Turkana people, it has been the scene of violence over resource competition with other ethnic groups. Isiolo was one of six election hotspots identified by Saferworld ahead of the 2013 elections. Saferworld worked with local partner Isiolo Peace Link to promote peaceful elections through community interaction. © SAFERWORLD/ABRAHAM ALI

**BACK COVER:** Saferworld partner CAMP carries out a disaster preparedness capacity building workshop in a village in Charsadda district, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. © CAMP



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Saferworld has staff based in:  
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Uganda, and Yemen – as well as Austria  
(Vienna), Belgium (Brussels), and the  
United States (Washington).