



update

UK Government reviews arms legislation

AS THE WORLD'S second largest arms exporter, it is vital that the UK has in place, and implements, stringent controls on the export of British military equipment. Loopholes in domestic legislation, however, continue to allow UK weapons to reach countries in conflict and fall into the hands of unscrupulous users. In June, the Government began a review of arms exports legislation – Saferworld is working to ensure that this review results in closing these loopholes.

Irresponsible exports of arms have a massive human impact, fuelling and sustaining conflict, destroying lives and undermining development. Under Tony Blair's Government, military equipment and services worth over £45 billion were transferred around the world, including to countries in conflict and to countries with a record of human rights abuses such as Colombia, Russia and Indonesia.

Although the Government has intro-

duced a number of progressive policies on arms exports – such as championing an international Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) – in practice, it appears reluctant to enforce its own policy guidelines.

In May, Saferworld published a report: *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly: A decade of Labour's arms exports* which examined the Government's policy and practice on arms exports over the last ten years.

The last ten years have seen a number of 'good' policies undermined by 'bad' implementation, and numerous examples of outright 'ugly' practice.

The report reveals how the Government's good policies on arms exports have been overshadowed by poor implementation including decisions that have flouted its own criteria. One example of this is the ongoing controversy surrounding the reported involvement of the Attorney General, and ex-Prime Minister Tony Blair, in the recent decision to halt

the Serious Fraud Office investigations into alleged corruption in arms deals with Saudi Arabia. This contradicts the Government's established policy to firmly tackle corruption.

In addition, the persistent willingness to permit the export of arms when there is the risk that they may be used to repress human rights, for example to Colombia, Indonesia, Nepal, Russia and Sri Lanka, illustrates the UK's failure to effectively implement its own arms export criteria. The UK Government has even undermined the EU embargo on China, by licensing approximately half a billion pounds worth of military and 'other' equipment to China between 1999 and 2006.

The report *The Good, The Bad and The Ugly* was released to coincide with this year's review of the UK's export control legislation, the Export Control Act 2002 (ECA), which began in June and runs until the end of September.

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Led by the new Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, the review provides an opportunity to evaluate the impact of current legislation and to change controls where necessary.

Although the ECA and its subsequent secondary legislation was a considerable improvement over the legislative framework they replaced, three years on from its introduction, there are concerns that the legislation is struggling to address the increasingly globalised nature of arms production and the arms trade. Loopholes in the ECA continue to allow UK weapons to reach countries in conflict and countries with human rights concerns, contrary to stated UK arms policy.

The review of the export control legislation offers a major opportunity for the Government to radically improve both the UK's arms transfer controls and their enforcement. It also allows the Government to redeem its ultimately disappointing record on arms transfers.

At present extra-territorial controls on arms brokers only apply if they are transferring long-range missiles, torture equipment, or to embargoed destinations. This allows all other equipment, including small arms and light weapons, to be freely brokered by UK citizens to areas of conflict, so long as they operate outside the UK. Secondly, little is done to check what happens to arms exports after they

Saferworld's recommendations for the review of the Export Control Act

The Government should use the opportunity of the review of UK arms transfer control legislation to:

- honour its 2001 Manifesto commitment to introduce full extraterritorial controls on arms brokering and trafficking
- implement a system to allow clear and effective monitoring of the end-use of UK arms exports
- ensure that British companies wanting to license the production of weapons overseas, first have to apply to the UK Government for a licence
- introduce measures to ensure that overseas subsidiary companies are subject to UK arms transfer controls
- extend end-use controls to prevent UK-sourced equipment being used for undesirable activities such as torture and terrorist acts
- introduce prior parliamentary scrutiny for licensing decisions
- improve implementation of the law, through for example, more rigorous investigation and enforcement of breaches of the ECA.

have been licensed and left the UK. Very few post-export checks are undertaken to verify delivery or monitor end-use to ensure that exported British military equipment is used as intended – and not diverted elsewhere or used for other purposes. The discovery of guns in the hands of Iraqi insurgents, intended for the Iraqi security forces, has recently prompted fears of diversion of small arms and light weapons in Iraq.

A good deal of preparatory work has already taken place for the review, Saferworld has participated in workshops with the UK Government and members of the defence industry, submitted evidence to the Quadripartite Select Committee and briefed key MPs, to highlight fundamental priorities and

recommendations for the review.

As part of the UK Working Group on Arms – a coalition of organisations working on arms control issues – Saferworld will be submitting a detailed briefing as part of the review's consultation process. This will contain a number of key recommendations for changes to the legislation to ensure the UK is doing all it can to prevent irresponsible arms transfers

Saferworld encouraged governments across Europe, South Asia and Africa to contribute to the consultation process.

Progress towards an Arms Trade Treaty

In October, more than ten years after Saferworld first began working to establish an Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), in October, the new UN Secretary General Ban-Ki Moon, will present a report to the UN outlining Member States' views on this much-needed Treaty.

With no existing international legally-binding controls on the import and export of arms, weapons are able to move easily across the world to regions of conflict and to countries notorious for their human rights abuses. An ATT would fill this gap, helping to prevent weapons being so easily transferred across the globe.

Last year, 153 governments voted to work towards an ATT; now over half the world's countries have submitted their views on the feasibility, scope and draft

parameters for an ATT to the UN Secretary General.

Saferworld encouraged governments across Europe, South Asia and Africa to contribute to the consultation process. Critical to our message to governments was that an ATT should include a set of global guidelines reflecting states' existing obligations under international law, including respect for the UN Charter, UN embargoes, human rights law, international humanitarian law and should respect sustainable development.

The Secretary-General's report, which will collate the governments' statements, will form the basis of the work of an international Group of Governmental Experts that will look into an ATT in more detail in 2008.

THE  TIMES
Weapons 'still ending up in wrong hands'

Guardian Unlimited

Government breached own guidelines on arms exports, says report

Richard Norton-Taylor
Monday May 21, 2007
Guardian Unlimited

The Blair government has repeatedly breached its own guidelines on arms exports by selling weapons to countries with bad human rights records, according to a report by an independent thinktank.



Small arms survey in Sri Lanka



AFTER TWO DECADES of conflict, the ceasefire agreement reached between the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in February 2002 raised hopes for a lasting settlement in Sri Lanka. However, in 2007, the conflict rages on, the Norwegian-brokered peace talks have stalled and the ceasefire exists only on paper.

Escalation of violence between the GoSL and the LTTE in 2006 killed hundreds of people and raised fears of an all-out war. More than 200,000 people have been displaced by fighting in the past year, with parts of the country cut off from humanitarian aid. Political violence in the country became more complicated, and ultimately much worse, after a key member of the LTTE, Colonel Karuna,

broke away from the LTTE in March 2004 and is now alleged to be an ally of the GoSL. All the main parties to the conflict continue to protest their innocence for the frequent and numerous human rights violations committed in Sri Lanka.

Even against this backdrop of conflict, there is much work that can be done by the local and international community to support work towards a more peaceful Sri Lanka.

Saferworld has continued its work on small arms and light weapons within this environment and recently completed its national survey of small arms to help inform the country's policies and practices.

The survey was requested by the National Commission Against the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms

(NCAPISA), and was undertaken jointly by Saferworld and local partners – NCAPISA, the University of Kelaniya, the Marga Institute and the Centre for Integrated Communication Research and Advocacy. The research was conducted between November 2006 and April 2007 and included a household survey, focus group discussions, interviews with key informants, a media survey and desk research.

Following the completion of the survey earlier this summer, Saferworld organised a number of meetings with the members of the NCAPISA to share its findings. The meetings identified the need for a national policy on small arms and the agreement of key themes and activities for a national action plan for Sri Lanka to tackle small arms and light weapons. The full survey will be published later this year.

Internally displaced people in welfare camp in Jaffna town.

BRENNON JONES, IRIN

Bangladesh, Saferworld and the UK parliament



Bangladeshi women and children from Sirajgonj.

SONIA RAI, SAFERWORLD

At the seminar, Rosy Cave, Saferworld's Head of Asia, highlighted the conclusions of Saferworld's recent community consultations on safety and security issues, emphasising how a failure to tackle physical insecurity and armed violence, in Bangladesh, will affect the Government's attempts to address poverty.

The caretaker government needs to recognise the links between armed violence, insecurity and poverty in Bangladesh.

Saferworld's Asia team continues its work making the links between insecurity and development in the country and has recently received funding and support from the UK's Department for International Development and the British High Commission in Dhaka.

Bangladesh, unlike Sri Lanka, does not suffer from a major conflict, but its communities endure high levels of insecurity which are undermining the conditions necessary to support and foster development.

Although the current security environment in Bangladesh is dominated by political crisis with a state of emergency in operation since January 2007. Saferworld has been implementing a project to tackle issues relating to the

proliferation of small arms and light weapons and improvised explosive devices in the country.

In June, Saferworld was invited to speak at a seminar in the UK Parliament titled 'Bangladesh: The Way Forward.' Hosted by Lord Avebury and organised by the International Bangladesh Foundation the meeting focused on the current political situation in Bangladesh, which is being led during this period by an interim 'caretaker' government.

Delegation of Kenyan provincial commissioners with Holborn police station's Superintendent.

ANGUS URQUHART, SAFERWORLD

"The insight these exchanges provide help us improve performance back home."

Kenya Commissioner



Kenyan provincial commissioners visit UK

SECURITY IS CURRENTLY high on the Kenyan political agenda. With forthcoming Presidential Elections at the end of the year, significant media attention is focusing on urban crime, inter-communal violence and conflict in the northern pastoralist areas of the country.

While free from the large-scale conflict and war that has ravaged so many of its neighbours, insecurity nonetheless presents a significant challenge for Kenya. As part of an ongoing programme focusing on conflict and security in Kenya, Saferworld hosted a high-level delegation of Provincial Commissioners and their deputies on a study tour to the UK.

The Provincial Commissioners – the chief government administrators in each

of Kenya's eight provinces – are on the frontline and responsible for implementing government policy for tackling crime and conflict. The trip sought to relate the challenges that they face on the ground in Kenya to the experiences that Saferworld has witnessed in other parts of the world, and to share some of the approaches being undertaken here in the UK to tackle similar security challenges.

While the context, challenges and capacity in the UK are in many ways markedly different to those in Kenya, there was much that resonated with the visiting delegation. For example, the experiences of London's Metropolitan Police in developing a programme of SaferNeighbourhoods, drew close parallels with the Kenyan Government's community-based policing programme,

which Saferworld is supporting. There was a great deal of enthusiasm on the part of the Kenyan officials to learn more of the practical experiences of policing in London and see how these could be adapted in Kenya.

Whilst in London, the delegation held discussions and training sessions with experts on conflict, policing and small arms control alongside a range of other security experts from the UK. These included meetings with members of the London Assembly, the Mayor of London's policing advisor and visits to Holborn Police Station and the Metropolitan Police Authority. Additional briefings were also held with officials at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and a member of the local clergy closely involved in community responses to London's gun crime

Putting conflict-sensitive development into practice

"If the peace comes and we move home we shall collect shea nuts without fear, we shall dig without fear... and send children to school... If it fails, I don't know what we will do."

Rwot Ber Women's Association member

At a first glance, it could be assumed that all development programmes make a positive impact. However, the relationship between conflict and development is a highly complex one, and development programmes can inadvertently make a situation worse because of a lack of understanding of the conflict issues involved.

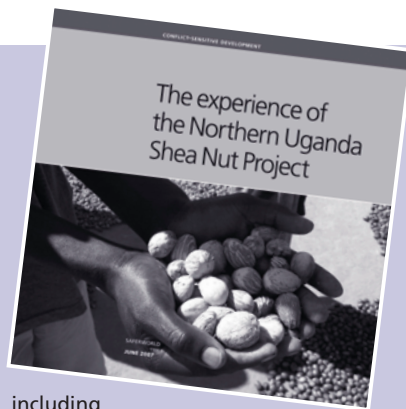
In countries affected by conflict, development practitioners need to have a thorough understanding of the causes and dynamics of conflict so that they can

design their programmes and projects in a way that can address the causes of conflict and contribute to peace. To illustrate how this can be done, Saferworld published the findings of a year-long project which assessed the impact of a nut exporting project on conflict and peace in the Lira district of North Uganda and looked at the conflict dynamics on the project.

The report: *The experience of the Northern Ugandan Shea Nut Project*, (NUSP) introduces the NUSP, a development project that seeks to make the activities of Rwot Ber, an association of 1500 women shea nut collectors, more profitable. Based mainly in the Otuoke county of northern Lira district – an area badly affected by the Lord's Resistance Army conflict – the women live in internally displaced persons camps where poverty levels are high and social conditions

including education, water and sanitation facilities are inadequate. Despite these poor conditions, the women in the camps have continued to engage in the few available income-generating activities including collecting and selling shea nuts.

The report outlines the approach and methodology used to ensure the NUSP project is conflict-sensitive and can be used by development practitioners as a case study. The report presents a practical example of how Saferworld and partners are addressing the complex relationship between conflict and development



Police and the community in Moldova: bridging the gap



COMMUNITIES WORLDWIDE have their own security and safety concerns specific to their local contexts. However, many communities rarely get an opportunity to engage in a constructive dialogue with the police – their local security providers – or to work together on preventing local crime and safety problems. Following the successful implementation of a police reform project in Kenya which is helping to bring communities and police closer together. Saferworld is currently supporting the development of a similar approach to policing in Moldova.

Bordering Ukraine and Romania in Eastern Europe, Moldova forms part of the European Union's near neighbourhood and is increasingly moving towards closer ties with the EU. As part of a package of reforms to bring the country into line with EU policies and practices, the Moldovan Government has identified police reform as a priority.

Although most police reform programmes seek to turn the police into a respected, professional and accountable service, the Moldovan Government has emphasised that it wishes to ensure that their police reform programme will also prioritise local communities. Establishing an effective, modern and professional Moldovan police service that is both democratic and community-focused is currently the subject of a new Saferworld project 'Enabling partnership policing in Moldova'.

In partnership with local partner, the Institute for Public Policy (IPP), Saferworld has been assisting the Moldovan Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) to adopt a long-term programme of police reform, based on a community-based policing (CBP) model. The emphasis of this approach relies on bringing together local communities with the police to

identify responsive reactions to local security and safety problems, alongside bigger institutional changes relating to police structures and their work.

The first step in the project is to develop and test a Moldovan CBP strategy. Following Saferworld's experience of CBP in Kenya and elsewhere, it was agreed that the reform strategy, while relying on international experience and examples, will be tailored to the situation in Moldova. The strategy will seek to ensure that policing will be developed and implemented in accordance with democratic values, international human rights standards and best European practices.

The programme will focus attention on helping people feel safer in their homes and local communities, as well as ensuring policing is responsive to local needs.

In particular, the Moldovan CBP model will use a partnership approach to address the causes of crime in affected communities and support visible, responsive and accountable policing.

Since May, Saferworld and IPP have undertaken a number of initial activities to assist the Moldovan MIA and other relevant stakeholders to deliver this reform programme. This has included assisting the MIA to establish and resource a dedicated police reform Secretariat, a management level Steering Committee, responsible for overall management of police reform, and an External Advisory User Group which includes members of Moldovan communities. These three structures will together be responsible for driving police reform forward and ensuring its successful long-term implementation. Above all, the composition of these bodies is designed to ensure that the CBP programme is a Moldovan-owned process, adapted to

local needs and supported by local institutions.

Even at this early stage, the close working relationship between the MIA, through the Secretariat, and Saferworld and IPP has led to a number of positive outcomes. Following their official creation, the Secretariat has successfully undertaken initial training on managing police reform and is involved in the planning of the next steps in the reform programme.

The MIA has stated its commitment to working alongside communities and other partners to push forward this important reform programme. Next steps include workshops for senior and middle police management, representatives of the wider criminal justice system and communities to create a deeper understanding of, and support for, CBP and the police reform programme. This will also offer opportunities to present international lessons learnt on CBP and police reform.

"Modernisation of the police is part of the democratisation of the whole country. The reform process is sanctioned by the Ministry of Interior and supported by the Government. This reform will improve the image and efficiency of the police."

Deputy Minister of Interior, Moldova

Sustainable reform doesn't happen overnight. It takes dedication and good will from the police and from communities alike. This is a challenging long-term project which seeks to make a real difference to the way local crime and community safety issues are tackled in Moldova

Moldovan police.

IURIE PINTEA,
INSTITUTE OF
PUBLIC POLICY,
MOLDOVA

Human security in Kosovo



THE MAJORITY OF KOSOVARS believe that the unresolved status of Kosovo could eventually lead to another conflict, but younger people tend to be more positive about a peaceful resolution. This is just one of the conclusions reached in a report examining perceptions of security and community safety in Kosovo, published by Saferworld and local partner the Forum for Civic Initiatives (FIQ).

Human security in Kosovo: A survey of perceptions is the first in a series of surveys to be undertaken at regular intervals as part of Saferworld and FIQ's programme of work in Kosovo called the SafePlace project. Up and running for almost a year, SafePlace is supporting the development of an effective, accountable and conflict-sensitive security sector in Kosovo. The survey will help to inform this work, monitoring public opinion and generating debate about security provision and perceptions in Kosovo.

The report, which is based on findings

from a survey conducted in December 2006, analyses how different factors – including income, age, ethnicity, gender and location – can affect perceptions of security and community safety. The survey highlights the various perceptions of safety among the different ethnic groups, with the majority of Kosovo Albanian respondents feeling safer than Kosovo Serb respondents. However, factors such as unemployment and poverty also play a critical role. For example, the survey found that socio-economic factors are more important in driving emigration from Kosovo than feelings of insecurity.

The report also found that perceptions of community safety are, unsurprisingly, linked to perceptions of crime rates. Wealth and location are important factors in determining the degree of fear of crime by Kosovo's citizens. Wealthier respondents are more afraid that they or a member of their family will become a victim of crime. Kosovo Serbs reported a higher degree and frequency of crime in comparison to respondents from other

ethnic groups, a fact that explains stronger perceptions of insecurity.

“Considering the situation in Kosovo, I can say that the security is at a satisfactory level, but at any moment the situation can escalate because of citizens’ disappointment in the high level of unemployment.”

28-year-old male from Prizren

The findings on community safety and security demonstrate that insecurity is not a debilitating factor in many people's everyday lives. Certainly, fear of crime and trust in security providers are intimately linked with perceptions of safety but socio-economic factors also play a major role in defining how secure people feel. In the long term, particularly once Kosovo's future status has been resolved, job creation and poverty reduction will be key to promoting future stability and security. The findings of the second survey, undertaken in June, will be published shortly

Kosovar teenagers.
JÉRÔME MELLON,
SAFERWORLD

Kosovo: Understanding the root causes of conflict

Working in tense and complex environments places an important obligation on outside actors to fully understand the context in which they are working. Conducting a conflict analysis can help to gain a deeper understanding of the social, economic, political and security issues at play in a given context. Earlier this year, Saferworld undertook such a conflict analysis in Kosovo to inform our work in the region.

Conflict analysis is the systematic study of the causes, actors and dynamics of a conflict. In Kosovo, Saferworld and its partner, the Forum for Civic Initiatives (FIQ), conducted such an analysis to help make sure that current and future joint work in Kosovo will not have any negative

impacts, and will make a positive contribution as possible.

Opinions and views were gathered from Kosovo Serbs and Kosovo Albanians and revealed a number of factors contributing to insecurity and tension in Kosovo.

The Kosovo conflict during the late 1990s created deep divisions between Kosovo's Serbian and Albanian communities which continue today, exacerbated by the still unresolved status of the territory. The conflict analysis involved talking to communities to examine these current tensions in more detail. Detailed research

was conducted in six areas of Kosovo, each selected to provide insight into a variety of contexts present in Kosovo today.

Key factors leading to current tensions include the uncertainty over the unresolved status of Kosovo, weak governance institutions and lack of effective two-way channels of communication between communities and authorities (international and local). The analysis also highlighted a number of important processes and initiatives that could help Kosovo deal with the challenges it currently faces and contribute to greater stability during the current tense climate.

To update and broaden this analysis, a significantly expanded conflict analysis is planned for October

Working with the EU to prevent violent conflict



Two Somali girls from Puntland, Somalia.
PUNTLAND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE

OVER FIVE YEARS AGO, the European Union (EU) made a commitment to prevent violent conflict worldwide. We are working to ensure this commitment is upheld and implemented.

As the EU engages in varied and complex environments, such as those in conflict like Somalia, and others that have emerged from conflict like Kosovo, a key question being asked in European circles is what role can civil society play in conflict prevention work? For example, when the final status of Kosovo is decided, the EU will take over the UN's current mission in the territory. How will the EU respond effectively to this complex environment and how will it deal with the different actors, including civil society?

In an attempt to find answers to these and related questions, in June, the German EU Presidency held a conference

in Berlin to examine the role of civil society in civilian aspects of conflict prevention and management. As a panellist, Saferworld shared the lessons learned from working with communities in Somalia on security issues. The high-level audience of officials from the EU and Member State countries heard about the importance of dialogue and regular communication with civil society and how to include civil society when designing EU strategies for their homelands.

Similarly, back in Brussels, we continue to share the findings of our work with EU decision-makers to emphasise the important role that civilians play in conflict prevention in post-conflict environments. Meeting EU officials working on Kosovo, we shared the conclusions of Saferworld's recent conflict assessment of Kosovo which revealed the frustration felt by Kosovar communities at consistently being sidelined in inter-

national discussions affecting their future. As preparations are underway to design the mandate for the new EU mission in Kosovo, Saferworld will be urging the designers and implementers of such a mission to ensure they adopt a conflict-sensitive approach and consult with Kosovar communities in order to prevent further conflict in the region.

Being best placed to know what their own safety and security needs and priorities are, civilians and communities are a vital ingredient to any conflict prevention strategy. Saferworld will continue to work with EU officials to ensure that the voices from the communities that we work with across Africa, Asia and Europe are heard in Brussels, to assist the EU in preventing violent conflict worldwide

Measuring up? Transfer controls in the European neighbourhood

As the countries of the European Neighbourhood move closer towards integration with the European Union, their national legislation ensuring responsible arms exports falls under increasing scrutiny. Saferworld has been studying the various arms export control regimes in the European neighbourhood to see how they measure up to EU standards.

Last year, a series of reports published with the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) analysed the export control regimes of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. Additional Saferworld reports have examined Bulgarian and Romanian controls upon accession to the EU and more reports on Moldova and Ukraine alongside an updated Serbia report are planned for the autumn.

Since publication of the first set of reports on countries in the Western

Balkans, significant and welcome progress has been made in a number of the countries surveyed. For example, Albania and Macedonia have taken commendable steps towards improving their arms export control regimes by passing new legislation, a key recommendation in the original reports.

However, much more remains to be done throughout the region. For example, of particular concern is the widespread lack of administrative and technical capacity to fulfil legal requirements relating to arms exports. In addition, there still appears to be a fragile understanding of how export licensing – which should be based on certain criteria including human rights, development and conflict – works in practice.

The EU has a role to play in assisting these countries to improve their arms export control regimes. However, it has yet to elaborate a coherent outreach strategy that prioritises those most in need of support in this area. With a



pressing need for assistance in training, implementing existing legislation, and end-use verification of arms transfers, establishing such a strategy is of paramount importance to European countries still outside the EU.

Saferworld is working with governments of the region, local civil society and the EU to improve the capacity of institutions, officials and oversight mechanisms throughout Europe. Part of this work includes advocating for EU Member States to establish this crucial outreach strategy and making the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports – a voluntary EU-wide agreement on arms transfers – legally-binding



Britain is warned over Burma arms

During the summer, Saferworld received extensive national and international media coverage.

Indian helicopters for Myanmar: Making a mockery of embargoes?, a new report by Saferworld and European NGOs, highlighting how an EU arms embargo on Myanmar (Burma) is under threat,



EU firms 'being used to supply arms to Burma'

was covered by both print and broadcast media including *The Guardian*, *The Independent* and *Newsnight* website. Interviews were given to *BBC World Television* and *BBC Radio 4's World Tonight* programme. The report was also picked up by a number of European radio broadcasters.



Rights groups say Burma may get helicopter despite EU ban

The publication of *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly* was reported in *The Times* and *Guardian* and an interview was given to BBC News 24.

Staff

Saferworld's director steps down

In May 2007, David de Beer announced his decision to resign as Director and leave Saferworld. Henry Smith has been appointed Acting Director, while a recruitment process takes place to appoint a new director.

Welcome to...

Astrit Istrefi Project Co-ordinator South Eastern Europe (based in Kosovo)

Subindra Bogati Programme Associate Nepal

Internal appointments

Nicolas Benton Project Officer Asia

Peter Cross Team Leader Africa (based in Nairobi)

Sarah Dalrymple Strategic Issues Project Officer

Jacqueline Mbogo Project Co-ordinator Community-based policing

Sonia Rai Project Co-ordinator Advocacy and Communications (maternity cover)

Dan Tyler Project Officer Advocacy and Communications

Sabbatical

Bernardo Mariani Arms Transfer Controls Adviser is taking one year's sabbatical leave from 1st September 2007.

Goodbye and thank you to...

Goska Wasilewska Senior Project Co-ordinator South Eastern Europe

Juliana Sokolova Project Officer South Eastern Europe

Funding

Saferworld is grateful to...

UK Government's Global Conflict Prevention Pool for a grant of £1,000,000 over one year and the **Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)** for a three year grant of £912,000; both towards Saferworld's work to support effective small arms

and light weapons and arms transfer controls, improve community safety and promote effective and accountable security provision.

The British High Commission to Sri Lanka for £522,253 over the next three years towards Saferworld's work on security sector reform and small arms control in Sri Lanka.

The British High Commission to Bangladesh for £75,713 to tackle community insecurity and armed violence in Bangladesh.

Publications

Saferworld's publications can be downloaded from Saferworld's website www.saferworld.org.uk/pub_search.php

If you would like to receive hard copies of reports please contact Jane Brading Email: jbrading@saferworld.org.uk Phone: +44 (0) 20 7234 4646.

In August, Saferworld sadly lost one of its most active and committed patrons, Lord Tim Garden. Lord Garden had been a patron of Saferworld for six years during

which he hosted numerous meetings for us and consistently raised our issues in parliamentary debates and questions. We would like to express our sympathy

and condolences to Lord Garden's family and friends. His unexpected and premature death is a real loss to British politics and he will be sorely missed.

Saferworld, The Grayston Centre, 28 Charles Square, London N1 6HT, UK · Registered charity no. 1043843

Individual supporters make a crucial contribution to our work. Much of our other funding is awarded for specific projects, so it is the regular and consistent money given by our supporters that can help us to develop and identify new areas where our work can help to prevent violent conflict.

Supporters receive *Update* three times a year.

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