



Annual Impact Report 2014

OxfordResearchGroup
building bridges for global security

Foreword

2014 was a year of major change and renewal for ORG as well as of results from the persistence of our work on Middle Eastern and UK policy processes. With the break-out of the Islamic State, the break-down of the Kerry Process and renewed war in Gaza, the disintegration of Libya and a new cold war emerging between Russia and NATO, the need for ORG's quiet, long-term engagement with global security issues could not have been more obvious.

The impact of our work is not always so immediately apparent, not least because of ORG's focus on discreet high-level dialogue to understand and address the personal and national insecurities in which physical and international insecurity is grounded. In 2015 we are only beginning to see the potentially huge impact of our work in 2012-2013 in facilitating dialogue between Iran and its western adversaries on the nuclear issue. It may take years more for the full impact of our work in Israel and Palestine or the UK to be realised but we don't doubt the importance of the alternative visions for peace that ORG inspires and articulates.

During 2014 our Every Casualty Programme transitioned to become an independent organisation as its campaign to record all casualties of conflict gathered momentum. We continue to work closely together and wish Every Casualty Worldwide well. After five years as Managing Director, Chris Langdon also left ORG in November to pursue a new project in Sri Lanka.

It is gratifying that ORG's work is growing in 2015, both as we extend the scope of our work in the Middle East to Egypt and Syria and as we deepen our engagement with UK practitioners and policy-makers on how to put conflict prevention at the heart of foreign policy. Our analytic output has also grown and informs our practice as a 'think-and-action-tank'.

Richard Reeve
ORG Coordinator

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About ORG

The Oxford Research Group (ORG) is an independent peace and security think-and-action-tank that has been influential for over 30 years in pioneering the idea of sustainable approaches to security as an alternative to violent global confrontation.

ORG's Mission and Goal

We work to promote a more sustainable approach to security for the UK and for the world. Since 1982 we have been devoted to building trust between policy-makers, military, civil society and academics. We seek a shift in global priorities away from militarism, and towards security based on justice, human rights, prevention of conflict and fair distribution of the world's resources.

Our long-term goal is to encourage and promote a deep shift in the way that people think about security, based on the understanding that lasting security is not attainable through military means. Developing long-term 'sustainable security' for everyone means understanding the root causes of conflict, and promoting dialogue rather than confrontation as the means to a truly secure world.

ORG's Work

We work through research, analysis and dialogue to understand the deep roots of conflicts and the evolving nature of violent confrontation in order to develop and promote peaceful and sustainable alternatives.

Conflict Resolution

We aim to reduce the potential for violent conflict, or to resolve violent conflict, by bringing together constituencies for peaceful change. Over the past decade we have focused on situations of intractable conflict in the Middle East, where we facilitate sustained strategic dialogue and behind-the-scenes track II engagement.

Conflict Analysis

Underpinning our work to resolve conflicts, we analyse the toughest security questions using detailed research and deep understanding of human psychology. Sustained analysis of the self-reinforcing logics and counter-productive consequences of nuclear rivalry, the 'War on Terror' and military interventions inform our commitment to sustainable, non-military security solutions.

Non-Military Alternatives

Reactive, militarised approaches do not provide solutions to contemporary security challenges; more often, they escalate cycles of violence. We work to understand, develop and promote the preventive, non-military solutions needed to build lasting peace, security and justice. Where violent conflict has broken out, we apply our insights to help transform conflict and end the violence.

Sustainable Security

Security challenges such as terrorism, crime and weapons proliferation cannot be successfully contained or controlled without understanding and addressing their root causes. ORG's Sustainable Security concept takes a comprehensive, long-term approach that encompasses climate change, resource scarcity, militarisation, poverty, inequality and marginalisation.



Max R. Blumenfeld, Joint Special Operations Task Force Trans-Sahara. © AFRICOM.

A U.S. Navy SEAL advisor watches a Malian special operations vehicle unit run through immediate action drills for counter-terrorism missions during training, 2010 near Gao, Mali.

Sustainable Security Programme



Aerial view of Tacloban, Philippines, after Typhoon Haiyan. © Wikimedia Commons.

The central premise of ORG's pioneering sustainable security approach is that we cannot successfully control all the consequences of insecurity, but must work to resolve the underlying causes. In other words, fighting the symptoms will not work; we must instead cure the disease.

This is radically different to the dominant current approach to global security characterised by the 'control paradigm': the premise that insecurity can be controlled through military force or containment, thus maintaining the status quo.

ORG identifies four interconnected trends that are most likely to lead to substantial global and regional instability, and large-scale loss of life:

- Climate change and environmental disruption;
- Competition over resources, including food, water and energy;
- Marginalisation through economic inequality and the social and political alienation of the majority of the world's people;
- Militarisation: the use or threat of military force to suppress social and political discontents.

While there are many other factors that can threaten the security of humans around the world, these four drivers represent something new. Never before has humanity faced a world as interconnected yet so socio-economically divided, where environmental limits are so apparent and where traditional approaches to war-fighting and the use of force are so counter-productive.

Rethinking UK Security Policy

Sustainable Security's work begins at home, in the UK, where we continue to debate, refine and promote alternatives to current security orthodoxies. 2014 was an important year because of the growing global instabilities demonstrated by Russian military intervention in Ukraine, the declaration of the Islamic State Caliphate, renewed war in Gaza, the collapse of Libya and the uncertain NATO withdrawal from Afghanistan.

As UK foreign policy drifted, our Global Security Briefings analysed these developments in detail as well as the prospects for and implications of Iranian rapprochement with the West. Our experts were in high demand, briefing policy-makers and commanders in government, military and diplomacy on new threats and ways out of the post-2001 quagmire.

2014 was also a key year because of the intensified party political activity around the Scottish referendum and ahead of the 2015 UK general election and security policy reviews. ORG also engaged with UK government and civil society in promoting specific peace and security targets in the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals.

ORG's is a consistent and influential voice in parliamentary debates on defence and security policy, which are otherwise dominated by military lobbies. In January and April 2014, two parliamentary select committees endorsed and cited our argument on the phasing of the next National Security Strategy (NSS) review. The Defence Select Committee inquiry on Intervention also upheld our recommendation that the next Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) needs to set out clear evidentiary criteria and legal basis for any future UK intervention.

We also engaged with Labour, Liberal Democrat and Green parties on security policy reviews. In the run-up to the election we met by invitation with the shadow Defence team and the shadow Development secretary, and input directly to the Green Party manifesto review on international policy.

Post-election, there are opportunities to engage with the NSS review and SDSR, beginning with ORG's critical analysis of UK military spending. Moreover, the lessons from Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya have barely begun to be learned.

Labour and Liberal Democrats have begun to plan for policy renewal and the Scottish National Party will be a challenging new voice in parliament, not least on renewing the Trident nuclear weapons system.

Securitising the Sahel-Sahara

An important focus of the Sustainable Security Programme's work in 2014 was instability in the Sahel-Sahara zone of North-West Africa and the growing, but often covert, presence there of foreign military forces, particularly from France and the US but also from conservative Arab states. Extension of the 'War on Terror' logic into this zone since 2011 threatens a major escalation of a series of formerly discrete conflicts over resource and governance disputes.

Briefings throughout the year looked at the security implications of the reinforced French military presence in Mali and the Sahel, the security vacuum in Libya, the internationalisation of Nigeria's Boko Haram conflict, and the creeping deployment of US special operations forces, surveillance aircraft, private contractors and military basing facilities across northern Africa.

In August ORG published its major report of 2014, *From New Frontier to New Normal: Counter-Terrorism Operations in the Sahel-Sahara*. Based on exhaustive research of US, French and other states' operations in the region, this was the most comprehensive evaluation yet of this new conflict frontline and warned of the toxic local partnerships that such operations entail.

Global South: Voices from the Margins

ORG's work on security in the Global South has benefitted from expanded partnerships with civil society, academia and governments. The third phase of our long-running Sustainable Security in the Global South project focuses on sharing experiences of marginalisation and violence between practitioners in North and South.

In May 2014 we convened an international workshop on

Local Grievances, Global Insecurity: Addressing Violence from the Margins. This drew participants from Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, Jamaica, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, UK, USA and Yemen to discuss the diverse manifestations of marginalisation and violence in their societies as well as the efficacy of a range of policy responses.

For phase four, we are now developing partnerships with organisations in the largest non-nuclear emerging powers. Work began in late 2014 on a Sustainable Security Index that seeks to measure the impact that country's policies and actions have on long-term global security as well as to highlight the best state practice in addressing real security issues.

Human Security in a Changing Climate

ORG works to analyse the current and future linkages between climate change, resource scarcity and human security, from extreme weather events through food insecurity to the militarisation of the Arctic.

ORG continues to publish research on these issues and to engage with UK and international policy-makers and activists on these issues. Important policy processes we engage with in 2014-2015 include the UK National Security Strategy review and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) review conference.

Sustainable Security Blog

SustainableSecurity.org is the Programme's blog site and its main tool for sharing the expertise and evidence of its peers and partner organisations. The site was extensively redesigned in 2013 and relaunched at the start of 2014. Over the year it more than tripled its readership and attracted tens of thousands of readers in 151 countries.

During 2014 the blog added three new sub-projects to bring in new thinking on the nuclear weapons regime, security for women and girls, and 'Remote Control' warfare.

HMS Vigilant, one of four Trident-armed Vanguard-class submarines, returns to HMNB Clyde in Scotland.
© Thomas McDonald/MoD/Crown.



Middle East Programme



ISIS fighters in a truck convoy. © Commondreams.

ORG's Middle East Programme facilitates inclusive dialogue, often engaging with groups who sit outside official diplomatic processes, to explore support for the end of conflict. Our work takes realpolitik and the competing forces present in any political process into account.

For over a decade, ORG has been facilitating high-level and sustained strategic dialogues in the Middle East with particular sustained focus on Israel and Palestine. Our triple-track approach to the conflicts there is based on former ORG Chair Prof Oliver Ramsbotham's innovative Radical Disagreement approach to conflict transformation.

Palestinian Strategy Group

The Palestinian Strategy Group is an inclusive group of more than 60 Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza and the diaspora and from across the political spectrum. The project provides space for Palestinians to develop policy discussions which help inform and guide the national project. Senior Palestinian political figures remain part of the group, as well as leading academics and thinkers.

Convened by ORG in partnership with the Ramallah-based Palestinian Centre for Policy Research and Strategic Studies – Masarat and Gaza-based Pal-Think, it undertakes sustained analysis to fill the 'strategy gap' in political decision-making, education and training that has been so debilitating for the Palestinian national movement.

In 2014, the Group was particularly focused on ways forward after the collapse of the Kerry Process, the Fatah-Hamas unity

government, and the repercussions of the renewed conflict in Gaza. Expanding our activities and partnerships in Gaza was an important landmark in the Group's work.

Israeli Strategic Forum

The Israeli Strategic Forum (ISF) aims to create a new framework for a national dialogue in Israel and has created an active thinking group from across the spectrum. Participants come from different social, political, professional and geographic arenas in Israeli society with access to a multiplicity of networks and creative expertise.

The focus is on the creation of a new civil charter and aims to inform policy-making. Working closely with our Israeli partner institution, The Van Leer Jerusalem Institute, the ISF connects real-time politics to repercussions and ramifications of decisions at the local, national and even international levels.

Palestinian Citizens of Israel Group

The third dimension to ORG's work in Israel and Palestine is our facilitation of strategic dialogue within the 'forgotten community' of over 1.6 million Palestinian citizens of Israel.

Since the ongoing conflict in the region has always focused on Israel's relationship with Palestinians living in the West Bank, Gaza, and the neighbouring Arab states, the Palestinian citizens of Israel have been neglected as a national, religious, linguistic and cultural minority. However, they make up over 20% of the population of Israel, and are key to the peace process, as well as deeply affected by any future peace settlement.

The aim of the Palestinian Citizens of Israel Group (PCIG) is to give a real voice to this community to contribute to processes and negotiations that will affect their future. In 2014-2015 the ISF and PCIG have worked more closely on visions for inclusivity, equality and peace within Israel as it approached general elections and confronted fears of a Third Intifada and renewed or intensified violence in Gaza and along the borders with Syria and Lebanon.

2014-2015: New Challenges and Opportunities for Dialogue

2014 was also an important year for planning and fundraising for the expansion of the Middle East Programme's activities into Egypt and to address the regional dimensions of the catastrophic conflict in Syria.

Indeed, the nature and dramatic escalation of the regional conflict with the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria was the principal focus of ORG's security briefings and engagement with policy-makers in the UK, Norway and beyond over the course of the year.

Regional Dialogue on Iran and Syria

While ORG did little direct work on Iran and its nuclear programme in 2014, it was during 2014-2015 that the impact became apparent of our longer term work to build confidence and understanding between Tehran and western states over the Iranian nuclear programme. The framework agreement of April 2015 between Iran and the E3+3 countries was a breakthrough development.

When ORG started its work on Iran there was pervasive scepticism about the possibilities for a deal. But our job was to explore the possibilities for a peaceful settlement and to do the preparatory work should political conditions change. The work was enhanced by mobilising a hugely experienced group of diplomats and nuclear experts, many of whom had been involved in previous, failed rounds of the official negotiations and who passionately believed a deal could be done.

These diplomats originally approached ORG because they believed that we could create the conditions for this exploratory work to take place. As a result of the high political

access of those participating in the meetings it was possible to establish routes to the official negotiations and to establish meetings with the foreign ministers of the respective parties to the conflict. Our early contributions, we are told, helped give confidence to the US government to start an off-the-record process with Iran to test whether there were grounds to establish productive official talks.

The Middle East Programme also built its contacts with senior officials and experts from many countries engaged in the conflict in Syria. Addressing the regional dimension to the war there is crucial not only to any eventual peace settlement in Syria but to much wider regional security. Dialogue on Syria is a priority for the programme in 2015.

Dialogue in Egypt

During 2014 ORG developed its relationship with the Cairo-based Regional Center for Strategic Studies (RCSS) in order to develop a joint project working with Egyptian policy-makers and academics to understand local perspectives on regional conflicts and to discuss how Cairo might contribute to conflict prevention and resolution in its neighbourhood.

Starting in 2015, ORG and the RCSS will host a series of roundtables to consider conflict issues and to share the experiences and expertise of conflict resolution, mediation and dialogue of ORG as well as such international organisations as the United Nations, League of Arab States and the Commonwealth.



In Aleppo, Syria, A Free Syrian Army soldier looks through a mirror that helps him see government troops.
© AP/ Hussein Malla.

Global Highlights: ORG's Work in 2014-2015

UK

In the UK, ORG stepped up its engagement with political parties, parliamentarians, military and civil society partners ahead of the 2015 general election and reviews of defence policy and National Security Strategy.

Latin America

In Latin America, ORG has partnered with the Latin American Security and Defence Network (Resdal) and in 2014 produced a series of articles on the militarisation of public security provision, especially in the context of the 'War on Drugs' in Caribbean basin countries.

Israel and Palestine

ORG has continued its strategic dialogues in Israel and Palestine, engaging Jewish Israelis, Israeli Arabs and Palestinians in parallel processes that seek to develop and articulate alternative visions of peace.

Global Reach

In 2014 ORG's publications reached an audience of many thousands in over 150 countries. Our partnerships ensured a global reach, as did our multinational team of staff, consultants and trustees, and our network of advisors in a dozen countries.

Sahel-Sahara

ORG published a major report on the escalation of US, French and other counter-terrorism operations in the Sahel-Sahara and a series of briefings on foreign interventions and peace processes in Mali, Libya and northern Nigeria.

Ukraine and Russia

ORG has approached the crisis in Ukraine from the perspective of Russia's perceptions of NATO and, through meetings and briefings, analysed the consequences of this unstable relationship for the resolution of conflicts in Syria and over the Iranian nuclear programme.

Syria, Iraq and IS

Syria, Iraq and the Islamic State phenomenon have been the principal focus of analysis for Prof Paul Rogers' Global Security Briefings since 2014. ORG is supporting regional dialogue towards resolution of the Syrian civil war.

Iran

ORG's recent work on Iran bore fruit in 2015 with the signing of a framework agreement on nuclear issues with the E3+3 that drew on ORG's behind-the-scenes confidence-building work in 2012-13.

Afghanistan and Pakistan

The Remote Control Project has commissioned research and published three reports so far on the scale and consequences of drone strikes in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Egypt

In Egypt, ORG has begun a series of high-level roundtables with local partners on conflict issues affecting the Middle East and North Africa, exploring how Cairo might contribute to their peaceful resolution.

Every Casualty Programme

Between 2007 and 2014 ORG was proud to nurture the pioneering work of the Every Casualty Programme. In October 2014 Every Casualty Worldwide completed a separation from ORG to become an independent NGO. We continue to co-operate and support each other's work, sharing facilities and some services in London.

The purpose of the programme was to enhance the technical, legal and institutional capacity, as well as the political will, for every single casualty of armed conflict throughout the world to be recorded, civilian as well as combatant. Detailed, verifiable and comprehensive recording, when extended to all victims, provides both a memorial for posterity and public recognition of our common humanity. Careful and respectful records ensure that the human cost of conflict is better understood and can become an immediately applicable resource for conflict prevention and post-conflict recovery and reconciliation.

2014 saw achievements in both strategic objectives of the Every Casualty programme, namely practice development

and advocacy in casualty recording. On practice development, it provided targeted assistance and training to casualty recorders including those working on the conflicts in Syria, northern Mali, Pakistan, and South Sudan. Through its original research it provided new understanding of casualty recording within the UN system, and in situations of remote warfare. It continued to implement a planned multi-year consultative process of standards development with casualty recorders and key end-users, and continued to support its international network of over 50 casualty recording practitioners.

In advocacy, the Programme deepened relationships with states with existing interest in casualty recording, and began relationships with new ones. This, together with its growing relationships to key UN and Red Cross agencies and individual UN missions, led to a situation where it was regularly approached to bring a casualty recording perspective and expertise to international multilateral meetings.

Every Casualty Worldwide continues this work in 2015. More on its work can be found on its website: <http://www.everycasualty.org>

Women at the Srebrenica-Potočari Memorial and Cemetery for the Victims of the 1995 Genocide, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
© Adam Jones, bit.ly/SM6Wz8.



Remote Control Project



A US marine launches the "Dragon Eye" drone. © Flickr, Creative Commons: expertinfrantry.

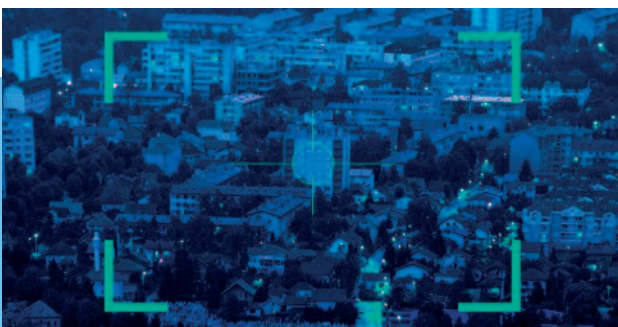
Remote Control is a project of the Network for Social Change hosted by ORG. Piloted in 2013, it was launched as a full scale research project in 2014. It looks at current developments in military technology and the re-thinking of military approaches to future threats.

One dominant idea now is countering threats at a distance without the deployment of large military forces, what may be termed 'Remote Control'. This is already happening, with variants) and Special Operations Forces. This trend is paralleled by the evolving privatisation of military forces. Connected with these 'discreet' military measures are cyber and surveillance activities.

Remote Control raises many issues, including whether international laws need to be updated to account for these military trends and how effective such policies are in the long-term. The consequences of what might follow when technological developments are opened up to a wider range of players require careful examination. This will inevitably happen as the cost of the technology reduces and access becomes more easily available.

Remote Control examines what is happening and its likely consequences. How can the risks of 'blowback' or revenge attacks be properly measured? How can state security issues and the need for transparency and accountability be reconciled? What are the risks of proliferation to violent non-state actors?

The project aims to bring together those who are looking at different aspects of these new military trends and to raise awareness of the issues involved. It acts as a facilitator for exchange of information and to publicise work that is being undertaken in the area. In addition, the project digs deeper into the debate, thoroughly examines the long term effects of these strategies, and serves as an information resource for policy-makers to help build long-term sustainable security. In 2014 Remote Control commissioned and published an array of research, including seven monthly briefings, an annual digest, and seven in-depth reports. These ranged in their analysis from the scope and consequences of drone strikes in Afghanistan and Pakistan, through cyber security threats, floating private armouries in the Indian Ocean and French counter-terrorism operations in the Sahel to data-mining the private contracting practices of US Special Operations Command.



The view through an image intensified night sight of a ground target. © SB Photography.

ORG's Priorities for 2015

With a change of leadership and the transition of the Every Casualty Programme to become an independent NGO in late 2014, ORG has initiated an Organisational Development Plan for 2015. This is reviewing the structure, governance, management, goals, practice work and communications of ORG with a view to producing a new three-year organisational strategy for 2016-18. Building on the success of our work and fundraising in 2014, the goal is to further increase the impact of our work by streamlining management, reducing overhead costs, increasing and sustaining revenues, and recruiting and retaining outstanding staff.

Expanding our Work

Most importantly, ORG is expanding its conflict analysis and resolution work in 2015 while deepening its ongoing commitments in Israel/Palestine and the UK.

The Middle East Programme is expanding its work to Egypt and the conflict in Syria. In Egypt, we work with local partners to engage senior officials and academics in quiet dialogue on conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa and how Cairo can help to prevent or resolve them peacefully. On Syria, we are using our experience of quiet, confidence-building diplomacy to facilitate the high-level regional rapprochement on which an eventual peace deal will depend.

The Sustainable Security Programme is meanwhile deepening its focus on Africa and the Sahel-Sahara, particularly the linked conflicts and foreign interventions in Libya, Mali and Nigeria.

Deepening our Analysis

Increasing our analytic output is a key part of ORG's development and we are already seeing a big increase in regular briefings and commentary by staff as well as articles from our peers and partners through the blog site. We are expanding our base of analysts and encouraging existing and

new staff, consultants and fellows to bring their analysis and evidence to bear. Contributing critically to the debate on renewing the UK's Trident nuclear weapons system is one priority issue.

We have also started work on a Sustainable Security Index that uses quantifiable data to measure the impact that each country's policies and actions have on long-term global security.

Re-envisioning UK Security

In the UK, 2015 is a year of opportunity for ORG's long-term engagement with security and defence policy. The Sustainable Security Programme is closely engaged with the National Security Strategy review and the Strategic Defence and Security Review, including research on rethinking UK military spending and reorienting the armed forces from expeditionary warfare to territorial defence and peace support operations.

ORG will launch a new multi-year project later in 2015 that will engage politicians, military, diplomatic and intelligence officials, academics and mediation practitioners in practical dialogue on how to put conflict prevention at the heart of UK foreign policy. This will be the centre-piece of our intensified policy engagement over the next parliament.

Insight and Inspiration

Communicating our message, analysis and evidence is absolutely crucial to our ability to impact security and foreign policy and we are rightly investing in it. Our redesigned website went live in December and our social media profile had increased by over 400 percent by April. We are also stepping up our direct engagement with our sustainers, policy-makers and journalists through regular discussions and events. This is the first of what we are sure will be many annual reports that keep our supporters informed of ORG's work and its vital impact.



**EXPANDING
OUR
WORK**



**DEEPENING
OUR
ANALYSIS**



**RE-ENVISAGING
UK
SECURITY**



**INSPIRING
AND
INFORMING**

Financial Statement

ORG's overall income and expenditure reduced slightly in 2014 in line with the separation of the Every Casualty Programme. A process of restructuring all of the operational roles within the organisation begun in autumn 2014 has reduced overhead costs by 44% in 2015, allowing even more of our funding to be allocated to the programmes and their projects. ORG received a clean audit report for 2014.

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

	2014 Unrestricted Funds £	2014 Restricted Funds £	2014 Total Funds £	2013 Total Funds £
INCOMING RESOURCES				
Grants and Donations	171,098	577,671	748,769	805,392
Investment Income	277	322	599	610
Total Incoming Resources	171,425	577,993	749,418	806,002
RESOURCES EXPENDED				
Costs of Research & Activities	151,146	487,419	638,565	986,298
Fundraising Costs	1,625	–	1,625	–
Governance Costs	3,000	–	3,000	3,000
Total Resources Expended	155,771	487,419	643,190	989,298
Net movement of funds in the year before transfers	15,654	90,574	106,228	(183,296)
Transfers between funds	–	–	–	–
Net movement of funds in the year	15,654	90,574	106,228	(183,296)
Total Funds Brought Forward	59,698	237,615	297,313	480,609
Total Funds Carried Forward	75,352	328,189	403,541	297,313

This statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All incoming resources and resources expended derive from continuing activities.

Full audited accounts for 2014 are available through the ORG and Charity Commission websites.

ORG's Team in 2014-2015

ORG would like to thank all its staff, consultants, trustees, patrons, advisors, funders and partners for all their work and support in 2014-2015. Many of our team give their time and expertise without charge, for which we are hugely grateful.

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Anita Feiger
Oliver Gillie (Co-Chair)
Gary Hoyte (to 2014)
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Funders

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Organisations with which we have partnered

British American Security Information Council, Campaign Against the Arms Trade, Centro Internacional de Toledo para la Paz, Clingendael Institute, Conscience, European Council on Foreign Relations, European Institute for Peace, Every Casualty Worldwide, Igarapé Institute, l'lam Media Center for Palestinians in Israel, International Alert, Latin American Security and Defence Network (Resdal), Madar - Palestinian Forum for Israeli Studies, Medact, Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre (NOREF), Palestinian Centre for Policy Research - Masarat, Pal-Think, Reconciliation through Film, Regional Center for Strategic Studies (Egypt), Saferworld, Scientists for Global Responsibility, Van Leer Jerusalem Institute.

Support ORG's Vital Work

Your support is vital to ORG as a small organisation with big ambitions. Due partly to our reliance on quiet dialogue, we do not have the profile of larger organisations. We only accept sources of funding that allow us to retain our independence and integrity. Unlike most security policy think tanks, for example, we do not seek or accept funds from the arms industry.

This means that we rely on the generosity of individuals and trusts to continue our work building lasting peace and security. This often involves creating projects that develop and need support over several years. Therefore, long term, regular support is critical to our ability to plan and grow our programmes and create the sustainable change that is so needed.

Whether you are able to make a one-off donation, become a regular ORG supporter, or make a legacy gift in your will, your support will make a vital contribution to the future security of millions.

Acknowledgements

Cover photo: residents of the besieged Palestinian camp of Yarmouk queuing to receive food supplies in Damascus, Syria. © AP.

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Thank you for your support.

A cyclist rides past the destroyed old Mosque of The Prophet Jirjis, in central Mosul, Iraq. © AP.





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