

Rory Stewart MP  
Secretary of State for International Development  
22 Whitehall  
London  
SW1A 2EG

2 May 2019

Dear Ms Mordaunt and Mr Stewart,

We wish to offer our congratulations on your recent appointments as Secretaries of State for Defence and International Development.

As experts in the fields of peace and security, we share your awareness of the many challenges of the current international context and the complex choices facing government. Equally, we recognise the significant opportunities that exist for the UK government to make a vital contribution, alongside others, to creating the conditions for peace, security and sustainable development.

While noting the many existing work streams in progress within both departments, and the priorities they have been accorded, we wish to encourage you to bring a fresh perspective to your new portfolios. The current flux created by both the changing international context, and the domestic Brexit debate, create a rare opportunity for the UK to rearticulate its core values, redefine its place in the world, and reset its approach to shared global challenges.

We acknowledge that the government's Global Britain agenda is intended to capture that opportunity. However, we believe that this agenda has so far lacked sufficient attention to some of the key priorities for peace and international security to which your departments can contribute. Specifically, we suggest the following ten areas of action:

**1. Conflict-sensitive analysis of new trading relationships.** As the UK prepares to renegotiate trading and other relationships with individual states and multilateral institutions, we would like to see a cross-government approach that assesses how these interactions might contribute to either exacerbating global insecurity and violence, or building peace and respect for human rights. We believe that DFID and the MOD, as well as the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, have important expertise to contribute to these decisions.

**2. Prioritising prevention: tackling climate breakdown, inequality and marginalisation.** Many of the world's most serious challenges – inequality, climate change, marginalisation – require intensive international cooperation as well as action at home. Government departments could give these challenges greater strategic priority and investment, and be monitored and evaluated accordingly, including for the effectiveness of their collaboration with international partners.

**3. Championing and implementing international treaty obligations and policy frameworks.** The UK could demonstrate its renewed commitment to global norms and multilateral action through implementation of, and sustained political and financial support for, the UN 'Sustaining Peace' agenda, the peaceful, just and inclusive societies elements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG16+), the newly-established Youth, Peace and Security agenda, successive resolutions to UNSCR 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security, and the Arms Trade Treaty.

**4. Enhance aid and development spending.** To maximise the potential of its 0.7% commitment, DFID could increase efforts to ensure its programming contributes to the achievement of SDG16+, supporting local civil society groups working for peace, justice, equality and development. An

effective focus on achieving SDG16+ commitments will be essential to tackling the structural conditions that lock the world's poorest people into poverty and inequality.

**5. Diplomacy for peace.** The government should prioritise and advocate for political and economic strategies to address enduring violent conflict. It could harness and build the UK's diplomatic capacity for peace, by increasing political and financial support for peace processes and mediation, investing in local capacities for peacebuilding in conflict contexts, and further developing of knowledge and skills in this area within the FCO and DFID.

**6. Peace operations.** Future UK contributions to UN Peace Operations must promote the 'primacy of politics' as the basis for such interventions, as recommended by the UN High Level Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO). They must also prioritise civilian protection as well as developing greater civilian capacity to address causes of conflict.

**7. Re-set arms export policy.** With the UK potentially operating outside the EU Common Position in the event of Brexit, the government should reaffirm its commitment to the Arms Trade Treaty. It could demonstrate this in practice by introducing a presumption of denial when considering applications for licenses for the export of military equipment to repressive governments, states where there are credible allegations of human rights violations or areas of violent conflict. DFID in particular can play an important role in advising on arms export licenses.

**8. Reject 'Countering/Preventing Violent Extremism' (C/PVE) approaches.** DFID should separate its international development efforts from the failed global war on terror by divesting from C/PVE approaches and avoiding using aid in the service of security objectives such as counter-terrorism. Instead, it could refocus its investment on peacebuilding, human rights and development.

**9. Combat global militarisation.** Using its influence in NATO, the government could work to harmonise military spending with the European context and release policymakers from the arbitrary target of 2% of GDP. It should resist pressure for further increases to the MOD's budget, and commission an inquiry into the feasibility of rebalancing military forces away from a focus on expeditionary capabilities and towards territorial and cyber defence.

**10. Review nuclear weapons policy.** The government should advocate and facilitate multilateral nuclear disarmament initiatives in close collaboration with other states, to promote further progress in establishing the mechanisms that make up the disarmament and non-proliferation regime. As part of a robust strategy for urgent multilateral disarmament, the UK should reassess its programme to renew the Trident system and its relationship with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

We appreciate that many of these proposals would represent a course alteration with regard to current government policy. Yet over half of UK adults oppose the use of UK troops in other countries and almost two thirds consider the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia unacceptable. With this in mind, we urge you to give these proposals careful consideration, and encourage you to engage with the many organisations, like ourselves, who will be willing to work with you to make them a reality.

We would very much welcome a meeting with you to discuss these proposals further.

Yours sincerely,



Celia McKeon, Co-ordinator, Rethinking Security

Rethinking Security is a network of academics, campaigners and non-governmental organisations including Campaign Against Arms Trade, Campaign For Nuclear Disarmament, Conciliation Resources, Forces Watch, Oxford Research Group, Peace Direct, Quaker Peace And Social Witness, Quaker Asylum and Refugee Network, and Saferworld.

Cc: Rt Hon Penny Mordaunt MP, Secretary of State for Defence