

# SAFERWORLD

England & Wales · Charity number 1043843

## Details

|                |                                                         |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Status         | Registered                                              |
| Legal form     | Charitable company                                      |
| Company number | <a href="#">03015948</a>                                |
| Registered     | 1995-02-02                                              |
| Register       | <a href="#">View on the Charity Commission register</a> |

## Contact

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## Activities

**Objects:** TO PROMOTE ON A NON-PARTISAN AND NON-POLITICAL BASIS EDUCATION IN AND RESEARCH INTO (AND THE PUBLICATION OF THE USEFUL RESULTS OF SUCH RESEARCH) CONFLICT PREVENTION MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO WEAPONS MILITARY STRATEGY AND EXPENDITURE DEFENCE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL PEACE KEEPING AND THE INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICIES FOR SPECIFIC PRE-CONFLICT CONFLICT AND POST-CONFLICT SITUATIONS

**Activities:** Saferworld is an independent non-governmental organisation that works to prevent armed violence and create safer communities in which people can lead peaceful and rewarding lives.

## Classification

- **How:** Provides Advocacy/advice/information
- **What:** General Charitable Purposes, Education/training
- **Who:** The General Public/mankind

## Geography

- Kenya
- Kyrgyzstan
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Uganda
- Yemen

## Finances

| Period end | Income      | Expenditure | Assets     | Employees |
|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 2025-03-31 | £19,433,000 | £19,582,000 | £4,622,000 | 223       |
| 2024-03-31 | £18,406,000 | £20,671,000 | £4,771,000 | 239       |
| 2023-03-31 | £22,448,000 | £18,885,000 | £7,035,000 | 209       |
| 2022-03-31 | £14,066,000 | £14,838,000 | £3,472,000 | 146       |
| 2021-03-31 | £18,821,000 | £18,300,000 | £4,244,000 | 197       |

## Trustees

| Name                                                    | Role  | Appointed  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| <b>Dr STEPHANIE ANNE BLAIR</b>                          | Chair | 2015-10-30 |
| Alison Harley                                           |       | 2024-11-14 |
| Ashika Karadana Acharige Madhav Gunasena<br>Serasundera |       | 2024-11-14 |
| Dr Imogen Parsons                                       |       | 2022-11-28 |
| Dr Roger George Hearn                                   |       | 2024-11-12 |
| Fabienne Angele Marie Louise Arminjon                   |       | 2023-07-20 |
| Julie Christina Brethfeld                               |       | 2024-07-19 |
| Medinat Adeola Malefakis                                |       | 2024-01-26 |
| Soheila Marie Comninos                                  |       | 2024-07-19 |
| Toby Arul-Pragasam                                      |       | 2022-11-28 |

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# Accounts

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# Report and Accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2025

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## Directors' report

### Saferworld's vision

A just and peaceful world, in which everyone enjoys the rights and freedom to live and thrive with dignity, free from fear and insecurity.

### Saferworld's commitment

Saferworld works in solidarity with communities, civil society and partners to prevent and transform violent conflict, advocate for peace and social justice, and build safer lives.

### Peace conditions

Saferworld believes that there are essential conditions necessary for peace to become the norm. We work to enable environments where the following three 'peace conditions' are achieved:

- People have the freedom and resources to work together to transform conflict and hold authorities to account.
- People have access to fair and effective paths to address the grievances and inequalities that drive conflict.
- People and institutions with influence use their power and resources to promote justice, peace and equality for all.

## Saferworld culture and core values

Saferworld's values underpin our approach, interventions, ways of working, relations with others, our practice, how we organise ourselves and our internal culture. Our values are:

**Diversity:** We listen to and learn from the perspectives of the diverse cultures and communities represented among our staff, our partners and others who we work with around the world. We embrace everyone's unique background and identity without prejudice or bias.

**Inclusion:** Saferworld strives to be a place where everyone feels comfortable, included and valued, where difference is respected and where every person has an equal and full opportunity to make a difference through their work.

**Solidarity:** We act in solidarity with others, working collaboratively for positive change. We commit to playing our part in confronting discriminatory attitudes, biases and 'colonial' mind-sets where they exist in the systems and processes we engage with.

**Transparency:** We believe that our actions must be transparent and consistent with our principles and mission both inside and outside of the workplace.

**Respect:** We are aware of the responsibility that comes with holding positions of power in relation to people we work or engage with, including colleagues and those we work with.

**Safety:** Providing a safe and trusted environment that safeguards our staff, partners and programme participants is a priority for Saferworld.

## **Saferworld objectives**

Saferworld aims to achieve our mission guided by five strategic objectives, which together create necessary conditions for social and political change to build peace and prevent conflict.

### **Strategic Objective 1: Inclusive peace and justice**

Work for conflict transformation and political transitions rooted in equality and justice, and built on inclusive institutions and processes.

### **Strategic Objective 2: People-centred security**

Drive momentum to put people at the heart of 'security' everywhere.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Gender equality**

Challenge and transform the gender norms that drive violent conflict and gender-based violence and support the leadership of women and girls in peacebuilding.

### **Strategic Objective 4: Redesigning international engagement**

Contribute to redesigning the way international institutions and systems engage in conflict-affected places and work with peacebuilders and decision-makers to create humanitarian, peace and development systems that prevent and transform violent conflict.

### **Strategic Objective 5: Climate, conflict and the environment**

Provide conflict prevention and peacebuilding expertise to support urgent solutions to the combined threats of the climate crisis, environmental degradation, and conflict.

Saferworld is an independent, not-for-profit international organisation working to prevent violent conflict and build safer lives in countries and territories across Africa, Asia and the Middle East. We work in solidarity with people affected by conflict to improve their safety and sense of security, and we conduct wider research and analysis. We use this evidence and learning to improve local, national and international policies and practices that can help build lasting peace. Our priority is people – we believe in a world where everyone can lead peaceful, fulfilling lives, free from fear and insecurity.

We have now concluded the fourth year of our ten-year organisational strategy. This report outlines Saferworld's achievements over the last year and provides an overview of progress from April 2024 to March 2025 against our strategic objectives.

Details of our work, including regional and policy programme highlights, can be found on our website: <https://www.saferworld-global.org>

## Performance highlights against strategic objectives and organisational plans

### 1. Progress on strategic objectives

#### SO1: Inclusive peace and justice

*Work for conflict transformation and political transitions rooted in equality and justice, and built on inclusive institutions and processes.*

We work alongside people affected by conflict, supporting them to improve relationships within and between communities. We also advocate for meaningful participation in decision-making and peacebuilding processes that affect them, as well as addressing other causes of marginalisation or insecurity. With our partners, we continued to provide training, accompaniment, and small and micro-grants to a wide spectrum of community groups and organisations. This ensures that people affected by conflict have increased capacities, agency, decision-making power and resources to collectively address their needs and develop joint peacebuilding visions.

This ranged from conducting trainings with partners in Kyrgyzstan to responding to the needs of youth groups – equipping participants with the skills and knowledge necessary to engage in social projects and to contribute to positive change in their communities – to supporting a youth-focussed partner organisation delivering citizen journalist training in Myanmar, to providing residents with foundational knowledge and skills in news writing, helping to amplify the voices of communities that are often underrepresented in mainstream media.

In Sudan, we worked with partners to deliver technical guidance, coaching and monitoring support to community-based initiatives that were identified, designed and fully led by Mutual Aid Groups. A total of 549 micro-grants were awarded to the Mutual Aid Groups, including Emergency Response Rooms that supported initiatives across five humanitarian areas: food security and livelihoods; protection; health; water, sanitation and hygiene; and emergency shelter and non-food items.

We continue to provide varied and increasingly flexible support to CSOs and coalitions to strengthen their organisational and technical capacities to design contextually relevant programmes in their communities, to respond and adjust programmes during emergencies, and to assist them in undertaking a range of peacebuilding roles. For example, we brought together nine CSOs from Sudan, Syria and Yemen into a network that convenes regularly online to explore responses to challenges in the region. We also supported the network to engage with a potential donor and prepare a funding application, with the aim of supporting the independence and sustainability of this initiative.

In Syria, Saferworld brought together a group of four Syrian civil society organisations to form a consortium and vision focused on sustainable peace through working at the grassroots level, with a focus on women, youth and people with disabilities, and connecting communities across divides.

In Yemen, we worked together with our CSO partners and women's hubs on many initiatives in Taiz and Aden Governorates. In Taiz, the Civic Voices Hub supported the Juvenile Care and Rehabilitation Centre to improve the juvenile justice system through workshops and vocational training for juveniles, advocacy activities, and by rehabilitating and equipping juvenile justice facilities. This work strengthened the system of juvenile justice and also saw improved protection and care mechanisms for juveniles in conflict with the law.

We continued to implement our Early Warning, Early Response (EWER) project with partners in Somalia, which focused on establishing community- and CSO-led EWER centres to monitor early signs of conflict to address them, engaging with over 50 government officials from various institutions

– including the police, district administrators, and relevant ministries such as the Ministries of Women, Security and Interior. Our partners, the Somali Women’s Studies Centre and the Bay Women’s Association Network, implemented several joint advocacy and communications initiatives aimed at strengthening community engagement, increasing the visibility of partner contributions, and promoting inclusive EWER systems across Jubaland and South West States to mitigate potential conflicts and address problems and grievances.

We continued to support peaceful dispute resolution and collaboration across conflict divides. For example, in Uganda (along with Kenya and South Sudan), we are working with community-based organisations in border areas to support locally led solutions to intersecting peace, gender and climate challenges. Together with our partners, we developed an actor mapping tool to identify, select and train private sector actors to engage in climate adaptation initiatives, including the establishment of a transboundary trade forum to support peaceful cross-border trade.

## **SO2: People-centred security**

At its core, Saferworld’s people-centred security approach focuses on strengthening community structures to enhance the safety and security of communities. A critical element of this work has been advocacy to centre community needs and priorities – particularly those of women, young people, and other marginalised or minority groups – in policy development and the provision of security and justice services. For example, in Kyrgyzstan, the community policing project resulted in 11 outreach campaigns across the country led by juvenile police inspectors, addressing critical issues such as youth crime, domestic violence and community engagement in security matters. Collaboration and joint implementation of activities between police officers, local authorities and educational institutions is a new approach in the country that has strengthened community security.

In Yemen, Saferworld provided small grants to four community groups, referred to as Local Peace Councils, in four districts in Aden, and to eight community groups in four districts in Taiz. Saferworld also worked with four hubs – two CSO-led hubs and two women-led hubs – in both Taiz and Aden. They conducted numerous initiatives, including renovating and equipping official offices, rehabilitating water points and sewage systems, delivering training, conducting advocacy campaigns, and installing solar lights and CCTV cameras in unsafe areas of high-crime streets.

In Kenya, we continued to increase the resilience of vulnerable households to climate change-related shocks and reduce conflict arising from competition over natural resources. In Turkana County, Kraal elders spearheaded the recovery of stolen livestock, which has helped improve community relations and reduce intra-community conflicts. We also facilitated dialogue between pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to reduce farm invasions and conflicts over resources.

In Uganda, Saferworld provided sub-grants to three local organisations – the Centre for Conflict Resolution, Karamoja Women’s Trust and Karamoja Herders of the Horn – which help organisations work with local authorities and each other across conflict divides. The main objective of their work is to build inclusive institutions and processes that transform relationships within communities, enhance advocacy for inclusive participation and hold powerholders accountable.

We continue to influence international actors to ensure security approaches are community-centred and gender sensitive. The recent recognition of the Resourcing Change project by the UK Attorney General, Baron Richard Simon Hermer, is a significant endorsement of gender-responsive conflict prevention. Highlighted as a model approach, Resourcing Change – which is led by Saferworld, in partnership with Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom and Women for Women International – emphasises flexible funding that empowers women’s rights organisations to lead in

conflict-affected areas, addressing the unique justice and security needs and priorities of women on the ground.

In a number of places where we work, we saw changes in behaviour arising from local-level initiatives on community security. In Kenya, we continued to increase the resilience of vulnerable households to climate change-related shocks and reduce conflict arising from competition over natural resources. In Turkana County, Kraal elders spearheaded the recovery of stolen livestock, which has helped improve community relations and reduce intra-community conflicts in Eoyakole, Lokichar, Kotaruk, Naipa and Kalamngorok. Through Saferworld's Integrated Management of Natural Resources for Resilience in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya (IMARA) project, we facilitated dialogue between pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to reduce farm invasions and conflicts over resources. Local administrators (from county and national government) have been active in enhancing collaboration and coordination through the EWER system, which has significantly reduced intra-community conflicts. This can be seen in the increased cross-boundary collaboration by chiefs from West Pokot, Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet counties, which has resulted in better security surveillance and improved coordination of responses.

Saferworld's focus on engaging with multiple stakeholders at different levels means we are also able to contribute to systemic changes in security-related policy and practice. For example, in Kismayo, Somalia, community volunteer champions are monitoring security and conflict trends in their areas. They are pivotal for the smooth running and operationalisation of the newly introduced EWER systems, which monitor and track conflict and violence, in Jubaland and South West States. They gather data from local communities and record it to analyse and engage with authorities, such as the police, clan, and religious leaders. This helps inform and shape response plans to the community safety and security-related concerns identified through the EWER reporting system.

### **SO3: Gender equality**

*Challenge and transform the gender norms that drive violent conflict and gender-based violence and support the leadership of women and girls in peacebuilding.*

In 2024–2025, Saferworld continued to support diverse actors across conflict-affected and fragile settings to challenge harmful gender norms and patriarchal power structures, strengthen women and girls' leadership, and advance gender-transformative peacebuilding.

The Resourcing Change project has supported 23 organisations and two hubs in Yemen, South Sudan and Nigeria. By investing in organisational resilience, local leadership and sustained programming, Resourcing Change helped shift power and resources closer to the frontlines of feminist peacebuilding and community protection.

In Sudan, together with our partners, we supported civic and women's groups to establish women-led emergency response rooms (WERRs) in Kassala and Gedaref. These WERRs have become a critical support structure in communities, acting as a safe space for networks. Twenty-four Sudanese organisations, including four women-led organisations, were supported to promote grassroots, locally led peace initiatives to catalyse broader societal change. This included 88 micro-grants that were provided to support women-led initiatives and WERRs.

We continued to support local-level action and outcomes on gender transformation and gender equity. For example, in Uzbekistan, our partner Istiqlol Avlodi led a two-day training for NGOs, government and law enforcement agencies on improving services for survivors of domestic violence and gender-based violence. An important policy outcome followed: Uzbekistan's National Agency for Social

Protection approved a new staffing order, adding legal and social work roles to women's rehabilitation centres nationwide.

In Somalia, two public policy participation networks successfully brought together diverse CSOs to engage in structured dialogue and joint advocacy on pressing community issues. These spaces promoted a shift from passive consultation to active civic engagement, with women playing increasingly central roles in defining policy priorities and influencing public discourse.

In South Sudan, through the advocacy initiatives of one partner – the Akobo Women Association – five women were appointed to formal leadership positions in Akobo East, Jonglei State: three as Boma Heads and two as traditional leaders ('headwomen'), challenging longstanding cultural barriers and harmful gender norms that excluded women from publicly holding leadership roles in the region.

Saferworld continued to lead the UK-funded Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Helpdesk to support the UK Government to integrate gender, peace and security in its programmes, policies and strategies. We also secured leadership of the next WPS Helpdesk iteration, extending our ability to influence the UK's and global approaches to gender and peace.

We participated in the 69<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW69), a global forum where we supported women's rights organisations from Nigeria, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen to present their learnings from working in crisis contexts at two side events in New York. We produced a briefing paper following the Sudan-focused side event.

In the US, we took part in a high-level WPS roundtable organised by the International Republican Institute, featuring Kosovo President Vjosa Osmani. This invitation signalled recognition of Saferworld's thought leadership on WPS and provided a rare opportunity to engage conservative policymakers and influencers on WPS and gender equality. It also strengthened Saferworld's positioning in US policy circles and contributed to efforts to broaden bipartisan support for gender-responsive peace and security programming.

#### **SO4: Redesigning international engagement**

During 2024-25, Saferworld has been a voice for the value of peacebuilding and conflict prevention in a time of intense competing political narratives and weakening of the international systems to protect human rights and sustain peace. We were the only peacebuilding organisation to be invited to a high-level meeting with the UK Development Minister Anneliese Dodds, and one of only two invited to the People Power conference, a gathering of grassroots social justice activists held in April 2025. Connecting local and global political actors is one of Saferworld's key strengths. We published an analysis with Mercy Corps on rebuilding the UK conflict prevention capability, and analysed whether the UN Office on Drugs and Crime's Terrorism Prevention branch prevents terrorism. Our analysis on women's participation and conflict prevention was quoted in the speech of the UK's representative at WPS week. At the UN, we engaged with high-level representatives from the UK Government on the UN Peacebuilding Architecture Review, hosted an event with the Global Public Policy Institute, attended a UN Member State roundtable event on funding transparency for UN counter-terrorism, and drafted two new publications (on peacekeeping/peace enforcement and UN counter-terrorism).

Saferworld continued our advocacy work around Israel's war on Gaza, joining the Ceasefire Now coalition (and supporting joint statements, as well as issuing our own statements), advocating for compliance with the International Criminal Court's efforts to prosecute all those responsible for war crimes on 7 October 2023 and after, and the opinions and proceedings of the International Court of Justice. The Arms Team maintained its focus on stopping arms exports to Israel through bilateral

advocacy, networking and statements, as well as supporting broader coalitions with technical expertise.

At the same time, we accelerated work on the ATT national implementation in Gambia and Malawi. For the first time, we provided training to China's Arms Control and Disarmament Association on arms export control compliance. Throughout 2024-25, Saferworld continued to produce episodes of the Warpod podcast series. Warpod critically examines developments in security policies and military interventions – engaging policymakers, civil society and other stakeholders in pragmatic debates to challenge narratives around securitisation.

Despite limited capacity to engage directly with EU and Member State officials as extensively as in previous years when we had a presence in Brussels, we have continued to maximise our involvement with EPLO as a member. We have also had regular engagement with the EU WPS task force (chaired by the European External Action Service – EEAS), providing suggestions to the new EU Action Plan on WPS. Our arms control work continued to engage with the EU and member states and institutions, including the EU Working Group on Conventional Arms Exports (COARM), NGO Forum and Arms Trade Litigation Monitor (ATLM).

Saferworld continued to advance conflict sensitivity as a systematic practice, a mindset, and a principle in international engagement, particularly through our conflict sensitivity facilities in Afghanistan, South Sudan and Sudan. The Conflict Advisory Unit continues to advise a range of actors on demand. The team started its first piece of work via an advisory framework contract with the German Development Bank this year. The study focuses on mapping potential community conflicts connected with Wildlife Management Areas in Tanzania. Previously, the team trained senior staff from the Asian Development Bank on approaches in fragile and conflict-affected and small island developing states. We also supported the closure and handover of the Dutch Knowledge Platform Rule of Law.

## **SO5: Climate, conflict and the environment**

In 2024-25, Saferworld continued to develop our Knowledge and Learning Hub to build on existing areas of expertise and grow Saferworld's contribution to this thematic area. We held regular cross-organisational learning spaces on climate change and environmental degradation, including a series of workshops with policy and programme colleagues, cross-organisational brown bag discussions, the launch of a dedicated SharePoint site, community of practice exchanges, and increased active outreach and prominence in external networks. The focus on this strategic objective has also enabled Saferworld's support for and engagement with community-level action to increase over the year.

Saferworld began two separate (but linked) climate-related projects (funded by the Austrian Development Agency and the European Union) during the reporting period. The projects are focused on strengthening locally-led solutions to the intersecting issues of peace, gender and climate change in the East African borderlands areas across Uganda, South Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia. We are currently supporting a variety of community-led efforts that address the interconnected challenges of climate resilience, conflict and gender-based violence in the North Pokot and Turkana border regions. These initiatives are expected to enhance community resilience against environmental shocks while also reducing competition for limited natural resources. To sustain and scale these efforts, we are also focusing on supporting further development of the capacities of local institutions – such as community-based organisations, civil society organisations (CSOs), peace groups and women's networks – to take the lead in implementing projects that focus on the intersection of climate resilience, gender equity and peacebuilding. With partners, we facilitated dialogues across borders to enhance cooperation among local governments, leading to the alignment of environmental policies and regulations. The Kenya programme also continued to build on the experience of the Integrated Management of Natural Resources for Resilience in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya (IMARA) project. In Somalia, in an EWER data analysis report, climate change was identified as playing a role

in driving conflict. This led to us working closely with the Daryeel Nature Conservancy Organisation in Dhobley district to promote environmental practice, revitalise community-led conflict resolution mechanisms and foster inclusive decision-making structures, especially involving women and youth. Saferworld was also successful in our fundraising to increase our work with partners on this thematic area in Central Asia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan. For example, in South Sudan, we have engaged with Root of Generations as it has sought to advocate for communities to be placed at the centre of donor and global policy engagement.

Saferworld has sought to bring our experience and technical understanding to spaces and forums focusing on climate change and the environment, while at the same time highlighting the critical importance of the environment in conflict, security and peacebuilding spaces. Part of this has involved bringing our strengths and expertise on conflict sensitivity into environmental policy and practice via our advisory work. For example, a conflict sensitivity assessment of the EU-funded Kenya Northern Rangelands Trust led to a longer and deeper process of relationship-building and shared learning, which has resulted in increased interest from the EU in integrating conflict sensitivity into biodiversity conservation and livelihoods work. The conflict sensitivity facilities we manage in Sudan and South Sudan have published several reports and blogs which seek to deepen understanding among existing and new stakeholders on the importance of these interlinkages. Both facilities have strategically increased engagement in this area.

Saferworld has also brought this expertise through advocacy and policy engagement into influential global forums, for example, the UN COPs on climate change and biodiversity. We have been a very active participant in the global Environment, Climate, Conflict and Peace (ECCP) Community of Practice, which has a membership base of over 900 organisations. Saferworld played an integral (behind the scenes) role in the launch of the [‘Common Principles for Effective Climate Finance and Action for Relief, Recovery, and Peace’](#), offering a practical vision for delivering climate action that is inclusive, conflict-sensitive, and tailored to the needs of vulnerable and marginalised populations around the world. To complement the Principles, we also led a paper, [Conflict-sensitive climate action in practice](#), which was published on the same day, providing further detailed guidance and examples to demonstrate how conflict sensitivity is relevant and essential to ensure that climate action is designed, adapted and applied in ways that can achieve maximum positive impacts for both climate and peace. We signed on to help draft joint policy messaging aimed at COP16 and COP29, and various resulting events/webinars/media engagement via the ECCP Community of Practice. We also supported other collective advocacy, for example, signing on to a joint civil society statement on the Protection of the Environment during Armed Conflicts at the UN General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, as well as other work towards the UK Government on integrating environment, climate, conflict and peace, and engagement on humanitarian/development, security and conflict/peace policy.

## 2. Progress on the quality and effectiveness of partnerships

A core Saferworld value and a central element to our theory of change continues to be working in solidarity with civil society and people affected by conflict, and supporting locally led peacebuilding. We value the range of expertise, experience, and perspectives that different organisations, groups and individuals bring – especially those living in conflict-affected contexts. We are committed to shifting power and resources, learning with our partners, and challenging unequal systems that marginalise civil society. By working in this way, we strengthen relationships, broaden our collective knowledge, and ensure that our approaches are grounded in the lived realities of conflict affected communities.

The past year has been marked by significant shifts in the global aid and civil society landscape. One of the most pressing changes we are witnessing is the growing trend of larger funding pots being channelled through multilateral institutions. While this may streamline donor coordination, it is resulting in reduced opportunities for local CSOs, networks and movements to access direct funding. This consolidation is not only diminishing the diversity of actors in peacebuilding and humanitarian response but is also restricting the agility and contextual responsiveness that local organisations provide. In parallel, civil society continues to face increasing constraints in several of the countries where Saferworld works. Nevertheless, some developments offer potential new opportunities. The liberation of Syria in December 2024, for example, may provide a critical opening for CSOs and civic actors to shape the rebuilding of the country. While the context remains highly fragile, the emergence of a new civic movement presents a chance for strategic partnership and accompaniment, grounded in solidarity and long-term vision. We initiated a scoping process for potential new partnerships in Syria, with the aim of responsibly supporting the emerging civic infrastructure in the country, while remaining attuned to the risks and sensitivities of the context.

In response to these global and local dynamics, we have continued to adapt our systems and approaches to better support civil society actors. Between April and June 2024, we completed a significant update to our *Partnerships in Practice (PiP) Guide*, finalising and rolling out new guidance on small granting. We also made important progress in integrating small granting mechanisms into new proposals. These efforts reflect our growing commitment to embed flexible, partner-led funding models in our institutional fundraising strategies. We finalised our Informal Money Transfer Policy, a critical step in ensuring our financial systems are both accountable and flexible and can support small granting in highly constrained environments. We also began working closely with the Global Finance Team to ensure all staff are equipped to implement small granting and partner transfer policies effectively. This work is essential to building a partner-centred, responsive and risk-aware funding model.

At the start of this year, we completed a full review and update of partnership commitments across all our country programmes. This was accompanied by a targeted consultation with a select group of partners; their feedback has been central in shaping our future priorities and ensuring that our next phase of work is grounded and led by partner perspectives.

During the July to September period, we launched our partnerships podcast mini-series, which offers a new platform to communicate our values and partnership approaches. [The first episode](#) featured Susana Klien, our CEO, talking about what working in solidarity means in practice and what changes are needed in the aid sector to support truly partner-led approaches. We also released the [second episode](#), in Arabic, spotlighting partners from Sudan and Yemen and focusing on community security programming. These episodes form part of our wider commitment to multilingual communications and elevating the voices of our partners to broader audiences.

We joined the inaugural Community of Practice for Due Diligence Reform, an initiative led by international NGOs seeking to streamline and simplify compliance processes for CSOs. This work is closely aligned with our broader goals to reduce the administrative burden on partners while maintaining accountability and transparency. Saferworld also presented our partnership approach at the Forus Global Conference, an important platform for sharing lessons on equitable partnerships with other international actors. We participated in the Berlin Solidarity Hub, an initiative convened by Bread for the World and organised by Act Ubumbano and the Act Alliance. As the first of its kind in Europe, the Hub provided space for collective reflection on building solidarity-based approaches within the international aid system.

We also published a blog [summarising findings from our Mid-Term Review](#), with a particular focus on the importance of supporting community-led peacebuilding. This was accompanied by the internal rollout of our 'Global Influencing Strategy on Shifting Power, Locally Led Approaches and Decolonising Aid', which aims to influence broader systems and donor practices towards a more equitable model of aid. Alongside this, we developed an internal vision paper outlining what it would mean for Saferworld to become a truly partner-led organisation. This included an in-depth review of our current partnership portfolio and internal systems and identified changes needed to support long-term, diverse and equitable relationships with CSOs and movements.

Throughout the reporting period, we have participated in several high-level convenings to contribute to sector-wide thinking on partnerships and power-shifting. These included the People Power Conference in Copenhagen, a workshop in The Hague to develop an international NGO self-assessment tool for locally-led peacebuilding, and a UK-based event on locally-led humanitarian action.

### **3. Progress on systems improvements, leadership and organisational effectiveness**

#### **Systems improvements**

In 2024–25, Saferworld continued to strengthen its core operational, administrative, and support systems to ensure they are responsive, resilient, and aligned with our global strategic priorities. These functions play a vital role in enabling effective programme delivery, safeguarding resources, and ensuring compliance, accountability, and sustainability across the organisation.

We enhanced global operational support through updates to key policies and procedures, including procurement, consultancy agreements, and our Global Health and Safety Policy. We digitised several processes, such as our asset register and travel authorisation system, to improve efficiency, compliance, and cost monitoring. Our digital transformation and cybersecurity initiatives progressed significantly this year. A full IT audit was completed, and cybersecurity standards were reinforced across all organisation-issued devices. Staff continued to engage with cybersecurity training through the MetaCompliance platform, improving awareness and compliance rates. We also automated several administrative functions and successfully migrated to the saferworld-global.org domain, enhancing data security and system integrity. Upgrades to our CiviCRM platform have further supported data protection and improved fundraising capabilities.

We developed a formal Carbon Reduction Plan, building on baseline environmental data collected in previous years. A comparative assessment of emissions was conducted to track progress and identify new reduction opportunities. This work reflects our commitment to integrating environmental sustainability into our operational strategy.

#### **Saferworld's leadership and management systems**

In 2024–25, Saferworld undertook wide-ranging improvements to our leadership, governance, and management systems to ensure they are fit for purpose and aligned with our global strategy and values. These efforts reflect our commitment to principled, inclusive ways of working and our ambition to build a resilient, effective organisation capable of responding to a changing external environment.

Building on the previous year's Leadership and Management Review, we embedded new systems and practices that reinforce collaboration, clear decision-making, and organisational accountability. A key structural change was the establishment of the Senior Operational Team (SOT), which replaced

the former Senior Management Team (SMT). The SOT provides coordinated oversight of strategic and operational planning, performance management, and risk, and has played a vital role in guiding the organisation through a period of transition and reflection.

To further support effective leadership, we maintained and strengthened our broader Leadership Group, which continues to provide cross-organisational guidance and drive alignment with our strategic direction.

In response to our evolving needs and to better integrate our programming and policy work, we merged two roles (Director of Policy, Advocacy, and Communications and Direction of International Programmes) and created a new Director of Policy and Programmes role, appointed a Head of Programmes, a Head of International Policy, and welcomed a new Director of Finance and Operations to enhance organisational effectiveness and financial stewardship.

In May 2024, we saw a significant leadership transition as Paul Murphy stepped down as Executive Director and Susana Klien joined Saferworld as our new Chief Executive Officer, bringing renewed energy and strategic direction at a critical time.

A key development this year was the launch of a participatory organisational remodelling process, designed to explore and define a sustainable, future-fit business model for Saferworld. Facilitated by external consultants with deep experience in the sector, the process is rooted in our strategic priorities and commitment to long-term financial and operational resilience.

The remodelling includes widespread engagement across teams, partners, and trustees, through document reviews, team discussions, and collaborative workshops, and will result in a set of financially modelled options for Saferworld's future ways of working. This inclusive, forward-looking process reflects our values of adaptive leadership, shared ownership, and partnership-based practice.

## **4. Progress on finances and risk management processes**

We improved systems and processes, which resulted in the 2024-25 audit progressing smoothly, with fewer challenges and ahead of schedule compared to the previous years.

The Finance Business Partner role has been enhanced to deliver deeper financial insights, analysis and strategic guidance. This ensures that resources are allocated effectively to support Saferworld's strategic objectives. Finance Business Partners work closely with operational teams to align financial planning with programmatic goals, promoting transparency, accountability and long-term sustainability.

In August 2024, the roles of Director of Business Performance and Head of Finance were merged into a single position: Director of Finance and Operations. An interim Director was appointed in late August on a consultancy basis (four days per week) and served until the permanent Director of Finance and Operations joined in January 2025.

To strengthen internal controls, risk management and governance, the Internal Auditor introduced an audit-finding register and initiated monthly follow-up meetings. These sessions support and hold accountable the responsible staff, such as Finance Managers, ensuring the timely implementation of audit recommendations.

The Internal Auditor conducted internal audits in Sudan, South Sudan, and Somalia, identifying issues that have been addressed throughout the year.

## 5. Progress on sustainability and fundraising

Institutional funding supports the majority of our work, with a small proportion made possible by charitable trusts and foundations and by individual donors.

In response to the emerging trend of a reduction in the availability of institutional funding, particularly for peacebuilding, and to contribute to the sustainability of the organisation, we developed and began implementing an income diversification strategy. The Funding and Communications teams began joint work on improvements to the website to demonstrate our impact better, and scoping out options for a new donation platform to enable an increase in unrestricted income from individual donors. With support from the Funding Team, staff across the organisation continued to invest in building strategic relationships with charitable trusts and foundations whose strategic objectives overlap with our own, especially those with a commitment to supporting locally led peacebuilding and equitable partnerships models.

We continued to make improvements to ways of working, especially the integration of processes with the grant management and finance functions. With sustainability in mind, we have improved our Go/No-Go decision-making process, particularly for institutional grants, which may not cover the full organisational costs of delivering programmes or require matched funding, which, if not secured, becomes a liability. We continued to strengthen our position as a commercial partner and competitive service provider in areas where Saferworld staff have strong expertise, such as conflict sensitivity, technical advice and accompaniment, Outcome Harvesting facilitation, training on the survivor and community-led response (SCLR) approach, organisational systems strengthening, gender transformative programming, and strategic trade control standards and compliance.

Following the departure of the Head of Funding, we introduced a co-leadership model to leverage complementary skills and knowledge, thereby delivering the income diversification strategy and enhancing collaboration across the team and organisation. The Funding Team Co-Leaders share overall responsibility for the funding function and for strengthening systems and processes, while each leads on different income streams. They co-chair the Funding Leadership Team, which comprises representatives from across Saferworld to improve collaboration and coordination on sustainability and fundraising.

The start of 2025 brought significant challenges for the aid sector – challenges that have also directly impacted Saferworld. The Trump administration suspended or terminated almost all US-funded programming, the UK reduced its aid budget to fund defence increases, the Swedish government announced further cuts to peacebuilding, and the Dutch government halted funding for all projects related to women's rights and gender equality. Alongside our focus on income diversification, we continued to maintain strong relationships with institutional funders wherever possible and signed two contracts with Global Affairs Canada, which had not funded Saferworld for some years. In addition, the remodelling process initiated this year has as a priority not only to work towards a model that is more financially sustainable, but also one that enables us to work with partners more cost-effectively, adapting ways of working and accelerating our commitments towards locally-led responses to conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

## Safeguarding

During the reporting period, the Safeguarding Working Group engaged in the review and dissemination of safeguarding-related policies, including the development of a Child Protection and Vulnerable Adult policy and the beginning of the process to review the Code of Conduct. The Safeguarding Working Group was set up to support the Safeguarding Coordinator in implementing safeguarding activities within the organisation, and it has membership across Saferworld's country programmes, including those in Africa, Central Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA).

We continued to train staff on safeguarding, including in-depth training and inductions as standard for all new staff. We also launched an e-training on Safeguarding in Programming. The Safeguarding Coordinator supported the further integration of safeguarding in programming, including the development of community reporting mechanisms in Somalia, the incorporation of safeguarding questions in partner Organisational Capacity Assessments, and training for partners on the foundations of safeguarding.

To enhance safeguarding reporting mechanisms, information on reporting channels is now available on Saferworld's website in Russian, Arabic and Burmese.

## Financial review of the year

Overall income for the financial year was £19.4m, up from £18.4m in the prior year 2023-24. This increase of 6% compared to 2024 was primarily driven by the escalating conflict in Sudan, which has attracted additional donor funding and led to significant growth in the Sudan programme.

Saferworld's funding continues to come mainly from government and institutional donors, including the European Union, FCDO, Sida and UNOCHA, alongside a number of other donors, mostly through restricted project grants. The organisation also benefited from commercial contracts from FCDO delivered during the year.

Total expenditure for the year was £19.6m (2024: £20.7m), a decrease of 5% compared to 2024, which reflects the alignment of expenditure with carried-forward income and new 2025 funding, resulting in restricted reserves decreasing slightly from £4.3m to £3.8m. Given anticipated income growth, restricted reserves are not expected to increase significantly in the next financial year.

Unrestricted income was £1.5m (2024: £1.9m), against unrestricted expenditure of £1.1m (2024: £3.0m). After a deficit in 2024, there is a generation of £0.35m surplus in 2025 (2024: deficit of £0.68m). Unrestricted reserves increased from £486k to £838k.

## Risk management

The Board of Trustees maintains a robust approach to risk management, with updates to the risk register which is reviewed quarterly by the Risk and Security Subcommittee to ensure emerging and ongoing risks are effectively identified and mitigated. While mitigation efforts reduce risk exposure, the nature of our work, often in complex and high-risk environments, means some level of risk remains unavoidable.

The Trustees have identified the principal risks facing the charity as follows:

### 1. Strategic and financial risks due to reduced funding

The decision from Sida to discontinue providing core funding from 2026 onwards has significantly increased reliance on restricted or short-term income, constraining financial flexibility. Rapid financial strategy adjustments, including cost-cutting and income diversification, carry risks of operational disruption and diminished programme quality. There is a risk that new income streams may underperform or misalign with Saferworld's mission, while unrealistic financial targets could threaten organisational sustainability.

*Mitigations: Enhancing financial oversight, diversifying income sources, maintaining strong donor relationships, optimising cost recovery, and finalising a remodelling exercise to implement a financially sustainable model and planned reduction of costs.*

### 2. Worsening economic climate

Global inflation, rising operational costs, and local economic pressures, such as tax and national insurance increases, pose significant financial strain. Staff salaries are not keeping pace with inflation, especially in key regions like Sudan, which poses risks to programme continuity and retention.

*Mitigations: Maintaining contingency reserves, seeking inflation-adjusted funding, reviewing compensation and benefits regularly, and closely monitoring economic trends.*

### 3. Operational continuity and organisational resilience

Insufficient business continuity planning risks operational disruptions from incidents like power outages or communication failures, threatening programme delivery and reputation. Weak oversight across Saferworld's international entities could also harm financial health and credibility. *Mitigations: Updating Business Continuity Plans, establishing backup systems, strengthening local partnerships, enforcing clear accountability, and enhancing staff training.*

### 4. Staff safety and security

Staff well-being is paramount, with risks ranging from physical harm to legal liabilities if safety measures fail. Such incidents could reduce programme effectiveness and damage organisational reputation.

*Mitigations: Regularly reviewing and reinforcing Safety and Security policies, delivering comprehensive training, and providing robust support and monitoring systems.*

### 5. Cyber and data security

Increasing cyber threats, including attacks from state and criminal actors, present risks of data breaches, operational disruption, and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) non-compliance. Vulnerabilities such as inconsistent digitisation practices increase exposure. *Mitigations: Conducting regular security assessments, updating protocols, providing ongoing staff training, and advancing digital infrastructure improvements.*

### 6. Adverse government restrictions and closing civic space

Restrictive regulations and governmental interference in some countries of operation threaten programme delivery, advocacy efforts, and staff safety. Simultaneous restrictions across multiple countries amplify these challenges.

*Mitigations:* Strengthening partnerships with civil society and donor networks, maintaining flexible working arrangements, conducting regular legal and risk assessments, and enhancing cybersecurity.

## 7. Ineffective financial management

Poor oversight may result in budget mismanagement, underspending, or inadmissible costs, undermining financial stability and stakeholder confidence. Incomplete financial data can hinder informed decision-making and timely intervention.

*Mitigations:* Strengthen financial systems and compliance controls, conduct internal audits to improve processes, maintain oversight of the audit register, and act on recommendations. Involve leadership and budget-holders in reviews and refine reporting processes to ensure timely and accurate information.

## 8. Fraud and corruption

Weak oversight and controls may lead to fraud or corruption, resulting in financial loss, reputational damage, and reduced donor confidence. Non-compliance with procedures or inadequate supervision can lead to the misuse of funds or falsified records, while online transactions and partner involvement increase exposure to risks.

*Mitigations:* Promote ethical behaviour and policy compliance, train staff to detect fraud, and strengthen controls, supervision, and internal audits. Maintain up-to-date finance and whistleblowing policies, communicate zero tolerance for fraud, and ensure robust due diligence and accountability with partners.

## Future plans

In the coming year, Saferworld will continue to advance the five strategic objectives outlined above. Our focus will be on finalising a *remodelling* process to assess how best to deliver the commitments made in our organisational strategy; reflecting on what it means to be a peacebuilding organisation at this critical moment; and creating a sustainable financial model that responds to the rapid changes in the funding and political landscape and their long-term impact. Key actions will include pursuing more integrated programming and policy work, reviewing and strengthening our operating model, reorganising our ways of working to enhance financial resilience, and accelerating our partnership agenda. We will also continue to reinforce and implement our commitments to decolonisation and IDEAS. These goals will be pursued with agility, collaboration and a commitment to continuous learning and improvement.

**In response to a changing funding and political landscape, we are adapting our operational model to ensure Saferworld continues to achieve its vision.** Key initiatives include a cross-organisational business mapping exercise to optimise how core functions are resourced and connected, alongside a comprehensive reorganisation and review of ways of working to ensure we are in the best position to deliver our strategy and our organisational commitments, considering the reductions in funding. This review focuses on enhancing efficiency and strengthening our financial and grant management systems, including updated guidance, training, and modelling to improve cost recovery. We are implementing measures to reduce costs, diversify fundraising efforts, and develop strategies for multiple income streams.

In addition, we are finalising our pay and rewards policy, enhancing security and risk management through refresher training, and closely monitoring organisational risk. We are also reviewing our partnerships on security risk management to ensure safe and effective collaboration. Together, these actions position Saferworld to deliver its strategy and organisational commitments sustainably, despite funding pressures.

**Accelerate our partnerships and accompaniment model in view of the complex peacebuilding landscape anticipated for 2025/26.** Saferworld will accelerate our partnership and decolonisation

agenda to better support and empower the people and organisations we work with, cementing our vision of Saferworld as a connector and facilitator with unique peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity expertise. We will advocate for core funding to support our partners, and push for more flexible grant-making practices to accommodate smaller, more agile projects and respond swiftly to communities' needs and priorities. Additionally, we will learn from experiences in restrictive environments, address the intersection of climate, the environment and conflict, and advocate for sustained international attention on protracted conflicts, such as those in Myanmar, Sudan and Yemen. We will also ensure that conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity remain central to policymaking and decision-making in the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding aid system despite the increasingly turbulent international landscape.

**Strengthen leadership, management and governance.** We will implement modifications to our management and leadership structures to reflect our evolving organisation, and we will develop an operational business model to achieve the vision set in the global strategy. We will equip managers with tools and insights to embed a feminist leadership approach. This will include deepening our understanding of feminist leadership principles and their practical application, reflecting on our commitment to fostering leadership that champions gender equality and addresses broader social inequalities, strengthening models of distributed leadership (like co-leadership models) and maintaining our organisational culture and operational effectiveness aligned with our mission and values.

**Advance the Inclusion, Diversity, Equality, Anti-racism and Solidarity (IDEAS<sup>1</sup>) strategy and safeguarding commitments.** The CEO will continue to lead the implementation of the IDEAS strategy, with oversight from the Board of Trustees. We will organise periodic staff exchange sessions to build a shared understanding of challenges and power dynamics within the organisation and in relation to the people we are aiming to serve, sharing experiences from our diverse staff. Our commitment to safeguarding will be reinforced through inductions, training, support and guidance on handling incidents, systems for tracking safeguarding issues, and ensuring that all new staff adhere to the revised Code of Conduct.

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<sup>1</sup> IDEAS stands for Inclusion, Diversity, Equality, Anti-Racism, and Solidarity – a strategy and commitment by Saferworld, an organisation working to prevent violent conflict and build peaceful societies. These principles guide Saferworld in addressing structural inequalities, fostering a diverse and inclusive workforce, and promoting justice and equity in both its internal culture and its external programming and partnerships.

## Reserves policy

Saferworld's Reserves Policy, developed in line with the Charities SORP (FRS 102, 2019) and Charity Commission guidance CC19, ensures that adequate unrestricted reserves are maintained to safeguard financial stability and sustainability.

Unrestricted reserves provide a buffer against funding volatility, safeguard the long-term viability of the charity to ensure we can continue meeting our commitments to communities, partners, and stakeholders, support short-term liquidity, and enable the organisation to meet its obligations in the event of closure. Following an assessment of key risks including reduced unrestricted income, exchange rate volatility, and potential donor disallowances, the trustees have set a target reserves level of £1.5 million ( $\pm$ £100k), sufficient to cover closure, contingency, and operational risks while maintaining flexibility to respond to strategic priorities.

As of 31 March 2025, total funds stood at **£4.6m**, of which **£838k** represented unrestricted reserves.

Our reserves policy, approved in October 2025, sets a target level of unrestricted reserves at **£1.5m**. This level is designed to:

- a) cover the potential costs of closure of operations;
- b) mitigate risks arising from reliance on major donors, disallowed costs, foreign exchange fluctuations, and short-term cash flow challenges;
- c) and provide resilience in the face of wider organisational risks.

The policy is reviewed at least annually to ensure it reflects the scale of our programmes, staffing obligations, legal requirements, and changes in the external environment.

At **£838k**, Unrestricted reserves are currently below the target level (**2024: £486k**). The Board is reassessing the reserves target for the next financial year to ensure it remains appropriate given the changing funding landscape, improved cost recovery, and planned reductions in support costs.

## **Structure, governance and management**

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

### **Organisation**

Saferworld is governed by its trustees through the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Senior Operational Team (SOT), who report on performance against approved strategic and operational plans. The SOT meets regularly to review progress, and the organisation's structure is periodically reviewed to ensure it supports programme delivery.

We have staff in Austria, China, Kenya, Myanmar, Kyrgyzstan, Thailand, Somalia, Somaliland, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, the UK, the US, and Yemen, with additional remote workers in other countries.

Saferworld also maintains necessary programme country registrations and a subsidiary in China, Consulting (Beijing) Co. Ltd.

Saferworld operates through a global network of four distinct entities: Saferworld (UK), Saferworld USA, Saferworld Europe, and Saferworld Africa. This network supports our international operations and aligns with our strategic goals, with each entity playing a crucial role in advancing our mission.

Saferworld Africa and Saferworld Europe (ASBL) are part of Saferworld's global network, collaborating closely within a shared strategic framework. While Saferworld Europe (ASBL) is a separate entity with its own governance structure, it aligns strategically and operationally with Saferworld Global to ensure coherence and shared impact. Saferworld USA, a 501(c)(3) organisation registered in the US, maintains financial and governance independence. Saferworld Global is not a formal organisation but represents the collective collaboration of these entities working towards a unified vision and mission.

For this report, the consolidated accounts include Saferworld Africa and Saferworld Europe (ASBL), which are currently consolidated for reporting purposes. Saferworld USA, a 501(c)(3) registered in the US, is not included in these consolidated accounts.

Efforts continue to strengthen alignment, collaboration, and operational effectiveness across our international affiliates in the US, Belgium, Kenya, and China.

**Trustees**

Fabienne Arminjon (Treasurer)

Toby Arul-Pragasam

Stephanie Blair (Chair)

Izzat-Begum B.Rajan (Resigned 18 October 2024)

Julie Brethfeld (Appointed 19 July 2024)

Soheila Comminos (Appointed 19 July 2024)

Victoria Egbetayo

Ashika Gunasena (Appointed 14 November 2024)

Alison Harley (Appointed 14 November 2024)

Roger Hearn (Appointed 12 November 2024)

Christian Leffler (Ended their term 25 April 2024)

Medinat Malefakis

Imogen Parsons

Ola Saleh (Ended their term 25 April 2024)

Nana Toure

**Secretary**

Mathew Van Lierop (Resigned 31 July 2024)

Lauren Luscombe (Appointed 31 July 2024)

**Chief Executive Officer**

Paul Murphy (Resigned 7 May 2024)

Susana Klien (Appointed 7 May 2024)

**Registered office**

Brick Yard, 28 Charles Square, London, N1 6HT

**Company number**

03015948

**Charity number**

1043843

**Bankers**

Barclays Plc

**Solicitors**

Bates Wells

## Governance

Saferworld's Board of Trustees provides strategic leadership, ensuring the organisation is well-governed, accountable, and aligned with our mission and values. The Board meets at least four times a year and oversees three core committees: Finance and Audit, Security and Risk, and Governance and Nominations. Trustees also hold designated responsibilities in areas such as safeguarding and whistleblowing, reinforcing our commitment to integrity and duty of care.

Trustees bring broad expertise in finance, law, international policy, advocacy, communications, and charitable governance. To ensure effective oversight, we carry out regular skills audits, which guide succession planning and recruitment. In line with our commitment to diversity and global representation, we prioritise gender and racial diversity and seek to appoint trustees with lived experience of the issues we aim to address.

New trustees undergo a rigorous recruitment process and, upon appointment, sign a code of conduct and declaration of eligibility. They also receive a full induction pack, including Saferworld's governing documents, policies, and guidance. All trustees declare personal or professional interests, which are reviewed regularly. A designated trustee oversees conflict of interest management to ensure decisions are handled transparently.

Trustees are appointed for three-year terms, with eligibility for reappointment at the Annual General Meeting. This ensures a balance of continuity and renewal in Saferworld's governance.

During the year, we strengthened governance across the organisation:

- Five new trustees joined the Board, bringing diverse skills and perspectives.
- Sub-committees were revitalised, with clearer mandates and stronger links to strategic oversight.
- The UK entity's Articles of Association were comprehensively updated, approved by the Charity Commission, and set for formal adoption in 2025–26.
- Proposed revisions to our charitable Objects were submitted to the Charity Commission to clarify thematic focus and emphasise partnership programming; adoption is expected in 2025–26.

## Policy and regulations

In response to evolving policies and regulations around reporting, data protection, safeguarding, risk management, environmental sustainability and terrorism, we have taken several measures to ensure compliance and maintain high standards across our operations:

- We remain vigilant in complying with the GDPR. Our privacy and transparency policies are regularly updated to reflect these standards.
- We align our reporting with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) requirements and ensure compliance with the US Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List.
- We prioritise cybersecurity by systematically raising awareness among staff through regular training and updates.
- We achieved the UK Cyber Essentials certification, reflecting our commitment to robust cybersecurity practices.
- Saferworld upholds a zero-tolerance policy for any form of abuse, exploitation, or harassment. Our safeguarding policies and practices are continuously strengthened to protect all individuals involved with our organisation.
- Our safeguarding policy and procedures are mandatory for all staff and partners. Updated policy requirements are incorporated into all partner memorandums of understanding.
- Two trustees provide periodic reports to the Board on all safeguarding matters, ensuring

continuous oversight and accountability.

- A dedicated Safeguarding Working Group, composed of senior management and country representatives, is tasked with embedding strong safeguarding standards across the organisation. This group developed a comprehensive training pack for Saferworld staff and partners, which includes:
  - reflection on organisational culture and the impact of power and gender dynamics on safeguarding
  - an overview of the types of abuse covered by our policy
  - details of Saferworld's reporting mechanisms
  - a survivor-centred approach to safeguarding
- Each office has a designated safeguarding focal point to support staff, partner organisation staff and programme participants with any safeguarding concerns.
- Ongoing training sessions are held to ensure all staff and partners are up to date with safeguarding procedures and best practices.
- We have integrated environmental sustainability into our operational practices, aiming to reduce our carbon footprint through energy-efficient measures and sustainable resource use where possible.
- We conduct regular internal and external audits to ensure compliance with all relevant regulations and to identify areas for improvement.
- Comprehensive risk assessments are performed regularly to identify potential risks and implement appropriate mitigation strategies.

## **Auditors**

Our appointed auditors, Sayer Vincent, continue to act on behalf of the charity. Their role is crucial in upholding our commitment to financial transparency and accountability. Sayer Vincent's expertise ensures the integrity and accuracy of our financial reporting, providing stakeholders with confidence in our financial stewardship.

## **Fundraising**

Saferworld does not employ third-party fundraisers, ensuring direct oversight and control over all fundraising activities. To protect vulnerable individuals, we have implemented robust measures and safeguards throughout our operations.

We are members of the Fundraising Regulator and follow the Code of Fundraising Practice. We have established a clear and accessible process for lodging complaints, which is publicised on our website. This transparency ensures that any concerns can be raised and that these will be addressed promptly and appropriately. Notably, Saferworld did not receive any complaints related to fundraising activities in the current or prior year.

## **Public benefit**

In reference to the Charity Commission's Guidance on Public Benefit, the trustees are confident that our activities – working with individuals, communities and states to reduce and prevent violent conflict – meet the public benefit requirement.

## Statement of trustees' responsibilities

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

Under company law, the Trustees must ensure that the financial statements for each financial year provide a true and fair view of the charitable company's financial position, including the incoming resources, application of resources, income and expenditure for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles set out in the Charities SORP (Statement of Recommended Practice);
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures that are disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The Trustees are also responsible for maintaining proper accounting records that accurately reflect the financial position of the charitable company and ensure compliance with the Companies Act 2006. They must safeguard the assets of the charitable company and take reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

To the best of our knowledge:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware.
- The Trustees have taken all necessary steps to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to ensure that the auditor is aware of this information.

The Trustees' annual report, which includes the strategic report, has been approved by the Trustees on 17 October 2025 and signed on their behalf by:

Fabienne Arminjon

Director and Trustee (Treasurer)

Stephanie Blair

Director and Trustee (Chair)

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Saferworld (the 'parent charitable company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial activities, the group and parent charitable company balance sheets, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements, 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 FRS 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 2025 and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011

## 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 group financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent charitable company 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.

## Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on Saferworld's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

## Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report, including the strategic report, other than the group financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees

are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the group

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. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the group financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the group financial statements themselves. 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, including the strategic report, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements
- The trustees' annual report, including the strategic report, has 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 their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' annual report, including the strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 and Charities Act 2011 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; or

### **Responsibilities of trustees**

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities set out in the trustees' annual report, the trustees (who are also the directors of the parent 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**

We have been appointed auditor under the Companies Act 2006 and section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with those Acts.

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are set out below.

### **Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities**

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We enquired of management, which included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the group's policies and procedures relating to:
  - Identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud;
  - The internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We inspected the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the group operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a material effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the group from our professional and sector experience.
- We communicated applicable laws and regulations throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- We reviewed any reports made to regulators.
- We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and tested these to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and tested significant transactions that are unusual or those outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities,

including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **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 and section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and regulations made under section 154 of that Act. 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.

.....  
Jonathan Orchard (Senior statutory auditor)

12 November 2025

for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor  
110 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0TG

Sayer Vincent LLP is eligible to act as auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 200

## Consolidated Statement of financial activities for year ended 31 March 2025

|                                                |       | Unrestricted<br>funds | Restricted<br>funds | Total<br>2025 | Total<br>2024 |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                                | Notes | £ '000                | £ '000              | £ '000        | £ '000        |
| Income from:                                   |       |                       |                     |               |               |
| Donations & Legacies                           | 2     | 16                    | -                   | 16            | 13            |
| Charitable activities                          | 2     | 1,470                 | 17,948              | 19,417        | 18,393        |
| Total                                          |       | 1,486                 | 17,948              | 19,433        | 18,406        |
| Expenditure on                                 |       |                       |                     |               |               |
| Raising funds                                  | 3     | 432                   | -                   | 432           | 410           |
| Charitable activities                          | 4     | 701                   | 18,448              | 19,149        | 20,261        |
| Total                                          |       | 1,134                 | 18,448              | 19,582        | 20,671        |
| Net income/(expenditure) and movement in funds |       | 352                   | (500)               | (148)         | (2,265)       |
| Fund balances brought forward at 1 April 2024  |       | 486                   | 4,285               | 4,771         | 7,035         |
| Fund balances on 31 March 2025                 | 11    | 838                   | 3,785               | 4,622         | 4,771         |

## Consolidated Statement of financial activities for year ended 31 March 2024

|                                                |       | Unrestricted | Restricted | Total   | Total  |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|---------|--------|
|                                                |       | funds        | funds      | 2024    | 2023   |
|                                                | Notes | £ '000       | £ '000     | £ '000  | £ '000 |
| Income from:                                   |       |              |            |         |        |
| Donations & Legacies                           | 2     | 13           | -          | 13      | 30     |
| Charitable activities                          |       | 1,886        | 16,507     | 18,393  | 22,418 |
| Total                                          |       | 1,899        | 16,507     | 18,406  | 22,448 |
| Expenditure on                                 |       |              |            |         |        |
| Raising funds                                  | 3     | 410          | -          | 410     | 111    |
| Charitable activities                          | 4     | 1,173        | 18,088     | 20,261  | 18,774 |
| Total                                          |       | 2,583        | 18,088     | 20,671  | 18,885 |
| Net income/(expenditure)                       |       | (684)        | (1,581)    | (2,265) | 3,563  |
| Transfer between funds                         |       | -            | -          | -       | -      |
| Net movement in funds                          |       | (684)        | (1,581)    | (2,265) | 3,563  |
| Fund balances brought forward on 31 March 2023 |       | 1,170        | 5,866      | 7,035   | 3,472  |
| Fund balances on 31 March 2024                 |       | 486          | 4,285      | 4,771   | 7,035  |

## Balance sheet as of 31 March 2025

|                                                       |       | 2025<br>Consolidated | 2024<br>Consolidated | 2025<br>Charity | 2024<br>Charity |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                                       | Notes | £ '000               | £ '000               | £ '000          | £ '000          |
| CURRENT ASSETS                                        |       |                      |                      |                 |                 |
| Debtors (incl. intercompany balances) and prepayments | 9     | 2,773                | 2,763                | 3,483           | 3,998           |
| Cash at the bank and in hand                          |       | 5,056                | 3,741                | 3,491           | 1,333           |
|                                                       |       | <u>7,829</u>         | <u>6,504</u>         | <u>6,974</u>    | <u>5,331</u>    |
| CREDITORS:<br>Amounts falling due within one year     | 10    | (3,207)              | (1,773)              | (2,352)         | (560)           |
| NET CURRENT ASSETS                                    |       | <u>4,622</u>         | <u>4,771</u>         | <u>4,622</u>    | <u>4,771</u>    |
| TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES                 |       | <u>4,622</u>         | <u>4,771</u>         | <u>4,622</u>    | <u>4,771</u>    |
| FUNDS                                                 |       |                      |                      |                 |                 |
| Restricted funds                                      | 11    | 3,785                | 4,285                | 3,785           | 4,285           |
| Unrestricted funds – other funds                      | 11    | 838                  | 486                  | 838             | 486             |
|                                                       |       | <u>4,622</u>         | <u>4,771</u>         | <u>4,622</u>    | <u>4,771</u>    |

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue on 17 October 2025 and signed on their behalf by:

Fabienne Arminjon

Director and Trustee (Treasurer)

Stephanie Blair

Director and Trustee (Chair)

The notes on pages 31 to 46 form part of these accounts.

Company number: 03015948

## Consolidated Statement of cash flows for year ended 31 March 2025

|                                                                                       | 2025                | 2024                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                                                                                       | £'000               | £'000               |
| Net (expenditure)/ income for the year (as per the statement of financial activities) | (148)               | (2,265)             |
| Adjustments to exclude non-cash items:                                                |                     |                     |
| (Increase) / Decrease debtors                                                         | (10)                | (527)               |
| Increase / (Decrease) in creditors                                                    | 1,474               | 753                 |
| Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year                        | <u>1,316</u>        | <u>(2,039)</u>      |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year                                | 3,740               | 5,779               |
| Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year                                | <u><u>5,056</u></u> | <u><u>3,740</u></u> |

## Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### a. Accounting basis

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 entities (see note 12) to 31 March 2025

#### c. Preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis

The trustees have assessed Saferworld's ability to continue as a going concern by reviewing future budgets, cash flow forecasts, and the organisation's overall business plan. Financial scenarios were modelled, reflecting varying assumptions on income levels, cost savings, and potential risks. In all cases, the analysis supports the continued preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis. The trustees are satisfied that, given the organisation's current financial position, reserves, and cash flow projections, there are no material uncertainties regarding Saferworld's ability to continue operating for at least the next 12 months from the date of approval of these accounts.

#### d. Funds

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

Unrestricted funds are funds available to the charity for its general purposes. These include funds designated by the trustees for particular purposes, where their use remains at the discretion of the trustees.

It is the policy of the trustees to retain in unrestricted funds amounts which, in their judgment, 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.

#### e. 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.

Income from government and other 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.

#### **f. Expenditure**

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

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

#### **g. 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.

#### **h. 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.

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.

#### **i. 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.

#### **j. VAT**

The charity is registered for VAT. Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the expenditure heading for which it was incurred.

#### **k. Pension scheme**

All permanent UK staff employed by the charity are eligible to join the UK-based defined contribution pension scheme operated by Aviva. The employer contributes 9% of the salary, provided the employee contribute 3%. Employees based outside the UK are also offered the

same pension contribution arrangement (9% employer and 3% employee), unless local legislation requires a different approach.

### **l. 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.

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.

In the view of the trustees in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgments 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.

### **m. Foreign currency**

Assets and liabilities of overseas entities 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. Any 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.

### **n. Grants' payable**

Saferworld works with many local civil society organisations to implement its work. These local CSOs are provided with grant funding from Saferworld. Grants are accounted for as expenditure when the local CSO accounts for how the funds have been applied. Any funds advanced by Saferworld and still to be accounted for by the local CSO are carried forward as a prepayment. Given the volume of local CSOs worked with and the nature of some of the work undertaken, it is not considered appropriate to disclose the grant recipients in these financial statements.

### **o. Remuneration policy**

Saferworld strives to develop and implement its Remuneration Policy as a fair, consistent, competitive programme of financial compensation for all employees to be balanced with the responsibilities that have been undertaken. Salaries are benchmarked annually, and a blended model using international pay scales and local pay grades is used.

**2 INCOME**

| <b>Restricted Funds</b>                 | <b>2025</b>  | <b>2024</b>  |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                         | £'000        | £'000        |
| Global Affairs Canada                   | 132          | -            |
| FCDO, UK                                | 3,683        | 4,958        |
| European Commission                     | 6,167        | 2,362        |
| UNPBF                                   | 3,924        | 3,993        |
| US Department of State                  | 310          | 424          |
| USAID                                   | 591          | 771          |
| Other European governments              | 897          | 415          |
| Allan & Nesta Ferguson Charitable Trust | -            | 100          |
| RTHINKING                               | 119          | 148          |
| GAPS                                    | 323          | 130          |
| Sida                                    | 979          | 1,845        |
| Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust        | 172          | 182          |
| Vitol Foundation                        | 227          | 480          |
| Pax Christ                              | 10           | 359          |
| Other smaller grants < £100,000         | 415          | 340          |
|                                         | <hr/> 17,948 | <hr/> 16,507 |
| <b>Unrestricted Funds</b>               | <b>2025</b>  | <b>2024</b>  |
| Sida                                    | 1,401        | 1,827        |
| Other income                            | 68           | 59           |
| Donations                               | 16           | 13           |
|                                         | <hr/> 1,486  | <hr/> 1,899  |
| Total Income                            | <hr/> 19,433 | <hr/> 18,406 |

**3 FUNDRAISING COSTS**

|                              | <b>2025</b> | <b>2024</b> |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                              | £ '000      | £ '000      |
| Staff costs                  | 338         | 306         |
| Direct costs                 | 85          | 80          |
| Support and governance costs | 9           | 24          |
|                              | <hr/> 432   | <hr/> 410   |

**4 COSTS OF CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES**

|               | <b>2025</b>  | <b>2024</b>  |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
|               | £ '000       | £ '000       |
| Staff costs   | 5,908        | 6,033        |
| Direct costs  | 12,822       | 13,032       |
| Support costs | 419          | 1,196        |
|               | <hr/> 19,149 | <hr/> 20,261 |

**5 SUPPORT COSTS**

|                                            | <b>Note</b> | <b>2025</b> | <b>2024</b> |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Support and Governance costs allocated to: |             |             |             |
| Charitable activities                      | 4           | 419         | 1,196       |
| Cost of generating funds                   | 3           | 9           | 24          |
|                                            |             | <hr/> 428   | <hr/> 1,220 |

**6 GOVERNANCE COSTS**

|                   | <b>2025</b> | <b>2024</b> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                   | £ '000      | £ '000      |
| Staff costs       | 62          | 65          |
| Audit             | 59          | 60          |
| Other expenditure | -           | -           |
|                   | <hr/> 122   | <hr/> 125   |

Net income for the year is stated after charging:

|                                          |    |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|----|
| Auditors' remuneration - statutory audit | 36 | 28 |
|------------------------------------------|----|----|

**7 STAFF COSTS**

|                    | <b>2025</b>  | <b>2024</b>  |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                    | £ '000       | £ '000       |
| Wages and salaries | 6,026        | 6,543        |
| Social security    | 436          | 468          |
| Pension costs      | 557          | 651          |
| Other staff costs  | 603          | 1,025        |
|                    | <u>7,622</u> | <u>8,597</u> |

The average number of employees employed by the group and charity was:

|                        | <b>2025</b> | <b>2024</b> |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                        | Number      | Number      |
| Programmes             | 185         | 201         |
| Fundraising            | 7           | 7           |
| Governance and support | 31          | 31          |
|                        | <u>223</u>  | <u>239</u>  |

The following number of employees received employee benefits (excluding employer pension cost and employer's national insurance) during the year between:

|                   | <b>2025</b> | <b>2024</b> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                   | Number      | Number      |
| £60,000 - £69,999 | 2           | 4           |
| £70,000 – £79,000 | 1           | -           |
| £80,000 - £89,999 | 2           | 3           |
| £90,000 - £99,999 | 1           | 1           |
|                   | <u>6</u>    | <u>8</u>    |

Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2025

The total employee benefits (including pension contributions and the employer's national insurance) of key management personnel were £517k (2024: £713k)

**8 TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES**

The charity trustees neither paid nor received any other benefits from employment with the charity in the year (2024: £nil). No charity trustee received payment for professional or other services supplied to the charity (2024: £nil)

Trustees' expenses represent the payment or reimbursement of travel and subsistence costs totalling £2,000 (2024: £5,000) incurred by 3 (2024: 2) members relating to attendance at meetings of the trustees.

## Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2025

**9 DEBTORS****GROUP****CHARITY**

|                         | <b>2025</b>  | <b>2024</b>  | <b>2025</b>  | <b>2024</b>  |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                         | £'000        | £'000        | £'000        | £'000        |
| Prepayments             | 180          | 193          | 66           | 49           |
| Amounts due from donors | 1,435        | 2,214        | 1,435        | 2,214        |
| Inter-group balances    | -            | -            | 1,851        | 1,675        |
| Other debtors           | 1,159        | 356          | 131          | 60           |
|                         | <u>2,773</u> | <u>2,763</u> | <u>3,483</u> | <u>3,998</u> |

**10 CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year****GROUP****CHARITY**

|                                 | <b>2025</b>  | <b>2024</b>  | <b>2025</b>  | <b>2024</b> |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
|                                 | £'000        | £'000        | £'000        | £'000       |
| Creditors                       | 58           | 152          | 72           | 194         |
| Other taxes and social security | 792          | 495          | 21           | 28          |
| Accruals                        | 297          | 1,051        | 232          | 338         |
| Deferred income                 | 2,059        | 35           | 2,027        | -           |
|                                 | <u>3,207</u> | <u>1,733</u> | <u>2,352</u> | <u>560</u>  |

**11 FUNDS**

|                                                         | <b>1-Apr<br/>2024</b> | <b>Income</b> | <b>Expenditure</b> | <b>31-Mar<br/>2025</b> |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Restricted funds                                        | £'000                 | £'000         | £'000              | £'000                  |
| DFID - Better Aid in Conflict 19-23                     | (64)                  | -             | 64                 | -                      |
| FCDO Afghanistan Conflict Sensitivity Mechanism 21      | -                     | 277           | (277)              | -                      |
| CSSF/FCDO: Women, Peace & Security Capability:21-22     | 6                     | 499           | (505)              | -                      |
| FCDO: Peacebuilding & Conflict Sensitivity, Sudan22-23  | 4                     | 131           | (135)              | -                      |
| FCDO: SSD, Resourcing Change Phase II, WRO & FCAS,22-25 | -                     | 1,137         | (1,137)            | -                      |
| FCDO: Peace in Yemen Project (Phase III) 23/24          | (268)                 | 322           | (54)               | -                      |
| FCDO: Better Aid in Conflict (Phase 2) CSRF SSD 2024    | -                     | 813           | (813)              | -                      |
| FCDO: YEM, Resourcing Change Phase II, WRO & FCAS,22-25 | -                     | 504           | (504)              | -                      |
| Dutch Knowledge Platform: Phase 3 2021-24               | -                     | 19            | (3)                | 16                     |
| EC: CSRF Strength Civil Society & Democratic SSD 22-24  | 23                    | 631           | (654)              | -                      |
| EC: Takamol: EU-Yemen CSO Solidarity Project 23-26      | 235                   | 674           | (574)              | 335                    |
| EC: Citizen Initiatives peace in East Sudan 23-24       | 415                   | 1,367         | (1,301)            | 481                    |
| EC Uzbekistan 2023-2025                                 | 34                    | 143           | (208)              | (31)                   |
| EC: Somalia Establishing a EWER mechanism 23/24         | 707                   | 475           | (729)              | 453                    |
| EC: Sustaining & advancing security, justice, MYA 24-27 | (7)                   | 822           | (632)              | 183                    |
| EC Ferghana Valley Central Asia 24-26                   | 324                   | -             | (240)              | 84                     |
| EC Peaceful Resilient Borderland 24-26                  | 1,045                 | 1             | (1,019)            | 27                     |
| EU Commercial contract/CSRF triple nexus SSD 2024       | -                     | 175           | (229)              | (54)                   |
| EC Uzbekistan 24-26, SWEU/CA                            | -                     | 155           | (35)               | 120                    |
| EC: Community Cohesion, Conflict Resolution Afghan      | -                     | 835           | (68)               | 767                    |
| EC: Restoring effective Kidepo Game Reserve SSD         | -                     | 871           | (54)               | 817                    |
| SIDA Addressing Driv of Conflict Uganda 2020-2024       | 136                   | 29            | (165)              | -                      |
| Sida Core Support (Sudan) -2021-22                      | 98                    | 94            | (109)              | 83                     |
| Agents of Change – Eastern Sudan 2022                   | 2                     | -             | (2)                | -                      |
| SIDA: SUDAN Youth Empowerment Project:22-24             | 373                   | 122           | (321)              | 174                    |
| SIDA Afghanistan AIDI 2: 2024                           | -                     | 498           | (242)              | 256                    |
| ADA: Strengthening peace,gender,climate 23/24           | -                     | 727           | (524)              | 203                    |

SAFERWORLD

Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2025

|                                                       |              |               |                 |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| USAID: Support Conflict Sensitivity Facility Sudan    | 12           | 458           | (471)           | (1)          |
| USAID: Civil Society Capacity & Network Sudan         |              |               |                 |              |
| SWUS 22                                               | (6)          | -             | 6               | -            |
| USAID: IFDA, Cadmus group Myanmar                     |              |               |                 |              |
| 2024/2025                                             | -            | 133           | (124)           | 9            |
| UNITAMS: Support Sudan women, youth, civil society-22 | 7            | -             | (7)             | -            |
| UNDP: NUNO South Sudan 2023                           | (89)         | 1,030         | (941)           | -            |
| UN: Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) 23/24               | 402          | 475           | (877)           | -            |
| UN: Sudan Humanitarian Fund Phase 2 (SHF) 24/25       | -            | 2,033         | (2,265)         | (232)        |
| UNPBF: Kyrgyzstan GYPI 2024/2026                      | -            | 249           | (149)           | 100          |
| Vitol Foundation: Inclusive Peacebuilding Yemen:22-24 | 186          | -             | (186)           | -            |
| JRCT GAPS CORE                                        | -            | 60            | (60)            | -            |
| JRCT-UK and European arms transfer controls: 22-25    | 12           | 62            | (58)            | 16           |
| JRCT: Security Policy Change 2023–2026                | 3            | 55            | (52)            | 6            |
| JRCT: Peacebuilding responses crises & threats:23-26  | 2            | 55            | (52)            | 5            |
| JRCT Rethinking Security CORE                         | 32           | 44            | (44)            | 32           |
| French Embassy: CSO in Darfur Sudan 22-23             | 10           | -             | (10)            | -            |
| <b>Other smaller projects</b>                         | <b>651</b>   | <b>1,973</b>  | <b>(2,688)</b>  | <b>(65)</b>  |
| <b>Total restricted funds</b>                         | <b>4,285</b> | <b>17,948</b> | <b>(18,448)</b> | <b>3,784</b> |
| <b>Total unrestricted funds (Note 12)</b>             | <b>486</b>   | <b>1,486</b>  | <b>(1,134)</b>  | <b>838</b>   |
| <b>Total reserves</b>                                 | <b>4,771</b> | <b>19,434</b> | <b>(19,582)</b> | <b>4,622</b> |

**PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR – 31 March 2024**

| <b>Restricted funds</b>                                 | <b>1-Apr<br/>2023</b> | <b>Income</b> | <b>Expenditure</b> | <b>31-Mar<br/>2024</b> |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|
|                                                         | £'000                 | £'000         | £'000              | £'000                  |
| United Nations Peace Building Fund: South Sudan 22-23   | 133                   | 763           | (897)              | (1)                    |
| UNITAMS: Support Sudan women,youth,civil sociaty-22     | -                     | 235           | (227)              | 8                      |
| UNDP: NUNO South Sudan 2023                             | 524                   | -             | (613)              | (89)                   |
| DFID - Better Aid in Conflict 19-23                     | 37                    | 1,492         | (1,594)            | (65)                   |
| FCDO Afghanistan Conflict Sensitivity Mechanism 21      | 13                    | 331           | (343)              | 1                      |
| CSSF/FCDO: Supporting WRO & FCAS:21-22                  | (4)                   | -             | 3                  | (1)                    |
| FCDO: Peacebuilding & Conflict Sensitivity, Sudan22-23  | (240)                 | 583           | (339)              | 4                      |
| FCDO: SSD, Resourcing Change Phase II, WRO & FCAS,22-25 | -                     | 1,856         | (1,856)            | -                      |
| EC: Strengthening Community Security Myanmar 21-22      | (6)                   | (2)           | 8                  | -                      |
| EC: CSRF Strength Civil Society & Democratic SSD 22-24  | 469                   | -             | (447)              | 22                     |
| EC: Takamol: EU-Yemen CSO Solidarity Project 23-26      | 611                   | -             | (376)              | 235                    |
| EC: Citizen Initiatives peace in East Sudan 23-24       | 1,274                 | -             | (859)              | 415                    |
| EU-Africa-China Dialogue                                | (2)                   | -             | 1                  | (1)                    |
| Sida Core Support (Sudan) -2021-22                      | 166                   | 725           | (793)              | 98                     |
| SIDA SOM Building Found. to Progress Peace 19-20        | -                     | -             | -                  | -                      |
| SIDA Addressing Driv of Conflict Uganda 2020-2024       | 941                   | 369           | (1,174)            | 136                    |
| SIDA: SUDAN Youth Empowerment Project:22-24             | 499                   | 261           | (386)              | 374                    |
| SIDA: AIDI Afghanistan 2022-2024                        | 293                   | (15)          | (278)              | -                      |
| ARC Sudan 16-21                                         | (1)                   | 1             | -                  | -                      |
| Vitol Foundation: Inclusive Peacebuilding Yemen:22-24   | 220                   | 158           | (192)              | 186                    |
| French Embassy: CSO in Darfur Sudan 22-23               | 336                   | -             | (327)              | 9                      |
| USAID Kenya Building Bridges 19-21                      | (14)                  | -             | 14                 | -                      |
| GAPS JRCT CORE                                          | -                     | 45            | (45)               | -                      |
| JRCT-UK and European arms transfer controls: 22-25      | (3)                   | 67            | (65)               | (1)                    |
| JRCT: Peacebuilding Responses Crises &Threats 22-23     | -                     | -             | -                  | -                      |
| JRCT-Programme for Security Policy Change 20-21         | (1)                   | -             | -                  | (1)                    |

# SAFERWORLD

## Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2025

|                                                         |              |               |                 |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| JRCT-Charting UK/EU arms control 19-2021                | 57           | -             | -               | 57           |
| Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Yemen Civil Society:22-23      | (3)          | -             | 3               | -            |
| British Council - My Justice Myanmar 21-22              | (28)         | 148           | (120)           | -            |
| Agents of Change – Eastern Sudan 2022                   | (21)         | -             | 24              | 3            |
| EC Peaceful Resilient Borderland 24-26                  | -            | 1,086         | (40)            | 1,046        |
| FCDO: Peace in Yemen Project (Phase III) 23/24          | -            | 182           | (450)           | (268)        |
| EC: Somalia Establishing a EWER mechanism 23/24         | -            | 768           | (61)            | 707          |
| EC: Sustaining & advancing security, justice, MYA 24-27 | -            | -             | (7)             | (7)          |
| EC Ferghana Valley Central Asia 24-26                   | -            | 324           | -               | 324          |
| UN: Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) 23/24                 | -            | 1,899         | (1,497)         | 402          |
| <b>Other smaller projects</b>                           | 616          | 5,231         | (5,155)         | 692          |
| <b>Total restricted funds</b>                           | <b>5,866</b> | <b>16,507</b> | <b>(18,088)</b> | <b>4,285</b> |
| <b>Total unrestricted funds (Note 12)</b>               | <b>1,170</b> | <b>1,899</b>  | <b>(2,583)</b>  | <b>486</b>   |
| <b>Total reserves</b>                                   | <b>7,036</b> | <b>18,406</b> | <b>(20,671)</b> | <b>4,771</b> |

**11 MOVEMENT OF FUNDS – GROUP AND CHARITY**

|                           | <b>1 April<br/>2024</b> | <b>Income</b> | <b>Expenditure</b> | <b>Transfers</b> | <b>31 March<br/>2025</b> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
|                           | £ '000                  | £ '000        | £ '000             | £ '000           | £ '000                   |
| <b>RESTRICTED</b>         |                         |               |                    |                  |                          |
| All restricted funds      | 4,285                   | 17,948        | 18,448             | -                | 3,785                    |
| Total restricted funds    | 4,285                   | 17,948        | 18,448             | -                | 3,785                    |
| <b>UNRESTRICTED</b>       |                         |               |                    |                  |                          |
| Sida                      | -                       | 1,401         | (1,401)            | -                | -                        |
| Other unrestricted income | 486                     | 84            | 268                | -                | 838                      |
| Total unrestricted funds  | 486                     | 1,486         | (1,134)            |                  | 838                      |
| <b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>        | <b>4,771</b>            | <b>19,433</b> | <b>(19,582)</b>    | <b>-</b>         | <b>4,622</b>             |

**MOVEMENT OF FUNDS – GROUP AND CHARITY 2024**

|                           | <b>1-Apr<br/>2023</b> | <b>Income</b> | <b>Expenditure</b> | <b>Funds<br/>transfer</b> | <b>31-Mar<br/>2024</b> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
|                           | £'000                 | £'000         | £'000              | £'000                     | £'000                  |
| <b>RESTRICTED</b>         |                       |               |                    |                           |                        |
| All restricted funds      | 5,865                 | 16,507        | 18,088             | -                         | 4,285                  |
| Total restricted funds    | 5,865                 | 16,507        | 18,088             | -                         | 4,285                  |
| <b>UNRESTRICTED</b>       |                       |               |                    |                           |                        |
| Sida                      | -                     | 1827          | (1,827)            | -                         | -                      |
| Other Unrestricted Income | 1,170                 | 72            | (756)              | -                         | 486                    |
| Total Unrestricted funds  | 1,170                 | 1,899         | (2,583)            | -                         | 486                    |
| <b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>        | <b>7,035</b>          | <b>18,088</b> | <b>(20,671)</b>    | <b>-</b>                  | <b>4,771</b>           |

**12 ENTITIES INCLUDED IN GROUP CONSOLIDATED RESULT**

Grants/contracts are held by both UK charity and Saferworld Europe, which provides funds to overseas group entities. These entities have limited reserves in their own right, with income largely equal to expenditure, subject to timing differences. The entities are listed below, together with their expenditure for the year. Saferworld USA is an independent entity registered as a 501(c)3, shares the objectives of Saferworld and has an independent Board with some overlapping trustees. As Saferworld UK does not meet all the criteria for exercising control over Saferworld US, these numbers are not included in the Saferworld consolidated accounts.

Where appropriate, a number of entities are subject to independent local examination by external auditors in country.

| Saferworld entity       | <b>2025</b> | <b>2024</b> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                         | £'000       | £'000       |
| Saferworld Kenya        | 1,469       | 737         |
| Saferworld Somalia      | 940         | 1,022       |
| Saferworld Uganda       | 525         | 1,440       |
| Saferworld South Sudan  | 4,257       | 4,565       |
| Saferworld Sudan        | 4,410       | 3,912       |
| Saferworld Europe       | 124         | 131         |
| Saferworld Kyrgyzstan   | 616         | 420         |
| Saferworld Central Asia | 163         | 0           |
| Saferworld Myanmar      | 615         | 93          |
| Saferworld Yemen        | 1,380       | 1,215       |

**13 OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS**

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

|                      | <b>2025</b> | <b>2024</b> |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                      | £'000       | £'000       |
| Expiry date:         |             |             |
| Under two years      | 147         | 74          |
| Between 3 to 5 years | 221         | 295         |
|                      | <hr/>       | <hr/>       |

**14 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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# Accounts

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# Report and Accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Company number: 03015948

Charity number: 1043843

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## Directors' report

### Saferworld's vision

A just and peaceful world, in which everyone enjoys the rights and freedom to live and thrive with dignity, free from fear and insecurity.

### Saferworld's commitment

Saferworld works in solidarity with communities, civil society and partners to prevent and transform violent conflict, advocate for peace and social justice, and build safer lives.

### Peace conditions

Saferworld believes that there are essential conditions necessary for peace to become the norm. We work to enable environments where the following three 'peace conditions' are achieved:

- People have the freedom and resources to work together to transform conflict and hold authorities to account.
- People have access to fair and effective paths to address the grievances and inequalities that drive conflict.
- People and institutions with influence use their power and resources to promote justice, peace and equality for all.

### Saferworld culture and core values

Saferworld's values underpin our approach, interventions, ways of working, relations with others, our practice, how we organise ourselves and our internal culture. Our values are:

**Diversity:** We listen to and learn from the perspectives of the diverse cultures and communities represented among our staff, our partners and others who we work with around the world. We embrace everyone's unique background and identity without prejudice or bias.

**Inclusion:** Saferworld strives to be a place where everyone feels comfortable, included and valued, where difference is respected and where every person has an equal and full opportunity to make a difference through their work.

**Solidarity:** We act in solidarity with others working collaboratively for positive change. We commit to playing our part in confronting discriminatory attitudes, biases and 'colonial' mind-sets where they exist in the systems and processes we engage with.

**Transparency:** We believe that our actions must be transparent and consistent with our principles and mission both inside and outside of the workplace.

**Respect:** We are aware of the responsibility that comes with holding positions of power in relation to people we work or engage with, including colleagues and those we work with.

**Safety:** Providing a safe and trusted environment that safeguards our staff, partners and programme participants is a priority for Saferworld.

## **Strategic report**

### **Long-term strategic objectives**

Saferworld aims to achieve our mission guided by five strategic objectives which together create necessary conditions for social and political change to build peace and prevent conflict.

#### **Strategic Objective 1: Inclusive peace and justice**

Work for conflict transformation and political transitions rooted in equality and justice and built on inclusive institutions and processes.

#### **Strategic Objective 2: People-centred security**

Drive momentum to put people at the heart of 'security' everywhere.

#### **Strategic Objective 3: Gender equality**

Challenge and transform the gender norms that drive violent conflict and gender-based violence and support the leadership of women and girls in peacebuilding.

#### **Strategic Objective 4: Redesigning international engagement**

Contribute to redesigning the way international institutions and systems engage in conflict-affected places and work with peacebuilders and decision-makers to create humanitarian, peace and development systems that prevent and transform violent conflict.

#### **Strategic Objective 5: Climate, conflict and the environment**

Provide conflict and peacebuilding expertise to support urgent solutions to the combined threats of the climate crisis, conflict and environmental degradation.

Saferworld is an independent, not-for-profit international organisation working to prevent violent conflict and build safer lives in countries and territories across Africa, Asia and the Middle East. We work in solidarity with people affected by conflict to improve their safety and sense of security, and conduct wider research and analysis. We use this evidence and learning to improve local, national and international policies and practices that can help build lasting peace. Our priority is people – we believe in a world where everyone can lead peaceful, fulfilling lives, free from fear and insecurity.

## 1) Progress on strategic objectives

### SO1: Inclusive peace and justice

*Work for conflict transformation and political transitions rooted in equality and justice, and built on inclusive institutions and processes.*

This year, Saferworld continued to strive to create conditions for peace, equality and justice in the countries where we work. This has meant supporting inclusive decision-making, bringing together vulnerable or marginalised communities with authorities to jointly address concerns and priorities, and providing opportunities for people in conflict-affected contexts to share their solutions for more equal and inclusive policies. In the reporting period, this entailed trainings, accompaniment and provision of small and micro-grants to a wider spectrum of civil society actors, community-based groups and networks (including those led by women and young people) to ensure that people affected by conflict have greater decision-making power and the resources to support their aims.

From support to community legal volunteers in Myanmar and inclusive community-led initiatives in Sudan, to providing mental health and psychosocial support in Uganda, South Sudan and Kyrgyzstan, Saferworld's work on promoting inclusive peace and justice at the community level varied greatly across contexts. It involved activities focusing on community empowerment and capacity-strengthening of civil society organisations, as well as legal capacity-strengthening, conflict- and gender-sensitive action, and flexible support to coalitions and networks to pursue their objectives. In addition to community-level initiatives, we also provided methodological guidance on inclusive, gender- and conflict-sensitive resolution mechanisms.

A strong example of Saferworld's work on peace and justice has been in Myanmar where, as part of an EU-funded MyJustice project, we continued supporting the community legal volunteer (CLV) model to provide justice for communities. This involved working with the volunteers in four Karen National Union-administered districts to strengthen access to justice. We provided stipends to 41 CLVs, who conducted a total of 146 community legal awareness sessions. Support also helped reduce costs for legal cases, and it provided transportation to their court cases on 54 occasions. We also conducted three CLV refresher sessions for volunteers and partner staff, which focused on a range of topics relating to the provision of legal aid in conflict-affected environments. Our six legal capacity-strengthening training sessions for community leaders and for local justice actors helped raise legal capacity to address a range of community disputes and concerns. To capture the learning from some of these experiences, we published a learning paper highlighting the successes and challenges relating to the community legal volunteer model.

Saferworld's peacebuilding work in Sool, Eastern Somaliland supported communities to integrate conflict and gender sensitivity into their dispute resolution mechanisms, drawing from existing peace committees, civil society organisations (CSOs) and women and youth peace ambassadors. This involved ensuring that diverse perspectives were represented in peace processes, including those of women and young people. Many of those attending training were encouraged to become peace ambassadors in their communities, using their acquired knowledge to mediate conflicts, promote dialogue and bring about peaceful resolutions to disputes in a gender-sensitive way.

Despite the ongoing violent conflict and widespread displacement in Sudan, Saferworld provided small grants and targeted support for conflict mediation and justice. These included grants for peace ambassadors to hold trust-building exercises, and to conduct training workshops issues they identified. In the context of a breakdown of formal judicial institutions in Darfur, for example, we supported and equipped traditional courts, which resolved over 30 cases. In the east of the country, we supported eight initiatives which contributed to peace processes, community dialogues,

psychosocial support, arts and cultural events for peace, peacebuilding methodologies and trust-building activities.

Progress toward SO1 highlights Saferworld's commitment from the last annual report to adapt our programmes and develop innovative ways of delivering our work. This is demonstrated through our constantly evolving work in Sudan, where we have faced myriad challenges in delivering peace and justice work in a context of ongoing conflict. We have also expanded our outlook on how to deliver inclusive peace and justice, including through mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) as a starting point for peace at the individual level.

## **SO2: People-centred security**

*Drive momentum to put people at the heart of 'security' everywhere.*

At the core of SO2 is finding the best fit between supply and demand in the provision of security services to citizens. Saferworld has actively sought to provide support to communities and civil society across the countries and contexts it works in to demand services from authorities and security providers at all levels – national, sub-national and local. Equally, Saferworld has supported authorities and security providers to respond to the needs and priorities of citizens in open, transparent and accountable ways.

Amid the ongoing civil strife in Sudan that has resulted in the breakdown of formal public institutions in many parts of the country, traditional leaders in south Nyala stepped in to address the rise in criminality and unresolved community grievances. Trained in legal procedures and equipped with necessary resources, the traditional leaders reinstated local order and justice, demonstrating the effectiveness of traditional justice mechanisms in maintaining and resolving disputes during crisis.

Under the INL-funded project in Central Asia, we implemented a community policing project in Kyrgyzstan where, alongside many other activities, we supported and funded action plans for 11 local crime prevention centres (LCPCs); engaged with a local TV station to showcase the efforts of LCPCs and women police officers in crime prevention; organised a youth festival with the Ministry of Interior for at-risk youth; facilitated two district-level exchange experience for LCPCs affected by border clashes in Batken province; supported and funded 12 outreach campaigns by juvenile police inspectors; conducted eight exchange experience workshops for 11 LCPC members covering topics such as community security, the psychological aspects of crime and issues related to children of labour migrants; and facilitated a study tour to Vienna for LCPC members and juvenile police inspectors.

In South Sudan, building on the learning from the community security programme, Saferworld has introduced a conflict cluster approach to our programming and operational set-up, better enabling response strategies that target conflict systems and cut across administrative boundaries. The emphasis on conflict systems enables us and our partners to maintain important peacebuilding and community security work at community and sub-national levels, while ensuring programming response strategies address a wide range of multi-faceted, interlinked and shared conflict root causes and triggers over wider geographical regions in a holistic manner. At present, Saferworld is working in six of the 12 prioritised conflict clusters in South Sudan.

## **SO3: Gender equality**

*Challenge and transform the gender norms that drive violent conflict and gender-based violence and support the leadership of women and girls in peacebuilding.*

Saferworld continued to work on supporting inclusive peace through advancing gender equality in all programmes, and at all levels of engagement. The roll-out of Saferworld's gender equality strategy

this year helped teams across the organisation to identify where they are on the gender equality continuum, and it provides examples of how initiatives can move from gender-sensitive to gender-transformative programming.

Through the 'Resourcing Change' project, which provides women's rights organisations (WROs) in South Sudan, Yemen and Nigeria with core and flexible funding, Saferworld demonstrated – through a learning paper and video series – the benefits that come when WROs are able to respond to their own self-identified needs and priorities. This funding allowed them to strengthen their organisational structures, fostering greater sustainability flexibility in the face of changes in the context. A similar project was implemented in South Sudan with UNPBF funding.

Saferworld continued to lead the UK-funded Women, Peace and Security (WPS) helpdesk to support the UK Government to integrate gender, peace and security into its programmes, policies and strategies. In this project, Saferworld worked with a diverse pool of experts bringing their deep knowledge of the contexts and issues to each helpdesk request, generating a gender-responsive and intersectional contribution to the UK Government's work. In this period, the helpdesk provided strategic analysis and technical advice through both call-down and proactive tasks, enabling the Government to deliver on the recently developed UK National Action Plan on WPS (2023–2027), the fifth of its kind.

Gender equality is an important pillar in all programming: in Uzbekistan, Saferworld continued to promote peacebuilding by supporting women-led CSOs in Jizzakh, Samarkand and Namangan regions to improve responses to gender-based violence (GBV) while working on transforming the gender norms that contribute to it. Together with partners Istiqlol Avlodi and Dialog, Saferworld assessed rehabilitation centres and shelters, identifying gaps and barriers to service delivery and addressing these through targeted training, regional learning exchanges, small grants for community-led initiatives, and advocacy with decision makers at the national level.

In Yemen, Saferworld established women's hubs in Taiz and Aden, where women-led organisations and women activists from different spheres challenge harmful norms arising from the war and the power of the religious extremists in the absence of law and security. Through Resourcing Change and other projects, we continued to fund women-led organisations and support the development of women's movements, ensuring that Yemeni-led activism is recognised and challenging the notion that gender equality is a Western agenda.

In Somalia, Saferworld, the Somali Women's Study Centre (SWSC), and the Somali Women Development Centre (SWDC) continued to implement the UNPBF-funded project 'Making Space for Peacebuilding', addressing a critical data gap by developing locally led 'violence observatory systems' to monitor and track incidents of insecurity and trends in violence faced by women activists. This initiative enhanced the safety of more than 150 women activists and journalists and 20 women's organisations, including those from marginalised groups and selected local women's organisations and networks, in Jubaland and Southwest states of Somalia.

Saferworld also supported dialogue platforms for women in Afghanistan and Pakistan to raise demands to decision-makers, and supported initiatives challenging harmful gender norms driving conflict in South Sudan. Finally, Saferworld began to adapt the 'Resourcing Change' model to WROs in Myanmar.

#### **SO4: Redesigning international engagement**

*Contribute to redesigning the way international institutions and systems engage in conflict-affected places and work with peacebuilders and decision-makers to create humanitarian, peace and development systems that prevent and transform violent conflict.*

This year saw progress in widening the range of international aid actors that Saferworld influences. Through our work on China, Saferworld was involved in convening the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS), CMI – Martti Ahtisaari Peace Foundation, the European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS), China Chamber of Commerce to the EU (CCCEU), and the Chinese Mission together in Brussels to introduce joint research on the public perceptions of the Belt and Road Initiative and discuss prospects of EU-China cooperation on security, peacebuilding and climate action. Saferworld conducted its first advisory work for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) – delivering training on leadership in fragile contexts, and German Development Bank (KfW) – analysis of gender-transformative approaches to peace, security and fragility (building on previous experience with the European Investment Bank (EIB)). Saferworld was also active in responding to conflict developments in the Middle East, particularly in relation to risks of arms trade fuelling potential war crimes in the Israel-Palestine conflict, and in both advocacy and programming to influence international engagement on the war in Sudan. Saferworld continues to communicate lessons widely on how ‘shifting the power’ can be practically achieved, including through direct granting models, such as the support to women’s rights organisations through the [Resourcing Change](#) project (see under SO3).

Saferworld teams are adapting and innovating in this area of work. Through its arms work, Saferworld is keeping pace with the evolving use of new technologies in arms trade and in arms control; for example, drone technology and open-source intelligence, and will publish research into these areas next year. Saferworld collaborated on a [financial analysis of the aid system](#) with Development Initiatives, highlighting the drop in peace funding in comparison with humanitarian and development funding. The [Warpod](#) podcast series continues to highlight important trends in and for international engagement, including rising military build-up in Europe and Central Asia, and has hosted influential guests, such as US Congresswoman Sara Jacobs. Saferworld USA continues to convene the CSO Coalition on Human Rights and Counter-Terrorism.

Funding for important initiatives to redesign international engagement – for example, for the next generation of conflict sensitivity facilities in South Sudan and Sudan – was secured this year (including USAID funding for the first time, in Sudan). Saferworld USA also joined a consortium for an innovative US-funded programme, Powered by the People, which powers social movements with non-traditional partners from historically excluded communities, with up to USD\$45m funding over five years.

Key outcomes recorded this year include the meaningful participation of Sudan’s emergency response room local structures within international coordination mechanisms – including an important decision *not* to attend a politicised event hosted by Egypt that may have affected their ability to function credibly. Many actors in the arms control community have also begun to incorporate the information in the [Arms Trade Litigation Monitor](#), a Saferworld collaboration with the Emergent Justice Collective and the International Commission of Jurists. The information was in use at the Forum on the Arms Trade event. At the UN, Saferworld influencing helped improve a Security Council draft resolution on human fraternity into a stronger final version.

## **SO5: Climate, conflict and the environment**

*Provide conflict and peacebuilding expertise to support urgent solutions to the combined threats of the climate crisis, conflict and environmental degradation.*

This year, Saferworld continued to develop the Knowledge and Learning Hub to build on existing areas of expertise and steadily grow Saferworld’s contribution to this thematic area. We appointed a lead on climate change and environmental degradation (CCED), who commits half of their time to facilitating a cross-organisational process to develop a strategy for SO5. This included convening a regular cross-organisational community of practice on CCED, organising internal policy workshops, and supporting geographic and thematic teams to increase their understanding of and programming on CCED.

Saferworld has been actively participating in and contributing to a global community of practice on Environment, Climate, Conflict and Peace (EECP), including as a signatory to Peace@COP28 messaging on the importance of focusing on conflict and peace at COP28 and engaging with a South Sudanese partner as they prepared for a panel discussion. We have also been increasingly finding our voice to bring our expertise on conflict and peace to other policy spaces. This includes engaging with the UK's climate security strategy; increasingly integrating environment and climate considerations into arms, security and gender policies; and bringing conflict sensitivity expertise into discussions with groups such as the Anticipatory Action in Conflict working group and the UK East Africa humanitarian working group. The Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility in South Sudan published a research report on climate change, conflict and conflict-sensitive aid in South Sudan (building on a similar analysis by the Conflict Sensitivity Facility in Sudan), and it has been building relationships with conservation organisations and organising events to facilitate greater awareness and discussion across silos. Saferworld also published two relevant research reports based on Uganda and Kenya country programme experience. Climate is now more prominent in Saferworld's advisory work, including through consultancies. For example, we carried out research on Chinese development projects in Central Asia and their impact on the environment for a Beijing-based independent environmental think tank, Greenovation Hub; this information was used to inform their advocacy at COP28. We also worked on a consultancy in Kenya – an EU-funded conflict sensitivity assessment of the Northern Rangelands Trust, a membership organisation led by community conservancies – and on helpdesk tasks for the Women, Peace and Security and Sida helpdesks.

Saferworld secured funding for three new climate-related programmes, which start in FY 2024–2025, focusing on borderland areas in East Africa and Central Asia. The two separate (but linked) borderlands projects, funded by the Austrian Development Agency and the EU and spanning Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Ethiopia, will focus on strengthening locally led solutions to intersecting issues of peace, gender and climate change. These projects will build on the extensive experience gained from working on the seven-year Integrated Management of Natural Resources for Resilience in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya (IMARA) partnership programme (2018–2025). Through IMARA, Saferworld has worked with consortium partners to make an important contribution towards strengthening governance and conflict-sensitive, sustainable natural resource management. The new EU-funded project in the Fergana Valley in Central Asia (spanning Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan) will involve working closely with civil society in a context where there are strong intersections between water resource management, climate change and conflict.

## **2) Progress on the quality and effectiveness of partnerships**

This year, Saferworld continued deepening our partnership approach and exploring complementary efforts to achieve our organisational commitments to working in solidarity with civil society organisations (CSOs), networks, and platforms and community groups across all programme and policy contexts. We also strengthened our partnerships with youth-led organisations and women's rights organisations: over the last year Saferworld worked with 83 CSOs, of which 36 were led by women.

We made a systematic effort to advocate for the importance of providing flexible and accessible funding through small and micro grants for community and CSO initiatives. This is now a central feature of many of Saferworld's current projects (for example, in South Sudan and Yemen) and will expand to all programming in the countries where Saferworld works. This approach has allowed Saferworld to support smaller, more 'remote' organisations and groups (many led by women) that rarely have access to funding and are leading peacebuilding responses to community priorities. Saferworld also finalised a new section on small grants in the Partnership in Practice Guide – an online resource, based on programming experiences and lessons learnt, that guides staff through the process of building, strengthening and transforming the way Saferworld works with CSOs. This is

important for designing small and micro granting approaches that support locally led responses to conflict and crises and start to shift the power in how civil society is funded.

Complementary efforts include connecting our partners across country programmes and facilitating cross-country learning and experience-sharing events. For example, partners in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Uzbekistan came together to jointly share experiences on a series of regional Track II peace dialogues that Saferworld supported. This has given space for our partners to network with civil society in different countries and learn from different approaches to peacebuilding, which they have incorporated into their own practice. It has been a very valuable experience, and partners have asked Saferworld to facilitate more of these opportunities. In August 2023, Saferworld conducted a cross-organisational mid-term review of existing programmes on resourcing community and civil society initiatives in Sudan and Yemen, to assess their relevance, effectiveness and emerging impacts. The review found that Saferworld's approach to working with locally based partners is a key strategy for conflict and gender sensitivity integration and a core element of supporting peacebuilding. Experience from Sudan and Yemen shows that targeted financial and organisational development support is needed to successfully link community- and civil society-led initiatives with each other and to support collective efforts for greater impact. In scaling up such impacts, engaging with community leaders and local and sub-national authorities is crucial for sustainable change.

### **3) Progress on systems improvements, leadership and organisational effectiveness**

#### **Systems improvements**

In 2023–24 Saferworld continued to roll out improved systems, structures and decision-making processes, and actively developed leadership capacities across the organisation.

We undertook a comprehensive review of global operational policies which resulted in updates to core policies, including those on consultant procurement, health and safety, and environmental practices. We also developed new guidelines on asset disposal, consulting programme teams to ensure broad input and alignment. To optimise travel arrangements and reduce costs, the Operations team worked with a travel service provider to minimise last-minute, expensive ticket bookings.

A full-time IT Manager was recruited and joined the global Operations team, playing a pivotal role in advancing our IT and digitisation efforts. We finalised updates to IT policies and Standard Operating Procedures, encompassing cybersecurity, password management, 'bring your own device', SharePoint usage and mobile devices. To enhance cybersecurity awareness, we launched a comprehensive 12-month training campaign for staff, including regular phishing simulations via the MetaCompliance platform. The IT team also achieved the Cyber Security Essentials Plus certification, underscoring our commitment to robust cybersecurity practices. We conducted a cybersecurity audit to further evaluate and strengthen our cybersecurity measures and ensure alignment with best practices.

The IT team, in collaboration with the Communications team, worked to improve SharePoint functionality and user experience. We developed a new intranet homepage to simplify navigation and ensure easy access to essential information. This transition was a crucial part of our digitisation strategy, providing quicker and easier access to asset information. We have successfully integrated new tools and platforms to facilitate better information sharing and engagement among staff.

In December 2023, Saferworld successfully downsized our UK office space in response to the shift towards hybrid working practices. This reduction halved the office space and led to a significant

decrease in monthly rent and rates, reflecting our strategic move towards cost efficiency, adapting to modern work environments and relocating several key roles from the London office to our regional offices.

This year Saferworld restructured the People team, enhancing internal HR services. The Reward project entered its third and final phase, focusing on implementing a contribution-based pay system, integrating pay progression with the existing performance management system, and creating user-friendly tools. Saferworld also successfully rolled out the HR information system's employee self-service and workflow component. This milestone enabled organisation-wide staff tracking, secure digital storage of HR records, and other significant benefits, such as automated workflow for leavers, anniversary notices, and contract expiry alerts. We also introduced a recruitment module integrated with our HR system to streamline and optimise the recruitment process.

### **Refreshing Saferworld's leadership and management systems**

Saferworld has embedded various processes to deepen our commitment and alignment to the global strategy. As part of this we recognised the importance of aligning our management, leadership and collaboration systems with our preferred ways of working and the values central to our strategy through the Leadership and Management Review.

The Terms of Reference for the Senior Management Team (SMT) were formalised in 2023–24 to ensure effective oversight, coordination and accountability in implementing strategic and business plans. By focusing on key areas such as organisational risk management, review implementation and annual business planning, the SMT aims to provide a robust framework for navigating current challenges and setting the stage for future management structures.

Saferworld strengthened its governance framework by revising our Memorandum and Articles of Association to align with evolving priorities and UK regulatory standards. We formalised a new Memorandum of Understanding with Saferworld Europe to clearly define roles, responsibilities and operational procedures. Additionally, we supported registration renewals and updates with our global branch offices to enhance our operational effectiveness and maintain consistency in governance across our international network.

This year Saferworld achieved significant milestones in strengthening our leadership team, including recruiting a Head of Funding, and beginning the recruitment process for Head of Programmes and a Director of Policy and Programmes. Our Executive Director, Paul Murphy, announced his planned departure in September 2023, and we initiated the search for our next CEO.

We piloted a bespoke online Leadership and Management Development Programme for senior managers and collected feedback from the online programme to inform subsequent sessions. Following this pilot, we ran two courses for middle managers (in person, in Uganda and Kyrgyzstan), with staff from across our country offices participating.

We embarked on a deliberate initiative to cultivate and support our employees as effective leaders committed to advancing equality and dismantling systemic barriers that impact marginalised communities. This effort aimed to challenge conventional leadership paradigms and foster inclusive, intersectional perspectives within decision-making processes, aligning with IDEAS principles.

### **IDEAS (Inclusion, Diversity, Equality, Anti-Racism and Solidarity)**

During this period, Saferworld facilitated an information and ideas exchange between staff and Saferworld's Board of Trustees Safeguarding Focal Point. This provided a forum for staff to highlight areas they wanted the board to focus on. Saferworld also held a workshop with IDEAS committee members to review the IDEAS work during the year and conduct outcome harvesting to identify

changes that came about as a result of IDEAS initiatives and to explore priorities for the next year, which the leadership team also contributed to.

This period also saw key engagements with leadership, such as presenting the IDEAS strategy and implementation updates to the Saferworld board and meeting with both the outgoing Executive Director and incoming Chief Executive Officer, who lead on IDEAS. Quarterly meetings with the country leadership, ISMT and board members were also held to provide updates and seek feedback.

Strategy implementation continues with regional staff workshops aimed at reintroducing the scope of IDEAS, sharing achievements and MEL data, and determining future plans. This opportunity to promote The IDEAS Champions, who serve as a bridge between the committee's work and country-level staff and priorities.

#### **4) Progress on finances and risk management processes**

Over the course of the year the Finance team implemented a range of activities to further strengthen the finance systems and risk management processes, including measures to achieve better cost recovery. This was aided by the internal audit function, which provided complementary insights into the systems and how well they were working.

We reviewed and refined a Cost Recovery Manual – synthesising various related documents – which sets out clear targets and rationale for cost recovery and how this is approached. Looking ahead, Saferworld is committed to embedding a robust cost recovery model to enhance both financial sustainability and operational efficiency. This will involve fortifying our cost recovery processes, training staff to manage these systems effectively and refining our financial practices. Additionally, we will update our internal audit schedule to strengthen oversight and accountability.

A significant policy revision was made to the reserves policy, which set out to move beyond a fixed figure to a more justified and nuanced 'target band'. While the policy itself has been agreed by the Board, it will take several years for the charity to build up the required reserves. In line with advancements in governance, management will continue to ensure that the Saferworld Europe entity is appropriately reflected in the Saferworld accounts

Over the year the newly created Risk and Security sub-committee of the Board of Trustees made active strides to support ongoing improvements in risk and security, resulting in a refreshed risk register, expanded training including an in-person training of all security focal points, and a new crisis management plan. We also reviewed our collaboration with partners on security risk management – including for the first time providing HEAT training for partner staff as well as for Saferworld staff. Sessions conducted in Uganda, which coincided with scheduled security training for all security focal points, aimed to enhance the skills of operational leads from various country offices. These in-person sessions fostered greater global team cohesion.

#### **5) Progress on sustainability and fundraising**

Saferworld continued to intensify fundraising efforts aiming for long-term sustainable income growth, in addition to recovering from the 2021 and 2022 shortfall. Key donors, such as Canada, the European Commission, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Swiss Development Agency for Development and Cooperation, the US, the UK and Sida, were targeted, resulting in an increase in committed funding for the end of 2022 and the beginning of 2023. This led to a more promising pipeline compared to the previous two years.

Despite these efforts, notable funding gaps were identified in the China, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan/Central Asia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda programmes, as well as in wider policy/thematic programming areas, including arms and climate. These were prioritised in the fiscal year 2023/24, and Saferworld intensified its focus on securing funding in these areas.

Saferworld experienced some positive developments as anticipated, with negotiations with new donors such as the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and a new contract agreed with Vitol Foundation, leading to a slight improvement in the financial situation. However, external factors such as the conflict outbreak in Sudan posed both challenges and opportunities. Some donors paused grants and redirected their funds towards humanitarian aid, while new donor opportunities emerged like the Sudan Humanitarian Fund via the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Saferworld initiated the development of a commercial contract funding strategy, including a 'fee for service' model to guide this income stream, as part of efforts to diversify funding sources. Notable successes were achieved in the year. Under the Partners Global-led consortium, Saferworld was invited by USAID to submit a full proposal for a commercial contract worth \$45 million over five years; although the income for the organisation was unclear, this was still considered strategic as it would potentially offer entry points for influencing the donor, especially on partnership and localisation. Additionally, Saferworld secured a place as a supplier for the preventing, managing and reducing violence thematic area, alongside approximately 11 other suppliers, under the new Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) Framework Agreement. As a result, Saferworld will be invited to submit proposals for call-down tenders in this area for individual contracts, each worth up to £1.65 million with an initial term for two years, with options for extension for two further 12-month periods.

Saferworld globally registered huge success with the European Union: a proposal was approved in a consortium led by Dan Church Aid (DCA) for a cross-border programme in Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan. Additionally, in Central Asia three concept notes were accepted (regional, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan). This demonstrated Saferworld's deepening expertise in successfully applying for and winning grants from this donor.

Saferworld invested in a new position for a Head of Funding, who began in January 2024, to deepen our expertise and diversify income sources. Under their leadership the Fundraising team is being reconfigured to provide optimal support to the organisation going forward, in the pursuit of organisational sustainability by enhancing our fundraising efforts.

Part of our strategy includes diversifying our funding sources to ensure sustainable support for our initiatives. In parallel, work on clearly articulating the business model and how Saferworld needs to operate financially was further refined. This has become particularly important in the context of a reduction in expected unrestricted funding in the near future.

## **Safeguarding**

Over the last year, Saferworld prioritised the integration of safeguarding principles into our organisational culture. We worked hard to raise awareness, strengthen preventative practices and procedures, and embed safeguarding into our organisation. This work was carried out by the Safeguarding Coordinator, Board of Trustee safeguarding focal points, the Safeguarding Working Group, and safeguarding and gender-based violence focal points across the organisation.

This included the continued delivery of in-depth, full-day safeguarding trainings to teams in South Sudan, Somalia/Somaliland, the US and Yemen, as well as to core, central support, and policy, advocacy and communications teams. Saferworld also delivered safeguarding inductions twice a quarter for all new staff. This training is now available on the organisation's online training portal, available for all new starters to complete.

To collaborate with and engage partners on Saferworld's safeguarding policies and procedures, the organisation continued to conduct safeguarding training and discussions with partners throughout project cycles. In-depth safeguarding workshops were also conducted when needed to create spaces for co-learning and collaboration. For example, the Safeguarding team supported the Nabadgelinta Soomaaliya programme on developing community reporting mechanisms in Baidoa and Kismayo, and focused on developing a partnership plan to address barriers in safeguarding collaboration. With input from the partnership advisor, safeguarding focal points, and the working group, the plan includes organising a 'training of trainers' session, reviewing the safeguarding section on the partnership microsite, and forming a future steering group with interested partners.

These activities aim to ensure that we work together with partners to prevent and respond to safeguarding allegations and to help them to take safeguarding forward in their own organisations.

Saferworld reviewed and updated its global safeguarding policy, to reflect best practice and the needs of the organisation, based on the outcomes of staff consultations. The policy was then translated into Arabic, Burmese and Russian, and has also been distributed to staff and partners. The organisation is also in the process of reviewing its code of conduct and its child protection and vulnerable adult policy.

Saferworld also continued to implement a communications plan for safeguarding. This plan identifies steps to update and engage staff in safeguarding activities, policies, procedures and guidelines. These communications included updates in the internal newsletter, developing a SharePoint site for safeguarding, and giving progress briefings to the leadership.

## Financial review of the year

Income in the financial year was £18.4m, a reduction from the £22.4m of the prior year. This reduction mainly stems from the escalating conflict in Sudan which meant a delay in some areas of programmatic work and an overall reduction in activities for the first half of the financial year and a decrease in funding from Sida. In addition, significant income was received and recognised on large grants in the latter part of 2023.

Saferworld's main funding sources come from a range of government and institutional donors, the largest being FCDO, the European Commission, UNPBF and Sida, along with multiple other donations, mostly in the form of grants. Saferworld benefited from some work contracts undertaken.

Total expenditure in the year was £20.7m (2023: £18.9m). The increased expenditure is in line with the income carried forward from the previous year and expenditure against 2024 income resulting in restricted reserves reducing from £5.8m in the previous financial year to £4.3m in this financial year. It is expected that in line with the anticipated reduced income in the charity, the restricted reserves balance is unlikely to increase in the next financial year significantly.

Unrestricted income in the year was £1.9m (2023: £2.5m) against unrestricted expenditure of £2.6m (2023: £3m) with a deficit of (£0.68m) (2023: deficit of £0.47m), thus resulting in a reduction in unrestricted reserves from £1.2m to £0.49m.

The free reserves currently stand at £486k (2023: £1.17m). This is lower than the current stated reserves policy of £1.4m. The board has set a target for next financial year to achieve a free reserves level of £700k which management will achieve through cuts in operational/ support costs, efforts to refine the organisation's operational model and by improving cost recovery across the organisation. Scenarios planning has confirmed the organisation's ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. The balance sheet remains very healthy with almost all assets held in cash and far exceeding liabilities.

## Risk management

The trustees have identified the principal risks facing the charity as follows:

1. **Financial strategy adjustment risks amid reduced funding:** Cost-cutting measures, misjudged income sources and unrealistic targets could impact programme quality and strain operations. To mitigate these risks, Saferworld will enhance financial data accuracy, diversify income streams, maintain quality donor relationships and ensure adequate reserves. We will optimise cost recovery, ensure transparency, explore strategic partnerships and conduct scenario planning while engaging stakeholders to address challenges proactively.
2. **Worsening economic climate across all operational areas increases costs without adequate funding:** Rising global costs and inflation strain resources, leading to budget shortfalls, reduced programme quality and staff retention issues. To mitigate these, Saferworld will keep contingency reserves, seek inflation-adjusted funding, review salaries regularly, diversify income sources and monitor economic trends. We will also advocate for fair pay and budget for higher-than-inflation increases where feasible.
3. **Insufficient operational continuity planning and organisational resilience:** Poor continuity planning risks disruptions from power outages or communication failures, impacting Saferworld's functionality and reputation. To mitigate this, we will update our Business Continuity Plan, set up backup communication systems and build local partnerships. Strict oversight, staff training and clear accountability protocols will ensure resilience and operational integrity.
4. **Operating in conflict zones:** Conflict and unrest pose significant risks, including programme interruptions, staff evacuations and infrastructure damage. To mitigate these, we use early warning systems, enforce robust safety protocols and provide ongoing security training to adapt effectively to volatile conditions.
5. **Staff safety and security:** Ensuring the well-being of our staff remains a top priority. Our Safety and Security policy is regularly reviewed and reinforced, encompassing comprehensive training and support mechanisms to minimise risks to our staff.
6. **Cyber and data security:** With the threat of deliberate cyber-attacks increasing, we continuously strengthen our cybersecurity measures. Regular assessments, updated protocols and staff training are key to our defence against potential breaches.
7. **Adverse government restrictions/closing civic space:** Government restrictions on NGOs can disrupt programmes, limit advocacy and endanger staff safety, leading to delays and reputational damage. Simultaneous restrictions in multiple countries amplify these risks. To address these, Saferworld will strengthen local and international networks, enhance partnerships with civil society and donor embassies, and adopt flexible working methods. We will maintain risk registers, consult legal advisers, conduct country assessments and develop safety protocols. Additionally, we will reduce reliance on government funding, ensure open communication with donors and implement artificial intelligence and cybersecurity measures.
8. **Ineffective financial management:** Poor oversight and management may lead to budget issues and improper expenditures, causing financial instability and reputational damage. Incomplete data can impair decision-making and governance. To mitigate these risks, Saferworld will enhance compliance, improve supervisory controls, upgrade financial systems and train staff. We will also refine financial reporting, involve budget holders in reviews and update contracting policies.

The trustees collectively further review and update the risk register at each Board meeting. While mitigation measures are actively pursued, they cannot entirely eliminate risk. Due to the nature of our work, the charity operates in areas with inherently high levels of risk.

## Future plans

In the coming year, Saferworld will continue to advance the five strategic objectives outlined earlier. Our focus will be on continuing to refine core functions, working towards more integrated programming and policy work – informed by the lessons and recommendations from our mid-term review and other learning processes – and reinforcing our commitments to safeguarding and IDEAS. We will pursue these goals with agility, collaboration and a commitment to continuous learning and improvement.

1. **Adapt our partnerships and accompaniment to the complex peacebuilding landscape anticipated for 2024/25.** Saferworld will expand our partnerships to better support and empower the people and organisations we work with. We will advocate for core funding to support our partners, and push for more flexible grant-making practices to accommodate smaller, more agile projects and respond swiftly to communities' needs and priorities. Additionally, we will learn from experiences in restrictive environments, address the intersection of climate, the environment and conflict, and advocate for sustained international attention on protracted conflicts, such as those in Myanmar, Sudan and Yemen. We will also ensure that conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity remain central to policymaking and decision-making in the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding aid system.
2. **Adapt our core functions and systems and refine an operational model that enables Saferworld to achieve its vision.** Key actions will include enhancing financial systems and cost recovery (including through revised guidance, training and modelling), diversifying our fundraising efforts and developing strategies for different income streams, finalising our pay and reward policy, improving security and risk management through refresher training, close monitoring of the organisation risk assessment, a reconstituted security management team, and a review of our collaboration with partners on security risk management. We also plan to launch a comprehensive internal communications strategy that will unify our approach across the organisation. Finally, our commitment to sustainability will be reflected in the ongoing development and implementation of carbon-friendly policies.
3. **Strengthen leadership, management and governance.** We will implement modifications to our management and leadership structures to reflect our evolving organisation, and we will develop an operational business model to achieve the vision set in the global strategy. We will equip managers with tools and insights to lead with a feminist leadership approach. This will include deepening our understanding of feminist leadership principles and their practical application, reflecting on our commitment to fostering leadership that champions gender equality and addresses broader social inequalities, and strengthening our organisational culture and operational effectiveness aligned with our mission and values.
4. **Advance the IDEAS strategy and safeguarding commitments.** The CEO will lead the implementation of the IDEAS strategy, with oversight from the Board of Trustees. We will organise periodic staff exchange sessions to build a shared understanding of challenges and power dynamics within the organisation. Our commitment to safeguarding will be reinforced through inductions, training, support and guidance on handling incidents, systems for tracking safeguarding issues, and ensuring that all new staff adhere to the revised Code of Conduct.

## **Reserves policy**

Free reserves are held by Saferworld to ensure the long-term viability of the charity and to sustain long-term commitments to communities, partners and other stakeholders that Saferworld serves. The total fund balance on 31 March 2024 was £4.7m, of which £486k is unrestricted reserves. Saferworld's current reserves policy was approved in January 2024:

- a) aims to ensure that the free reserves set at £1.4m are sufficient to cover the costs of closure, risks associated with heavy reliance on a single donor, disallowed costs, foreign exchange fluctuations and short-term cash flow issues.
- 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 and overall risk factors.

The free reserves currently stand at £486k (2023: £1.17m). This is lower than the stated reserves policy of £1.4m. The board has set a target for next financial year to achieve a free reserve of £700k, which management will achieve through reductions in operational/ support costs, increased and diverse fundraising and implementing a strengthened and consistent cost recovery across the organisation.

## 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 Senior Management Team (SMT) who report on performance against the strategic and operational plans approved by the trustees.

SMT meets regularly to review performance against plan. The organisation structure is reviewed periodically to ensure it is appropriate to deliver on its programmes.

We have staff based in Austria, China, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Thailand, Somalia, Somaliland, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, the UK, the US and Yemen, with remote workers based in a number of other countries.

Along with necessary programme country registrations Saferworld has a subsidiary, Consulting (Beijing) Co. Ltd, based in **China**.

Saferworld operates through a global network of four distinct entities: Saferworld (UK), Saferworld USA, Saferworld Europe, and Saferworld Africa. This network supports our international operations and aligns with our strategic goals, with each entity playing a crucial role in advancing our mission.

Saferworld Africa and Saferworld Europe are integrated into this global framework and operate under central management. In contrast, Saferworld USA maintains its own financial independence. Saferworld Global, while not a formal organisation, represents the collaborative effort of these entities working together under a unified strategic vision.

For this report, the consolidated accounts include only the entities directly under Saferworld's central governance during the reporting period, which includes Saferworld Africa and Saferworld Europe (ASBL), an independent Belgian registered charity. Saferworld USA, a 501c3 registered in the US, is not included in these consolidated accounts due to their financial independence.

#### Trustees

Fabienne Arminjon (Treasurer)

Toby Arul-Pragasam

Stephanie Blair (Chair)

Izzat-Begum B. Rajan

Victoria Egbetayo

Owen Greene (completed term October 2023)

Christian Leffler

Medinat Malefakis (appointed January 2024)

Imogen Parsons

Jazz Rowa (resigned August 2023)

Ola Saleh

Sheelagh Stewart (appointed July 2023, resigned October 2023)

Nana Toure

Monique Van Es (completed term November 2023)

#### Secretary

Mathew Van Lierop

#### Executive Director

Paul Murphy\*

#### Registered office

Brick Yard, 28 Charles Square, London, N1 6HT

#### Company number

03015948

#### Charity number

1043843

#### Bankers

Barclays Plc

#### Solicitors

Latham & Watkins

#### Auditors

Sayer Vincent LLP

\*Until May 2024, when Susana Klien assumed the post.

## Policy and regulations

In response to evolving policies and regulations around reporting, data protection, safeguarding, risk management, environmental sustainability and terrorism, we have taken several measures to ensure compliance and maintain high standards across our operations:

- We remain vigilant in complying with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Our privacy and transparency policies are regularly updated to reflect these standards.
- We align our reporting with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) requirements and ensure compliance with the US Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List.
- We prioritise cybersecurity by systematically raising awareness among staff through regular training and updates.
- We achieved the UK Cyber Essentials certification, reflecting our commitment to robust cybersecurity practices.
- Saferworld upholds a zero-tolerance policy for any form of abuse, exploitation, or harassment. Our safeguarding policies and practices are continuously strengthened to protect all individuals involved with our organisation.
- Our safeguarding policy and procedures are mandatory for all staff and partners. Updated policy requirements are incorporated into all partner memorandums of understanding.
- Two trustees provide periodic reports to the Board on all safeguarding matters, ensuring continuous oversight and accountability.
- A dedicated Safeguarding Working Group, composed of senior management and country representatives, is tasked with embedding strong safeguarding standards across the organisation. This group developed a comprehensive training pack for Saferworld staff and partners, which includes:
  - reflection on organisational culture and the impact of power and gender dynamics on safeguarding
  - an overview of the types of abuse covered by our policy
  - details of Saferworld's reporting mechanisms
  - a survivor-centred approach to safeguarding
- Each office has a designated safeguarding focal point to support staff, partner organisation staff and programme participants with any safeguarding concerns.
- Ongoing training sessions are held to ensure all staff and partners are up to date with safeguarding procedures and best practices.
- We have integrated environmental sustainability into our operational practices, aiming to reduce our carbon footprint through energy-efficient measures and sustainable resource use where possible.
- We conduct regular internal and external audits to ensure compliance with all relevant regulations and to identify areas for improvement.
- Comprehensive risk assessments are performed regularly to identify potential risks and implement appropriate mitigation strategies.

## **Governance**

The Board meets at least four times a year, functioning through three primary sub-committees: Finance and Audit, Security and Risk, and Governance and Nominations. Additionally, trustees have special responsibilities in key areas such as safeguarding and whistleblowing.

Trustees bring a wealth of expertise in areas including finance, policy research, advocacy and communications, charitable law and governance. A skills audit is regularly conducted to ensure the Board comprises members with relevant experience and skills, aiding in effective governance.

In appointing new trustees, we prioritise gender balance and the international nature of our work. Nominees undergo a rigorous selection process, meeting with the Chair and Executive Director, who then recommend appointments to the Board. An external recruitment agency was engaged to support this process.

Upon appointment, trustees agree to adhere to our code of conduct and sign a declaration of eligibility form. Each trustee is provided with a comprehensive induction pack that includes the Memorandum and Articles of Association, policies and procedures (including those on conflicts of interest), and other essential guidance. Trustees are required to declare any interests via the declarations of interests form which is regularly reviewed, and are eligible for reappointment every three years at the Annual General Meeting.

One trustee is designated to ensure potential conflicts of interest are managed according to policy. Any collaborative work between a trustee and Saferworld requires prior approval from the Board of Trustees, with the interested trustee abstaining from the discussion and decision.

## **Auditors**

Our appointed auditors, Sayer Vincent, continue to act on behalf of the charity. Their role is crucial in upholding our commitment to financial transparency and accountability. Sayer Vincent's expertise ensures the integrity and accuracy of our financial reporting, providing stakeholders with confidence in our financial stewardship.

## **Fundraising**

Saferworld does not employ third-party fundraisers, ensuring direct oversight and control over all fundraising activities. To protect vulnerable individuals, we have implemented robust measures and safeguards throughout our operations.

We have established a clear and accessible process for lodging complaints, which is publicised on our website. This transparency ensures any concerns can be raised and that these will be addressed promptly and appropriately. Notably, Saferworld did not receive any complaints related to fundraising activities in the current or prior year.

## **Public benefit**

In reference to the Charity Commission's Guidance on Public Benefit, the trustees are confident that our activities – working with individuals, communities and states to reduce and prevent violent conflict – meet the public benefit requirement.

## Statement of trustees' responsibilities

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

Under company law, the trustees must ensure that the financial statements for each financial year provide a true and fair view of the charitable company's financial position, including the incoming resources, application of resources, income and expenditure for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

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

The trustees are also responsible for maintaining proper accounting records that accurately reflect the financial position of the charitable company and ensure compliance with the Companies Act 2006. They must safeguard the assets of the charitable company and take reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

To the best of our knowledge:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware.
- The trustees have taken all necessary steps to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to ensure that the auditor is aware of this information.

The trustees' annual report which includes the strategic report has been approved by the trustees on November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2024 and signed on their behalf by:

.....

Fabienne Arminjon

Director and Trustee (Treasurer)

.....

Stephanie Blair

Director and Trustee (Chair)

## **Independent auditor's report to the members and trustees of Saferworld**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Saferworld (the 'parent charitable company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial activities, the group and parent charitable company balance sheets, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements, 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 FRS 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 2024 and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011

### **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 group financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent charitable company 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.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on Saferworld's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### **Other Information**

The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report, including the strategic report, other than the group financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The

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trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the group 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. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the group financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the group financial statements themselves. 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, including the strategic report, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements
- The trustees' annual report, including the strategic report, has 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 their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' annual report, including the strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 and Charities Act 2011 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

## Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities set out in the trustees' annual report, the trustees (who are also the directors of the parent 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

We have been appointed auditor under the Companies Act 2006 and section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with those Acts.

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are set out below.

### Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We enquired of management, which included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the group's policies and procedures relating to:
  - Identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud;
  - The internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We inspected the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the group operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a material effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the group from our professional and sector experience.
- We communicated applicable laws and regulations throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- We reviewed any reports made to regulators.
- We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and tested these to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and tested significant transactions that are unusual or those outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware

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of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

## 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 and section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and regulations made under section 154 of that Act. 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.

Jonathan Orchard FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

7 November 2024

for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor

110 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0TG

Sayer Vincent LLP is eligible to act as auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

## Consolidated Statement of financial activities for year ended 31 March 2024

|                                               |       | <b>Unrestricted</b> | <b>Restricted</b> | <b>Total</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                               |       | <b>funds</b>        | <b>funds</b>      | <b>2024</b>  | <b>2023</b>  |
|                                               | Notes | £ '000              | £ '000            | £ '000       | £ '000       |
| Income from:                                  |       |                     |                   |              |              |
| Donations & Legacies                          | 2     | 13                  | -                 | 13           | 30           |
| Charitable activities                         | -     | 1,886               | 16,507            | 18,393       | 22,418       |
| Total                                         | -     | 1,899               | 16,507            | 18,406       | 22,448       |
| Expenditure on                                |       |                     |                   |              |              |
| Raising funds                                 | 3     | 410                 | -                 | 410          | 111          |
| Charitable activities                         | 4     | 2,173               | 18,088            | 20,261       | 18,774       |
| Total                                         | -     | 2,583               | 18,088            | 20,671       | 18,885       |
| Net income/(expenditure)                      | -     | (684)               | (1,581)           | (2,265)      | 3,563        |
| Transfer between funds                        | -     | -                   | -                 | -            | -            |
| Net movement in funds                         | -     | (684)               | (1,581)           | (2,265)      | 3,563        |
| Fund balances brought forward at 1 April 2023 | -     | 1,170               | 5,866             | 7,035        | 3,472        |
| Fund balances at 31 March 2024                | 11    | 486                 | 4,285             | 4,771        | 7,035        |

## Consolidated Statement of financial activities for year ended 31 March 2023

|                                               |           | <b>Unrestricted</b> | <b>Restricted</b> | <b>Total</b>  | <b>Total</b>  |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                               |           | <b>funds</b>        | <b>funds</b>      | <b>2022</b>   | <b>2021</b>   |
|                                               | Notes     | £ '000              | £ '000            | £ '000        | £ '000        |
| Income from:                                  |           |                     |                   |               |               |
| Donations & Legacies                          | 2         | 30                  | -                 | 30            | 14            |
| Charitable activities                         | 2         | 2,500               | 19,918            | 22,418        | 14,052        |
| <b>Total</b>                                  |           | <b>2,530</b>        | <b>19,918</b>     | <b>22,448</b> | <b>14,066</b> |
| Expenditure on                                |           |                     |                   |               |               |
| Raising funds                                 | 3         | 111                 | -                 | 111           | 138           |
| Charitable activities                         | 4         | 2,888               | 15,886            | 18,774        | 14,700        |
| <b>Total</b>                                  |           | <b>2,999</b>        | <b>15,886</b>     | <b>18,885</b> | <b>14,838</b> |
| <b>Net income/(expenditure)</b>               |           | <b>(469)</b>        | <b>4,032</b>      | <b>3,563</b>  | <b>(772)</b>  |
| Transfer between funds                        |           | -                   | -                 | -             | -             |
| <b>Net movement in funds</b>                  |           | <b>(469)</b>        | <b>4,032</b>      | <b>3,563</b>  | <b>(772)</b>  |
| Fund balances brought forward at 1 April 2022 |           | 1,639               | 1,833             | 3,472         | 4,244         |
| <b>Fund balances at 31 March 2023</b>         | <b>11</b> | <b>1,170</b>        | <b>5,865</b>      | <b>7,035</b>  | <b>3,472</b>  |

## Balance sheet as at 31 March 2024

|                                                       |       | <b>2024<br/>Consolidated</b> | <b>2023<br/>Consolidated</b> | <b>2024<br/>Charity</b> | <b>2023<br/>Charity</b> |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                                                       | Notes | <b>£ '000</b>                | <b>£ '000</b>                | <b>£ '000</b>           | <b>£ '000</b>           |
| <b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>                                 |       |                              |                              |                         |                         |
| Debtors (incl. intercompany balances) and prepayments | 8     | 2,763                        | 2,236                        | 3,998                   | 2,200                   |
| Cash at bank and in hand                              |       | 3,741                        | 5,779                        | 1,333                   | 5,052                   |
|                                                       |       | <u>6,504</u>                 | <u>8,015</u>                 | <u>5,331</u>            | <u>7,252</u>            |
| CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year        | 9     | (1,733)                      | (980)                        | (560)                   | (217)                   |
| NET CURRENT ASSETS                                    |       | <u>4,771</u>                 | <u>7,035</u>                 | <u>4,771</u>            | <u>7,035</u>            |
| TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES                 |       | <u>4,771</u>                 | <u>7,035</u>                 | <u>4,771</u>            | <u>7,035</u>            |
| <b>FUNDS</b>                                          |       |                              |                              |                         |                         |
| Restricted funds                                      | 11    | 4,285                        | 5,865                        | 4,285                   | 5,865                   |
| Unrestricted funds – other funds                      | 11    | 486                          | 1,170                        | 486                     | 1,170                   |
|                                                       |       | <u>4,771</u>                 | <u>7,035</u>                 | <u>4,771</u>            | <u>7,035</u>            |

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue on November 6th 2024 and signed on their behalf by:

.....

Fabienne Arminjon

Director and Trustee (Treasurer)

.....

Stephanie Blair

Director and Trustee (Chair)

The notes on pages 32 to 47 form part of these accounts.

Company number: 03015948

## Consolidated Statement of cash flows for year ended 31 March 2024

|                                                                                       | 2024                | 2023                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                                                                                       | £'000               | £'000               |
| Net (expenditure)/ income for the year (as per the statement of financial activities) | (2,265)             | 3,563               |
| Adjustments to exclude non-cash items:                                                |                     |                     |
| (Increase) / Decrease debtors                                                         | (527)               | 926                 |
| Increase / (Decrease) in creditors                                                    | 753                 | (2,320)             |
| Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year                        | <u>(2,039)</u>      | <u>2,169</u>        |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year                                | 5,779               | 3,610               |
| Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year                                | <u><u>3,740</u></u> | <u><u>5,779</u></u> |

## Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2024

### 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 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 entities (see note 12) to 31 March 2024.

#### c. Preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis

The trustees have considered future budgets and cash flows in the context of the overall organisation's business plan. Three different scenarios have been modelled using different assumptions in relation to future income. Under each scenario, the case for the going concern basis could be supported. This analysis, combined with a strong balance sheet position mean that the trustees have no material uncertainties about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future (defined as next 12 months).

#### d. Funds

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

Unrestricted funds are funds available to the charity for its general purposes. These include funds designated by the trustees for particular purposes where their use remains at the discretion of the trustees

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.

#### e. 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.

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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.

Income from government and other 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.

f. **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 charity's objectives.

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.

g. **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.

h. **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.

i. **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.

j. **VAT**

The charity is registered for VAT. Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the expenditure heading for which it was incurred.

**k. Pension scheme**

All permanent UK staff employed by the charity are eligible to join the UK-based defined contribution pension scheme operated by Aviva. The employer contributes 9% of salary provided the employee member 3%.

**l. 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.

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.

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.

**m. Foreign currency**

Assets and liabilities of overseas entities 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. Any 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.

**n. Grants payable**

Saferworld works with a large number of local civil society organisations to implement its work. These local CSOs are provided with grant funding from Saferworld. Grants are accounted for as expenditure when the local CSO accounts for how the funds have been applied. Any funds advanced by Saferworld and still to be accounted for by the local CSO are carried forward as a prepayment. Given the volume of local CSOs worked with and the nature of some of the work undertaken it is not considered appropriate to disclose the grant recipients in these financial statements.

**o. Remuneration policy**

Saferworld strives to develop and implement its Remuneration Policy as a fair, consistent, competitive programme of financial compensation for all employees to be balanced with the responsibilities that have been undertaken. Salaries are benchmarked annually and a blended model using international pay scales and local pay grades is used.

**2 INCOME**

| <b>Restricted Funds</b>                                  | <b>2024</b>   | <b>2023</b>   |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                                          | £'000         | £'000         |
| The State of the Netherlands (Netherlands Embassy, Juba) | -             | 250           |
| FCDO, UK                                                 | 4,958         | 5,054         |
| European Commission                                      | 2,362         | 3,578         |
| UNPBF                                                    | 3,993         | 2,444         |
| US Department of State                                   | 424           | 412           |
| USAID                                                    | 771           | 103           |
| Other European governments                               | 415           | 574           |
| United States Institute for Peace                        | -             | 127           |
| Allan & Nesta Furgeson Foundation                        | 100           | -             |
| RTHINKING                                                | 148           | 167           |
| GAPS                                                     | 130           | 304           |
| Sida                                                     | 1,845         | 5,400         |
| French Embassy                                           | -             | 435           |
| Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust                         | 182           | 197           |
| Vitol Foundation                                         | 480           | 246           |
| Pax Christ                                               | 359           | 559           |
| Other smaller grants < £100,000                          | 340           | 68            |
|                                                          | 16,507        | 19,918        |
| <b>Unrestricted Funds</b>                                | <b>2024</b>   | <b>2023</b>   |
| Sida                                                     | 1,827         | 2,466         |
| Other income                                             | 59            | 34            |
| Donations                                                | 13            | 30            |
|                                                          | 1,899         | 2,500         |
| <b>Total Income</b>                                      | <b>18,406</b> | <b>22,448</b> |

**3 FUNDRAISING COSTS**

|                              | <b>2024</b> | <b>2023</b> |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                              | £ '000      | £ '000      |
| Staff costs                  | 306         | 93          |
| Direct costs                 | 80          | 5           |
| Support and governance costs | 24          | 13          |
|                              | <hr/> 410   | <hr/> 111   |

**4 COSTS OF CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES**

|               | <b>2024</b>  | <b>2023</b>  |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
|               | £ '000       | £ '000       |
| Staff costs   | 6,033        | 5,417        |
| Direct costs  | 13,032       | 11,090       |
| Support costs | 1,196        | 2,267        |
|               | <hr/> 20,261 | <hr/> 18,774 |

**5 SUPPORT COSTS**

|                                            | <b>Note</b> | <b>2024</b>  | <b>2023</b>  |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                            |             | £ '000       | £ '000       |
| Support and Governance costs allocated to: |             |              |              |
| Charitable activities                      | 4           | 1,196        | 2,267        |
| Cost of generating funds                   | 3           | 24           | 13           |
|                                            |             | <u>1,220</u> | <u>2,280</u> |
|                                            |             |              |              |
|                                            |             |              |              |
|                                            |             |              |              |

**GOVERNANCE COSTS**

|                   | <b>2024</b> | <b>2023</b> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                   | £ '000      | £ '000      |
| Staff costs       | 65          | 61          |
| Audit             | 60          | 50          |
| Other expenditure | -           | -           |
|                   | <u>125</u>  | <u>111</u>  |

Net income for the year is stated after charging:

|                                          |    |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|----|
| Auditors' remuneration - statutory audit | 28 | 34 |
|------------------------------------------|----|----|

**6 STAFF COSTS**

|                    | <b>2024</b>  | <b>2023</b>  |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                    | £ '000       | £ '000       |
| Wages and salaries | 6,543        | 5,694        |
| Social security    | 468          | 466          |
| Pension costs      | 651          | 545          |
| Other staff costs  | 1,025        | 595          |
|                    | <u>8,597</u> | <u>7,300</u> |

The average number of employees employed by the group and charity was:

|                        | <b>2024</b> | <b>2023</b> |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                        | Number      | Number      |
| Programmes             | 201         | 172         |
| Fundraising            | 7           | 7           |
| Governance and support | 31          | 30          |
|                        | <u>239</u>  | <u>209</u>  |

The following number of employees received employee benefits (excluding employer pension cost and employer's national insurance) during the year between:

|                   | <b>2024</b> | <b>2023</b> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                   | Number      | Number      |
| £60,000 - £69,999 | 4           | 3           |
| £70,000 – £79,000 | -           | 2           |
| £80,000 - £89,999 | 3           | -           |
| £90,000 - £99,999 | 1           | 1           |
|                   | <u>8</u>    | <u>5</u>    |

The total employee benefits (including pension contributions and employer's national insurance) of key management personnel were £713k (2023: £400k)

## **7 TRUSTEES REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES**

The charity trustees were neither paid nor received any other benefits from employment with the charity in the year (2023: £nil). No charity trustee received payment for professional or other services supplied to the charity (2023: £nil)

Trustees' expenses represent the payment or reimbursement of travel and subsistence cost totalling £5,000 (2023: £668) incurred by 2 (2023: 3) members relating to attendance at meetings of the trustees.

**8 DEBTORS**

|                         | GROUP        |              | CHARITY      |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                         | 2024         | 2023         | 2024         | 2023         |
|                         | £'000        | £'000        | £'000        | £'000        |
| Prepayments             | 193          | 273          | 49           | 99           |
| Amounts due from donors | 2,214        | 1,352        | 2,214        | 1,322        |
| Inter-group balances    | -            | -            | 1,675        | 727          |
| Other debtors           | 356          | 611          | 60           | 22           |
|                         | <u>2,763</u> | <u>2,236</u> | <u>3,998</u> | <u>2,200</u> |

**9 CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year**

|                                 | GROUP        |            | CHARITY    |            |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                 | 2024         | 2023       | 2024       | 2023       |
|                                 | £'000        | £'000      | £'000      | £'000      |
| Creditors                       | 152          | 129        | 194        | 104        |
| Other taxes and social security | 495          | 423        | 28         | 31         |
| Accruals                        | 1,051        | 419        | 338        | 82         |
| Deferred income                 | 35           | -          | -          | -          |
|                                 | <u>1,733</u> | <u>980</u> | <u>560</u> | <u>217</u> |

# SAFERWORLD

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## 10 Funds

|                                                          | 1 April<br>2023<br>£'000 | Income<br>£'000 | Expenditure<br>£'000 | 31 March<br>2024<br>£'000 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Restricted funds</b>                                  |                          |                 |                      |                           |
| UN Peace Building Fund: South Sudan 22-23                | 133                      | 763             | (897)                | (1)                       |
| UNITAMS: Support Sudan women, youth, civil society-22    | -                        | 235             | (227)                | 8                         |
| UNDP: NUNO South Sudan 2023                              | 524                      | -               | (613)                | (89)                      |
| UN: Sudan Humanitarian Fund 23/24                        |                          | 1,889           | (1,497)              | 402                       |
| DFID - Better Aid in Conflict 19-23                      | 37                       | 1,492           | (1,594)              | (65)                      |
| FCDO Afghanistan Conflict Sensitivity Mechanism 21       | 13                       | 331             | (343)                | 1                         |
| CSSF/FCDO: Supporting WRO & FCAS:21-22                   | (4)                      | -               | 3                    | (1)                       |
| FCDO: Peace in Yemen Project Phase 3 23/24               | -                        | 182             | (450)                | (268)                     |
| FCDO: Peacebuilding & Conflict Sensitivity, Sudan 22-23  | (240)                    | 583             | (339)                | 4                         |
| FCDO: SSD, Resourcing Change Phase II, WRO & FCAS, 22-25 | -                        | 1,854           | (1,854)              | -                         |
| EC: Strengthening Community Security Myanmar 21-22       | (6)                      | (2)             | 8                    | -                         |
| EC: CSRF Strength Civil Society & Democratic SSD 22-24   | 469                      | -               | (447)                | 22                        |
| EC: Takamol: EU-Yemen CSO Solidarity Project 23-26       | 611                      | -               | (376)                | 235                       |
| EC: Citizen Initiatives Peace in East Sudan 23-24        | 1,274                    | -               | (859)                | 415                       |
| EU-Africa-China Dialogue                                 | (2)                      | -               | 1                    | (1)                       |
| EC Peaceful Resilient Borderland 24-26                   | -                        | 1,086           | (40)                 | 1,046                     |
| EC: Sustaining & Advancing Security, Justice MYA 23/24   |                          |                 | (7)                  | (7)                       |
| EC: Somalia Establishing a EWER Mechanism 23/24          |                          | 768             | (61)                 | 707                       |
| EC Ferghana Valley Central Asia 24-26                    |                          | 324             |                      | 324                       |

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## Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2024

|                                                       |       |        |          |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|
| Sida Core Support (Sudan) -2019-20                    | -     | -      | -        | -     |
| Sida Core Support (Sudan) -2021-22                    | 166   | 725    | (793)    | 98    |
| SIDA SOM Building Found. to Progress Peace 19-20      | -     | -      | -        | -     |
| SIDA Addressing Drivers of Conflict Uganda 2020-2024  | 941   | 369    | (1,174)  | 136   |
| SIDA: SUDAN Youth Empowerment Project:22-24           | 499   | 261    | (368)    | 374   |
| SIDA: AIDI Afghanistan 2022-2024                      | 293   | (15)   | (278)    | -     |
| ARC Sudan 16-21                                       | (1)   | 1      | -        | -     |
| Vitol Foundation: Inclusive Peacebuilding Yemen:22-24 | 220   | 158    | (192)    | 186   |
| French Embassy: CSO in Darfur Sudan 22-23             | 336   | -      | (327)    | 9     |
| USAID Kenya Building Bridges 19-21                    | (14)  | -      | 14       | -     |
| GAPS JRCT CORE                                        | -     | 45     | (45)     | -     |
| JRCT-UK and European arms transfer controls: 22-25    | (3)   | 67     | (65)     | (1)   |
| JRCT: Peacebuilding Responses Crises & Threats 22-23  | -     | -      | -        | -     |
| JRCT-Programme for Security Policy Change 20-21       | (1)   | -      | -        | (1)   |
| JRCT-Charting UK/EU arms control 19-2021              | 57    | -      | -        | 57    |
| Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Yemen Civil Society:22-23    | (3)   | -      | 3        | -     |
| British Council - My Justice Myanmar 21-22            | (28)  | 148    | (120)    | -     |
| Agents of Change – Eastern Sudan 2022                 | (21)  | -      | 24       | 3     |
| Other smaller projects                                | 616   | 5,231  | (5,155)  | 692   |
| Total restricted funds                                | 5,865 | 16,607 | 18,088   | 4,285 |
| Total unrestricted funds (Note 11)                    | 1,170 | 1,899  | (2,583)  | 486   |
| Total reserves                                        | 7,035 | 18,406 | (20,671) | 4,771 |

## SAFERWORLD

Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2024

Within closing restricted funds is a balance of £1,675k which relates to the closing funds at country subsidiary level. These funds are not all realisable to the UK charity.

### PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR

|                                                          | 1 April<br>2022 | Income | Expenditure | 31 March<br>2023 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|
|                                                          | £'000           | £'000  | £'000       | £'000            |
| Restricted funds                                         |                 |        |             |                  |
| UN Peace Building Fund: South Sudan 22-23                | -               | 819    | (686)       | 133              |
| UNITAMS: Support Sudan women, youth, civil society-22    | -               | 403    | (403)       | -                |
| UNDP: NUNO South Sudan 2023                              | -               | 580    | (56)        | -                |
| DFID - Better Aid in Conflict 19-23                      | (4)             | 1,375  | (1,334)     | 37               |
| FCDO Afghanistan Conflict Sensitivity Mechanism 21       | -               | 302    | (289)       | 13               |
| CSSF/FCDO: Supporting WRO & FCAS:21-22                   | -               | 623    | (627)       | (4)              |
| CSSF/FCDO: Methodologies 4 YEM Peace Process 22-23       | -               | 450    | (450)       | -                |
| FCDO: Peacebuilding & Conflict Sensitivity, Sudan 22-23  | -               | 386    | (626)       | (240)            |
| FCDO: SSD, Resourcing Change Phase II, WRO & FCAS, 22-25 | -               | 1,475  | (1,475)     | -                |
| EC: Strengthening Community Security Myanmar 21-22       | -               | 314    | 320         | (6)              |
| EC: CSRF Strength Civil Society & Democratic SSD 22-24   | -               | 614    | (145)       | 469              |
| EC Takamol: EU-Yemen CSO Solidarity Project 23-26        | -               | 620    | (9)         | 611              |
| EC: Citizen Initiatives peace in East Sudan 23-24        | -               | 1,349  | (75)        | 1,274            |
| EU-Africa-China Dialogue                                 | 59              | 252    | (314)       | (3)              |
| EC Stabilization and Peace South Sudan 20-21             | -               | -      | -           | -                |
| Sida Core Support (Sudan) -2019-20                       | 88              | -      | (88)        | -                |
| Sida Core Support (Sudan) -2020-21                       | -               | 1,796  | (1,630)     | 166              |

# SAFERWORLD

## Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2024

|                                                       |       |        |          |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|
| SIDA SOM Building Found. to Progress Peace 19-20      | 133   | -      | (133)    | -     |
| SIDA Addressing Drivers of Conflict Uganda 2020-2024  | 619   | 1,301  | (979)    | 941   |
| SIDA: SUDAN Youth Empowerment Project:22-24           | -     | 604    | (105)    | 499   |
| SIDA: AIDI Afghanistan 2022-2024                      | -     | 368    | (75)     | 293   |
| ARC Sudan 16-21                                       | 212   | 250    | (463)    | (1)   |
| Vitol foundation: Inclusive Peacebuilding Yemen:22-24 | -     | 246    | (26)     | 220   |
| French Embassy: CSO in Darfur Sudan 22-23             | -     | 435    | (99)     | 336   |
| USAID Kenya Building Bridges 19-21                    | (14)  | -      | -        | (14)  |
| GAPS JRCT CORE                                        | -     | 48     | (48)     | -     |
| JRCT-UK and European arms transfer controls: 22-25    | -     | 56     | (59)     | (3)   |
| JRCT: Peacebuilding Responses Crises & Threats 22-23  | -     | 50     | (50)     | -     |
| JRCT-Programme for Security Policy Change 20-21       | 20    | 33     | (54)     | (1)   |
| JRCT-Charting UK/EU arms control 19-2021              | -     | 58     | (1)      | 57    |
| Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Yemen Civil Society:22-23    | -     | 258    | (261)    | (3)   |
| British Council - My Justice Myanmar 21-22            | -     | 206    | (234)    | (28)  |
| Agents of Change – Eastern Sudan 2022                 | -     | 805    | (826)    | (21)  |
| Other smaller projects                                | 722   | 3,841  | (3,946)  | 617   |
| Total restricted funds                                | 1,833 | 19,917 | (15,886) | 5,865 |
| Total unrestricted funds (Note 11)                    | 1,639 | 2,350  | (2,999)  | 1,170 |
| Total reserves                                        | 3,472 | 22,447 | (18,885) | 7,035 |

**11 MOVEMENT OF FUNDS – GROUP AND CHARITY**

|                           | At 1<br>April<br>2023 | Income | Expenditure | Transfers | At 31 March<br>2024 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|
|                           | £ '000                | £ '000 | £ '000      | £ '000    | £ '000              |
| <b>RESTRICTED</b>         |                       |        |             |           |                     |
| All restricted funds      | 5,865                 | 16,507 | (18,088)    | -         | 4,285               |
| Total restricted funds    | 5,865                 | 16,507 | (18,088)    | -         | 4,285               |
| <b>UNRESTRICTED</b>       |                       |        |             |           |                     |
| Sida                      | -                     | 1,827  | (1,827)     | -         | -                   |
| Other unrestricted income | 1,170                 | 72     | (756)       | -         | 486                 |
| Total unrestricted funds  | 1,170                 | 1,899  | (2,583)     |           | 486                 |
| <b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>        | 7,035                 | 18,088 | (20,671)    | -         | 4,771               |

**MOVEMENT OF FUNDS – GROUP AND CHARITY 2023**

|                           | At 1<br>April<br>2022 | Income | Expenditure | Funds<br>transfer | At 31 March<br>2023 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
|                           | £ '000                | £ '000 | £ '000      | £ '000            | £ '000              |
| <b>RESTRICTED</b>         |                       |        |             |                   |                     |
| All restricted funds      | 1,833                 | 19,918 | (15,886)    | -                 | 5,865               |
| Total restricted funds    | 1,833                 | 19,918 | (15,886)    | -                 | 5,865               |
| <b>UNRESTRICTED</b>       |                       |        |             |                   |                     |
| Sida                      | -                     | 2,466  | (2,466)     | -                 | -                   |
| Other Unrestricted Income | 1,639                 | 64     | (533)       | -                 | 1,170               |
| Total Unrestricted funds  | 1,639                 | 2,530  | (2,999)     | -                 | 1,170               |
| <b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>        | 3,472                 | 22,448 | (18,885)    | -                 | 7,035               |

**12 ENTITIES INCLUDED IN GROUP CONSOLIDATED RESULT**

All grants / contracts are held by the UK charity, which provides funds to overseas group entities. These entities have limited reserves in their own right with income largely equal to expenditure, subject to timing differences. The entities are listed below, together with their expenditure for the year. Saferworld USA is an independent entity registered as a 501(c)3, shares the objectives of Saferworld and has an independent Board with some overlapping trustees. As Saferworld UK does not meet all the criteria for exercising control over Saferworld US these numbers are not included in the Saferworld consolidated accounts.

Where appropriate, a number of entities are subject to independent local examination by external auditors in country.

| <b>Saferworld entity</b> | <b>2024</b> | <b>2023</b> |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                          | £'000       | £'000       |
| Saferworld Kenya         | 737         | 302         |
| Saferworld Somalia       | 1,022       | 1,289       |
| Saferworld Uganda        | 1,440       | 1,204       |
| Saferworld South Sudan   | 4,565       | 3,924       |
| Saferworld Sudan         | 3,912       | 2,817       |
| Saferworld Europe        | 131         | 218         |
| Saferworld Kyrgyzstan    | 420         | 722         |
| Saferworld Myanmar       | 93          | 495         |
| Saferworld Yemen         | 1,215       | 1,288       |

**13 OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS**

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

|                      | <b>2024</b>       | <b>2023</b>       |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                      | £'000             | £'000             |
| Expiry date:         |                   |                   |
| Under one year       | 74                | 119               |
| Between 1 to 5 years | 295               | 238               |
|                      | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |

**14 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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# Accounts

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# Report and accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2023

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# Report and accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2023

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## Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2023

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## Directors' report

### Our vision

A just and peaceful world, in which everyone enjoys the rights and freedom to live and thrive with dignity, free from fear and insecurity

### Our commitment

We work in solidarity with communities, civil society and partners to prevent and transform violent conflict, advocate for peace and social justice, and build safer lives.

### Peace conditions

We believe there are essential conditions necessary for peace to become the norm. We work to create environments where the following three 'peace conditions' are in place:

- People have the freedom and resources to work together to transform conflict and hold authorities to account.
- People have access to fair and effective paths to address the grievances and inequalities that drive conflict.
- People and institutions with influence use their power and resources to promote justice, peace and equality for all.

## Our culture and core values

Our integrity as an organisation comes from the values and principles that guide our work. These are: diversity, inclusion, solidarity, transparency, respect and safety.

**Diversity:** we listen to and learn from the perspectives of the diverse cultures and communities represented among our staff, our partners and others who we work with around the world. We embrace everyone's unique background and identity without prejudice or bias.

**Inclusion:** Saferworld strives to be a place where everyone feels comfortable, included and valued, where difference is respected and where every person has an equal and full opportunity to make a difference through their work.

**Solidarity:** We act in solidarity with others working collaboratively for positive change. We commit to playing our part in confronting discriminatory attitudes, biases and 'colonial' mind-sets where they exist in the systems and processes we engage with.

**Transparency:** we believe that our actions must be transparent and consistent with our principles and mission both inside and outside of the workplace.

**Respect:** We are aware of the responsibility that comes with holding positions of power in relation to people we work or engage with, including colleagues and those we work with.

**Safety:** Providing a safe and trusted environment that safeguards our staff, partners and programme participants is a priority for Saferworld.

## **Long-term strategic objectives**

The actions we take are guided by five strategic objectives. Together these contribute to creating necessary conditions for social and political change. They allow us to work flexibly to ensure we remain relevant to specific conflict dynamics:

### **Strategic Objective 1: Inclusive peace and justice**

Work for conflict transformation and political transitions rooted in equality and justice, and built on inclusive institutions and processes

### **Strategic Objective 2: People-centred security**

Drive momentum to put people at the heart of 'security' everywhere.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Gender equality**

Challenge and transform the gender norms that drive violent conflict and gender-based violence, and support the leadership of women and girls in peacebuilding.

### **Strategic Objective 4: Redesigning international engagement**

Contribute to redesigning the way international institutions and systems engage in conflict-affected places and work with peacebuilders and decision-makers to create humanitarian, peace and development systems that prevent and transform violent conflict.

### **Strategic Objective 5: Climate, conflict and the environment**

Provide conflict and peacebuilding expertise to support urgent solutions to the combined threats of the climate crisis, conflict and environmental degradation.

We work across countries and territories in Africa, Asia and the Middle East with our partners and a wide network of other associates, using evidence and experience from our programmes to influence decision makers – leading to real changes for those affected by conflict and violence.

## A message from the Chair of the Board of Trustees

Escalating violent conflict in the places where we work saw us operating in challenging circumstances in 2022–23. From Ukraine, Yemen and Myanmar to the violent outbreak of war in Sudan, there has been less focus on peacebuilding and more preoccupation on state threats and securitised responses. These shifts have impacted our staff and partners, and how we work – with our duty of care to our staff and partners working in places of conflict our absolute priority. This highlights the importance, as embodied in our strategy, of the investment we make in our relationships with partners. This means that in times of crisis, our mutual relationships enable us to maintain our presence and, alongside our partners, deliver on the commitments of the triple humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus. Yet due to shifts in funding and a focus on short-term projects that do not lead to lasting relationships, this approach is under-funded and underappreciated by donors.

After a challenging few years, it feels important to reflect upon the changes the board has made. We're proud that our board is now more inclusive, with a more equal balance of women and men as well as more geographic, racial and professional diversity, including members with lived experience of conflict. Board members are based across four continents and have a range of professional backgrounds, including commercial, academic and government. This diversity reflects the board's commitment to live Saferworld's strategy for working in solidarity, as well as our commitment to Saferworld's inclusion, diversity, equality, anti-racism and solidarity (IDEAS) strategy. We now have two IDEAS points of contact on the board, who meet with IDEAS coordinators quarterly to discuss strategy implementation and activities.

Much of the board's time over the past few years was spent on crisis management relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, and it is refreshing to see how we have emerged from this with new ways of working – such as virtual office visits to our country programmes – that really root the board's work in what's going on within the organisation. We're also improving our structure, systems and processes to maintain strong corporate governance. We have made efforts to ensure our Saferworld EU and Saferworld USA affiliates – which have their own boards – develop their own identities, while making sure they are part of the fabric and family of Saferworld.

We hope that these changes mean that Saferworld's board is fit for purpose for the future, and that we can support Saferworld to fully deliver on the objectives of our ambitious ten-year strategy. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our staff and partners for their resilience, commitment and hard work in often very challenging circumstances.

**Stephanie Blair**, *Chair of the Board of Trustees*

## Performance highlights of progress achievements

In the period to 31 March 2023, Saferworld's peacebuilding achievements included:

- the recovery and return of stolen cattle and increased trust and interaction between communities and county and state authorities in Lakes and Warrap States, South Sudan
- the provision of mental health and psychosocial support services in Kyrgyzstan, South Sudan and Uganda leading to improved relationships, better employment prospects, increased referrals and enhanced participation in public life
- the installation of CCTV in a marginalised and insecure neighbourhood of Taiz, Yemen, which led to improvements in safety and security
- improved access to medical services and education for communities in an inaccessible area of Taiz, Yemen, following a road improvement and maintenance project

- a national television screening and theatre performances of a play on understanding societal issues and non-violent methods of solving them in Kyrgyzstan
- a reported reduction in revenge killings in Sool, Somalia, following the television screening of a social drama on the negative impacts of revenge killings and the importance of community safety and peaceful coexistence
- a County Commissioner in South Sudan making a formal statement proclaiming zero tolerance for revenge killings and calling for security in Eastern Equatoria State, leading to dialogue and a mutual agreement between the Buya and Didinga communities for shared access to common grazing land; since the agreement, there have been no reports of fighting, killings or livestock theft
- community-level action stopping the use of toxic chemicals in traditional mining processes in the Bakori community and preventing illegal deforestation in Al Rashad District, Sudan
- bringing young herders and peace committees together in Kenya to reduce tensions over stolen livestock and address conflicts
- the establishment of committees for the protection of people from domestic violence and gender-based violence in Osh city, Kyrgyzstan
- the establishment of a small grants facility to support partners, initially in Uganda and South Sudan, to run conflict- and gender-sensitive small arms and light weapons control programmes
- the inclusion of Northern Ireland for the first time in the UK's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security
- three years of additional funding for the Resourcing Change programme, resulting in women's rights organisations in Yemen, South Sudan and Nigeria enjoying greater financial and operational sustainability and independence
- the inclusion of our inputs on conflict sensitivity, meaningful engagement, and on consulting a diverse range of civil society organisations in a conflict- and gender-sensitive manner in the EU's External Action Service's new Civilian Common Security and Defence Policy Compact

Details of our work including regional and policy programme highlights can be found on our website <https://www.saferworld.org.uk/>.

## Safeguarding

Saferworld has a zero-tolerance policy for any type of abuse, exploitation or harassment of staff members, associates (interns, trustees, consultants and subcontractors), partners and programme participants. Over the last year, we prioritised the integration of our safeguarding principles into our organisational culture. This included the delivery of in-depth safeguarding training for nearly all Saferworld teams. In the future, these training sessions will be conducted on a biennial basis, ensuring that our staff are equipped with the knowledge and skills to prevent and address safeguarding concerns effectively, using a survivor-centred approach. We also carry out safeguarding inductions for all new staff joining Saferworld.

We conducted further safeguarding 'training of trainers' events to enable colleagues to deliver safeguarding inductions to partners, ensuring we work together with partners to prevent and respond to safeguarding allegations. We continued to develop tools that support staff in their safeguarding responsibilities, including a managers' safeguarding checklist to aid managers in ensuring that comprehensive safeguarding measures are implemented. We also provided training to teams on our safeguarding tools, which include: our risk assessment tool, safeguarding organisational assessment tool, safeguarding budgeting tool, and our gender-based violence and safeguarding services mapping tools. We developed a safeguarding communications plan, which identifies steps to take to update and engage staff in our safeguarding activities, policies, procedures and guidelines.

## 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.

In **Somalia and Somaliland** we work on community security, enhancing people's participation in peacebuilding processes and improving governance.

In Mogadishu, women activists and journalists are monitoring and managing data on violence against women activists, and are setting up early warning mechanisms to reduce violence in target locations. They are also referring women to available gender-based violence (GBV) services and protection mechanisms. In Kismayo, the organisations responsible for maintaining and operating GBV referral pathways reviewed and strengthened their systems based on an updated mapping of GBV services.

Authorities in Kismayo also agreed to work closely with activists to strengthen women's meaningful participation in decision-making. The offices of Jubaland State – including the office of the president, deputy president, speaker and ministries – agreed to engage bimonthly with women activists. These forums have helped influence the Ministry of Justice to change its policy regarding gender equality and women's rights within the justice system. The forum discussions and insights have shed light on the issues faced by women activists, such as discrimination, access to justice and unequal treatment. As a result, the Ministry of Justice recognised the need for policy reforms and implemented changes to address the identified issues. This included creating specialised courts for handling GBV cases, establishing gender-sensitive training programmes for judicial personnel, and improving the overall accessibility and inclusivity of the justice system for women.

Saferworld's peacebuilding project in Sool Region – an area contested by Somaliland and Puntland – is supporting inter-clan reconciliation and dispute resolution mechanisms to end cycles of revenge killings among pastoralist people living there.

Looking forward to 2023–24, Saferworld has been preparing for a project on participatory public policy and institution strengthening in Kismayo and Baidoa. We have carried out research in advance on how to apply Islamic-based programming to strengthen security and justice provision.

In **Sudan**, we work on strengthening the voices and participation of communities, women and young people in social and political change processes. Community initiatives are contributing to improved trust and collaboration among communities and their traditional leaders. There are also many examples of projects directly contributing to addressing conflict causes and drivers. Collaboration between Saferworld partners, communities and the local administration helped to address recurrent conflict between the Felata and Salamat tribes in South Kordofan. Exchange visits and peace conferences contributed to trust-building and to the re-opening of a road (enabling access to markets), the recovery and return of looted cattle, and the free movement of pastoralists to access water and pasture. In Lagawa town in West Kordofan State, returnees, internally displaced people and the host community formed a joint committee, agreeing to integrate returnees and internally displaced people within the host community and to promote peaceful co-existence.

The Sudan team has supported research into women-led coalitions and movement-building, and published a report, *"We have been quiet for so long": Sudanese women's coalitions in post-revolution Sudan* in September 2022, and a policy paper on the role of women's coalitions within change processes in Darfur in March 2023. Out of 407 initiatives in Sudan in 2022–2023, 123 had an explicit gender focus. Local authorities appointed a woman chief for the first time, and they also agreed that head chiefs will be assisted by a woman in the areas of Boma, Missira Payam, Tolodi County, Nuba Mountains and South Kordofan.

Saferworld's Sudan programme and advocacy teams have been working together to ensure that civil society voices are central to the international response to the outbreak of conflict, coordinating meetings with the UK Labour Party, the US State Department, the US National Security Council, the US Agency for International Development and the UN, and influencing international media coverage.

In **South Sudan**, Saferworld has created inter- and intra-county and state spaces for learning between civil society, women's rights organisations and authorities to address and mitigate common and shared conflict issues.

Our partner Women Initiative for Development Organization engaged county and state authorities from Cueibet County in Lakes State and authorities from Tonj East County in Warrap State to discuss a conflict that arose between communities over the theft of 23 cows. The authorities acted upon information from the partner, and a series of bilateral meetings took place which led to the recovery and return of the cattle. This outcome helped improve trust between the two counties and promote interaction between the two county governments, averting reverse cattle raiding or intercommunal violence in response to the theft.

In the Wunlit Triangle in South Sudan, a project – funded by the UN's Peacebuilding Fund – on challenging harmful and patriarchal gender norms for better mental health and psychosocial support in peace and security has begun to demonstrate the value of a holistic approach to peacebuilding. Seven women and girl-friendly safe spaces have been strengthened or set up, with over 40 centre members trained in gender-sensitive conflict analysis and basic mental health support skills. The spaces are used as a networking platform for women to come together and discuss issues that affect women and girls. These groups have begun to address the mental health needs of women and girls and to strengthen intercommunal relations and dialogue, challenging harmful gender norms and advocating for the rights of women and girls within their communities. These peer groups and safe spaces are important because they bring people from feuding communities together to identify common challenges. The team in South Sudan has also witnessed individuals being inspired by one another and forming their own support groups.

In **Uganda**, Saferworld has been developing action plans with 56 community action groups to address conflict drivers in four regions of the country – Northern Uganda, Karamoja, Western Region and West Nile. Among the issues addressed are human-wildlife conflicts, cattle raiding, cross-border conflicts in areas bordering South Sudan, and tensions over land ownership (including between host and refugee communities). Related to this work, the Uganda programme supported 77 community-level dispute resolution mechanisms to implement action plans. This entailed working with local authorities with mandates to work on dispute resolution, including the police, area land committees, sub-county court committees, refugee welfare committees, local government, religious leaders and parish chiefs.

Saferworld and partner Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO Uganda) have been working to support refugees who often carry trauma from their past experiences. This trauma can feed into tensions between refugee groups and between refugees and host communities. As part of a project funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, 'Addressing drivers of conflict in Uganda', Saferworld supports TPO to raise awareness of mental health issues. Saferworld and TPO conducted a community assessment to identify the conflict drivers that are affecting the mental well-being of both refugees and host communities.

Saferworld is also seeking to influence policymaking at the national level in Uganda. We are working with the National Land Coalition to contribute to the review of the National Land Policy, and with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the International Women's Peace Center on a draft Peace Policy. Saferworld facilitated two national-level technical reviews of the draft Peace Policy as well as consultations with the Working Group on Sustainable Development Goal 16. Following the passing of the National Transitional Justice Policy in Uganda, Saferworld and partners have also been promoting awareness of – and a conversation on – how transitional justice can help to foster peacebuilding and national reconciliation and resolve conflicts at different levels.

In **Kenya**, Saferworld works with young people to build their skills in peacebuilding. We support communities to work together to prevent violence around elections and governance issues as well as conflicts stemming from the effects of climate change, and improve how security and justice services are provided and assessed.

We are working with partners to increase the resilience of vulnerable households to climate change-related shocks in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands, through a partnership programme called IMARA. As part of this, Saferworld convened consultative forums to discuss practical ways of addressing intercommunal conflicts and achieving peace. We also supported communities in identifying people to participate in 45 ward community action groups in Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet and Turkana counties, which identify community needs and engage with relevant authorities on behalf of the community to address them. We organised six advocacy forums where the group participants learnt about and discussed policy processes around natural resource management and peace and security. These policy dialogues have created much-needed momentum among the county governments to initiate processes towards managing climate-induced migration and displacement along the county borders including support of large pasture farms across the borders of West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet to boost communities' adaptive capacities.

The programme has led to several outcomes. For example, in response to the increased militarisation of security responses during the government's disarmament exercise and an increase in human rights violations in the drylands, Saferworld, Pokot Youth Bunge and the Catholic Justice and Peace Department supported national government administration structures in Turkana, West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet counties to spearhead and review security approaches to disarmament in the dryland areas. We supported them to review collaboration and coordination mechanisms with communities to mitigate the effects and impacts of militarised responses and to agree on a pathway to achieving peace, through initiatives aimed at addressing an ongoing vicious cycle of conflict in Kerio Valley and the neighbouring counties of Turkana, West Pokot and Baringo. Together with partners, Saferworld engaged communities to cultivate trust with national government community security structures at local levels, create safe spaces for airing grievances and agree on collaborative frameworks towards disarmament. This has led to an increased level of collaboration among the communities and security structures and strengthened early warning and early response networks thus reducing the frequency of inter-communal attacks and counter attacks.

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

In **Yemen**, Saferworld supports women, youth, community groups and NGOs in their efforts to build peace and respond to the impact of the war. In 2022–23, we focused on enhancing community security, supporting four community centres and eight youth initiative groups in Taiz with micro-grants to implement action plans. Steps the communities have taken include installing security cameras and widening roads, both of which have improved people's ability to access services safely.

Through the 'Resourcing Change' project, Saferworld in Yemen has provided women's rights organisations with core and flexible funding so that they can respond to their own self-identified needs and priorities.

We have supported the establishment of two women's hubs in Taiz and Aden. The hubs are forums for discussion, decision-making and coordinated action by Yemeni organisations. The women meet regularly to coordinate with each other, exchange resources and information, and work together on shared issues to influence peace processes and decision-making in Yemen. Coming together within the hubs has also helped women to communicate effectively with local authorities, including on the need to rehabilitate infrastructure destroyed by the war. This has won significant support from the Governor of Taiz and members of the presidential consul in Aden, leading to the appointment of one member from the Wahaj hub in Taiz from the marginalised *muhamasheen* community as the manager of one of Taiz's largest parks – the first time a women from this community has been appointed to such a position. Hub members have also noted the benefits of providing direct support to this type of

platform. Donors tend to support international and national NGOs and there is generally little support available for spaces such as these – which are closer to the community and where support can be provided in a way that directly promotes cooperative approaches. Saferworld provided the hubs with grants, as well as training on budgeting, communication, outreach and prioritisation, and facilitated learning between the two hubs.

## CENTRAL ASIA

Saferworld in **Kyrgyzstan** works to improve cooperation and understanding between ethnic groups, communities, the police and local authorities. In 2022–23 we continued to support local crime prevention centres – platforms which bring together neighbourhood police inspectors and community members (including representatives from elders' courts, women's councils and youth committees) – to develop and implement action plans. We helped establish a further four centres, and worked closely with the Kyrgyz government to ensure its support for their work.

The prevention of domestic violence has been a strong focus of our work: we trained police inspectors and members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on responding to gender-based violence, and supported women- and youth-led organisations financially to challenge gender norms among their communities.

Training on conflict and peacebuilding organised by Saferworld, which focused on understanding societal issues and methods of solving them, also resulted in an idea to develop a play, *Curtain Call*, which focuses on school bullying in Kyrgyzstan. The play explores the relationship between teenagers, young love, difficult home lives and the importance of parental support. The play had a significant impact on the young people that took part in its development and preparation as well as on young people who came to see the play. It was also screened on national television to amplify its impact and reach. Saferworld has been working with communities to address the links between mental health and conflict.

In **Uzbekistan**, we support communities to advocate for their own security needs. In 2022–23 Saferworld and partners Istiqlol Avlodi and Istiqbolli Avlod worked with women-led civil society organisations in three regions – Jizzakh, Namangan and Tashkent – to lead on preventing conflict and addressing drivers of insecurity. We supported them to establish collaborative platforms called community security working groups, through which they worked with communities (particularly women and young people), local authorities and law enforcement officials to address security concerns. Many people voluntarily joined these groups, including representatives of local government agencies, community activists (such as *makhalla* – community leaders), women, young people, religious leaders, minorities and the police. Through training, workshops and mentorship, Saferworld and partners built people's skills, including on peacebuilding concepts, conflict analysis, community security, and gender- and conflict-sensitive approaches, and supported civil society representatives to accompany the groups in their work. We identified many issues related to gender equality and how conflict is affecting vulnerable community members, and Saferworld has received funding from the EU for a follow-on project with an explicit focus on gender equality and improving service delivery for survivors of gender-based violence.

## POLICY AND ADVOCACY

We believe that transparent and effective regulation of the international arms trade is essential to prevent human suffering associated with the illicit trade in arms, and our **Arms Unit** works to strengthen national, regional and international arms controls. Our small grants programme supports partner organisations in places affected by conflict that are working on issues related to small arms and light weapons. In July 2022 we allocated our first grant to the Centre for Conflict Resolution, which works in the Karamoja region of Uganda to promote peaceful disarmament. The project raises awareness of the dangers of illegal possession and use of small arms and light weapons through community dialogues and media engagement. Since the project began, the community dialogue

sessions have been fully subscribed and several of the radio talk shows were extended. Our second small grant was awarded in November 2022 to The Organization for Children's Harmony (TOCH) in South Sudan. This project focused on increasing community awareness of the negative impact of firearms on the safety of communities – including their impact on livelihoods, culture and mental health. By providing a platform for communities to engage in dialogue, TOCH also worked to address conflict drivers by promoting a culture of non-violent dispute resolution.

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) continued to be a major focus. Over the past year we hosted three virtual meetings of the [ATT Expert Group](#): the first focused on the situation in Ukraine (and the implications for arms transfer controls); the second looked at the potential reassessment of an arms export authorisation when new information emerges or there are changes in circumstances (and provided a basis for [a briefing](#) that was presented at the Eighth Conference of States Parties); and [the third focused](#) on the review of the ATT programme of work undertaken by the ATT Management Committee in the lead-up to the Ninth Conference of States Parties. In partnership with the Government of The Gambia, we also secured funds from the ATT Voluntary Trust Fund for a national assessment of The Gambia's capacity to implement the ATT. During an in-country visit in February 2023, we supported the government to secure buy-in from national stakeholders and increase understanding of the key steps necessary to implement the ATT.

With partners the International Commission of Jurists and the Emergent Justice Collective, in 2023 we developed and launched the [Arms Trade Litigation Monitor](#), a stand-alone interactive website that tracks and documents litigation and other legal interventions relating to arms exports. At the time of writing, the monitor has information on 19 different legal challenges across ten jurisdictions (in Europe, North America and South Africa), primarily in the context of the war in Yemen.

This year we launched our first organisational **gender** equality strategy, moving us from gender-sensitive to gender-responsive and gender-transformative approaches. This resource aims to increase our staff and partners' understanding of how to integrate gender in our work, as well as committing us to work in partnership with women's rights organisations and to learn from what others are doing to advance gender equality through peacebuilding. We continued to work with others to challenge the gender norms that drive violent conflict, inequalities and gender-based violence, and to support the leadership of women and girls in peacebuilding. This included strengthening the capacity of communities, civil society and authorities to undertake gender analysis, incorporate gender transformation within their work and programming, and design and implement gender-focused initiatives.

We provided core, flexible and easily accessible funds to women-led organisations and women's rights organisations in South Sudan and Yemen, enabling them to continue responding to self-identified community needs and priorities to promote and advance the women, peace and security agenda. In Sudan, we provided micro-grants to fund community peacebuilding and security-building initiatives. As a result of these grants, local authorities demonstrated an increased recognition of the role of women in governance and peacebuilding. For example, local authorities appointed a woman chief for the first time, and they also agreed for head chiefs to be assisted by women in the areas of Boma, Missira Payam, Tolodi County, Nuba Mountains and South Kordofan. This is significant, as having women in decision-making positions encourages other women to participate in all aspects of the community, and helps shift longstanding mindsets. We also worked with partners in Somalia on initiatives to improve the safety and participation of women activists and women journalists.

Our women, peace and security advocacy in the UK, EU and US, and on-demand assignments delivered via the Women, Peace and Security Helpdesk – through which Saferworld provides analysis, evidence and support to the UK Government – contributed to shaping efforts to support gender transformation and equality. For example, Northern Ireland was included within the new UK National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security for the first time, partly in response to research conducted through our helpdesk.

Our **Conflict Advisory Unit** continued to advise international humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors and donors on conflict sensitivity and effective peacebuilding in 2022–23. We carry out this work via conflict sensitivity facilities in Afghanistan, South Sudan and Sudan, and through helpdesks and other advisory arrangements for institutions such as the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the UK government and the European Investment Bank.

Informed by earlier Saferworld advocacy that saw the US Agency for International Development (USAID) launch a Central America Conflict Integration Hub in Honduras – modelled after Saferworld's long-standing Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility in South Sudan – we secured a two-year, USD\$1.7m grant from USAID to support the Conflict Sensitivity Facility in Sudan. This is the first US investment in one of Saferworld's conflict sensitivity facilities, reflecting a new push to shape US responses to conflicts and crises. The Conflict Sensitivity Facility has also seen an increase in requests from the aid community for technical support.

The demand-led Afghanistan Conflict Sensitivity Mechanism (ACSM) – led by Saferworld, swisspeace and Afghan NGO partners, and funded by the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

FCDO – met with the British & Irish Agencies Afghanistan Group to push for dedicated dialogue with Afghan women as part of an FCDO-NGO collaboration. The ASCM also assisted the FCDO's Afghanistan Policy and Programmes Department in briefing UK ministers. The department integrated ACSM's insights on international engagement with the Taliban in the 1990s in an internal paper on FCDO policy engagement with the Taliban, which was shared with senior officials.

Through our helpdesk on human security and humanitarian assistance for the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, we carried out a review of the World Bank's overall integration of a conflict perspective, providing recommendations for how to increase the peacebuilding expertise of the Bank's technical committee (which determines what projects the bank supports). As part of a helpdesk on conflict for the European Investment Bank (EIB), Saferworld and consortium partner swisspeace had regularly recommended that the EIB adopt a more strategic approach to working in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. In the summer of 2022, the EIB launched its first-ever strategic framework on conflict and fragility, which reflects this input.

In South Sudan, the Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility's outreach and capacity support to humanitarian clusters helped their members adopt more conflict-sensitive approaches in their emergency responses. For example, the water, sanitation and hygiene cluster developed and disseminated a conflict sensitivity checklist for all partners to adopt, while the Emergency Rapid Response Mechanism consortium adopted new guidance and minimum standards for conflict sensitivity in emergency response across South Sudan.

**Saferworld Europe** built upon last year's efforts to engage EU and Member State policymakers on the Sahel, by working with partners from the Security Policy Alternatives Network (SPAN) to highlight the shortcomings of securitised policies in the Sahel and to support the inclusion of civil society voices in relevant processes. The People's Coalition for the Sahel – a group of Sahelian and West African civil society organisations supported by international partners – integrated our recommendation on accountability for international security missions into its progress report, which was presented at the UN Security Council in July 2022 and which received worldwide media coverage. Our April 2022 briefing, [\*Insecurity in the Sahel: Rethinking Europe's response\*](#), was also cited in the media and in various studies and debates, and referenced in German parliamentary discussions. This work also opened doors for further cooperation on the Sahel with the German Agency for International Cooperation, and led to invitations from three major German foundations to input on this topic: the German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and the Rosa Luxembourg Foundation.

In October 2022, on the sidelines of the annual SPAN conference in Berlin, we organised an advocacy event on the German National Security Strategy. The strategy will have implications on contexts

around the world and it is essential that its drafters listen to people from conflict-affected countries. This event brought together SPAN members and the deputy head of the drafting team at the German Federal Foreign Office to discuss issues including feminist foreign policy, increased securitisation, and how Germany will monitor the impact of the strategy on other countries.

Our technical expertise and advocacy also helped shape global policy development. We provided input to the European External Action Service on the development of the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability guidelines on civil society engagement for Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions. Many of our inputs were integrated into the guidelines, including on strengthening language on conflict sensitivity and on consulting a diverse range of civil society in a conflict- and gender-sensitive manner. We continued our collaboration with the European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO), resulting in EPLO integrating our recommendation to include civil society experts from conflict-affected countries in policy meetings, as well as including our recommendations into EPLO's submission for the 2024 Civilian CSDP Compact, which will provide strategic guidelines for the EU's civilian CSDP missions.

**Saferworld USA** continued to promote people-centred and accountable approaches to security. As part of the Human Rights and Security Coalition, we met with National Security Council directors to discuss the continued use of drone strikes in Somalia and the lack of transparency around the US lethal strikes policy. This advocacy coincided with the publication of a *Just Security* [article](#) by members of Saferworld's USA and Somalia teams on how the US could pivot from militarised engagement towards a peacebuilding and reconciliation approach. We also organised several presentations of Saferworld's latest counter-terrorism research – on [lessons from armed conflicts involving proscribed groups](#) and [successful integrated stabilisation](#) – with US Government officials and congressional offices. The research was also the focus of a public event hosted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

In May 2022, Saferworld USA joined the Alliance for Peacebuilding's re-launch of its Conflict Sensitivity and Integration Working Group to advocate for the integration of conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding across all relevant facets of US law, strategy, policy and programming. Co-led by Saferworld USA, the working group brings together practitioners from dozens of NGOs and US Government implementing partners. As part of this work, we provided framing remarks on conflict sensitivity and decolonised approaches to over 80 US Government officials tasked with developing ten-year country strategies under the Global Fragility Act – the US Government's new conflict prevention initiative.

Following a series of diplomatic briefings hosted by the Sudan team in Khartoum in October 2021, Saferworld USA organised a meeting on Sudan for officials from the State Department and the US Agency for International Development (USAID), as well as a visit by a delegation of Sudanese civil society to Washington DC and New York for meetings with US civil society, USAID, the US Department of State, the National Security Council and the UN.

Looking towards the **United Nations**, in March 2023, Saferworld – together with Interpeace and the Life & Peace Institute – hosted a consultation event in Nairobi for civil society peacebuilding organisations to input their experiences and perspectives into the UN's '[New Agenda for Peace](#)' process. The New Agenda for Peace – a commitment from UN Secretary-General António Guterres from his 'Common Agenda' – updates the 30-year-old 'An Agenda for Peace', written by the former Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. The event aimed to feed local and national perspectives into deliberations at the UN level, and featured peacebuilders from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe, and included Saferworld partners Foundation for Tolerance International (Kyrgyzstan), Youth without Borders Organization for Development (Yemen), and the Organization for Nonviolence and Development (South Sudan). During the consultation, participants highlighted similar core challenges faced within each context, such as the issue of shrinking civic and operating space for peacebuilders and peacebuilding organisations. They worked together to produce an

outcome report which they submitted to the UN interdepartmental team for the New Agenda for Peace. In the submission they called on the UN to:

- include strategies to safeguard and expand civic space in local, national and global spheres
- push back against the securitisation of multilateral structures and frameworks for peacebuilding
- massively upscale not just the quantity but also the quality of its support for local peacebuilding organisations
- dedicate resources for both climate-sensitive peacebuilding and conflict-sensitive environmental programming, to mitigate insecurity and violence
- direct all UN funds, agencies and programmes to review their partnership strategies to assess where and how these relationships can be made more equal

Throughout 2022–23, Saferworld responded to several decisions that threaten the **UK's** historic leadership as a supporter of overseas peacebuilding work. These responses – including our parliamentary submissions, our March 2023 infographic briefing [Time to turn around? The decline of UK peacebuilding](#) (published with Mercy Corps), and meetings with members of parliament – informed written questions and challenges in parliamentary committees regarding the decline in funding for peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

Members of the UK Parliament's Joint Committee on the National Security Strategy drew on our evidence to challenge the increasingly narrow 'national interest' framing of the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund at the expense of sustainable conflict reduction, while the Foreign Policy Centre published our criticism of the extent of securitisation manifested in the International Development Strategy. We also sought to continue our work on security policy change, building on the programme inherited from the Oxford Research Group. We secured new funding for the coming years and pressed the UK Government for an increase in parliamentary oversight of special forces operations.

We also worked to support positive UK policy developments. We ensured that draft policy documents focusing on the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office's approach to conflict prevention included a more comprehensive mainstreaming of gender sensitivity and a greater acknowledgement of the value of locally led responses. Discussions of these documents also included experts from one of our Yemeni partners, alongside a Congolese NGO – rather than only INGOs.

We continued to host Rethinking Security, a network of UK-based organisations, academics and activists with a shared concern that the current approach to national security in the UK and beyond hampers efforts for peace, justice and ecological sustainability. As a member of both the council and steering committee we offer oversight and support at strategic, governance and operational levels to the network secretariat.

In **China**, Saferworld continues to establish relationships with the private sector to build their awareness of conflict sensitivity principles and contribute to shaping their approaches. In December 2022, the China Chamber of Commerce of Metals, Minerals & Chemicals Importers & Exporters (CCCME) invited Saferworld to participate in a public consultation on the draft procedures of their complaint and consultation mechanism, following Saferworld's regular contact with the CCCME. This demonstrates acknowledgement by the mining sector of the importance of considering conflict sensitivity in relation to business practices, particularly dispute resolution mechanisms.

While much of our work with Chinese companies and officials on climate, conflict and environmental degradation is at the exploratory stage, we had several positive interactions that demonstrate a growing potential for longer-term engagement. We continued our partnership with the Peace Research Institute of Frankfurt (PRIF) and the Shanghai Institutes of International Studies (SIIS) to understand the conflict awareness and environmental, social and governance capacity of Chinese businesses with overseas operations. In October 2022, together with SIIS and PRIF, we jointly

organised a webinar, 'Environmental security and investment sustainability in the Belt and Road Initiative'. This was the latest event in a series of international workshops jointly organised by the three partners since 2021, which aim to promote responsible and sustainable investment and business practices in the Belt and Road Initiative context.

The China Overseas Development Association reached out to Saferworld with a potential opportunity to work with the China Machinery Engineering Corporation (CMEC), a construction and engineering company that is contracted to build a waste-to-power plant outside Dhaka, Bangladesh. We offered to conduct a conflict assessment and conflict sensitivity training for CMEC and we are exploring the potential for collaboration on community engagement when the pilot project starts.

## Financial review of the year

Income in the year was £22.4m, a substantial increase from the £14m of the prior year. This increase mainly stems from an increase in successful funding for activities in Sudan and South Sudan but also shows a reversal of some decrease in activities experienced in the previous financial year immediately following the Covid pandemic.

Saferworld's main sources of funding come from a range of government and institutional donors, the largest being the European Commission, FCDO and Sida along with multiple other donations mostly in the form of grants. Saferworld did benefit from some contracts for work that was undertaken.

Total expenditure in the year was £18.9m (2022: £14.8m). The increased expenditure is in line with the increased income for the year although not all funds received were spent within the period and this has resulted in the restricted reserves increasing from £1.8m in the previous financial year to £5.8m in this financial year. It is expected that in line with overall growth of income in the charity the restricted reserves balance will increase, but that in the next financial year the current level will not be maintained.

Unrestricted income in the year was £2.53m (2022: £2.7m) against unrestricted expenditure of £3m (2022: £2.3m) with a deficit of (£0.47m) (2022: surplus of £0.3m), thus resulting in a reduction in unrestricted reserves from £1.6m to £1.2m.

The balance sheet remains very healthy with almost all assets held in cash and far exceeding liabilities.

## Risk management

The trustees have identified the main risks facing the charity as follows:

1. **Reliance on restricted and sole funding sources:** We recognise the vulnerability of relying on limited funding streams. Efforts are underway to diversify funding sources and explore alternative revenue avenues to mitigate financial volatility.
2. **Operating in conflict zones exposes us to significant risks.** The impact of war and civil unrest can be severe, leading to programme interruptions, evacuation of staff and partners, destruction of infrastructure, financial losses due to halted operations, and limited access to affected regions. To mitigate these risks, we develop and implement early warning systems to monitor and detect signs of potential conflict or civil unrest. We also prioritise staff safety by implementing robust safety protocols and providing continuous security training. This ensures our ability to adapt to volatile environments.
3. **Staff safety and security:** Ensuring the well-being of our staff remains a top priority. Our Safety and Security policy is regularly reviewed and reinforced, encompassing comprehensive training and support mechanisms to minimise risks to our staff.
4. **Cyber and data security:** With the threat of deliberate cyber attacks increasing, we continuously strengthen our cybersecurity measures. Regular assessments, updated protocols, and staff training are key to our defence against potential breaches.
5. **Staff retention:** Staff turnover rates impact organisational stability. We are committed to fostering a supportive work culture, enhancing professional development opportunities, and providing competitive benefits to retain our talented workforce.
6. **Staff, partner staff and programme participants at risk from harm:** We are committed to safeguarding all individuals in our organisation and have established rigorous risk assessments and safety protocols to mitigate potential harm, especially in high-risk environments. Our measures are designed to protect the safety and well-being of our staff, partner staff and programme participants, ensuring their security in every aspect of our operations. We have established clear guidelines, streamlined reporting procedures and implemented reporting mechanisms to encourage and facilitate reporting any concerns or incidents. We also conduct regular training and awareness programmes to emphasise the importance of reporting.
7. **Worsening economic climate increases costs without adequate funding:** Economic fluctuations continue to challenge our financial stability. We actively monitor economic trends, adapt budgets and explore cost-saving measures to align with available funding.
8. **Increasing trend of donors shifting burden of programme finance to NGOs:** Adapting to changes in donor preferences requires strategic planning. We prioritise strengthening relationships with donors, advocating for fair funding practices and diversifying funding sources.
9. **Fraud and corruption:** We have established a robust framework encompassing strict internal controls and routine audits. Staff training focuses on identifying fraud indicators and fortifying transaction controls. We maintain heightened supervision and monitoring, regularly update our finance policies, and adopt a risk-based approach to internal audits. Our whistleblowing policy undergoes continual review, fostering a culture of reporting misconduct. With a zero-tolerance stance communicated organisation-wide, all staff engage in prevention efforts. External auditors and strengthened internal audit functions provide additional oversight.

The trustees update the risk register yearly. Mitigation work undertaken to address the risks cannot alleviate risk altogether and, by nature of the work undertaken, the charity does operate in areas of exceptional risk.

### **Future plans**

In the following year Saferworld will continue to deliver activities in line with the five Strategic Objectives detailed earlier in this report. Aligned to this, and on a practical level there remains a continuing need for Saferworld to adapt to changes in the external political and economic environment and to mitigate risk as far as possible. Saferworld will seek to achieve this through:

- adaptation of programmes, developing innovative ways of delivering Saferworld's work, achieving greater impact and re-investing in the quality and effectiveness of partnerships at all levels
- further roll-out of organisational enhancements in terms of systems, structures and decision-making processes, and actively developing leadership capacities in all staff teams
- Further improving finance and risk management processes, including measures to achieve better cost recovery across all activity areas
- ensuring that Saferworld continues to have a viable business model which will seek to ensure that the long-term funding mix offers the best balance of funds to maintain coherent and complementary policy/advocacy and country programme portfolios

## **Reserves policy**

Free reserves are held by Saferworld to ensure the long-term viability of the charity and to sustain long-term commitments to communities, partners and other stakeholders that Saferworld serves. The total fund balance at 31 March 2023 was £7m, of which £1.17m is unrestricted reserves. Saferworld's 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 and overall risk factors.

The current free reserves are £1.17m (2022:£1.6m). This is higher than the stated reserves policy of £1m. In the next financial year the reserves policy will be reviewed to ensure that the policy position adequately meets the needs of Saferworld.

## 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 Senior Management Team (SMT) who report on performance against the strategic and operational plans approved by the trustees. SMT meets regularly to review performance against plan. The organisation structure is reviewed periodically to ensure it is appropriate to deliver on its programmes.

We have staff based in Austria, Belgium, China, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Somalia, Somaliland, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, the UK, the US and Yemen, with remote workers based in a number of other countries.

Along with necessary programme country registrations Saferworld has a subsidiary - Consulting (Beijing) Co. Ltd, based in **China**

Within the Saferworld Global family Saferworld partners with:

- Saferworld Europe (ASBL) an independent Belgian registered charity (whose financial numbers are consolidated in these accounts)
- Saferworld USA (501c3) registered in the USA. Saferworld USA financial numbers do not form part of these consolidated accounts

### Trustees

Godfrey Allen (Completed their term October 2022)

Fabienne Arminjon (Treasurer) (Appointed July 2023)

Toby Arul-Pragasam (Appointed November 2022)

Stephanie Blair (Chair)

Izzat-Begum B.Rajan (Appointed November 2022)

Victoria Egbetayo (Appointed November 2022)

Owen Greene

Teresa Hanley (Completed their term October 2022)

Anna Henry (Resigned December 2022)

Christian Leffler

Golam Morshed (Treasurer) (Completed their term January 2023)

Imogen Parsons (Appointed November 2022)

Jazz Rowa

Ola Saleh

Ismayil Tahmazov (Completed their term March 2023)

Nana Toure (Appointed November 2022)

Monique Van Es (Treasurer from November 2022)

Melanie Ward (Resigned December 2022)

### Secretary

Mathew Van Lierop (Appointed October 2022)

### Executive Director

Paul Murphy

### Registered office

Brick Yard  
28 Charles Square London, N1 6HT

### Company Number

03015948

### Charity number

1043843

### Bankers

Barclays Plc

### Solicitors

Bates Wells

### Auditors

Sayer Vincent LLP

## Policy and regulations

- Continuing our response to changing policies and regulations around reporting, data protection, safeguarding and terrorism:
- We continue ensure we are compliant with general data protection regulation (GDPR), and we update 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.
- We continue to be vigilant to matters of cybersecurity. Initially this involves a systematic approach to raising awareness among staff with regular monthly updates. We are working toward UK cyber essentials certification.

Saferworld has a zero-tolerance policy for any type of abuse, exploitation or harassment. We maintain our efforts to strengthen our safeguarding policies and practice.

- Our Safeguarding policy and procedures apply to all staff and partners. All partner memorandums of understanding with updated policy requirements apply likewise to all our partners.
- Three trustees report to the board periodically on all matters of safeguarding.
- A Safeguarding Working Group, composed of senior management and country representatives, ensures we are embedding strong safeguarding standards in all areas of the organisation. The group is developing a training pack for Saferworld staff and partners on safeguarding to include: a strong reflection on organisational culture and how power and gender dynamics can 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 also have a safeguarding focal point with at least one representative in all offices, to support staff, partner organisation staff and programme participants with safeguarding concerns.

## **Governance**

The Board meets at least four times a year. It functions with three primary sub-committees (Finance and Audit, Security and Risk, Governance and Nominations) as well as trustees with special responsibility (including safeguarding and whistleblowing).

Trustees provide ongoing expertise on their particular skill areas, which include finance, policy research, advocacy and communications, charitable law, and governance.

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 gender balance as well as the international nature of our work. Nominees meet with the Chair and Executive Director, who recommend appointments to the Board. In recent cases an external recruitment agency supported the search for new trustees.

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 on conflicts of interest – and other guidance. Trustees are required to complete a declaration of interests each year. Trustees are eligible for reappointment every three years at the Annual General Meeting.

One trustee is charged with the responsibility of ensuring any potential conflict of interest is dealt with according to the policy. In the event of any collaborative work between a trustee and Saferworld, this has to be approved by the Board of Trustees prior to the project, with the interested trustee not present for the discussion and decision.

## **Auditors**

After a number of years being supported by the audit firm Haysmacintyre Saferworld re-tendered for audit services and appointed Sayer Vincent to act on behalf of the charity from January 2023.

## **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**

In reference to Charity Commissions Guidance on Public Benefit, the trustees are confident that our activities, working with individuals, communities and states to reduce and prevent violent conflict, 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

## **Independent auditor's report to the members and trustees of Saferworld**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Saferworld (the 'parent charitable company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial activities, the group and parent charitable company balance sheets, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements, 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 FRS 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 2023 and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011

### **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 group financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent charitable company 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.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on Saferworld's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### **Other Information**

The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report, other than the group financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the

Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2023

other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the group 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. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the group financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the group financial statements themselves. 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 for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements
- The trustees' annual report has 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 their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' annual report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 and Charities Act 2011 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; or
- The directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' annual report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

## Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities set out in the trustees' annual report, the trustees (who are also the directors of the parent 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

We have been appointed auditor under the Companies Act 2006 and section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with those Acts.

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are set out below.

### Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We enquired of management, which included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the group's policies and procedures relating to:
  - Identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud;
  - The internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We inspected the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the group operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a material effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the group from our professional and sector experience.
- We communicated applicable laws and regulations throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- We reviewed any reports made to regulators.
- We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and tested these to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and tested significant transactions that are unusual or those outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware

## SAFERWORLD

Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2023

of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### 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 and section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and regulations made under section 154 of that Act. 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.

Jonathan Orchard FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

Date: 22 December 2023

for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor

Invicta House, 108-114 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0TL

Sayer Vincent LLP is eligible to act as auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

## Consolidated Statement of financial activities for year ended 31 March 2023

|                                               |       | Unrestricted | Restricted | Total  | Total  |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|--------|--------|
|                                               |       | funds        | funds      | 2023   | 2022   |
|                                               | Notes | £ '000       | £ '000     | £ '000 | £ '000 |
| Income from:                                  |       |              |            |        |        |
| Donations & Legacies                          | 2     | 30           | -          | 30     | 14     |
| Charitable activities                         | 2     | 2,500        | 19,918     | 22,418 | 14,052 |
| Total                                         |       | 2,530        | 19,918     | 22,448 | 14,066 |
| Expenditure on                                |       |              |            |        |        |
| Raising funds                                 | 3     | 111          | -          | 111    | 138    |
| Charitable activities                         | 4     | 2,888        | 15,886     | 18,774 | 14,700 |
| Total                                         |       | 2,999        | 15,886     | 18,885 | 14,838 |
| Net income/(expenditure)                      |       | (469)        | 4,032      | 3,563  | (772)  |
| Transfer between funds                        |       | -            | -          | -      | -      |
| Net movement in funds                         |       | (469)        | 4,032      | 3,563  | (772)  |
| Fund balances brought forward at 1 April 2022 |       | 1,639        | 1,833      | 3,472  | 4,244  |
| Fund balances at 31 March 2023                | 11    | 1,170        | 5,865      | 7,035  | 3,472  |

## Consolidated Statement of financial activities for year ended 31 March 2022

|                                               |       | Unrestricted | Restricted | Total  | Total  |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|--------|--------|
|                                               |       | funds        | funds      | 2022   | 2021   |
|                                               | Notes | £ '000       | £ '000     | £ '000 | £ '000 |
| Income from:                                  |       |              |            |        |        |
| Donations & Legacies                          | 2     | 14           | -          | 14     | 93     |
| Charitable activities                         | 2     | 2,643        | 11,409     | 14,052 | 18,728 |
| Total                                         |       | 2,657        | 11,409     | 14,066 | 18,821 |
| Expenditure on                                |       |              |            |        |        |
| Raising funds                                 | 3     | 138          | -          | 138    | 336    |
| Charitable activities                         | 4     | 2,207        | 12,493     | 14,700 | 17,964 |
| Total                                         |       | 2,345        | 12,493     | 14,838 | 18,300 |
| Net income/(expenditure)                      |       | 312          | (1,084)    | (772)  | 521    |
| Transfer between funds                        |       | 244          | (244)      | -      | -      |
| Net movement in funds                         |       | 556          | (1,328)    | (772)  | 521    |
| Fund balances brought forward at 1 April 2021 |       | 1,083        | 3,161      | 4,244  | 3,723  |
| Fund balances at 31 March 2022                | 11    | 1,639        | 1,833      | 3,472  | 4,244  |

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

.....

Fabienne Arminjon

Director and Trustee (Treasurer from July 2023)

.....

Stephanie Blair

Director and Trustee (Chair)

The notes on pages 24 to 35 form part of these accounts.

## Balance sheet as at 31 March 2023

|                                                       |       | 2023<br>Consolidated | 2022<br>Consolidated | 2023<br>Charity | 2022<br>Charity |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                                       | Notes | £ '000               | £ '000               | £ '000          | £ '000          |
| CURRENT ASSETS                                        |       |                      |                      |                 |                 |
| Debtors (incl. intercompany balances) and prepayments | 8     | 2,236                | 3,162                | 2,200           | 3,944           |
| Cash at bank and in hand                              |       | 5,779                | 3,610                | 5,052           | 2,615           |
|                                                       |       | <u>8,015</u>         | <u>6,772</u>         | <u>7,252</u>    | <u>6,559</u>    |
| CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year        | 9     | (980)                | (3,300)              | (217)           | (3,087)         |
| NET CURRENT ASSETS                                    |       | <u>7,035</u>         | <u>3,472</u>         | <u>7,035</u>    | <u>3,472</u>    |
| TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES                 |       | <u>7,035</u>         | <u>3,472</u>         | <u>7,035</u>    | <u>3,472</u>    |
| FUNDS                                                 |       |                      |                      |                 |                 |
| Restricted funds                                      | 11    | 5,865                | 1,833                | 5,865           | 1,833           |
| Unrestricted funds – other funds                      | 11    | 1,170                | 1,639                | 1,170           | 1,639           |
|                                                       |       | <u>7,035</u>         | <u>3,472</u>         | <u>7,035</u>    | <u>3,472</u>    |

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

.....  
Fabienne Arminjon

Director and Trustee (Treasurer from July 2023)

.....  
Stephanie Blair

Director and Trustee (Chair)

The notes on pages 33 to 49 form part of these accounts.

## Consolidated Statement of cash flows for year ended 31 March 2023

|                                                                                       | 2023                | 2022                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                                                                                       | £'000               | £'000               |
| Net (expenditure)/ income for the year (as per the statement of financial activities) | 3,563               | (772)               |
| Adjustments to exclude non-cash items:                                                |                     |                     |
| (Increase) / Decrease debtors                                                         | 926                 | (919)               |
| Increase / (Decrease) in creditors                                                    | (2,320)             | 1,778               |
| Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year                        | <u>2,169</u>        | <u>87</u>           |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year                                | 3,610               | 3,523               |
| Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year                                | <u><u>5,779</u></u> | <u><u>3,610</u></u> |

## Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 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 entities (see note 12) to 31 March 2023.

#### c. Preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis

The trustees have considered future budgets and cash flows in the context of the overall organisation's business plan. Three different scenarios have been modelled using different assumptions in relation to future income. Under each scenario, the case for the going concern basis could be supported. This analysis, combined with a strong balance sheet position mean that the trustees have no material uncertainties about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future (defined as next 12 months).

#### d. Funds

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

Unrestricted funds are funds available to the charity for its general purposes. These include funds designated by the trustees for particular purposes where their use remains at the discretion of the trustees

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.

#### e. 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.

Income from government and other 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.

**f. 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 charity's objectives.

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.

**g. 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.

**h. 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.

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.

**j. VAT**

The charity is registered for VAT. Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the expenditure heading for which it was incurred.

**k. Pension scheme**

All permanent UK staff employed by the charity are eligible to join the UK-based defined contribution pension scheme operated by Aviva. The employer contributes 9% of salary provided the employee member 3%.

**l. 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.

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.

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.

**m. Foreign currency**

Assets and liabilities of overseas entities 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. Any 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.

**n. Grants payable**

Saferworld works with a large number of local civil society organisations to implement its work. These local CSOs are provided with grant funding from Saferworld. Grants are accounted for as expenditure when the local CSO accounts for how the funds have been applied. Any funds advanced by Saferworld and still to be accounted for by the local CSO are carried forward as a prepayment. Given the volume of local CSOs worked with and the nature of some of the work undertaken it is not considered appropriate to disclose the grant recipients in these financial statements.

**o. Remuneration policy**

Saferworld strives to develop and implement its Remuneration Policy as a fair, consistent, competitive programme of financial compensation for all employees to be balanced with the responsibilities that have been undertaken. Salaries are benchmarked annually and a blended model using international pay scales and local pay grades is used.

## Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2023

|          |                                                          |                      |                      |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>2</b> | <b>INCOME</b>                                            |                      |                      |
|          | <b>Restricted Funds</b>                                  | <b>2023</b>          | <b>2022</b>          |
|          |                                                          | £'000                | £'000                |
|          | The State of the Netherlands (Netherlands Embassy, Juba) | 250                  | 1,535                |
|          | FCDO, UK                                                 | 5,054                | 3,773                |
|          | European Commission                                      | 3,578                | 1,725                |
|          | UNPBF                                                    | 2,444                | 186                  |
|          | US Department of State                                   | 412                  | 413                  |
|          | USAID                                                    | 103                  | 408                  |
|          | Other European governments                               | 574                  | 454                  |
|          | United States Institute for Peace                        | 127                  | 173                  |
|          | Open Society Institute                                   | -                    | 179                  |
|          | RETHINKING                                               | 167                  | 223                  |
|          | GAPS                                                     | 304                  | -                    |
|          | Sida                                                     | 5,400                | 1,650                |
|          | French Embassy                                           | 435                  | -                    |
|          | Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust                         | 197                  | 212                  |
|          | Vitol Foundation                                         | 246                  | -                    |
|          | Pax Christ                                               | 559                  | -                    |
|          | Other smaller grants < £100,000                          | 68                   | 478                  |
|          |                                                          | <u>19,918</u>        | <u>11,409</u>        |
|          | <b>Unrestricted Funds</b>                                | <b>2023</b>          | <b>2022</b>          |
|          | Sida                                                     | 2,466                | 2,381                |
|          | Other income                                             | 34                   | 262                  |
|          | Donations                                                | 30                   | 14                   |
|          |                                                          | <u>2,530</u>         | <u>2,657</u>         |
|          | Total Income                                             | 22,448               | 14,066               |
|          |                                                          | <u><u>22,448</u></u> | <u><u>14,066</u></u> |

**3 FUNDRAISING COSTS**

|                              | <b>2023</b>   | <b>2022</b>   |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                              | <b>£ '000</b> | <b>£ '000</b> |
| Staff costs                  | 93            | 114           |
| Direct costs                 | 5             | 1             |
| Support and governance costs | 13            | 23            |
|                              | <hr/>         | <hr/>         |
|                              | 111           | 138           |
|                              | <hr/>         | <hr/>         |

**4 COSTS OF CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES**

|               | <b>2023</b>   | <b>2022</b>   |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|               | <b>£ '000</b> | <b>£ '000</b> |
| Staff costs   | 5,417         | 4,976         |
| Direct costs  | 11,090        | 7,503         |
| Support costs | 2,267         | 2,221         |
|               | <hr/>         | <hr/>         |
|               | 18,774        | 14,700        |
|               | <hr/>         | <hr/>         |

**5 SUPPORT COSTS**

|                                            | <b>Note</b> | <b>2023</b> | <b>2022</b> |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                            |             | £ '000      | £ '000      |
| Support and Governance costs allocated to: |             |             |             |
| Charitable activities                      | 4           | 2,267       | 2,221       |
| Cost of generating funds                   | 3           | 13          | 23          |
|                                            |             | <hr/> 2,280 | <hr/> 2,244 |
|                                            |             | <hr/>       | <hr/>       |
|                                            |             | <b>2023</b> | <b>2022</b> |
|                                            |             | £ '000      | £ '000      |
| <b>Support costs consist of:</b>           |             |             |             |
| Staff costs                                |             | 1,729       | 1,709       |
| Office costs                               |             | 440         | 176         |
| Other charitable expenses                  |             | -           | 273         |
|                                            |             | <hr/> 2,169 | <hr/> 2,158 |
|                                            |             | <hr/>       | <hr/>       |

**GOVERNANCE COSTS**

|             | <b>2023</b>       | <b>2022</b>      |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
|             | <b>£ '000</b>     | <b>£ '000</b>    |
| Staff costs | 61                | 45               |
| Audit       | 50                | 41               |
|             | <u>111</u>        | <u>86</u>        |
|             | <u><u>111</u></u> | <u><u>86</u></u> |

Net income for the year is stated after charging:

|                                          |                  |                  |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Auditors' remuneration - statutory audit | <u>34</u>        | <u>29</u>        |
|                                          | <u><u>34</u></u> | <u><u>29</u></u> |

**6 STAFF COSTS**

|                    | <b>2023</b>         | <b>2022</b>         |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                    | <b>£ '000</b>       | <b>£ '000</b>       |
| Wages and salaries | 5,694               | 5,451               |
| Social security    | 466                 | 469                 |
| Pension costs      | 545                 | 418                 |
| Other staff costs  | 595                 | 504                 |
|                    | <u>7,300</u>        | <u>6,842</u>        |
|                    | <u><u>7,300</u></u> | <u><u>6,842</u></u> |

The average number of employees employed by the group and charity was:

|                        | <b>2023</b>       | <b>2022</b>       |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                        | <b>Number</b>     | <b>Number</b>     |
| Programmes             | 172               | 127               |
| Fundraising            | 7                 | 9                 |
| Governance and support | 30                | 10                |
|                        | <u>209</u>        | <u>146</u>        |
|                        | <u><u>209</u></u> | <u><u>146</u></u> |

## Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2023

The following number of employees received employee benefits (excluding employer pension cost and employer's national insurance) during the year between:

|                   | <b>2023</b>   | <b>2022</b>   |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                   | <b>Number</b> | <b>Number</b> |
| £60,000 - £69,999 | 3             | 6             |
| £70,000 – £79,000 | 1             | -             |
| £80,000 - £89,999 | -             | 1             |
| £90,000 - £99,999 | 1             | -             |
|                   | <u>5</u>      | <u>8</u>      |

The total employee benefits (including pension contributions and employer's national insurance) of key management personnel were £400k (2022: £316k)

## **7 TRUSTEES REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES**

The charity trustees were neither paid nor received any other benefits from employment with the charity in the year (2022: £nil). No charity trustee received payment for professional or other services supplied to the charity (2022: £nil)

Trustees' expenses represent the payment or reimbursement of travel and subsistence cost totalling £668 (2022: £nil) incurred by 3 (2022: £nil) members relating to attendance at meetings of the trustees.

**8 DEBTORS**

|                         | <b>GROUP</b> |              | <b>CHARITY</b> |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
|                         | <b>2023</b>  | <b>2022</b>  | <b>2023</b>    | <b>2022</b>  |
|                         | £'000        | £'000        | £'000          | £'000        |
| Prepayments             | 273          | 161          | 99             | 101          |
| Amounts due from donors | 1352         | 1,602        | 1,352          | 1,186        |
| Inter-group balances    | -            | -            | 727            | 895          |
| Other debtors           | 611          | 1,399        | 22             | 1,762        |
|                         | <u>2,236</u> | <u>3,162</u> | <u>2,200</u>   | <u>3,944</u> |

**9 CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year**

|                                 | <b>GROUP</b> |              | <b>CHARITY</b> |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
|                                 | <b>2023</b>  | <b>2022</b>  | <b>2023</b>    | <b>2022</b>  |
|                                 | £'000        | £'000        | £'000          | £'000        |
| Creditors                       | 129          | 526          | 104            | 310          |
| Other taxes and social security | 432          | 29           | 31             | -            |
| Accruals                        | 419          | 319          | 82             | 133          |
| Deferred income                 | -            | 2,426        | -              | 2,644        |
|                                 | <u>980</u>   | <u>3,300</u> | <u>217</u>     | <u>3,087</u> |

**10 FUNDS**

|                                                          | 1 April 2022<br>£'000 | Income<br>£'000 | Expenditure<br>£'000 | 31 March<br>2023<br>£'000 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Restricted funds</b>                                  |                       |                 |                      |                           |
| UN Peace Building Fund: South Sudan 22-23                | -                     | 819             | (686)                | 133                       |
| UNITAMS: Support Sudan women, youth, civil society-22    | -                     | 403             | (403)                | -                         |
| UNDP: NUNO South Sudan 2023                              | -                     | 580             | (56)                 | 524                       |
| DFID - Better Aid in Conflict 19-23                      | (4)                   | 1,375           | (1,334)              | 37                        |
| FCDO Afghanistan Conflict Sensitivity Mechanism 21       | -                     | 302             | (289)                | 13                        |
| CSSF/FCDO: Supporting WRO & FCAS:21-22                   | -                     | 623             | (627)                | (4)                       |
| CSSF/FCDO: Methodologies 4 YEM Peace Process 22-23       | -                     | 450             | (450)                | -                         |
| FCDO: Peacebuilding & Conflict Sensitivity, Sudan 22-23  | -                     | 386             | (626)                | (240)                     |
| FCDO: SSD, Resourcing Change Phase II, WRO & FCAS, 22-25 | -                     | 1,475           | (1,475)              | -                         |
| EC: Strengthening Community Security Myanmar 21-22       | -                     | 314             | (320)                | (6)                       |
| EC:CSRF Strength Civil Society & Democratic SSD 22-24    | -                     | 614             | (145)                | 469                       |
| EC: Takamol: EU-Yemen CSO Solidarity Project 23-26       | -                     | 620             | (9)                  | 611                       |
| EC: Citizen Initiatives peace in East Sudan 23-24        | -                     | 1,349           | (75)                 | 1,274                     |
| EU-Africa-China Dialogue                                 | 59                    | 252             | (314)                | (3)                       |
| EC Stabilization and Peace South Sudan 20-21             | -                     | -               | -                    | -                         |
| Sida Core Support (Sudan) -2019-20                       | 88                    | -               | (88)                 | -                         |
| Sida Core Support (Sudan) -2020-21                       | -                     | 1,796           | (1,630)              | 166                       |
| SIDA SOM Building Found. to Progress Peace 19-20         | 133                   | -               | (133)                | -                         |

# SAFERWORLD

Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2023

|                                                      |       |        |          |       |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|
| SIDA Addressing Drivers of Conflict Uganda 2020-2024 | 619   | 1,301  | (979)    | 941   |
| SIDA: SUDAN Youth Empowerment Project:22-24          | -     | 604    | (105)    | 499   |
| SIDA: AIDI Afghanistan 2022-2024                     | -     | 368    | (75)     | 293   |
| ARC Sudan 16-21                                      | 212   | 250    | (463)    | (1)   |
| Vitol foundation:InclusivePeacebuildingYemen:22-24   | -     | 246    | (26)     | 220   |
| French Embassy: CSO in Darfur Sudan 22-23            | -     | 435    | (99)     | 336   |
| USAID Kenya Building Bridges 19-21                   | (14)  | -      | -        | (14)  |
| GAPS JRCT CORE                                       | -     | 48     | (48)     | -     |
| JRCT-UK and European arms transfer controls: 22-25   | -     | 56     | (59)     | (3)   |
| JRCT: Peacebuilding Responses Crises & Threats 22-23 | -     | 50     | (50)     | -     |
| JRCT-Programme for Security Policy Change 20-21      | 20    | 33     | (54)     | (1)   |
| JRCT-Charting UK/EU arms control 19-2021             | -     | 58     | (1)      | 57    |
| Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Yemen Civil Society:22-23   | -     | 258    | (261)    | (3)   |
| British Council - My Justice Myanmar 21-22           | -     | 206    | (234)    | (28)  |
| Agents of Change – Eastern Sudan 2022                | -     | 805    | (826)    | (21)  |
| Other smaller projects                               | 722   | 3,841  | (3,946)  | 617   |
| Total restricted funds                               | 1,833 | 19,917 | (15,886) | 5,865 |
| Total unrestricted funds (Note 11)                   | 1,639 | 2,530  | (2,999)  | 1,170 |
| Total reserves                                       | 3,472 | 22,447 | (18,885) | 7,035 |

Within closing unrestricted funds is a balance of £727k which relates to the closing funds at country subsidiary level. These funds are not all realisable to the UK charity.

SAFERWORLD

Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2023

**PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR**

|                                                         | 1 April<br>2021 | Transfers | Income | Expenditure | 31<br>March<br>2022 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------|-------------|---------------------|
|                                                         | £'000           | £'000     | £'000  | £'000       | £'000               |
| Restricted funds                                        |                 |           |        |             |                     |
| US INL Tajikistan CP 16-17                              | (73)            | 286       | 39     | (252)       | -                   |
| Aid direct S. Sudan Comm.<br>Security 2018-21           | 3               | -         | 477    | (480)       | -                   |
| DFID - Better Aid in Conflict 19-<br>23                 | 64              | -         | 1,006  | (1,074)     | (4)                 |
| CSSF Myanmar - Strengthening<br>Comm. Security 19-22    | 25              | -         | (25)   | -           | -                   |
| EC YEMEN REBUILDING GOV.<br>IN YEMEN 2018-2020          | (23)            | 8         | 478    | (464)       | (1)                 |
| EU-Africa-China Dialogue                                | -               | (1)       | 322    | (262)       | 59                  |
| EC Stabilization and Peace South<br>Sudan 20-21         | 95              | -         | 403    | (498)       | -                   |
| Sida Core Support (Sudan) -<br>2019-20                  | 100             | -         | -      | (12)        | 88                  |
| SIDA SOM Building Foundation<br>to Progress Peace 19-20 | (136)           | -         | 441    | (172)       | 133                 |
| SIDA Addressing Drivers of<br>Conflict Uganda 2020-2024 | 1,839           | -         | 4      | (1,224)     | 619                 |
| ARC Sudan 16-21                                         | 708             | (162)     | 1,069  | (1,403)     | 212                 |
| ARC Somalia 16-21                                       | 677             | (258)     | 804    | (1,223)     | -                   |
| Irish Aid: Strengthening Inclusive<br>Develop. 18-19    | (10)            | -         | -      | 10          | -                   |
| USAID Kenya Building Bridges<br>19-21                   | (92)            | -         | 408    | (331)       | (15)                |
| JRCT Peace & Right Based<br>Response 2018-20            | 29              | (29)      | 55     | (55)        | -                   |

## SAFERWORLD

### Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2023

|                                                 |       |       |        |          |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|----------|-------|
| JRCT-Charting UK/EU arms control 19-2021        | 14    | (14)  | 64     | (64)     | -     |
| JRCT-Programme for Security Policy Change 20-21 | 14    | (14)  | 93     | (73)     | 20    |
| Other smaller projects                          | (73)  | (60)  | 5,771  | (4,916)  | 722   |
| Total restricted funds                          | 3,161 | (244) | 11,409 | (12,493) | 1,833 |
| Total unrestricted funds (Note 11)              | 1,083 | 244   | 2,657  | (2,345)  | 1,639 |
| Total reserves                                  | 4,244 | -     | 14,066 | (14,838) | 3,472 |

**11 MOVEMENT OF FUNDS – GROUP AND CHARITY**

|                           | <b>At 1<br/>April<br/>2022</b> | <b>Income</b> | <b>Expenditure</b> | <b>Transfers</b> | <b>At 31 March<br/>2023</b> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
|                           | £ '000                         | £ '000        | £ '000             | £ '000           | £ '000                      |
| <b>RESTRICTED</b>         |                                |               |                    |                  |                             |
| All restricted funds      | 1,833                          | 19,918        | (15,886)           | -                | 5,865                       |
| Total restricted funds    | 1,833                          | 19,918        | (15,886)           | -                | 5,865                       |
| <b>UNRESTRICTED</b>       |                                |               |                    |                  |                             |
| Sida                      |                                | 2,466         | (2,466)            | -                | -                           |
| Other unrestricted income | 1,639                          | 64            | (533)              | -                | 1,170                       |
| Total unrestricted funds  | 1,639                          | 2,530         | (2,999)            | -                | 1,170                       |
| <b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>        | <b>3,472</b>                   | <b>22,448</b> | <b>(18,885)</b>    | <b>-</b>         | <b>7,035</b>                |

**MOVEMENT OF FUNDS – GROUP AND CHARITY 2022**

|                           | <b>At 1<br/>April<br/>2021</b> | <b>Income</b> | <b>Expenditure</b> | <b>Funds<br/>transfer</b> | <b>At 31 March<br/>2022</b> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                           | £ '000                         | £ '000        | £ '000             | £ '000                    | £ '000                      |
| <b>RESTRICTED</b>         |                                |               |                    |                           |                             |
| All restricted funds      | 3,161                          | 11,409        | (12,493)           | (244)                     | 1,833                       |
| Total restricted funds    | 3,161                          | 11,409        | (12,493)           | (244)                     | 1,833                       |
| <b>UNRESTRICTED</b>       |                                |               |                    |                           |                             |
| Sida                      | -                              | 2,381         | (2,207)            | -                         | 174                         |
| Other Unrestricted Income | 1,083                          | 276           | (138)              | 244                       | 1,465                       |
| Total Unrestricted funds  | 1,083                          | 2,657         | (2,345)            | 244                       | 1,639                       |
| <b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>        | <b>4,244</b>                   | <b>14,066</b> | <b>(14,838)</b>    | <b>-</b>                  | <b>3,472</b>                |

**12 ENTITIES INCLUDED IN GROUP CONSOLIDATED RESULT**

All grants / contracts are held by the UK charity, which provides funds to overseas group entities. These entities have limited reserves in their own right with income largely equal to expenditure, subject to timing differences. The entities are listed below, together with their expenditure for the year. Saferworld USA is an independent entity registered as a 501(c)3, shares the objectives of Saferworld and has an independent board with some overlapping trustees. As Saferworld UK does not meet all the criteria for exercising control over Saferworld US these numbers are not included in the Saferworld consolidated accounts.

Where appropriate, a number of entities are subject to independent local examination by external auditors in country.

| Saferworld entity                     | <b>2023</b> | <b>2022</b> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                       | £'000       | £'000       |
| Saferworld Kenya                      | 306         | 422         |
| Saferworld Somalia                    | 1,289       | 1,643       |
| Saferworld Uganda                     | 1,204       | 1,515       |
| Saferworld South Sudan                | 3,924       | 3,051       |
| Saferworld Sudan                      | 2,817       | 1,329       |
| Saferworld Europe                     | 218         | 204         |
| Saferworld Tajikistan (closed May 21) | -           | 349         |
| Saferworld Kyrgyzstan                 | 722         | 495         |
| Saferworld Nepal                      | -           | 14          |
| Saferworld Myanmar                    | 495         | 157         |
| Saferworld Yemen                      | 1,288       | 764         |

**13 OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS**

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

|                      | <b>2023</b>       | <b>2022</b>       |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                      | £'000             | £'000             |
| Expiry date :        |                   |                   |
| Under one year       | 119               | 60                |
| Between 1 to 5 years | 238               | -                 |
|                      | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |

**14 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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# Accounts

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# Report and accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2022

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## Directors' report

### Our vision

A just and peaceful world, in which everyone enjoys the rights and freedom to live and thrive with dignity, free from fear and insecurity

### Our mission

We work in solidarity with communities, civil society and partners to prevent and transform violent conflict, advocate for peace and social justice, and build safer lives. We work to create environments where the following three 'peace conditions' are in place for peace to become the norm:

- People have the freedom and resources to work together to transform conflict and hold authorities to account.
- People have access to fair and effective paths to address the grievances and inequalities that drive conflict.
- People and institutions with influence use their power and resources to promote justice, peace and equality for all.

### Our culture and values

As people and as an institution we are committed to creativity, learning and reflection guided by the following culture and values:

**Diversity:** we listen to and learn from the perspectives of the diverse cultures and communities represented among our staff, our partners and others who we work with around the world. We embrace everyone's unique background and identity without prejudice or bias.

**Inclusion:** Saferworld strives to be a place where everyone feels comfortable, included and valued, where difference is respected and where every person has an equal and full opportunity to make a difference through their work.

**Solidarity:** We act in solidarity with others working collaboratively for positive change. We commit to playing our part in confronting discriminatory attitudes, biases and 'colonial' mind-sets where they exist in the systems and processes we engage with.

**Transparency:** we believe that our actions must be transparent and consistent with our principles and mission both inside and outside of the workplace.

**Respect:** We are aware of the responsibility that comes with holding positions of power in relation to people we work or engage with, including colleagues and those we work with.

**Safety:** Providing a safe and trusted environment that safeguards our staff, partners and programme participants is a priority for Saferworld.

### Long-term strategic objectives

The actions we take are guided by five strategic objectives. Together these contribute to creating necessary conditions for social and political change. They allow us to work flexibly to ensure we remain relevant to specific conflict dynamics:

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- **Strategic Objective 1: Inclusive peace and justice**  
Work for conflict transformation and political transitions rooted in equality and justice, and built on inclusive institutions and processes.
- **Strategic Objective 2: People-centred security**  
Drive momentum to put people at the heart of 'security' everywhere.
- **Strategic Objective 3: Gender equality**  
Challenge and transform the gender norms that drive violent conflict and gender-based violence, and support the leadership of women and girls in peacebuilding.
- **Strategic Objective 4: Redesigning international engagement**  
Contribute to redesigning the way international institutions and systems engage in conflict-affected places and work with peacebuilders and decision-makers to create humanitarian, peace and development systems that prevent and transform violent conflict.
- **Strategic Objective 5: Climate, conflict and the environment**  
Provide conflict and peacebuilding expertise to support urgent solutions to the combined threats of the climate crisis, conflict and environmental degradation.

We work across countries and territories in Africa, Asia and the Middle East with our partners and a wide network of other associates, using evidence and experience from our programmes to influence decision makers – leading to real changes for those affected by conflict and violence.

### Executive Director's introduction

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

During the year we formally launched our new ten-year organisational strategy – a collective undertaking that makes a bold statement about Saferworld's future vision and sets out our offer to those working to prevent and transform conflict, and build lasting just peace. We are working hard to live this strategy, in solidarity with those who are at the forefront of protests demanding justice and the right to live more peaceful lives.

### Performance highlights of progress achievements

In the period to 31 March 2022, Saferworld:

- implemented gender- and conflict-sensitive peacebuilding and community security programmes in a wide range of contexts, including: Myanmar, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia/Somaliland, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan and Yemen
- supported 217 community groups with financial resources, training, mentoring and accompaniment to implement 708 community-led initiatives to address community peacebuilding and security priorities
- worked with 81 partners, a third of which are women-led
- directly reached 14,706 people (42 per cent women, 58 per cent men) through

Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022

- training and capacity-building workshops, mentoring, roundtables, policy discussions and other activities
- provided 21 women's rights organisations in Yemen, South Sudan and Nigeria with flexible core grants to address their own priorities

Highlights of outcomes from 2021–2 to which Saferworld and its partners have contributed include:

- Peaceful consensus and a reduction in violence between warring Pobura and Pobira clans in Uganda, a conflict dating back to the 1960s, as a result of careful facilitation and intervention by Saferworld-supported community action groups.
- Engagement of Kenyan youth vulnerable to mobilisation by violent groups in electoral registration activities ahead of the 2022 general election.
- Reduction in tensions between community members and the military in Tonj North, South Sudan following reconciliation and dialogue activities led by local community groups.
- Establishment of a Judicial Service Commission, a key community demand, in South-West State of Somalia, as a result of committed advocacy by community groups.
- Saferworld and partners invited to participate in a national cross-sectoral working group to develop a unified crime prevention and community security policy in Kyrgyzstan.
- Resolution of community conflicts in Yemen, Uganda and South Sudan related to natural resource tensions exacerbated by climate change.
- The Karen National Union in Myanmar begins the process of developing a gender policy, supported by Saferworld partner the Karen Legal Assistance Centre (KLAC).
- Women's rights organisations in Yemen, South Sudan and Nigeria enjoyed greater financial and operational sustainability due to provision of flexible core grants, leading to strengthened reach and impact from their interventions, for example increased women's economic independence in South Sudan.
- The revised UN Global Counter-terrorism Strategy incorporates vital safeguards on civic space, human rights, and gender.
- The UK's Office for Conflict Stabilisation and Mediation highlighted gender inequality as a driver of conflict in their draft conflict strategic framework on their own initiative, highlighting an institutionalisation of gender-sensitive conflict analysis approaches.
- The European Union's Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society in Yemen includes provisions on increased core funding to Yemeni civil society organisations, and their enhanced participation in domestic and international discussions on the peace process.
- Establishment of country-level conflict sensitivity facilities by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office in Afghanistan (contract awarded to Saferworld) and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) in Central America – the latter modelled on the Saferworld-led Conflict Sensitive Resource Facility in South Sudan.
- The Dakar Action Plan of the intergovernmental Forum on China-Africa Cooperation commits to international collaboration on illicit transfer and misuse of small arms and light weapons.

Details of our work including regional and policy programme highlights can be found on our website <https://www.saferworld.org.uk/>.

## **Safeguarding**

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

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

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

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

## **Financial review of the year**

Income in the year was £14.1m, a decrease from the £18.8m of the prior year that mainly stems from a reduction in restricted income due to the challenging funding environment brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Our main sources of funding come from a range of government and institutional donors, the largest being the European Commission, the Netherlands, UK, Swedish and US governments. We offer special thanks to Sida for their unrestricted funding support.

Expenditure in the year was £14.8m (2021: £18.3m). Restricted income was £11.4m and restricted expenditure £12.5m, a deficit of £1.1m (2021: £0.5m).

At the year-end, restricted reserves were £1.8m (2021: £3.2m). This is a matter of the timing of receipts and payments of restricted funds accounts.

Unrestricted income in the year was £2.7m (2021: £2.3m) against unrestricted expenditure of £2.3m (2021: £2.2m). Saferworld was able to generate an unrestricted surplus in the year of £0.3M. Unrestricted reserves were adjusted to £1.6M (2021: £1.1M) which was a result of the surplus and transfers from closed restricted grants to unrestricted.

Support costs as a percentage of total expenditure remained flat at around 15% of expenditure.

## Risk management

The trustees have identified the main risks facing the charity as follows:

- **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. The policy is overseen by a central Operations Team.
- **Political instability and conflict in the countries and within communities with whom we work:** Saferworld is part of a group of specialists working in unstable environments in security-related topics. Our 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 considered approach is required to highlighting issues of insecurity. The safety of our staff and partners is of paramount importance. We work only when there is a genuine interest in the outcomes, and we manage competing interests to ensure positive outcomes through dialogue.
- **COVID-19:** The pandemic has affected the delivery of activities under our programmes. We respond by adapting our programmes for delivery in the changing circumstances and we make a deep assessment of operational conditions. We continue to develop capacity and infrastructure for long-term adaptation of our work in light of evolving circumstances.
- **Funding challenges** abound, due to the COVID-19 crisis and changing donor priorities, and a lack of diversity of income. We are reviewing our resourcing strategy and strengthening our fundraising capacity while seeking deeper engagement with donors over the long-term. With funding reductions, we are increasing our efforts to diversify our funding and secure funding over longer time periods.
- **Staffing** The availability and capacity in challenging environments. We seek to continue to support existing staff through fair and appropriate policies on salaries, time off and leave.
- **Reputational risk:** our policy work delivers quality advice, often in the form of strong clear message, to governments, other actors and other interested parties. Unclear or weak messaging may adversely impact our reputation. Mitigations include peer-review, as well as formal systems to cover research, style, publication and dissemination ahead of sign-off, especially on major or sensitive publications. Regular training and contact with our Country Programmes to enhance the quality of our output reduces the risk of insufficiently considered work being published.
- **Cyber Security:** Is an ever-present risk. The charity endeavours to maintain as much awareness and oversight as possible.

The trustees update the risk register yearly. Mitigation work undertaken to address the risks cannot alleviate risk altogether and by nature of the work undertaken, the charity does operate in areas of exceptional risk.

## **Future plans**

There is a continuing need for us to adapt to changes in the external political and economic environment. We remain deeply concerned about the funding environment and will seek to pursue 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
- organisational review of our systems, structures and decision-making processes and developing leadership capacities 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

## **Reserves policy**

Reserves are held to ensure Saferworld can sustain long-term commitment to our communities, partners and other stakeholders. Total reserves at 31 March 2022 were £3.5m of which £1.6m were unrestricted and ££1.8m restricted reserves. 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.

The current free reserves of £1.6m (2021:£1m). This is higher than the stated reserves policy of £1m. In the next financial year the reserves policy will be reviewed. Due to the potential impact of investments required to upgrade the finance system and some level of financial uncertainty the trustees have elected to maintain a higher level of unrestricted reserves at the current time.

## 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.

EMT meets regularly to review performance against plan. The organisation structure is reviewed periodically to ensure it is appropriate to deliver on its programmes.

We have staff based in Austria, Belgium, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Somalia, Somaliland, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, the UK, the US and Yemen.

Subsidiary entities:

- Saferworld Europe, based in Brussels, covering our European work; and
- Consulting (Beijing) Co. Ltd, based in **China**

Partner entities:

- Saferworld USA, based in Washington DC is a non-related separate partner entity, covering the USA and Canada, and the two entities collaborate together.
- Saferworld USA numbers and impact are not included in this report.

### Trustees

Godfrey Allen (retired October 2022)  
 Stephanie Blair (Chair)  
 Owen Greene  
 Georg Frerks (retired October 2021)  
 Theresa Hanley (retired October 2022)  
 Lars-Erik Lundin (retired July 2021)  
 Golam Morshed (Treasurer)  
 Ismayil Tahmazov  
 Melanie Ward  
 Monique van Es  
 Anna Henry (appointed November 2022)  
 Christian Leffler (appointed November 2022)  
 Ola Selah (appointed November 2022)  
 Dr Yvonne Jazz Rowa (appointed November 2022)

### Secretary

Mathew Van Lierop (from November 2022)  
 Gbenga Coker (resigned 2022)

### Executive Director

Paul Murphy

### Registered office

Brick Yard  
 28 Charles Square London, N1 6HT

### Company Number

03015948

### Charity number

1043843

### Bankers

Barclays Plc

### Solicitors

Bates Wells

### Auditors

Haysmacintyre LLP

**Policy and regulations**

Continuing our response to changing policies and regulations around reporting, data protection, safeguarding and terrorism:

- We continue ensure we are compliant with general data protection regulation (GDPR), and we update 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.
- We continue to be vigilant to matters of cybersecurity. Initially this involves a systematic approach to raising awareness among staff with regular monthly updates. We are working toward UK cyber essentials certification.
- Saferworld has a zero-tolerance policy for any type of abuse, exploitation or harassment. We maintain our efforts to strengthen our safeguarding policies and practice.
- Our Safeguarding policy and procedures apply to all staff and partners. All partner memorandums of understanding with updated policy requirements apply likewise to all our partners.
- Three trustees report to the board periodically on all matters of safeguarding.
- A Safeguarding Working Group, composed of senior management and country representatives, ensures we are embedding strong safeguarding standards in all areas of the organisation. The group is developing a training pack for Saferworld staff and partners on safeguarding to include: a strong reflection on organisational culture and how power and gender dynamics can 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 also have a safeguarding focal point with at least one representative in all offices, to support to staff, partner organisation staff and programme participants with safeguarding concerns.

**Governance**

The Board meets at least four times a year. Trustees provide ongoing expertise on their particular skill areas, which include finance, policy research, advocacy and communications, charitable law and governance.

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 gender balance as well as 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. Trustees are eligible for reappointment every three years at the Annual General Meeting.

One trustee is charged with the responsibility of ensuring any potential conflict of interest is dealt with according to the policy. In the event of any collaborative work between a trustee and Saferworld, this 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**

In reference to Charity Commissions Guidance on Public Benefit, the trustees are confident that our activities, working with individuals, communities and states to reduce and prevent violent conflict 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

**Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022**

**Staff**

We thank our staff, on whom our success depends 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 and each office is encouraged to bring staff together on a regular basis, to discuss current work and future plans.

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.

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 21 December 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



Stephanie Blair – 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 2022 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, the Consolidated and Charity Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement, and notes to the financial statements, 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 2022 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.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### **Other information**

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report of the Trustees. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise

## **SAFERWORLD**

### **Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022**

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 Report of the Trustees (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 Report of the Trustees 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 Report of the Trustees (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
- 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.

### **Responsibilities of trustees for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 14 the trustees (who are the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law and the trustees for the purposes of charity 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

## **SAFERWORLD**

### **Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022**

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the group and the environment in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to charity and company law applicable in England and Wales and compliance with legislation in the relevant overseas jurisdictions the group operates in, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and Charities Act 2011 and consider other factors such as payroll tax.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the improper recognition of revenue and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- inspecting correspondence with regulators and tax authorities;
- discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- identifying and testing journals on a sample basis;
- reviewing the cut-off of income recognised to consider whether income had been recognised in the correct accounting period; and
- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates including those related to the recognition of income

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

## **SAFERWORLD**

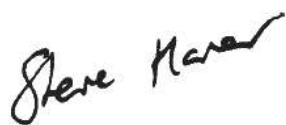
### **Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022**

[www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities).

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### **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 member, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Steven Harper (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
Haysmacintyre LLP, Statutory Auditor

10 Queen Street Place  
London  
EC4R 1AG

22 December 2022    2022

# SAFERWORLD

## Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022

### Consolidated Statement of financial activities for year ended 31 March 2022

|                                               | Notes | Unrestricted<br>funds<br>£ '000 | Restricted<br>funds<br>£ '000 | Total<br>2022<br>£ '000 | Total<br>2021<br>£ '000 |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Income from:</b>                           |       |                                 |                               |                         |                         |
| Donations & Legacies                          | 2     | 14                              | -                             | 14                      | 9393                    |
| Charitable activities                         | 2     | 2,643                           | 11,409                        | 14,052                  | 18,728                  |
| <b>Total</b>                                  |       | <b>2,657</b>                    | <b>11,409</b>                 | <b>14,066</b>           | 18,821                  |
| <b>Expenditure on</b>                         |       |                                 |                               |                         |                         |
| Raising funds                                 | 3     | 138                             | -                             | 138                     | 336                     |
| Charitable activities                         | 4     | 2,207                           | 12,493                        | 14,700                  | 17,964                  |
| <b>Total</b>                                  |       | <b>2,345</b>                    | <b>12,493</b>                 | <b>14,838</b>           | 18,300                  |
| <b>Net income/(expenditure)</b>               |       | 312                             | (1,084)                       | (772)                   | 521                     |
| <b>Transfer between funds</b>                 |       | 244                             | (244)                         | -                       | -                       |
| Net movement in funds                         |       | 556                             | (1328)                        | (772)                   | -                       |
| Fund balances brought forward at 1 April 2021 |       | 1,083                           | 3,161                         | 4,244                   | 3,723                   |
| <b>Fund balances at 31 March 2022</b>         | 11    | <b>1,639</b>                    | <b>1,833</b>                  | <b>3,472</b>            | 4,244                   |

**SAFERWORLD****Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022****Consolidated Statement of financial activities for year ended 31 March 2021**

|                                               | Notes | Unrestricted funds<br>£ '000 | Restricted funds<br>£ '000 | Total<br>2021<br>£ '000 | Total<br>2020<br>£ '000 |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Income from:                                  |       |                              |                            |                         |                         |
| Donations and legacies                        | 2     | 93                           | -                          | 93                      | 118                     |
| Charitable activities                         | 2     | 2,224                        | 16,504                     | 18,728                  | 19,984                  |
| Total                                         |       | <u>2,317</u>                 | <u>16,504</u>              | <u>18,821</u>           | <u>20,101</u>           |
| Expenditure on:                               |       |                              |                            |                         |                         |
| Raising funds                                 | 3     | 336                          | -                          | 336                     | 364                     |
| Charitable activities                         | 4     | 1,905                        | 16,059                     | 17,964                  | 19,707                  |
| Total                                         |       | <u>2,241</u>                 | <u>16,059</u>              | <u>18,300</u>           | <u>20,071</u>           |
| Net income and net movement in funds          |       | 76                           | 445                        | 521                     | 31                      |
| Reconciliation of funds:                      |       |                              |                            |                         |                         |
| Fund balances brought forward at 1 April 2019 |       | 1,007                        | 2,716                      | 3,723                   | 3,692                   |
| Fund balances at 31 March 2020                | 12    | <u>1,083</u>                 | <u>3,161</u>               | <u>4,244</u>            | <u>3,723</u>            |

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue on 21 December 2022 and signed on their behalf by:

# SAFERWORLD

## Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022

### Balance sheet as at 31 March 2022

|                                                       | Notes | 2022<br>Consolidated<br>£ '000 | 2021<br>Consolidated<br>£ '000 | 2022<br>Charity<br>£ '000 | 2021<br>Charity<br>£ '000 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>                                 |       |                                |                                |                           |                           |
| Debtors (incl. intercompany balances) and prepayments | 8     | 3,162                          | 2,242                          | 3,944                     | 1,982                     |
| Cash at bank and in hand                              |       | 3,610                          | 3,523                          | 2,615                     | 3,078                     |
|                                                       |       | 6,772                          | 5,765                          | 6,559                     | 5,060                     |
| <b>CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year</b> | 9     | (3,300)                        | (1,521)                        | (3,087)                   | (816)                     |
| <b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>                             |       | 3,472                          | 4,244                          | 3,472                     | 4,244                     |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>          |       | <b>3,472</b>                   | <b>4,244</b>                   | <b>3,472</b>              | <b>4,244</b>              |
| <b>FUNDS</b>                                          |       |                                |                                |                           |                           |
| Restricted funds                                      | 11    | 1,833                          | 3,161                          | 1,833                     | 3,161                     |
| Unrestricted funds – other funds                      | 11    | 1,639                          | 1,083                          | 1,639                     | 1,083                     |
|                                                       |       | 3,472                          | 4,244                          | 3,472                     | 4,244                     |

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue on 21 December 2022 and signed on their behalf by:



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



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

The notes on pages 24 to 35 form part of these accounts.

**SAFERWORLD****Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022****Consolidated Statement of cash flows for year ended 31 March 2022**

|                                                                                       | <b>2022</b>         | <b>2021</b>         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                                                                                       | <b>£'000</b>        | <b>£'000</b>        |
| Net (expenditure)/ income for the year (as per the statement of financial activities) | (772)               | 521                 |
| Adjustments to exclude non-cash items:                                                |                     |                     |
| (Increase) / Decrease in debtors                                                      | (919)               | 342                 |
| Increase / (Decrease) in creditors                                                    | 1,778               | (1,171)             |
| Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year                        | <u>87</u>           | <u>(308)</u>        |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year                                | 3,523               | 3,831               |
| Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year                                | <u><u>3,610</u></u> | <u><u>3,523</u></u> |

## **Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2022**

### **1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **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 entities (see Note 13) to 31 March 2022.

#### **c. Preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis**

The trustees have considered future budgets and cash flows in the context of the overall organisation's business plan. This, combined with a strong reserves position and a solid income pipeline combined to result to mean that the trustees have no material uncertainties about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

#### **d. Funds**

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

Unrestricted funds are funds available to the charity for its general purposes. These include funds designated by the trustees for particular purposes where their use remains at the discretion of the trustees

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.

## **SAFERWORLD**

### **Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022**

#### **e. 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.

Income from government and other 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.

#### **f. 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 charity's objectives.

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.

#### **g. 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.

#### **h. 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.

#### **i. 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.

## **SAFERWORLD**

### **Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022**

#### **j. Vat**

The charity is registered for VAT. Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the expenditure heading for which it was incurred.

#### **k. Pension scheme**

All permanent UK staff employed by the charity are eligible to join the UK-based defined contribution pension scheme operated by Aviva. The employer contributes 9% of salary provided the employee member 3%.

#### **l. 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.

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 management team makes estimates on accrued and deferred income

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.

#### **m. Foreign currency**

Assets and liabilities of overseas entities 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. Any 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.

## SAFERWORLD

### Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022

#### 2 INCOME

| <b>Restricted Funds</b>                                  | <b>2022</b>   | <b>2021</b>   |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                                          | <b>£'000</b>  | <b>£'000</b>  |
| The State of the Netherlands (Netherlands Embassy, Juba) | 1,535         | 2,568         |
| FCDO, UK                                                 | 3,494         | 5,741         |
| European Commission                                      | 1,725         | 2,327         |
| UNPBF                                                    | 186           | 166           |
| US Department of State                                   | 413           | 1,753         |
| UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office                       | 279           | 8             |
| USAID                                                    | 408           | 235           |
| Other European governments                               | 454           | -             |
| United States Institute for Peace                        | 173           | 162           |
| Open Society Institute                                   | 179           | -             |
| RTHINKING                                                | 223           | -             |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden                    | 1,650         | 3,189         |
| Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust                         | 212           | 140           |
| Other smaller grants < £100,000                          | 478           | 215           |
|                                                          | <b>11,409</b> | <b>16,504</b> |
| <b>Unrestricted Funds</b>                                |               |               |
| Swedish International Development Agency                 | 2,381         | 2,185         |
| Other income (consultancy)                               | 262           | 39            |
| Donations                                                | 14            | 93            |
|                                                          | <b>2,657</b>  | <b>2,317</b>  |
| <b>Total Income</b>                                      | <b>14,066</b> | <b>18,821</b> |

## SAFERWORLD

### Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022

|          |                                            |   |               |               |
|----------|--------------------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| <b>3</b> | <b>FUNDRAISING COSTS</b>                   |   | <b>2022</b>   | <b>2021</b>   |
|          |                                            |   | <b>£ '000</b> | <b>£ '000</b> |
|          | Staff costs                                |   | 114           | 273           |
|          | Direct costs                               |   | 1             | 22            |
|          | Support and governance costs               |   | 23            | 41            |
|          |                                            |   | <b>138</b>    | <b>336</b>    |
| <b>4</b> | <b>COSTS OF CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES</b>      |   | <b>2022</b>   | <b>2021</b>   |
|          |                                            |   | <b>£ '000</b> | <b>£ '000</b> |
|          | Staff costs                                |   | 4,976         | 6,230         |
|          | Direct costs                               |   | 7,503         | 9,571         |
|          | Support costs                              |   | 2,221         | 2,163         |
|          |                                            |   | <b>14,700</b> | <b>17,964</b> |
| <b>5</b> | <b>SUPPORT COSTS</b>                       |   | <b>2022</b>   | <b>2021</b>   |
|          |                                            |   | <b>£ '000</b> | <b>£ '000</b> |
|          | Support and Governance costs allocated to: |   |               |               |
|          | Charitable activities                      | 4 | 2,221         | 2,163         |
|          | Cost of generating funds                   | 3 | 23            | 41            |
|          |                                            |   | <b>2,244</b>  | <b>2,204</b>  |
|          |                                            |   | <b>2022</b>   | <b>2021</b>   |
|          |                                            |   | <b>£ '000</b> | <b>£ '000</b> |
|          | Support costs consist of:                  |   |               |               |
|          | Staff costs                                |   | 1,709         | 1,492         |
|          | Office costs                               |   | 176           | 408           |
|          | Other charitable expenses                  |   | 273           | 202           |
|          |                                            |   | <b>2,158</b>  | <b>2,102</b>  |

# SAFERWORLD

## Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022

### GOVERNANCE COSTS

|                   | <b>2022</b>   | 2021       |
|-------------------|---------------|------------|
|                   | <b>£ '000</b> | £ '000     |
| Staff costs       | 45            | 43         |
| Audit             | 41            | 30         |
| Other expenditure | -             | 29         |
|                   | <b>86</b>     | <b>102</b> |

Net income for the year is stated after charging :

|                                          |    |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|----|
| Auditors' remuneration - statutory audit | 29 | 24 |
| Auditors' remuneration - other fees      | -  | 12 |

### 6 STAFF COSTS

|                                           | <b>2022</b>   | 2021         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
|                                           | <b>£ '000</b> | £ '000       |
| Wages and salaries                        | 5,451         | 6,772        |
| Social security                           | 469           | 515          |
| Pension costs                             | 418           | 452          |
| Other staff costs including partner costs | 504           | 298          |
|                                           | <b>6,842</b>  | <b>8,037</b> |

The average number of employees employed by the group and charity was:

|                        | <b>2022</b>   | 2021       |
|------------------------|---------------|------------|
|                        | <b>Number</b> | Number     |
| Programmes             | 127           | 180        |
| Fundraising            | 9             | 7          |
| Governance and support | 10            | 10         |
|                        | <b>146</b>    | <b>197</b> |

The number of the employees during the year, whose gross pay and benefits (excluding employer's national insurance and pension contributions) fell within the following bands, was:

|                   | <b>2022</b>   | 2021   |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|
|                   | <b>Number</b> | Number |
| £60,000 - £69,999 | 6             | 3      |
| £80,000 - £89,999 | 1             | 1      |

## SAFERWORLD

### Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022

Amounts paid to the Executive Management team (including pension and benefits) amounted to £316k (2021: £303k)

#### 7 TRUSTEES REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES

No trustee received remuneration or expenses during the year (2021: Nil)

#### 8. DEBTORS

|                         | GROUP               |                     | CHARITY             |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                         | 2022<br>£'000       | 2021<br>£'000       | 2022<br>£'000       | 2021<br>£'000       |
| Prepayments             | 161                 | 120                 | 101                 | 35                  |
| Amounts due from donors | 1,602               | 992                 | 1,186               | 992                 |
| Inter-charity balances  | -                   | -                   | 895                 | 384                 |
| Other debtors           | <u>1,399</u>        | <u>1,130</u>        | <u>1,762</u>        | <u>180</u>          |
|                         | <u><b>3,162</b></u> | <u><b>2,242</b></u> | <u><b>3,944</b></u> | <u><b>1,591</b></u> |

#### 9 CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

|                                 | GROUP               |                     | CHARITY             |                   |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|                                 | 2022<br>£'000       | 2021<br>£'000       | 2022<br>£'000       | 2021<br>£'000     |
| Creditors                       | 526                 | 666                 | 310                 | 74                |
| Other taxes and social security | 29                  | 22                  | -                   | -                 |
| Accruals                        | 319                 | 584                 | 133                 | 434               |
| Deferred income                 | <u>2,426</u>        | <u>249</u>          | <u>2,644</u>        | <u>249</u>        |
|                                 | <u><b>3,300</b></u> | <u><b>1,521</b></u> | <u><b>3,087</b></u> | <u><b>757</b></u> |

#### Deferred Income

|                                       | 2022<br>£'000 | 2021<br>£'000 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Balance as at 1 April                 | 249           | 1,748         |
| Amount released to income in the year | (249)         | (1,748)       |
| Amount deferred in the year           | <u>2,426</u>  | <u>249</u>    |
| Balance as at 31 March                | <u>2,426</u>  | <u>249</u>    |

# SAFERWORLD

## Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022

### 10 - FUNDS

|                                                         | 1 April<br>2021<br>£'000 | Transfers<br>£'000 | Income<br>£'000 | Expenditure<br>£'000 | 31<br>March<br>2022<br>£'000 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Restricted funds</b>                                 |                          |                    |                 |                      |                              |
| US INL Tajikistan CP 16-17                              | (73)                     | 286                | 39              | (252)                | -                            |
| Aid direct S. Sudan Comm. Security<br>2018-21           | 3                        | -                  | 477             | (480)                | -                            |
| DFID - Better Aid in Conflict 19-23                     | 64                       | -                  | 1,006           | (1,074)              | (4)                          |
| CSSF Myanmar - Strengthening<br>Comm.Security 19-22     | 25                       | -                  | (25)            | 0                    | -                            |
| EC YEMEN REBUILDING GOV. IN<br>YEMEN 2018-2020          | (23)                     | 8                  | 478             | (464)                | (1)                          |
| EU-Africa-China Dialogue                                | 0                        | (1)                | 322             | (262)                | 59                           |
| EC Stabilization and Peace South<br>Sudan 20-21         | 95                       | -                  | 403             | (498)                | -                            |
| Sida Core Support (Sudan) -2019-20                      | 100                      | -                  | 0               | (12)                 | 88                           |
| SIDA SOM Building Foundation to<br>Progress Peace 19-20 | (136)                    | -                  | 441             | (172)                | 133                          |
| SIDA Addressing Drivers of Conflict<br>Uganda 2020-2024 | 1,839                    | -                  | 4               | (1,224)              | 619                          |
| ARC Sudan 16-21                                         | 708                      | (162)              | 1,069           | (1,403)              | 212                          |
| ARC Somalia 16-21                                       | 677                      | (258)              | 804             | (1,223)              | -                            |
| Irish Aid: Strengthening Inclusive<br>Develop. 18-19    | (10)                     | -                  | -               | 10                   | -                            |
| USAID Kenya Building Bridges 19-21                      | (92)                     | -                  | 408             | (331)                | (15)                         |
| JRCT Peace & Right Based<br>Response 2018-20            | 29                       | (29)               | 55              | (55)                 | -                            |
| JRCT-Charting UK/EU arms control<br>19-2021             | 14                       | (14)               | 64              | (64)                 | -                            |
| JRCT-Programme for Security Policy<br>Change 20-21      | 14                       | (14)               | 93              | (73)                 | 20                           |
| <b>Other smaller projects</b>                           | (73)                     | (60)               | 5,771           | (4,916)              | 722                          |
| <b>Total restricted funds</b>                           | <b>3,161</b>             | <b>(244)</b>       | <b>11,409</b>   | <b>(12,493)</b>      | <b>1,833</b>                 |
| <b>Total unrestricted funds (Note 11)</b>               | <b>1,083</b>             | <b>244</b>         | <b>2,657</b>    | <b>(2,345)</b>       | <b>1,639</b>                 |
| <b>Total reserves</b>                                   | <b>4,244</b>             | <b>-</b>           | <b>14,066</b>   | <b>(14,838)</b>      | <b>3,472</b>                 |

# SAFERWORLD

## Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022

|                                                             | 1 April<br>2020 | Income | Expenditure | 31 March<br>2021 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|
|                                                             | £'000           | £'000  | £'000       | £'000            |
| EC Stabilization and Peace – South Sudan                    | (28)            | 878    | (755)       | 95               |
| Dutch – Yemen                                               | (49)            | 59     | (10)        | -                |
| Canada – Illicit trade China                                | (63)            | 71     | (8)         | -                |
| UK Aid Direct- South Sudan Community Security               | (77)            | 1,398  | (1,319)     | 2                |
| DFID- Better Aid in Conflict                                | -               | 1,486  | (1,422)     | 64               |
| US INL Tajikistan CP                                        | (280)           | 1,520  | (1,313)     | (73)             |
| CSSF- Nepal Peacebuilding project                           | (62)            | 74     | (12)        | -                |
| Women's Empowerment Cox's Bazar                             | 87              | (86)   | (1)         | -                |
| DFID Chase research grant                                   | (2)             | 1,155  | (1,153)     | -                |
| JRCT Peace and Rights based responses                       | 25              | 26     | (23)        | 28               |
| JRCT- Arms control                                          | 16              | 38     | (39)        | 15               |
| JRCT- Security policy change                                | -               | 46     | (33)        | 13               |
| Sida – Uganda: addressing Drivers of Conflict               | -               | 1,889  | (50)        | 1,839            |
| Myanmar CSSF- Strengthening Community Security              | 24              | 891    | (891)       | 24               |
| DFID- Promoting Sustainable Peace Kenya                     | 24              | 139    | (164)       | (1)              |
| USAID Kenya Building bridges                                | (23)            | 235    | (303)       | (91)             |
| Irish Aid                                                   | 115             | -      | (125)       | (10)             |
| Sida- Sudan                                                 | 534             | 699    | (1,133)     | 100              |
| Netherlands government: Addressing Root Causes Somalia      | (247)           | 2,417  | (1,494)     | 676              |
| Netherlands government: Addressing Root Causes Sudan        | 1,612           | -      | (904)       | 708              |
| EU–Africa-China dialogue                                    | 181             | -      | (181)       | -                |
| US State Dept. Kyrgyzstan, Community Security Effectiveness | 302             | 202    | (387)       | 117              |
| EC Kyrgyzstan                                               | (130)           | 142    | (12)        | -                |
| UNPBF – Kyrgyzstan                                          | (18)            | 120    | (102)       | -                |
| Sida – Somalia Building foundation for peace                | (22)            | 249    | (363)       | (136)            |
| EC Rebuilding Governance in Yemen                           | 648             | 1,309  | (1,980)     | (23)             |
| Other smaller projects                                      | 149             | 1,547  | (1,882)     | (186)            |
| Total restricted funds                                      | 2,716           | 16,504 | -16,059     | 3,161            |
| Total unrestricted funds (Note 11)                          | 1,007           | 2,317  | -2,241      | 1,083            |
| Total reserves                                              | 3,723           | 18,821 | -18,300     | 4,244            |

# SAFERWORLD

## Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022

### 11 MOVEMENT OF FUNDS – GROUP AND CHARITY

|                                             | At 1<br>April<br>2021<br>£ '000 | Income<br>£ '000     | Expenditure<br>£ '000  | Transfer<br>s<br>£ '000 | At 31<br>March<br>2022<br>£ '000 |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>RESTRICTED</b>                           |                                 |                      |                        |                         |                                  |
| All restricted funds                        | <u>3,161</u>                    | <u>11,409</u>        | <u>(12,493)</u>        | <u>(244)</u>            | <u>1,833</u>                     |
| Total restricted funds                      | <u><b>3,161</b></u>             | <u><b>11,409</b></u> | <u><b>(12,493)</b></u> | <u><b>(244)</b></u>     | <u><b>1,833</b></u>              |
| <b>UNRESTRICTED</b>                         |                                 |                      |                        |                         |                                  |
| Swedish International<br>Development Agency | -                               | 2,381                | (2,207)                | -                       | 174                              |
| Other unrestricted income                   | <u>1,083</u>                    | <u>276</u>           | <u>(138)</u>           | <u>244</u>              | <u>1,465</u>                     |
| Total unrestricted funds                    | <u><b>1,083</b></u>             | <u><b>2,657</b></u>  | <u><b>(2,345)</b></u>  | <u><b>244</b></u>       | <u><b>1,639</b></u>              |
| <b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>                          | <u><b>4,244</b></u>             | <u><b>14,066</b></u> | <u><b>(14,838)</b></u> | <u><b>-</b></u>         | <u><b>3,472</b></u>              |

### MOVEMENT OF FUNDS – GROUP AND CHARITY 2021

|                                             | At 1<br>April<br>2020<br>£ '000 | Income<br>£ '000     | Expenditure<br>£ '000  | Funds<br>transfer<br>£ '000 | At 31<br>March<br>2021<br>£ '000 |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>RESTRICTED</b>                           |                                 |                      |                        |                             |                                  |
| All restricted funds                        | <u>2,716</u>                    | <u>16,504</u>        | <u>(16,059)</u>        | <u>-</u>                    | <u>3,161</u>                     |
| Total restricted funds                      | <u>2,716</u>                    | <u>16,504</u>        | <u>(16,059)</u>        | <u>-</u>                    | <u>3,161</u>                     |
| <b>UNRESTRICTED</b>                         |                                 |                      |                        |                             |                                  |
| Swedish International<br>Development Agency | -                               | 2,185                | (2,185)                | -                           | -                                |
| Other unrestricted income                   | <u>1,007</u>                    | <u>132</u>           | <u>(56)</u>            | <u>-</u>                    | <u>1,083</u>                     |
|                                             | <u>1,007</u>                    | <u>2,317</u>         | <u>(2,241)</u>         | <u>-</u>                    | <u>1,083</u>                     |
| <b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>                          | <u><b>3,723</b></u>             | <u><b>18,821</b></u> | <u><b>(18,300)</b></u> | <u><b>-</b></u>             | <u><b>4,244</b></u>              |

The Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) provided £2,381k (2021: £2,185k) to address small arms and light weapons, security sector reform, international transfer controls and impact assessment.

Other unrestricted income is donations from individuals and small grants from foundations and governments.

## SAFERWORLD

### Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022

Transfers made in the year relate to book keeping adjustments made as a result of updating our database for various old/closed projects. The net effect of this is as shown and resulted in the transfer for £244k (2021:£nil) from Restricted to Unrestricted funds

## 12 ENTITIES INCLUDED IN GROUP CONSOLIDATED RESULT

Saferworld presents the results of all group entities

All grants / contracts are held by the UK charity, which provides funds to overseas group entities. These entities have limited reserves in their own right with income largely equal to expenditure, subject to timing differences. The entities are listed below, together with their expenditure for the year. Saferworld US is an independent entity registered as a 501(c)3, shares the objectives of Saferworld and has an independent board with some overlapping trustees. As Saferworld UK does not meet all the criteria for exercising control over Saferworld US these numbers are not included in the Saferworld consolidated accounts.

Where appropriate, a number of entities are subject to independent local examination by external auditors in country.

| Saferworld entity                     | 2022<br>£'000 | 2021<br>£'000 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Saferworld Kenya                      | 422           | 637           |
| Saferworld Somalia                    | 1,643         | 1,835         |
| Saferworld Uganda                     | 1,515         | 1,425         |
| Saferworld South Sudan                | 3,051         | 3,221         |
| Saferworld Sudan                      | 1,329         | 238           |
| Saferworld Europe                     | 204           | 200           |
| Saferworld Tajikistan (closed May 21) | 349           | 1,267         |
| Saferworld Kyrgyzstan                 | 495           | 419           |
| Saferworld Nepal                      | 14            | 82            |
| Saferworld Myanmar                    | 157           | 705           |
| Saferworld Yemen                      | 764           | 2,055         |

## 13 OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

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

|                | 2022<br>£'000 | 2021<br>£'000 |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Expiry date :  |               |               |
| Under one year | <u>60</u>     | <u>33</u>     |

## **SAFERWORLD**

### **Report and accounts for year ended 31 March 2022**

#### **14 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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# Accounts

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# Report and accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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## **Directors' report**

The Board of Directors presents its report and audited accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021.

### **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.

For the year ended 31 March 2021

## **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**

**2020–21 marked the final year of Saferworld’s 2017–21 strategic plan. 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 11 countries and territories with over 50 partners and a wide network of other associates, using evidence and experience from our 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 2020–21.

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.

## 2020–21 in perspective

In 2020–21, COVID-19 affected Saferworld's programme and policy work in many ways. The pandemic is magnifying risks of future instability – from destroying livelihoods and worsening food security to intensifying political polarisation. These trends have had a disproportionate impact on women and disadvantaged groups. Most worryingly, the pandemic has accelerated the world's authoritarian turn, with the closure of civic space and increased repression of civic protest. Yearly increases in global military spending show governments' growing reliance on military and hard security tools to manage conflicts. Short-term, counter-productive security interventions, often in pursuit of counter-terror, stabilisation and counter-migration objectives and geopolitical rivalries, are undermining human rights and peacebuilding efforts, and starving initiatives for peace, human rights and democracy of the support required to make a bigger impact. The need for inclusive, gender-sensitive, community-based security and peacebuilding programmes has only increased even as the operational environment for supporting this work has become ever more challenging.

At both our Headquarters (HQ) and country level, beginning in March 2020 Saferworld staff shifted to working from home in order to comply with government social distancing measures and to protect staff, partners and others from COVID-19 itself. While challenging in many ways, this also provided an opportunity for Saferworld to further adapt to online working. Country programmes and international teams revisited their activity plans in light of the pandemic to determine which were still feasible and safe, and which had to be postponed, adapted or cancelled. Many activities, where possible, were delivered entirely online.

## 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.

Thirty years of conflict have severely impacted **Somalia's** formal security structures, with the little available resources diverted to deal with the armed insurgency. As a result, the everyday security needs of communities are often not met. Working with our partners – the Somali Women Development Centre (SWDC), the Somali Women Solidarity Organization (SWSO) and Isha Human Rights Organization – in 2021 we entered the fifth and final year of our Addressing Root Causes of Conflict project designed to re-establish community structures that can help improve people's day-to-day security and safety, and strengthen links with local authorities and formal security providers.

Together with our partners, SWDC and SWSO, and Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS), we also produced a report on how women's rights and civil society organisations have been sidelined in COVID-19 preparedness and response policies and measures, which consequently have fallen short in preventing and addressing the impact of COVID-19 on women and girls. The Executive Directors of SWDC and SWSO (interviewed for Saferworld here) were also selected to be part of the Prime Minister's advisory committee.

Significant strides have been made by the project's 14 volunteer action groups. They have established long-lasting and trusting relationships with their communities in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa, and have continued their advocacy efforts with local governments for greater stability and peace.

In June 2021, we launched our Somali website, which will help further our advocacy aims and reach a wider audience. Following our advocacy based on data from police advisory committees (PACs), the Jubaland Ministry of Justice has set up a committee – consisting of representatives from communities, police and government – to draft the first policy on the rights of detainees and prisoners, which will introduce a monitoring and oversight process to meet detainees' basic needs and their right to legal representation. Looking ahead, we hope to further build synergies with the Somali police force and expand the Ila wadaag<sup>1</sup> forum from Mogadishu to all federal member states.

With elections scheduled for 2022 in **Kenya** political divisions, coupled with other unresolved governance challenges such as weak institutions, corruption, exclusion and high rates of youth unemployment, are likely to polarise the country. They could also create hostilities between and among single/mixed identity groups – such as ethnic, political and religious groups – that have coexisted peacefully in the past.

With Life & Peace Institute, Universities and Colleges Students' Peace Association of Kenya, Pamoja for Transformation and the Catholic Diocese of Eldoret, in 2020–21 we continued our USAID-funded project to reduce violence and conflict in five counties in Kenya. We created safe spaces for different identity groups, including women and youth to build resilient relationships and engage in conversations on issues that drive conflict.

We undertook conflict assessments across the programme's target counties and at the national level to facilitate an in-depth understanding of the conflict dynamics and identify opportunities for responding to these under the programme. We later used the assessment findings to co-create program interventions with key peace, governance, and electoral actors and university students from selected institutions across the five counties. Saferworld was also a key player in efforts to reform the criminal justice system, particularly related to extra-judicial killings in the informal settlements. We published a Court Users Committee handbook to ensure positive and solution-oriented engagement between citizens, human rights defenders and justice providers nationwide.

We strengthened rangeland community agency through the Ward Community Action Groups (WCAGs) and County Action Platform (CAP). Through extensive support to public participation and training, WCAGs and the CAP have emerged as empowered, inclusive, and strong community agencies, recognised by the County and National Government as core community structures in bridging public participation of rangeland communities, which have successfully worked with government to embed community needs in environmental policy.

WCAGs, which are giving increasing prominence to marginalised groups, including women, also played a pivotal role in promoting community dialogues, easing inter-ethnic and cross-territorial tensions. A major breakthrough was the revival of the Pokot, Turkana, and Samburu (POTUSA) grazing committee in April 2020, providing an avenue to address long-

standing rangeland resource management issues on access to shared cross-boundary resources. Our interventions led to the establishment of the Peace and Cohesion Sector Forum (PCSF), spearheading planning and collective efforts in intervening on conflicts and insecurity situations across Northern Kenya. The PCSF has facilitated dialogues on strategic cross-territorial natural resource management issues and is now recognised as the first point of call in responding to and intervening on conflicts and insecurity matters in the region.

Competition over natural resources, climate change, conflict arising from influxes of refugees, and tensions around local, regional and national elections all impact the long-term peace of communities in **Uganda**.

In 2020–21, Saferworld worked in partnership to support 12 community action groups in Northern Uganda to resolve land conflicts through mediations, dialogues, negotiations and reconciliation meetings in Adjumani and Nwoya districts. Twenty further community action groups were established in Karamoja and Northern Uganda to support the project on promoting conflict sensitive land-based investments. In addition, Amudat, Moroto and Nakapiripirit districts in Karamoja were supported to develop district-level conflict-sensitive investment policies that protect the rights of communities, particularly the marginalised, and balance them with investors' interests. This process in Karamoja sub region was based on the learning from Saferworld and partner's technical support to Nwoya district that led to the development of a gender and conflict sensitive investment policy. In addition, Saferworld and partner conducted one on one investors' conflict sensitive land based investment outreaches. Thirteen investors (both in Northern and Karamoja) received this kind of support. More investors are now integrating conflict sensitivity in their activities, reporting to the authorities conflict issues arising from their work and taking corporate social responsibility and environmental protection more seriously.

We worked with partners, local government and community action groups to run radio spot messages talk shows discussing issues including how COVID-19 is affecting social dynamics, gender-based violence, violence against children, integrated conflict sensitivity and land conflict prevention. There were also sessions in which listeners could call in to speak to panellists about resolving family conflicts.

In early 2021 Saferworld and TPO Uganda began working with regional organisations – Gulu Women's Economic Development and Globalization (GWED-G) in Northern Uganda, Karamoja Development Forum (KDF) in Karamoja, Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment West Nile (RICE-WN) in West Nile and Rwenzori Information Centres Network (RIC-NET) in Western Uganda – on a three-year project to support communities, formal and informal authorities, and civil society organisations to work together to build peace and resolve conflicts. Each organisation is rooted within communities, with diverse and significant expertise in peacebuilding, women's political and economic empowerment, mental health and psychosocial support, and youth, peace and security.

*“A mix of representatives from the refugees and host community is a sign of unity, unity is key in peacebuilding” - Idringi Joseph, an elder in Uriama Sub-County, Terego District, West Nile.*

Slow progress in implementing the **South Sudan** revitalised peace agreement, high levels of corruption, and clampdowns on civic space have almost halted efforts for peace in South Sudan. As the humanitarian situation worsens and the division of South Sudanese society along ethnic and tribal lines grows, the situation remains volatile.

In 2020–2021 we worked with ten South Sudanese partner organisations to support 59 action groups to lead local-level initiatives to mitigate local conflict dynamics, and strengthen social cohesion. We trained, mentored and supported 1,770 community volunteers to lead projects with traditional leaders, authorities and service providers, including tackling food shortages through income-generating farming projects in Aweil, lobbying local government to issue a ban on gun-fire in Jonglei state, and creating job opportunities for young people in Gok-Machar.

These volunteers have worked flexibly – especially given the challenges posed by COVID-19 – becoming vital links supporting humanitarian programmes. For example, young people came together to build a dyke on the banks of the Nile in Twic East county in Jonglei State, where over 130,000 people were displaced due to flooding.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, we also championed women’s rights organisations to address heightened levels of gender-based violence through life-saving psychosocial support and small grants for women-led initiatives.

We also hosted state-level roundtable discussions in eight states across South Sudan, identifying participants’ major security concerns. As a result, we published eight briefings covering our findings, and one summary briefing to guide our advocacy efforts. We participated in the UK non-governmental organisations Working Group on South Sudan. Through this forum, we engaged with the UK Special Envoy on South Sudan on safety and security issues. Through this group we also advocated against the UK aid cuts in South Sudan. We also presented at several UK parliamentary briefings and US congressional briefings. In the US, we have also garnered congressional support for the passing of legal amendments pertaining to South Sudan on anti-corruption and funding. In the US, we coordinated and led advocacy on atrocity early warning identification and prevention and advocated for greater congressional attention on South Sudan. We have influenced key congressional offices, supported the passage of an important amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act committing the US to helping crackdown on corruption and support the peace process, and drafted stand-alone legislation that would strengthen the US’ approach to South Sudan in support of peace.

In 2022–21, **Sudan** continued to face political and economic challenges as it slowly transitions to democratic government. Like the rest of the world, it grapples with COVID-19.

Our work expanded to new states (the Blue Nile and South Kordofan) and we developed a network of more than 30 civil society partners that supported over 300 locally led initiatives. These projects, ranging in scope and length, focused on supporting youth and women’s groups to achieve their demands for democratic transition and lead efforts for peaceful co-existence between ethnic groups. In Habila County, we supported local organisations to lead peaceful dialogues between the nomad Arabs (Darrnaalea tribe) and Wauncho (Nuba tribe), after decades of conflict. Following prolonged intervention and advocacy, the two tribes

signed an agreement to end the violence. As a result of this agreement, Arab cattle keepers peacefully passed through Nuba territory and accessed grazing land and water during the drought season.

At the national level, we supported our partner the Al-Ayam Centre for Cultural Studies and Development to connect civil society representatives from the peripheries to national policy dialogues on peace processes with government, international agencies and the UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS). Consequently, UNITAMS is keen to set up a mechanism nationally and in key regions to ensure greater and continuous civil society participation. Alongside our partner Framework Mechanism for Conflict Transformation, we led a historic trust-building meeting in Haiban and the Nuba Mountains between civil society from government-controlled areas and Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) controlled areas.

We have also undertaken advocacy on a range of issues, including on economic reform, the Juba peace process, and its five tracks. Through the UK non-governmental organisations Working Group on Sudan, we have also regularly engaged with key UK officials, including the UK Special Envoy on Sudan.

## **MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**

The conflict in **Yemen** continues to deteriorate and impact all pockets of Yemeni society. The COVID-19 pandemic has also put a strain on a public infrastructure already damaged by war.

Our work in Yemen continues to put the priorities of Yemeni communities and civil society at the core. We worked with activist and volunteer groups to resolve long-standing problems and conflicts affecting day-to-day life, including ending a 30-year dispute between villages over water distribution that affected over 6,000 people. The action groups also led a monumental community initiative to rebuild the critical Hijat Al Abad road that links Taiz and Abyan.

In Taiz, Aden and Abyan, we supported partners and action groups to lead COVID-19 prevention and treatment initiatives, including rebuilding or renovating destroyed or disused health centres, and sourcing life-saving medical resources such as oxygen tanks and ventilators. The initiatives also worked to improve the conditions for women inmates in local prisons in light of pandemic restrictions. As a result of their work, these issues were recognised by other stakeholders: the Islah party prepared a study into their conditions, and other organisations started working to improve conditions, undeterred by a missile strike which forced them to start again.

This year, our Civil Society Solidarity Fund entered its final phase. We worked with ten Yemeni organisations to complete a range of community projects, offering training and technical support to ensure long-term sustainability. The success of this project has inspired new and innovative partnerships with civil society organisations across the country. We have continued our back-channel advocacy on the international stage, including recent efforts with the EU, US and UK ambassadors to Yemen to champion women activists and

civil society voices in peace negotiations and diplomacy strategies. We also supported Yemeni-led advocacy on enhancing the role of young people in peace-making processes.

## **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.

### **SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA**

In 2020–21, Saferworld completed our four-year UK-funded programme supporting constructive bilateral engagement between **Afghanistan** and **Pakistan**, and Pakistan and **India**. The programme has ensured conflict prevention and management across the India–Pakistan bilateral relationship, at a time of sharp deterioration in relations between the two countries. Through a wider network, programme participants and dialogue organisers supported constructive engagement around the Line of Control, directly channelled messages when diplomatic engagement was non-existent, and addressed misinformation and engaged in fact-checking around incidents. Crucially, the programme has supported peaceful responses, offers of state-to-state dialogue, and de-escalation in the face of a rapidly changing situation in Kashmir. The programme has also instituted Confidence Building Measures with both human and economic impacts.

On the Afghanistan–Pakistan front, the programme contributed to changes in visa policies for Afghan students and businesspeople travelling to Pakistan, and secured extensions for the stay of Afghan refugees in Pakistan. This work has also led to shifts in attitudes and narratives, with individual participants altering hard-line stances on issues such as the Kartarpur corridor and the role of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

With the context now significantly shifting in the region, particularly following recent events in Afghanistan, this programme of work has also provided Saferworld with an invaluable platform on which to build our regional engagement across South Asia.

The Rohingya people in **Bangladesh** entered their fourth year of living in Cox's Bazar amid rising tensions between host and Rohingya communities and increased competition over resources, livelihoods and public services. It is women and girls who bear the brunt of an already difficult situation, compounded by COVID-19 and environmental emergencies. They face gender-based violence, have limited access to security and justice, and see authorities upholding patriarchal norms rooted in both host and refugee communities. Increasingly, they face restrictions on their mobility and their participation in decision-making spaces.

Building on participatory research we conducted, in 2021 we published research examining the gender dynamics of rising tensions within and between host and Rohingya communities in Cox's Bazar, which revealed how governance structures and humanitarian interventions are, in some cases, fuelling tensions and worsening gender inequality. The report provided recommendations for donors, governments and international bodies to ensure that the needs and voices of women and girls are prioritised in donor interventions, government policy and humanitarian programming.

2020–2021 in **Myanmar** spanned extraordinary milestones and upheaval as people across the country weathered turbulent ups and downs. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, the general elections in November and the military coup d'état on 1 February 2021 punctuated a year which saw overlapping political, economic and social crises, along with extreme brutality against the public and a nationwide resistance campaign.

Myanmar's official number of positive COVID-19 cases remained low until the latter part of 2020, but from the first days of the pandemic the knock-on effects were considerable. Community-wide lockdowns, widespread quarantining, curfews, international border closures for goods and people, and domestic travel restrictions led to increases in unemployment, income and food insecurity, gender-based violence and social divisions across Myanmar. To respond, Saferworld and our partners pivoted our work on community security and access to justice towards supporting civil society organisations and communities. We provided remote guidance for communities on how they could respond to the pandemic using different activities like impact assessments, networking and advocacy with authorities, and public health awareness campaigns. We also provided technical guidance on people-centred, community-focused engagement for security personnel to prevent overly securitised public health responses in non-state areas.

Saferworld also developed advocacy platforms on human security and inclusive justice for ethnic-based political parties in the lead up to Myanmar's general elections, in which the incumbent National League for Democracy won by a landslide. With a Myanmar-based education institution, we produced three Burmese-languages modules on security and justice to promote wider debate and discussions on these critical issues. On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar military's power grab in the nation's capital triggered a swell of public protests and non-violent civil disobedience campaigns – which the authorities met with increasingly violent tactics. Saferworld responded flexibly to partners' needs to support them as they strategised on safe operations, risk mitigation and the documentation of civil society actions and campaigns, including the leading role of women in the opposition movement. Post-coup, Saferworld continued to engage in international advocacy for effective, safe support to civil society, and continued to analyse the ongoing political crisis.

## **CENTRAL ASIA**

In Central Asia, political turbulence, cross-border tensions and COVID-19 strained the fabric of society and worsened many existing problems faced by communities. Our work continued to focus on improved security for communities, including through support for trust-building and collaboration between communities and police. We also supported the participation of young people and women. In Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan we were inspired by the resilience and activism of the community groups and civil society organisations we supported, who found new and innovative ways to build peace and address challenges across the region.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, with partners Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI) and Civic Union, we continued our support to collaborative community–police partnership groups despite the challenges posed by COVID-19 and resulting lockdowns, especially in the early months of pandemic. Many meetings and plans shifted to an online format and groups worked to support COVID-prevention, and to address the issues affecting communities, such as difficult home conditions, increased domestic violence and a lack of digital connectivity. We

also supported local authorities to work effectively and safely by providing guidance on COVID safety measures, and worked with the national TV channel 'ELTR' on a show about safety during the lockdown. During this time, we continued to see support from communities and the authorities for our work, with local representatives providing premises and co-financing for project activities and meetings. We also worked at the national level to embed the community policing approach within the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA). This included working closely with the MIA Academy for police recruits, to ensure that conflict-sensitive and human rights-focused training modules are an integral part of police courses. We also held a number of meetings with the MIA to provide recommendations and learning.

We successfully completed two projects with partners FTI, IDEA Central Asia and Interbilim, focusing on supporting youth participation. Because of the pandemic, many events were held online, but the young participants were just as able to communicate directly with representatives and authorities as well as with each other. The projects generated a flurry of publications and outputs, including an interactive research report where young people identified security concerns in their communities, tying them to the Sustainable Development Goals and providing recommendations. We also published a series of personal stories profiling young people's ideas and experiences across the country.

In **Tajikistan**, the onset of the pandemic led to a massive mobilisation of civil society in response to government inaction. We supported civil society partners around the country, especially those who were part of the 30-member Civil Society Platform (CSP) Saferworld helped establish, to identify the needs of communities and local authorities in responding to the pandemic and mitigating its impact. These organisations provided personal protective equipment for communities and authorities alike, and helped raise awareness of prevention methods. The CSP also monitored expenditure of foreign aid donated to fight the pandemic, to ensure it was being spent effectively and deployed where it was needed the most.

On top of our support to existing collaborative police– community problem-solving groups around the country, we helped set up five new ones in remote areas, including along the borders with Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan. We advocated for the groups to be more inclusive of women and youth and provided small grants to address local problems and improve the quality of life in remote communities. We worked with local authorities, supporting them to institutionalise a community-led approach to safety and security. Nationally, we facilitated dialogues between civil society and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) on safety and security. We also supported Tajikistan's MIA Academy to develop a community policing toolkit to teach cadets conflict-sensitive approaches to policing. We also supported on-the-job training for police around the country, and fed into both the Police Reform Strategy 2021–2025 and the Countering and Preventing Violent Extremism Strategy.

In **Uzbekistan**, building on a successful pilot project, we launched our first full project with partner network Istiqbolli Avlod to support women-led civil society organisations in Jizzakh, Namangan and Tashkent regions to work with local authorities and community representatives to resolve local issues and concerns.

## POLICY AND ADVOCACY

Saferworld has a track record of challenging policymakers through advocacy and amplifying the voices of those affected by conflict. We work in collaboration with local and national organisations to effect change at regional and global levels. Switching to online advocacy for a large part of the pandemic has opened up space for more inclusive and representative participation in policy and advocacy communications, as the need for expensive flights and accommodation along with the challenge of securing visas for partners from conflict-affected areas were no longer limiting factors. We have taken advantage of this to promote the participation of women, and of our partners, in high-level policy debates and other events.

Saferworld recognises how the easy availability of **arms** can fuel, prolong and intensify conflict, with devastating consequences for people's lives. We work to strengthen national, regional and international controls on the global transfer of arms.

In 2020–2021 Saferworld was one of the leading civil society organisations working on the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). Through both our ATT Expert Group, which met virtually during the pandemic, and the formal ATT process, we encouraged states to focus on irresponsible arms transfers – for example in the context of terrorism and organised crime, and by interrogating the legal challenges to arms transfers now happening in a growing range of jurisdictions.

We also worked to maintain civil society access despite the challenges posed by the pandemic: we motivated the (successful) effort to open up to civil society the decision-making process at the Treaty's sixth Conference of States Parties, and worked with partners to present views on this and other issues at the Conference. We maintained our role as convenor of the informal Western Europe-wide 'Brussels Group' of NGOs working on arms trade issues, with a focus during the year on preventing the supply of material support for the war in Yemen and challenging the plans for the EU to provide arms into a range of fragile context through the development of a European Peace Facility.

Saferworld pressed the UK government on a range of arms transfer control issues, most urgently the sale of arms at risk of being used in the conflict in Yemen. We continue to provide technical support to the Campaign Against Arms Trade in its legal challenge to the UK government's arms exports to Saudi Arabia. With our partners from the UK Working Group on Arms, we successfully advocated for the reconvening of the Committee on Arms Export Controls (CAEC) in the new parliament, highlighting the need for meaningful parliamentary accountability in light of the government's appalling record in supplying arms into the Yemen war.

Growing instability across the Middle East, Asia and many parts of Africa has presented huge challenges for international communities – most notably record levels of forced displacement and terror attacks. The international **peacebuilding responses** have often been short-term and counter-productive. We promote action that is initiated by the communities themselves, and that effectively addresses the real causes of conflict-related crises and threats.

During 2020/21, we deepened our collaboration with partners outside our typical network and started to work in larger coalitions. This was behind the formation of the Security Policy Alternatives Network (SPAN) – which facilitates collaboration on shared priorities between

partners across the human rights, peacebuilding, women's rights and humanitarian spaces. This network has committed to amplifying and supporting collective advocacy, building on the concerns and perspectives of partners in those places worst affected by hard security interventions.

Working to influence security policies, SPAN has performed research on the negative impacts of current approaches and worked together on shared advocacy events and engagements. Through SPAN, we held a virtual conference 'Turning the Authoritarian Tide', which attracted over 400 attendees and brought our expertise to a global audience. As well as multiple SPAN members, speakers included the UN Special Rapporteur for promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Professor Fionnuala Ní Aoláin, and the Political Adviser to the EU Special Representative for the Sahel.

Considering the continuing economic and social reverberations of COVID-19, ongoing debates around overly securitised domestic policing, and the acknowledgement from new US administration officials that security approaches need to change, a network like SPAN – which is promoting alternative ways of achieving security with people of affected countries at the forefront – has a lot more potential to unleash.

In 2020–21, **gender** continued to be a strong focus. Together with Conciliation Resources we developed the [Facilitation Guide to conducting a participatory Gender-sensitive Conflict Analysis](#) (GSCA), which provides tools to analyse the root causes of gendered violence in any context. We have shared this approach with a range of international bodies as well as with partner organisations in conflict-affected areas, and have since been approached by a number of donors and partner peacebuilding organisations, including the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF), Irish Aid, the EU, UNWomen and Chemonics, requesting that we support them to adopt GSCA.

In October 2020, we launched a gender campaign, 'This is how', which focused on how to implement gender-sensitive or gender-transformative peacebuilding programmes, and the positive impacts of doing so. Most of our publications and communications on gender since October have been framed within the campaign, collaborating with women's rights partner organisations. We also published a COVID-19 series, which highlighted the work that women's rights and civil society organisations are undertaking to provide a COVID-19 response based on social justice and gender equality. It gives visibility to the important work that CSOs do to enhance positive peace.

Based on unofficial bilateral dialogues and exchanges between Pakistan, India and Afghanistan, led by Saferworld, we explored in a [report](#) how these 'Track II' activities have supported women's representation and meaningful engagement and influence over foreign policy debates in South Asia. We identified where this has worked well, and where there may be constraints due to local policies and norms. We then outlined how this kind of dialogue work could be adapted to increase women's meaningful participation, drawing on the insights of women in Afghanistan, Pakistan and India.

Over the past year we supported 195 community groups, 181 civil society organisations and 193 authorities to research, discuss, prioritise and advocate for people-centred **security and justice**, directly reaching 5,464 people. As a result of this work, more community groups across our programmes are working independently to address community security issues

without support from us or our partners, which demonstrates their strengthened agency and sustainability - critical at a time when international and internal travel were so disrupted.

Saferworld was also at the forefront of efforts to understand how COVID-19 was affecting the provision of security and justice, drawing on the experiences of our staff and partners in conflict-affected contexts. To highlight these impacts, in August 2020 we published a briefing on The role of the security sector in COVID-19 response: An opportunity to 'build back better'? It assesses how security forces were involved in measures to prevent the spread of the pandemic, revealing how some authoritarian governments exploited COVID-19 to violate citizens' rights, clamp down on public demonstrations, and advance their own political agendas. It also shows how community activists and civil society were often 'first responders' to the pandemic, playing a critical role in providing information and assistance. The briefing outlines guiding principles for security actors responding to pandemics, as well as longer-term considerations for international partners. The UK Government's Stabilisation Unit asked Saferworld to present these findings and recommendations to a cross-section of officials, while they also featured in a Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs' letter to the Netherlands parliament on how COVID-19 has affected security and the rule of law, with particular reference to gender impacts and the roles of informal actors. We also contributed to a United Nations Development Programme consultation on people-centred security. The resultant UNDP paper incorporated our points about the important role played by non-state actors in providing security, while highlighting the 'programmatic innovations of NGOs like Saferworld that are paving the way for the realization of more effective people-centered approaches by the UN and other international security stakeholders'.

As an important player in international development and security **China** has major influence in conflict-affected and fragile countries. Our work supports China in making positive contributions to conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

Throughout 2020, we implemented an EU-funded Africa–China–Europe dialogue and cooperation project on preventing the diversion of arms and ammunition into and within Africa. In October 2020, we achieved a crucial milestone in our work to support the effective regulation of the international arms trade, when China officially joined the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). As an ATT state party, China now has legal obligations not to transfer arms where there is a risk of diversion to armed groups or other unintended recipients, and where there is a risk of them being used to commit serious violations of international human rights or humanitarian law. China is also committed to reporting publicly on all exports and imports of a broad range of conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons. Saferworld has raised awareness and advocated for the ATT initiative together with Chinese partners over the past 15 years.

The establishment of Saferworld Consulting (Beijing) Co. Ltd. in China marked another important milestone for Saferworld. Throughout 2020–21, the new Beijing-based company enabled direct access to a number of Chinese businesses operating in fragile and/or conflict-affected countries. We laid the foundations to support socially aware businesses on conflict analysis and monitoring and evaluation, and to facilitate a more systematic process of involving communities, civil society and Chinese businesses in countries along the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

We also worked with the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF) on a research report entitled Road to peace or bone of contention? The report, which was published in March 2021, illustrates the complex relationships between BRI investments and conflict dynamics

in four countries (Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Pakistan and Uganda) and recommends ways to ensure that BRI projects are delivered with conflict sensitivity at their core.

The **European Union** has a vital role to play in conflict prevention and human rights, and so we advocate to EU policymakers for the adoption of conflict-sensitive approaches.

In 2020–21 we successfully advocated to the European External Action Service to incorporate gender analysis, meaningful consultation and intersectionality in the EU's Women, Peace and Security Strategic Approach and Action Plan.

We also offered input into: the EU's Horn of Africa Strategy, its Sahel Strategy, a concept on irregular migration for common security and defence policy (CSDP) missions, the Migration and Asylum Pact, the Dutch Ministry of Defence's guidance on conflict sensitivity, and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung's thematic paper on crisis prevention and peacebuilding – the last of which formed the basis of the German SPD's 2021 federal election manifesto. The European Commission commissioned us to revise the EU staff handbook on operating in situations of conflict and fragility and to contribute to its publication 'Evaluations in Hard-to-Reach Areas'. We have contributed to conflict sensitivity being included in EU programming, evaluations and its commitment to increasing conflict analysis.

We co-wrote an open letter to the European Parliament, which subsequently pressed Egypt (successfully) for the release of Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights staff.

Increased focus has been put on the EU's defence ambitions, and we have been instrumental in ensuring that programmes are based on conflict analysis under the Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) – analysis which Saferworld has, in some cases, been asked to perform. And while the European Peace Facility was adopted with the option of including lethal weapons, its budget was cut and safeguards advocated by Saferworld were put in place. On the subject of EU defence policy, we conducted research into EU Security Assistance in the Sahel for publication later in 2021.

2020 saw the merger of the **UK** Department for International Development (DfID) with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, along with cuts to the UK aid budget from 0.7 to 0.5 per cent of GDP. Saferworld was disappointed with these developments, having long championed DfID's conflict expertise.

In March 2021 the UK Government published its Integrated Review of Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy. We shadowed its progress, offering analysis to officials involved, lobbying Parliament and making submissions to the Review.

Our work with SWDC in Somalia on women's rights organisations was instrumental in the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) Women, Peace and Security team's decision to put out a call for proposals of £1.5 million to fund gender-transformative programmes. Our advocacy also resulted in CSSF adopting our community security model (which identifies and responds to local perceptions of security by working through both formal and informal systems) to increase attention and spending on women's security needs.

From September 2020, with the support of the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, we sustained the Oxford Research Group Remote Warfare Programme under a new name: the Security Policy Change Project. This brought Warpod, a monthly podcast featuring leading

voices discussing the risks and challenges of contemporary conflict, to Saferworld. Each episode has an average of 300 listens, and the podcast has a growing audience across Europe, the US and elsewhere, including Japan, Mali, Russia and Somalia.

At the **UN**, we continue to work in coordination with other peacebuilding organisations to influence policy and programming decisions on peacebuilding, peacekeeping, gender, and youth, peace and security. By working closely with a coalition of human rights, humanitarian and civic space organisations that focus on UN counter-terrorism, we achieved significant outcomes in pushing the UN system to reckon with the harmful effects of current approaches. Through this coalition we worked to ensure the voices of civil society representatives were included in policy discussions in New York on counter-terrorism. We worked closely with diplomats in New York to strengthen language in the seventh UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) on human rights oversight, protection of civic space and gender sensitive approaches, and we supported 70 civil society partners to engage in advocacy on counter-terrorism issues through a range of public and private advocacy events. This work built on a series of research and written products that explored the impact of the increasing prominence of counter-terrorism at the UN. The flagship report, *A fourth pillar for the United Nations? The rise of counter-terrorism*, was widely read at high levels within the UN, raising awareness and influencing a significant number of organisations and officials within the UN system.

We engaged with the UN Department of Peace Operations in relation to their UN Future of Peacekeeping project, and submitted a written input warning about the risks of counter-terrorism and regime protection in UN peace operations (see our analysis which was published by the Department of Peace Operations). As part of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture review, the UN Secretary General's recommendations to the UN General Assembly included evidence from a regional consultation that took place in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan to bring together stakeholders from four Central Asian countries.

Saferworld **USA** pushed for the US government to play a vital role in conflict prevention, end securitised responses to crises and threats, and listen to the voices of peacebuilders in conflict-affected countries.

In 2020–21 we worked in coalition with likeminded peace and rights organisations to influence a shift in narrative and practice in relation to US government approaches to conflict prevention and peacebuilding, counter-terrorism, conflict and gender sensitivity, and partnership and localisation. This work included the hosting of a well-attended event at US PeaceCon to promote a reckoning with the legacy of 9/11 and the global war on terror, which involved Security Policy Alternatives Network participants from all over the world.

Together with the Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL) we facilitated Saferworld's South Sudan program to deliver evidence at a congressional briefing on the impacts of the re-designation of Protection of Civilian sites as conventional camps for internally displaced persons. This was followed by further collaboration with FCNL to hold a congressional panel focusing on how the US can better support peacebuilding in the region, which highlighted Saferworld's community policing work and its work to transform gender norms as a way to address gender-based violence.

Through engagement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), our analysis also was included in the department's Somalia Gender Assessment, reflecting our expertise in conducting gender analyses and integrating them into programmatic work.

Making sure that aid does not contribute to inequalities and grievances that drive violent conflict, and maximises the contributions to sustainable peace, is a vital priority for aid agencies. At Saferworld, we provide several kinds of support to help national and international organisations, donors and international financial institutions better understand the contexts they operate in. Firstly, we run **conflict sensitivity helpdesks**, which are responsive call-down facilities that deliver rapid analysis, technical guidance and strategic inputs to support institutions with the uptake of conflict sensitivity. In 2020–21, Saferworld responded to over 30 requests to the conflict sensitivity helpdesk services we operate, including from Sida – the development arm of the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the European Investment Bank (EIB), and the Austrian Development Agency (ADA).

Recommendations from helpdesk tasks have been influential in integrating conflict sensitivity into the strategies, programmes/investments and practices of these institutions. For example, ADA incorporated changes that we suggested into a call for proposals to address the 'triple nexus' of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding work, specifically asking organisations to describe their own, local context-specific approach to this nexus. Sida adjusted its priorities in humanitarian coordination after a helpdesk assignment showed that high-level needs assessment reports were now mostly compliant with guidance, freeing Sida attention for other tasks. EIB started a process to develop their own Strategic Framework for Fragile and Conflict Affected Countries, part of a longer-term process of change to become more effective in conflict, something that the conflict sensitivity helpdesk continually supports.

We worked with Save the Children and SKL International to improve the conflict sensitivity of their programmes. As a result of our engagement, Save the Children adopted a position on the greater integration of peacebuilding approaches into their ongoing work in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. They improved the conflict sensitivity of their 'Syrian Adolescents Programme' and set up a global conflict sensitivity working group, representing a potentially movement-wide change. Based on our recommendations, SKL integrated conflict sensitivity into their programming in Lebanon, improved inclusivity by recruiting Syrian staff, and is implementing activities focused specifically on peacebuilding and social cohesion within the Akkar region in Lebanon.

The Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility (CSRF) in South Sudan was established (with swisspeace) in 2016, and continues to work with donors, policy makers and aid practitioners to integrate conflict sensitivity throughout strategic and policy decisions, programmes and operations in South Sudan. This is done through three focus areas: targeted support (including short courses, guidelines, and a help desk), tailored research and analysis on specific conflict topics, facilitating the sharing of knowledge, skills, and lessons (including hosting the Better Aid Forum).

In October 2020, building on the experiences, achievements and lessons with the CSRF, the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) awarded Saferworld a grant to establish a pilot Conflict Sensitivity Facility (CSF) for Sudan. The CSF works with donors and

the wider aid community in Sudan to collaboratively conduct analysis and facilitate knowledge sharing, provide targeted capacity support, and provide spaces for problem-solving and discussions.

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

### **Review of the year**

Income in the year was £18.8m – a 6.5% decrease from the previous year's (£20.1m in 2019–20). The decrease was mainly from a reduction in restricted income due to the challenging funding environment brought on by the pandemic.

Our main sources of funding remain a range of government and institutional donors the largest being the European Commission, the Netherlands, UK, Swedish and US governments together contributing £15.8m or 85% of the total funding (2020: £16m)

Expenditure in the year was £18.3m, a decrease of 9% over the previous year's (£20.1m in 2019–20). 90% of this expenditure (£16.5m) was on restricted funds (£18.02m in 2019–20). Restricted reserves increased by £0.4m to £3.1m from the previous year's level of £2.7m.

Unrestricted income in the year was £2.3m (2.18m in 2019-20) while unrestricted expenditure was £2.2m (£2m in 2019–20). This resulted in a surplus of £76k compared with the previous year's surplus of £125k. The unrestricted reserves therefore increased to £1.08m from the previous year's level of £1m.

Programme expenditure represented 86% of total expenditure (89% in 2020). Support costs as a percentage of total expenditure increased to 14% from 11% 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: The pandemic has affected the delivery of some activities under our programmes. 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 for long-term adaptation of our work and ways of working in light of the new situation
- Funding challenges due to the COVID-19 crisis and changing donor priorities: We are reviewing our resourcing strategy and strengthening our fundraising capacity while seeking deeper engagement with donors over the long-term. With reduced funding, we are increasing our 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, boasted 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 to enhance the quality of our output 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 state that the company may invest surplus funds in various investments, securities or property as appropriate. No investments were held during the year and the organisations' reserves are held in cash as working capital.

## Future plans

Mindful that 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
- organisational review of our systems, structures and decision-making processes and developing leadership capacities 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

## 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 are £1.08m (£1m in 2020).

Our target reserves level 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

For the year ended 31 March 2021

## 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; a Programme Support and Learning Unit, Conflict Advisory Unit, Operations department responsible for human resources, facilities and IT; a Finance department; a Funding team; and a Director's office. There are also four Regional Programmes:

- East Africa
- South Asia
- Middle East and North Africa
- 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 staff based in Austria, Belgium, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Somalia, Somaliland, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, the UK, the US and Yemen

In April 2020, we successfully established Saferworld Consulting (Beijing) Co. Ltd. This new legal entity based in **China** marks an important milestone for Saferworld after more than a decade of work on China-related issues, and enables direct access to Chinese stakeholders.

## Saferworld

### Trustees

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

### Secretary

Gbenga Coker

### Executive Director

Paul Murphy

### Registered office

Brick Yard  
28 Charles Square  
London, N1 6HT

### Company Number

03015948

### Charity number

1043843

### Bankers

The Cooperative Bank Plc

### Solicitors

Bates Wells

### Auditors

Haysmacintyre LLP

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. The Division also leads our internal and external communications and advocacy work, and supports strategy development, monitoring and evaluation, research and capacity building with partners.

## Policy and regulations

In 2020–21, 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 we continually update 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.
- We are enhancing our response to the growing and diverse threats to our cybersecurity. Initially this involves a systematic approach to raising awareness among staff with regular monthly modules and updates for all. We are also working toward the UK's cyber essentials certification.
- 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 ongoing expertise to staff on their particular skill areas, which include finance, policy research, advocacy and communications, charitable law and governance. 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, set out 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**

**Saferworld**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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 21 October 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

*Stephanie Blair*

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 2021 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, the Consolidated and Charity Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statements and notes to the financial statements, 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 2021 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.

## Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

## Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report of the Trustees. 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 Report of the Trustees (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 Report of the Trustees 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 charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Trustees (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
- 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.

### **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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the group and the environment in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to charity and company law applicable in England and Wales and compliance with legislation in the relevant overseas jurisdictions the group operates in, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011, and consider other factors such as payroll tax.

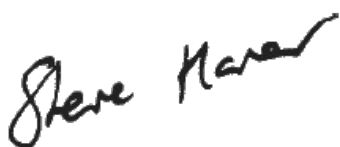
We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the improper recognition of revenue and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Inspecting correspondence with regulators and tax authorities;
- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing journals on a sample basis;
- Reviewing the cut-off of income recognised to consider whether income had been recognised in the correct accounting period; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates including those related to the recognition of income

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### **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 December 2021

10 Queen Street Place

London

EC4R 1AG

# Report and accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**Saferworld**

| Consolidated statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account) |       |                    |                  |            |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|------------------|------------|------------|
|                                                                                                  |       | Unrestricted funds | Restricted funds | Total 2021 | Total 2020 |
|                                                                                                  | Notes | £ '000             | £ '000           | £ '000     | £ '000     |
| Income from:                                                                                     |       |                    |                  |            |            |
| Donations and legacies                                                                           | 2     | 93                 | -                | 93         | 118        |
| Charitable activities                                                                            | 2     | 2,224              | 16,504           | 18,728     | 19,984     |
| Total                                                                                            |       | 2,317              | 16,504           | 18,821     | 20,101     |
| Expenditure on:                                                                                  |       |                    |                  |            |            |
| Raising funds                                                                                    | 3     | 336                | -                | 336        | 364        |
| Charitable activities                                                                            | 4     | 1,905              | 16,059           | 17,964     | 19,707     |
| Total                                                                                            |       | 2,241              | 16,059           | 18,300     | 20,071     |
| Net income and net movement in funds                                                             |       | 76                 | 445              | 521        | 31         |
| Reconciliation of funds:                                                                         |       |                    |                  |            |            |
| Fund balances brought forward at 1 April 2019                                                    |       | 1,007              | 2,716            | 3,723      | 3,692      |
| Fund balances at 31 March 2020                                                                   | 12    | 1,083              | 3,161            | 4,244      | 3,723      |

There were no recognised gains or losses in 2021 or 2020 other than those included above.

The notes on pages 35 to 52 form part of these accounts.

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**Saferworld****Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2021**

|                                                       | Notes | 2021<br>£ '000 | 2020<br>£ '000 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>FIXED ASSETS</b>                                   |       |                |                |
| Tangible assets                                       | 9     | -              | -              |
| <b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>                                 |       |                |                |
| Debtors and prepayments                               | 10    | 2,243          | 2,585          |
| Cash at bank and in hand                              |       | 3,523          | 3,830          |
|                                                       |       | <hr/> 5,765    | <hr/> 6,415    |
| <b>CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year</b> | 11    | <hr/> (1,521)  | <hr/> (2,692)  |
| <b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>                             |       | <hr/> 4,244    | <hr/> 3,723    |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>          |       | <hr/> 4,244    | <hr/> 3,723    |
|                                                       |       | <hr/> <hr/>    | <hr/> <hr/>    |
| <b>FUNDS</b>                                          |       |                |                |
| Restricted funds                                      | 12    | 3,161          | 2,716          |
| Unrestricted funds – other funds                      | 13    | 1,083          | 1,007          |
|                                                       |       | <hr/> 4,244    | <hr/> 3,723    |
|                                                       |       | <hr/> <hr/>    | <hr/> <hr/>    |

The surplus of the parent charity before consolidation was £0.1m (2020 £0.03m).

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue on 21 October 2021 and signed on their behalf by:



Golam Morshed  
Director and Trustee (Treasurer)



Stephanie Blair  
Director and Trustee (Chair)

The notes on pages 35 to 52 form part of these accounts.

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**Saferworld****Charity balance sheet as at 31 March 2021**

|                                                       | Notes | 2021<br>£ '000    | 2020<br>£ '000    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>FIXED ASSETS</b>                                   |       |                   |                   |
| Tangible assets                                       | 9     |                   | -                 |
| <b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>                                 |       |                   |                   |
| Debtors and prepayments                               | 10    | 1,982             | 3,315             |
| Cash at bank and in hand                              |       | 3,078             | 2,550             |
|                                                       |       | <hr/> 5,060       | <hr/> 5,865       |
| <b>CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year</b> | 11    | <hr/> (816)       | <hr/> (2,142)     |
| <b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>                             |       | <hr/> 4,244       | <hr/> 3,723       |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>          |       | <hr/> <hr/> 4,244 | <hr/> <hr/> 3,723 |
| <b>FUNDS</b>                                          |       |                   |                   |
| Restricted funds                                      | 12    | 3,161             | 2,716             |
|                                                       |       | <hr/> 1,083       | <hr/> 1,007       |
| Unrestricted funds – other funds                      | 13    | <hr/> 4,244       | <hr/> 3,723       |
|                                                       |       | <hr/> <hr/> 4,244 | <hr/> <hr/> 3,723 |

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue on 21 October 2021 and signed on their behalf by:



Golam Morshed

Director and Trustee (Treasurer)



Stephanie Blair

Director and Trustee (Chair)

The notes on pages 35 to 52 form part of these accounts.

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**Saferworld****Consolidated statement of cash flows**

|                                                                 |  | <b>2021</b>       | <b>2020</b>       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                                                 |  | <b>£'000</b>      | <b>£'000</b>      |
| Cash flows from operating activities:                           |  |                   |                   |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (see below) |  | (308)             | (1,855)           |
|                                                                 |  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities:                           |  |                   |                   |
| Purchase of tangible fixed assets                               |  | ( - )             | ( - )             |
|                                                                 |  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities             |  | ( - )             | ( - )             |
|                                                                 |  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
|                                                                 |  |                   |                   |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year                 |  | (308)             | (1,855)           |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year              |  | 3,830             | 5,685             |
|                                                                 |  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year                |  | 3,522             | 3,830             |
|                                                                 |  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |

|                                                                             |  |                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Net expenditure for the year (as per the Statement of Financial Activities) |  | 521               | 31                |
| Adjustments for:                                                            |  |                   |                   |
| Depreciation                                                                |  | -                 | -                 |
| Decrease/(increase) in debtors                                              |  | 342               | (994)             |
| (Decrease)/increase in creditors                                            |  | (1,171)           | (892)             |
|                                                                             |  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities                         |  | (308)             | (1,855)           |
|                                                                             |  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |

The notes on pages 35 to 52 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 2021

**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.

## Report and accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Saferworld

| 2. | INCOME – restricted funds                                |  | 2021   | 2020   |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------|--|--------|--------|
|    |                                                          |  | £ '000 | £ '000 |
|    | The State of the Netherlands (Netherlands Embassy, Juba) |  | 2,568  | 4,348  |
|    | USAID                                                    |  | 235    | -      |
|    | Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland       |  | -      | 77     |
|    | Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs                      |  | 3,190  | 1,191  |
|    | Other European governments                               |  |        | 618    |
|    | European Commission                                      |  | 2,326  | 2,290  |
|    | US Department of State                                   |  | 1,753  | 1,470  |
|    | UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office                       |  | 8      | 120    |
|    | UK Department for International Development (DFID)       |  | 5,741  | 6,518  |
|    | Open Society Institute                                   |  |        | 118    |
|    | United States Institute for Peace                        |  | 162    | 108    |
|    | UNPBF/UNSCAR                                             |  | 166    | 330    |
|    | Oxfam Novib                                              |  | 17     | 66     |
|    | Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Canada                    |  | 66     | 83     |
|    | Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust                         |  | 140    | 162    |
|    | Trust and Foundation                                     |  |        | 124    |
|    | Other smaller grants < £50,000                           |  | 132    | 303    |
|    |                                                          |  | <hr/>  | <hr/>  |
|    |                                                          |  | 16,504 | 17,926 |
|    |                                                          |  | =====  | =====  |

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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

| 2. INCOME (continued)                                                                                                                                                                                            | 2021<br>£'000 | 2020<br>£'000 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>The restricted income from DFID comprise the following grants:</b>                                                                                                                                            |               |               |
| Promoting Sustainable Peace – Kenya                                                                                                                                                                              | 139           | 233           |
| Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility                                                                                                                                                                           | 1,380         | 1,287         |
| Chase Research grant                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1,155         | 1,012         |
| Aid Direct- Yemen                                                                                                                                                                                                | 268           | 253           |
| Promoting Sustainable Peace                                                                                                                                                                                      |               | 498           |
| Aid Direct – Community Security south Sudan                                                                                                                                                                      | 1,398         | 1,065         |
| Women’s Empowerment Cox’s Bazar                                                                                                                                                                                  | (85)          | 684           |
| Better Aid in Conflict                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1,486         | 1,486         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <u>5,741</u>  | <u>6,518</u>  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>2021</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>£ '000</b> | <b>£ '000</b> |
| <b>Unrestricted funds</b>                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |               |
| Swedish International Development Agency                                                                                                                                                                         | 2,185         | 2,058         |
| Donations & Legacies                                                                                                                                                                                             | 93            | 118           |
| Other income (consultancy, interest, etc.)                                                                                                                                                                       | 39            |               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <u>2,317</u>  | <u>2,175</u>  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |               |
| <b>3. RAISING FUNDS</b>                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>2021</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>£ '000</b> | <b>£ '000</b> |
| Staff costs                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 273           | 305           |
| Direct costs                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 23            | 18            |
| Support and governance costs                                                                                                                                                                                     | 41            | 41            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <u>337</u>    | <u>364</u>    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |               |
| 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. |               |               |

**Report and accounts**  
For the year ended 31 March 2021  
**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

**Saferworld**

| <b>4. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES</b>            | <b>2021<br/>£ '000</b>     | <b>2020<br/>£ '000</b>     |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Staff costs                                | 6,230                      | 7,815                      |
| Direct costs (including partner costs)     | 9,571                      | 9,733                      |
| Support and governance costs               | 2,163                      | 2,159                      |
|                                            | <u>17,964</u>              | <u>19,707</u>              |
|                                            | <u><u>17,964</u></u>       | <u><u>19,707</u></u>       |
| <br><b>5. SUPPORT AND GOVERNANCE COSTS</b> | <br><b>2021<br/>£ '000</b> | <br><b>2020<br/>£ '000</b> |
| <b>ALLOCATED TO:</b>                       |                            |                            |
| Charitable activities                      | 2,163                      | 2,159                      |
| Fundraising                                | 41                         | 41                         |
|                                            | <u>2,204</u>               | <u>2,200</u>               |
|                                            | <u><u>2,204</u></u>        | <u><u>2,200</u></u>        |
|                                            | <br><b>2021<br/>£ '000</b> | <br><b>2020<br/>£ '000</b> |
| <b>Support costs consist of:</b>           |                            |                            |
| Staff costs                                | 1,492                      | 1,578                      |
| Office costs                               | 408                        | 506                        |
| Other charitable expenses                  | 202                        | 116                        |
|                                            | <u>2,102</u>               | <u>2,200</u>               |
|                                            | <u><u>2,102</u></u>        | <u><u>2,200</u></u>        |

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

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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

| <b>5. SUPPORT AND GOVERNANCE COSTS (continued)</b> | <b>2021</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                                    | <b>£ '000</b> | <b>£ '000</b> |
| <b>Governance costs consist of:</b>                |               |               |
| Staff costs                                        | 43            | 45            |
| Audit and accountancy fees                         | 30            | 35            |
| Other expenditure                                  | 29            | 23            |
|                                                    | <hr/>         | <hr/>         |
|                                                    | 102           | 103           |
|                                                    | <hr/>         | <hr/>         |

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

| <b>6. INCOME/EXPENDITURE</b>                         | <b>2021</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                                      | <b>£ '000</b> | <b>£ '000</b> |
| The net income in the year is stated after charging: |               |               |
| Operating lease rental                               | -             | -             |
| Auditors' remuneration - as statutory auditors       | 24            | 24            |
| Auditors' remuneration – other fees                  | 12            | 11            |
|                                                      | <hr/>         | <hr/>         |

| <b>7. STAFF COSTS</b>                     | <b>2021</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                           | <b>£ '000</b> | <b>£ '000</b> |
| Wages and salaries                        | 6,772         | 8,289         |
| Social security                           | 515           | 453           |
| Pension costs                             | 452           | 500           |
| Other staff costs including partner costs | 298           | 573           |
|                                           | <hr/>         | <hr/>         |
|                                           | 8,037         | 9,816         |
|                                           | <hr/>         | <hr/>         |

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

|                        | <b>2021</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                        | <b>Number</b> | <b>Number</b> |
| Programmes             | 180           | 200           |
| Fundraising            | 7             | 7             |
| Governance and support | 10            | 7             |
|                        | <hr/>         | <hr/>         |
|                        | 197           | 214           |
|                        | <hr/>         | <hr/>         |

**Report and accounts**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)****Saferworld****7. STAFF COSTS (continued)**

Three employees earned between £60,000 and £69,999 in the year: (2020: three employees); No employee earned between £70,000 and £79,999 (2020: none) and one employee earned between £80,000 and £89,999 (2020: one). Pension costs for these staff amounted to £24,491 (2020: £26,100).

Amounts paid to key management personnel, being the Executive Management team (including pensions and benefits) amounted to £302,696 (2020: £290,196).

**8. TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND REIMBURSED EXPENSES**

The trustees received no remuneration for their services during the year (2020: Nil). During the year no trustee received reimbursement of expenses (2020: 3):

|   |                                                                                | 2021                  | 2020                                       |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|   |                                                                                | £ '000                | £ '000                                     |
|   | Expenses, comprising of travel, related accommodation and communications costs | 0                     | 5                                          |
|   |                                                                                | <u>0</u>              | <u>5</u>                                   |
| 9 | <b>TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - GROUP AND CHARITY</b>                               |                       |                                            |
|   |                                                                                | <b>Motor vehicles</b> | <b>Fixtures, equipment &amp; computers</b> |
|   |                                                                                | £'000                 | £'000                                      |
|   | <b>Cost</b>                                                                    |                       | <b>Total</b>                               |
|   |                                                                                |                       | £'000                                      |
|   | At 1 April 2020                                                                | 326                   | 106                                        |
|   | Additions                                                                      | -                     | -                                          |
|   | Disposals                                                                      | -                     | -                                          |
|   |                                                                                | <u>326</u>            | <u>106</u>                                 |
|   | At 31 March 2021                                                               | 326                   | 106                                        |
|   |                                                                                | <u>326</u>            | <u>106</u>                                 |
|   | <b>Depreciation</b>                                                            |                       |                                            |
|   | At 1 April 2020                                                                | 326                   | 106                                        |
|   | Charge for the year                                                            | -                     | -                                          |
|   | Disposals                                                                      | -                     | -                                          |
|   |                                                                                | <u>326</u>            | <u>106</u>                                 |
|   | At 31 March 2021                                                               | 326                   | 106                                        |
|   |                                                                                | <u>326</u>            | <u>106</u>                                 |
|   | <b>Net book value</b>                                                          |                       |                                            |
|   | At 31 March 2021                                                               | -                     | -                                          |
|   |                                                                                | <u>-</u>              | <u>-</u>                                   |
|   | At 31 March 2020                                                               | -                     | -                                          |
|   |                                                                                | <u>-</u>              | <u>-</u>                                   |

## Saferworld

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

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# Report and accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Saferworld

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

| 12 | SUMMARY OF FUND BALANCES – GROUP                            | 1 April<br>2020 | Income | Expenditure | 31 March<br>2021 |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|
|    |                                                             | £ '000          | £ '000 | £ '000      | £ '000           |
|    | <b>Restricted funds</b>                                     |                 |        |             |                  |
|    | EC Stabilization and Peace – South Sudan                    | (28)            | 878    | (755)       | 95               |
|    | Dutch – Yemen                                               | (49)            | 59     | (10)        | -                |
|    | Canada – Illicit trade China                                | (63)            | 71     | (8)         | -                |
|    | UK Aid Direct- South Sudan Community Security               | (77)            | 1,398  | (1,319)     | 3                |
|    | DFID- Better Aid in Conflict                                | -               | 1,486  | (1,422)     | 64               |
|    | Danida Somalia: governance and peace programme              | -               |        |             |                  |
|    | US INL Tajikistan CP                                        | (280)           | 1,520  | (1,313)     | (73)             |
|    | CSSF- Nepal Peacebuilding project                           | (62)            | 74     | (12)        | -                |
|    | South Sudan: Community Security Resource Facility           | -               |        |             |                  |
|    | Women's Empowerment Cox's Bazar                             | 87              | (86)   | (1)         | -                |
|    | DFID Chase research grant                                   | (2)             | 1,155  | (1,153)     | -                |
|    | JRCT Peace and Rights based responses                       | 25              | 26     | (23)        | 28               |
|    | JRCT- Arms control                                          | 16              | 38     | (39)        | 15               |
|    | JRCT- Security policy change                                |                 | 46     | (33)        | 13               |
|    | Sida – Uganda: addressing Drivers of Conflict               | -               | 1,889  | (50)        | 1,839            |
|    | Myanmar CSSF- Strengthening Community Security              | 24              | 891    | (891)       | 24               |
|    | DFID- Promoting Sustainable Peace Kenya                     | 24              | 139    | (164)       | -                |
|    | USAID Kenya Building bridges                                | (23)            | 235    | (303)       | (92)             |
|    | Irish Aid                                                   | 115             |        | (125)       | (10)             |
|    | Sida- Sudan                                                 | 534             | 699    | (1,133)     | 99               |
|    | Netherlands government: Addressing Root Causes Somalia      | (247)           | 2,417  | (1,494)     | 676              |
|    | Netherlands government: Addressing Root Causes Sudan        | 1,612           | -      | (904)       | 708              |
|    | EU–Africa-China dialogue                                    | 181             | -      | (181)       | -                |
|    | US State Dept. Kyrgyzstan, Community Security Effectiveness | 302             | 202    | (387)       | 117              |
|    | Humanity United Sudan FWG                                   | 6               | -      | (6)         | -                |
|    | EC Kyrgyzstan                                               | (130)           | 142    | (12)        | -                |
|    | UNPBF – Kyrgyztan                                           | (18)            | 120    | (102)       | -                |
|    | Sida – Somalia Building foundation for peace                | (22)            | 249    | (363)       | (136)            |
|    | EC Rebuilding Governance in Yemen                           | 648             | 1,309  | (1,980)     | (23)             |
|    | Other smaller projects                                      | 143             | 1,547  | (1,876)     | (186)            |
|    |                                                             |                 |        |             |                  |
|    | <b>Total restricted funds</b>                               | 2,716           | 16,504 | 16,059      | 3,161            |
|    | All unrestricted funds (Note 13)                            | 1,007           | 2,317  | (2,241)     | 1,083            |
|    |                                                             |                 |        |             |                  |
|    | <b>Total reserves</b>                                       | 3,723           | 18,821 | (18,300)    | 4,244            |

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

| 12                                                          | SUMMARY OF FUND BALANCES – GROUP | 1 April<br>2019 | Income | Expenditure | 31 March<br>2020 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|
|                                                             |                                  | £ '000          | £ '000 | £ '000      | £ '000           |
| <b>Restricted funds</b>                                     |                                  |                 |        |             |                  |
| 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              |
|                                                             |                                  | =====           | =====  | =====       | =====            |
| <b>Total restricted funds</b>                               |                                  | 2,810           | 17,926 | (18,020)    | 2,716            |
| All unrestricted funds (Note 13)                            |                                  | 882             | 2,176  | (2,051)     | 1,007            |
|                                                             |                                  | =====           | =====  | =====       | =====            |
| <b>Total reserves</b>                                       |                                  | 3,692           | 20,102 | (20,071)    | 3,723            |
|                                                             |                                  | =====           | =====  | =====       | =====            |

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For the year ended 31 March 2021

**Saferworld****Report and accounts**

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**Saferworld****NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)****12.****Deficits on restricted funds**

As shown above, some 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 2021**

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

|                                          | At<br>1 April<br>2020<br>£ '000 | Income<br>£ '000 | Expenditure<br>£ '000 | At<br>31 March<br>2021<br>£ '000 |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Swedish International Development Agency | -                               | 2,185            | 2,185                 | 0                                |
| Other unrestricted income                | 1,007                           | 132              | 56                    | 1,083                            |
|                                          | <u>1,007</u>                    | <u>2,317</u>     | <u>2,241</u>          | <u>1,083</u>                     |
| <b>Reserve analysis</b>                  |                                 |                  |                       |                                  |
| Designated reserves                      | -                               | -                | -                     | -                                |
| Other unrestricted reserves              | 1,007                           | 2,317            | 2,241                 | 1,083                            |
|                                          | <u>1,007</u>                    | <u>2,317</u>     | <u>2,241</u>          | <u>1,083</u>                     |

The Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) provided £2,184,858 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.

**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<br>1 April<br>2019<br>£ '000 | Income<br>£ '000 | Expenditure<br>£ '000 | At<br>31 March<br>2020<br>£ '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>                     |
| <b>Reserve analysis</b>                  |                                 |                  |                       |                                  |
| 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>                     |

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

**14. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS –  
GROUP AND CHARITY -2021**

|                       | <b>Restricted<br/>£ '000</b> | <b>Unrestricted<br/>£ '000</b> | <b>Total<br/>£ '000</b> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Tangible fixed assets | -                            | -                              | -                       |
| Net current assets    | 3,161                        | 1,083                          | 4,244                   |
|                       | <hr/>                        | <hr/>                          | <hr/>                   |
| Total net assets      | 3,161                        | 1,083                          | 4,244                   |
|                       | <hr/> <hr/>                  | <hr/> <hr/>                    | <hr/> <hr/>             |

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

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

**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.

|  |                          |  | <b>2021</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
|--|--------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|
|  | <b>Saferworld entity</b> |  | <b>£ '000</b> | <b>£ '000</b> |
|  | Saferworld Kenya         |  | 637           | 1,825         |
|  | Saferworld Somalia       |  | 1,835         | 1,248         |
|  | Saferworld Uganda        |  | 1,425         | 1,694         |
|  | Saferworld South Sudan   |  | 3,221         | 3,365         |
|  | Saferworld Sudan         |  | 238           | -             |
|  | Saferworld Europe        |  | 200           | 187           |
|  | Saferworld Tajikistan    |  | 1,267         | 1,219         |
|  | Saferworld Kyrgyzstan    |  | 419           | 798           |
|  | Saferworld Nepal         |  | 82            | 334           |

The income and result for Saferworld charity is the same as that shown in the Group Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities on page 31.

**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)**

**16. Financial instruments - group**

|                                                  | <b>2021</b>       | <b>2020</b>       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                                  | <b>£ '000</b>     | <b>£ '000</b>     |
| Financial assets measured by amortised cost      | 2,122             | 1,931             |
|                                                  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
| Financial liabilities measured by amortised cost | 1,261             | 884               |
|                                                  | <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 £3,523K (2020: £3,830K).

**17. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS**

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

|                      | <b>2021</b>       | <b>2020</b>       |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                      | <b>£ '000</b>     | <b>£ '000</b>     |
| Expiry date:         |                   |                   |
| Under one year       | 33                | 33                |
| 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.

# Report and accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Saferworld

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

### 19. Consolidated statement of financial activity: 2020 and 2021

|                                    |  | 2021              | 2021              | 2021              | 2020              | 2020              | 2020              |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                    |  | Unrestricted      | Restricted        | Total             | Unrestricted      | Restricted        | Total             |
|                                    |  | funds             | funds             |                   | funds             | funds             |                   |
|                                    |  | £ '000            | £ '000            | £ '000            | £ '000            | £ '000            | £ '000            |
| <b>Income and endowments from:</b> |  |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Donations and legacies             |  | 93                | -                 | 93                | 118               | -                 | 118               |
| Charitable activities              |  | 2,224             | 16,504            | 18,728            | 2,058             | 17,926            | 19,984            |
|                                    |  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
| <b>Total</b>                       |  | <b>2,317</b>      | <b>17,926</b>     | <b>18,821</b>     | <b>2,175</b>      | <b>17,926</b>     | <b>20,101</b>     |
|                                    |  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
|                                    |  |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| <b>Expenditure on:</b>             |  |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Raising funds                      |  | 336               | -                 | 336               | 364               | -                 | 364               |
| Charitable activities              |  | 1,905             | 16,059            | 17,964            | 1,687             | 18,020            | 19,707            |
|                                    |  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
| <b>Total</b>                       |  | <b>2,241</b>      | <b>16,059</b>     | <b>18,300</b>     | <b>2,051</b>      | <b>18,020</b>     | <b>20,071</b>     |
|                                    |  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
| <b>Net movement in funds</b>       |  | <b>76</b>         | <b>445</b>        | <b>521</b>        | <b>125</b>        | <b>(94)</b>       | <b>31</b>         |
|                                    |  |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Reconciliation of funds:           |  |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Fund balances brought forward      |  | 1,007             | 2,716             | 3,723             | 913               | 882               | 2,810             |
|                                    |  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
| Fund balances carried forward      |  | 1,083             | 3,161             | 4,244             | 1,007             | 2,716             | 3,723             |
|                                    |  | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |