South Africa 2010: World Cup Special Issue
A Guide to Police and Security Equipment in South Africa

Recent media reports have highlighted the preparation the South African authorities have been making in strengthening the country's police and security services infrastructure in the run up to the 2010 Fifa World Cup in South Africa. Much of this infrastructure and equipment will be visible during the World Cup, providing an opportunity to determine whether the equipment is used in compliance with human rights standards.

This special newsletter is intended as a guide for journalists and researchers to aid the identification of security and policing equipment supplied to the South African police forces and which may be visible in use during the World Cup.

If you would like any further information or have any photographs of equipment that you would like to share with us, please get in touch with Kate on kate@mispo.org.

About Mispo.org

Mispo.org is a fully searchable, continually updated online databank containing thousands of images of military, security and police (MSP) equipment. Reference images allow researchers and journalists to identify equipment they see in use and identify its producers, whilst editorial images show equipment being used around the world. International photojournalists and human rights organisations regularly upload new images onto the site where experienced arms trade researchers work to identify the equipment displayed.

Mispo.org works on a not-for-profit basis to highlight the process of arms trading from the manufacturing stage to end-use. We provide a platform for photographers working in conflict zones to showcase their work and increase their exposure.

If you do not have access to the Mispo.org photo identification database and would like to have access, please contact Kate, the Mispo.org Co-ordinator, on kate@mispo.org.

1. Equipment

There have been a number of reports recently detailing the current equipment of, and new equipment procured by, the South African police in preparation for the Fifa World Cup in June & July 2010.¹

¹ See for example:
South Africa Seeks to Reassure Fans with Security Show. Published 17.05.10 [accessed: 21.05.2010]
http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5g5BC8PqQvTrUuaYfDPdFCwbgHQSQD9FOTA780 [accessed: 21.05.2010]
Welcome to the World Cup: South African Police in Show of Strength. Published 18.05.10 in the Metro print edition
The following sections give a brief overview of some of the equipment you may expect to see (and photograph) during the World Cup.

If you take any photographs of South African police officers with any type of equipment, we would be most interested in seeing them.

Contact Kate on kate@mispo.org to share your photographs.

(a) Crowd Control Equipment

Milkor 40mm Grenade Launcher

Milkor (Pty) Ltd is a South African company which specialises in the design, development and manufacture of 37/38mm and 40mm weapon systems. Their products include: multiple-shot grenade launchers, single-shot grenade launchers and under-barrel grenade launcher attachments (these can be attached under the barrel of most conventional assault rifles). In February 2009, Milkor (Pty) Ltd were awarded a contract to supply 40mm low velocity 'safe impact' rounds.² It is worth keeping an eye out for Milkor products during the World Cup.

Above: Milkor 40mm multiple-shot grenade launcher, photographed at Eurosatory 2008.

Note the 6-shot 'revolver'-type design.

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Misko.org image reference: snv31106.jpg

40mm "Low Velocity Safe Impact Rounds"

As mentioned above, in February 2009, Milkor (Pty) Ltd were awarded a contract to supply 40mm low velocity safe impact rounds.³ Safe impact rounds are used for crowd control and usually comprise a soft (foam) nose with a stiff base.

Shotguns

The South African police have a long history of using shotguns for crowd control. Photographs of South African police with shotguns that can fire buckshot or rubber bullets are available on the news wires. See for example, Getty Images' image referenced 99638701 and Corbis image referenced 42-24966236.

“12 Bore Baton Double Ball”
The ARMSCOR website shows that in December 2009, National Cartridges Co t/a Suburban Guns was awarded a contract for the supply of “12 Bore Baton Double Ball”. 4 12 Bore “Baton Double Balls” are shotgun rounds comprising a 12 gauge shotgun cartridge containing 2 large rubber balls. 5 According to the Less Lethal Africa website, the Double Ball has been tested and approved by the internationally recognised South African Bureau of Standards and is currently widely used in South Africa. 6

Pepper Spray
ARMSCOR documents show that Swat Deftac was awarded a contract worth around ZAR 640,000 (GB£ 56,220.27) for pepper spray canisters and ‘neutralisers’ in March 2008 and another in August 2009 worth ZAR 400,000 (GB£ 35,148.22). 7 Whilst ARMSCOR does not detail the intended end-user of the pepper sprays, Swat Deftac’s website contains testimonies from the Johannesburg Metro Police Department on the efficacy of Swat Deftac pepper spray. 8 The website also contains a photograph of South African Police branded pepper spray canisters, with the text: “84ml South African Police Service Direct Stream”. 9

Smoke Grenades
Photographs of a South African police crowd and riot control training session conducted at Cape Town Stadium available on Sportzpics.net show police officers with green smoke hand grenades 10. ARMSCOR records show that hand grenades with yellow, green and red smoke were procured from Rheinmetall Denel Munitions (Pty) Ltd to a contract value of ZAR 4,813,750.00 (GB£ 426,642.37) but does not specify if these are for police use.

Sjambok / Litupa
The sjambok (or litupa) is a traditional heavy leather whip used in South Africa. 11 It has had a long history of use and abuse by the South African police, but has not been visible in the recent pictures of the police preparing for the World Cup. It will therefore be interesting to see if and how sjamboks are used during the event.

Nightstick / Tonfa / Side-handle Baton
Recent news articles and video of South African police officers being trained by the French riot police indicate the use of side-handle batons (also known as Tonfas and Nightsticks). 12 Whilst the arming of police with batons is not in itself concerning, the way the batons can be used by police officers is. Whilst the design of the side-handled baton can have defensive advantages, an industry source suggests that if used offensively as a striking weapon, it can generate between four and nine times the striking power of conventional straight batons. 13 This may make it more difficult for police to ensure that their use of force is proportionate to the situation encountered.

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6 ibid
10 See: http://www.sportzpics.net/viewphoto.php?&albumId=109665&imageId=4128581&page=1&imagepos=68 [accessed 21.05.2010].
11 See for example the police officer on the far left in the iAfrika image referenced: dipolic00139. Source: http://www.iafrikaphotos.co.za/site/GalleryCatalogueSearch.asp? dealer=5606&page=10&pic=26038&SearchKeyword=&SearchCatagories=968&SearchPhotographers=All&LastAdded= [accessed: 06.06.2010]
Furthermore, as a UK policing conference noted, the “ways of using the new side-handled baton in particular are so complex that officers need regular refresher training to use it properly”.  

**Mamba Armoured Personnel Carrier**

Photographs taken during a police demonstration of equipment in Johannesburg in May 2010 show a convoy of police in South African-made Mamba armoured personnel carriers. See for example European Press Photo Agency image referenced 00000402160898. Mamba vehicles are manufactured by Land Systems OMC, part of BAE Systems (UK).

**RG-12 Nyala**

The RG-12 Nyala is a riot control vehicle originally manufactured by Land Systems OMC (South Africa). According to Armour Technology Systems' website, it can be easily adapted to a variety of military, paramilitary and police applications including: command & logistics vehicles, water cannons, armoured personnel carriers and surveillance vehicles.  

**Water Cannon**

In October 2008, the South African police acquired a “technically advanced water cannon truck” from Israel. According the news report, the “anti-riot water cannon is fitted with a digital camera and … was strong enough to knock a person down”. Furthermore, “the water cannon was technologically advanced since it was taken a step further by lacing the water with dyes and tear gas”.

Beit Alfa Technologies' website states that several riot control vehicles have been supplied to the South African Police Service. It is reported that the vehicles sold are the model RCU 6000 which are built on Mercedes Benz chassis. Further information on the Beit Alfa Technologies' website states that these water cannons can be fitted with close circuit TV and video cameras as well as being able to inject CS gas, pepper spray or dye.

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17 ibid
colourings into the water pulse.

The image below shows a Beit Alfa Technologies' water cannon on display at China Police 2006. Note the distinctive rear profile, raised lines along the side and distinctive rear wheel arch.

Company Case Study: Beit Alfa Technologies, Israel

Beit Alfa Technologies (B.A.T.) is an Israeli company which manufactures a range of special purpose vehicles and delivery systems. In addition to the riot vehicles sold to South Africa, it also produces a smaller, “easy to hide” vehicle, “designed specifically for large crowd gatherings in sport fields ... [and] provides pulsed water delivery with a selection of up to two injected chemicals”.19

Some of Beit Alfa Technologies' other customers include the Israeli Army, Israeli police and Ministry of Defence. Further afield, the company's website claimed that in 2005, “B.A.T.'s “Jet Pulse Water Cannon System” is currently in active use in countries such as: France, Spain, China, South Korea, Singapore, Sri-Lanka, Thailand, Angola, South Africa, Peru, Uruguay, Guatamala, Chile, Honduras, Argentina, Uganda, Zimbabwe ... and more.” Additional sources state that Beit Alfa Technologies supplied Zimbabwe with model RCU 4500 water cannons in 2001, Russia's Ministry of Interior with an (unspecified) riot control vehicle in 2006 and worked with a Chinese company to develop crowd control vehicles for use in the 2008 Olympic games.20

(b) Electroshock Equipment

Tasers
In May 2010, it was reported that the South African police were now in possession of X-26 Tasers.21 The Taser Mexico website also states that X-26s are in use in South Africa,22 however Taser International would not confirm these reports. The US-made Taser X-26 is a projectile stun device used in law enforcement. It projects electrical pulses from the hand-held device through insulated wires to the intended target up to 35

19 See: http://www.bat.co.il/products3.htm [accessed 02.06.2010]
20 Omega Research Foundation archives
21 See for example: Welcome to the World Cup: South African Police in Show of Strength. Published 18.05.10 in the Metro print edition
feet away.

The image below shows the Taser X-26 on display at IWA 2007.

(c) Small Arms and Light Weapons

Beretta 9mm Pistol
According to the recent news reports, the South African police are armed with 9mm Beretta pistols.23 The ARMSCOR website indicates that a contract for ZAR 15,811,200.00 (GBP£ 1,384,940.06) worth of 9mm Beretta PX4 Parabellum pistols with accessories was awarded to Republic Arms (Pty) Ltd in December 2009.24

MP5 Submachine Gun
Photographs of South African police with MP5 submachine guns have been circulated on the news wires. See for example, the Associated Press image with the reference 10041605350, and the European Press Photo Agency image referenced 00000402120018. According the ARMSCOR25 website, in August 2009, UK

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23 See for example: Welcome to the World Cup: South African Police in Show of Strength. Published 18.05.10 in the Metro print edition
25 ARMSCOR, the Armaments Corporation of South Africa Ltd, is the officially appointed acquisition organisation for the South African Department of Defence and also renders a professional acquisition service to other government departments and public entities with permission from the Minister of Defence. Their website can be viewed at: http://www.armscor.co.za/ [accessed: 21.05.2010]
company Unionlet Ltd were awarded a contract to procure Heckler and Koch MP5 firearms and PNP-M night vision sights. The value of the contract was recorded as ZAR 2,567,492.54 (GBP£ 225,117.54). The image below shows an MP5 9mm submachine gun with retractable buttstock photographed at Milipol 2007:

![MP5 9mm submachine gun](image1.jpg)

Company Case Study: Unionlet Ltd, UK.

UK-based Unionlet Ltd has a track record of supplying to ARMSCOR, South Africa. In 2008 ARMSCOR issued a quotation request to Unionlet for “7.62 mm FN machine gun and Heckler and Koch pistol spares and equipment.” Prior to this request, Unionlet had been awarded tenders to supply 9x19mm FX marking munitions & accessories to the value of ZAR 435,231.20 (GBP£ 39,501.815); Rifles (MP5SD6) and 30 Round Magazines; and Lapua ammunition (Source: Omega Research Foundation archives).

H&K Universal Machine Pistol (UMP)

Photographic evidence of the South African police with H&K UMPs have also surfaced on the news wires, see for example, Associated Press image referenced [100606010435](http://www.armscor.co.za/tenders/contractdetail.asp?Requirement_ID=13193&TYear=2009&TStatus=2&TSystem=Armscor Burnett%20Bulletin [accessed: 21.05.2010])

Left: H&K 9mm UMP photographed at Milipol 2007.

![H&K Universal Machine Pistol](image2.jpg)

R5 or R6 South African-made Assault Rifle

Photographs of the South African police with R5 or R6 South African-made assault rifles have been circulated on the news wires. See for example, Getty Images’ image referenced [99601351](http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/armscor-2008-02-14 [accessed: 28.05.2010])

![R5 or R6 South African-made Assault Rifle](image3.jpg)


manufactured in South Africa by Vektor (a division of Denel) and are modified versions of the Israeli-made Galil. The R6 is a shortened version of the R5 design however from the images sourced it is hard to tell which one is photographed.\(^\text{29}\)

\(\text{(d) Surveillance Equipment}\)

South African government reports state that “state of the art military technology is being used to secure the tournament”.\(^\text{30}\) These reports suggest that there will be four mobile command centres that will be able to receive live footage from aircraft and other CCTV cameras. These reports state that:

- Surveillance of stadiums and key areas will be monitored by over 300 mobile cameras.
- There are 10 mobile command vehicles, a fleet of nearly 40 helicopters and unmanned aerial vehicles.
- Ten water cannons, 100 high-performance vehicles for highway patrol and up-to-date body armour will be used.

Mispo.org will be keen to see any photographs and hear any accounts of the use of unmanned aerial vehicles as well as other pieces of surveillance equipment which will be useful in assessing the country of supply.

2. Other Things to Look Out For: External Policing Assistance

A number of countries have given, or have promised, various forms of assistance to the South African police for the World Cup.

\(\text{(a) Counter-Terrorism Training provided by the US Anti-Terrorism Assistance Programme}\)

The State Department’s Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program has provided anti-terrorism training to the South African police and the South African National Defence Force on topics including: “human rights, trends in terrorism, explosive device awareness ... CBRNE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive) risk assessment and awareness [and] crime scene issues”.\(^\text{31}\) It has also provided training on the ‘Tactical Management of Special Events’ and a US$10,000 equipment grant,\(^\text{32}\) although it is not clear what conditions are attached to this. For example, must it be spent on equipment made by US companies?, or must it be spent on particular types of equipment? etc.

As a result of this uncertainty, we request that you look out for US-made equipment in use by the police or private security companies during the World Cup. Notable less than lethal equipment used by US police forces and offered for export includes:

- Projectile electroshock devices including the Taser X-26 (described and pictured above) and the Stinger Systems S-200 AT, an alternative two dart projectile stun device.

- Items from the “Sabre Red” range of tear gas products. Crowd management products in this range include the MK-9 model and the larger MK-46 model. Both can be filled with CS or pepper gas and can deliver the irritants as a stream, a fog or as foam.\(^\text{33}\) The smaller MK-9 can be carried on a thigh holster whilst the larger MK-46 is sold with a shoulder strap.

\(^{29}\) For further information see Jane's Infantry Weapons 2009-10, pp. 210-211


\(^{32}\) See: http://southafrica.usembassy.gov/press100326.html [accessed: 25.05.2010]

With a range of 9-10 metres, the MK-46 is designed for use on larger crowds.\textsuperscript{34} The photo above shows the Sabre Red MK-46 ‘Law Enforcement Unit’ and was taken at IWA 2010; note the distinctive nozzle / sprayer attachment.

- Acoustic devices, which may include the LRAD 500 and LRAD 1000 ranges, manufactured by The LRAD Corporation (formerly American Technology Corp.). This not only acts as a voice amplifier, it also issues “powerful deterrent tones” to beyond 2000 metres.\textsuperscript{35} The LRAD has been used against protesters in 2007 in Tbilisi, Georgia\textsuperscript{36} and in Pittsburgh during the 2009 G20 Summit.\textsuperscript{37}

\begin{figure}
  \centering
  \includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{images}
  \caption{Left: LRAD 500-style
  Centre and Right: LRAD 1000 manufactured by The LRAD Corporation
  All images © Robin Ballantyne / Omega Research Foundation and photographed at China Police 2008.
  Mispo image references: apxlrad2.jpg, 12apcjingyongwlrad3.jpg, 12lrad2.jpg}
\end{figure}

- A common US export in the arena of crowd control technologies are 37/38mm & 40mm grenades and their accompanying launchers, and various shotgun cartridges containing a mix of different less than lethal components. Defense Technology Corporation, Combined Tactical Systems (CTS) and NonLethal Technologies Inc., are major US exporters of such equipment. For example, according to the Omega Research Foundation’s archives, Defense Technology products have been exported to Nigeria and Jamaica, and photographic evidence has captured the products in Israel, Turkey, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Venezuela.\textsuperscript{38} Furthermore, Omega files show that NonLethal Technologies’ blast dispersion grenades were photographed after the demonstrations in Thailand in October 2008 and spent CTS grenades have been photographed in Bolivia.

\begin{figure}
  \centering
  \includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{images}
  \caption{Misko image references: apxlrad2.jpg, 12apcjingyongwlrad3.jpg, 12lrad2.jpg
  Mispo.org references are (from left to right): dscf0514crop.jpg / dscf0513crop.jpg, dscf0526.jpg, dscf05311.jpg, dscf0523.jpg and dscf0519crop.jpg}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{34} ibid
\textsuperscript{35} See: http://www.lradx.com/site/content/view/205/110/ [accessed: 26.05.2010]
\textsuperscript{37} See Corbis image referenced 42-23399514 at http://www.corbisimages.com/Enlargement/Enlargement.aspx?id=42-23399514&cat=14,16&caller=search&wdid=22d59613be0f5f2583a6de84a890 [accessed: 02.06.2010]
\textsuperscript{38} See Mispo Image referenced: p10206271.jpg

all images above © Robin Ballantyne / Omega Research Foundation
Misko.org references are (from left to right): dscf0514crop.jpg / dscf0513crop.jpg, dscf0526.jpg, dscf05311.jpg, dscf0523.jpg and dscf0519crop.jpg
The images above, show various less than lethal munitions supplied by Defense Technology. (For full product ranges, please refer to the company websites). From left to right: eXact iMpact 40mm Sponge Round, 40mm Multiple Wood Baton Round, 12 Gauge Fin-Stabilised Round, 37/40mm Stinger Rubber Balls, 12 Gauge Drag Stabilised Round.39

Defense Technology and NonLethal Technologies also manufacture a selection of launching devices including single-shot grenade launchers, multi-barrel / multiple shot grenade launchers, under-barrel grenade launcher attachments and launching “cups”. The image on the left shows two types of Defense Technology launchers – a single shot launcher and a multi-barrel / multiple shot launcher photographed at Milipol 2005 – NonLethal Technologies also manufacture similar models.

(b) Public Order Training provided by the French Gendarmerie and National Police
According to the South African police service, “The French Gendarmerie and French National Police have partnered the South African Police Service (SAPS) in the crowd control and spotting training … Their assistance has been invaluable as SAPS has adopted the French methodology in crowd control.”40 From other media reports, it appears the Gendarmerie have specifically trained officers in the public order police (CCUs)41 and the Tactical Response Team.42 This training has been described as utilising more passive, defensive crowd control techniques,43 and has been broadly welcomed by South African NGOs. It will therefore be interesting to see the extent to which these techniques are operationalised in practice. It will also be instructive to see whether these units are employing less than lethal equipment currently in use by the French police.

39 For further information, please see the relevant Mispo.org pages. Mispo.org references are (from left to right): dscf0514crop.jpg / dscf0513crop.jpg, dscf0526.jpg, dscf05311.jpg, dscf0523.jpg and dscf0519crop.jpg.
43 France 24 (2009) South African police trained in crowd control techniques
Less than lethal equipment in use by the French police ... and in South Africa?

Various units of the French police are using:

i) The Brugger and Thomet LL-06 (a less than lethal version of the GL-06): is a Swiss-made less than lethal grenade launcher that can be used with a range of different types of less-lethal ammunition, including CS gas, eXact iMpact rounds and dye marking canisters.

© Robin Ballantyne / Omega Research Foundation
Mispo.org image reference: dsc0108.jpg

ii) SAE Alsetex Cougar and Chouka 56mm grenade launchers: are French-made launchers which can fire a range of ballistic and less-lethal kinetic munitions including CS gas canisters.

© Robin Ballantyne / Omega Research Foundation
Mispo.org image reference: img5931crop.jpg

iii) The Flash-Ball SuperPro launcher: manufactured by French company Verney Carron, it can fire a wide range of 44mm ammunition, including rubber balls, soft rubber buckshots, dye balls and CS powder balls.

© Robin Ballantyne / Omega Research Foundation
Mispo image reference: p1000882.jpg

iv) 44mm Flash-Ball SuperPro Munitions: manufactured by Verney Carron of France and designed for use with the Flash-Ball SuperPro launcher (above). These munitions include (from left to right): soft-rubber buckshot, dye ball, tear powder ball (CS) and soft-rubber ball.

© Robin Ballantyne / Omega Research Foundation
Mispo.org image reference: p1000880.jpg

v) 40mm Foam Baton Rounds manufactured by Combined Tactical Systems (CTS) of the US: CTS has recently won a contract to supply the French police with 40mm single projectile Foam Baton Rounds. These are spin stabilised rounds and have an effective range of 27 metres.  

© Robin Ballantyne / Omega Research Foundation
Mispo.org image reference: neilspicsmilopol1242.jpg

[accessed: 02.06.2010]
(c) Provision of Man-Power
Reports indicate that crowd control management may not be the sole preserve of these trained officers mentioned above. Other South African police units may also be involved, as well as some 200 Zimbabwean police officials. The human rights issues raised by this deployment have been underscored by a recent video claiming to show the training of the Zimbabwean police.

Zimbabwean Police Equipment

It is unclear whether the Zimbabwean police will be using the same equipment as the South African police, and their deployment could potentially provide a unique opportunity to take photos of Zimbabwean police equipment. This would be extremely useful as little is known about the current equipment used by the Zimbabwean police, or from where it is sourced. In the past, Zimbabwe has received riot control equipment from the UK, South Africa, Israel and China.

In addition, it has been reported that “80 per cent of the responsibility for policing the main pavilion and the inner perimeter of the stadium will be done by private security companies and the remaining 20 per cent will be undertaken by law enforcement agencies, with the result that the trained crowd control units ‘will not be fully in charge of spectator areas’” Thus much may rest on the quality of the crowd management techniques used by these other actors, the type of equipment employed and the way in which it is used. Mispo.org would be keen to see any photos that could shed light on this topic, and / or on the identity of the private sector providers used.

Private Security Companies (PSCs) in South Africa:
The domestic security industry in South Africa is significant, with over 4,600 companies registered with the Private Security Regulatory Authority South Africa (PSIRA). The World Cup provides a unique opportunity for these companies to provide a range of security services, including maintaining security inside stadiums and offering protection services to World Cup visitors outside the stadium.

Foreign security companies are also involved. According to Israeli PSC M.K. International Security Consulting, Israeli companies are playing a “huge” role in South Africa, helping to secure the “stadiums, airport and parking lots” as well as providing a range of security products. The ‘training abroad’ section of M.K. International Security Consulting’s website has a photo captioned: “with the South African Police Service Officer in Command of the VIP protection services, in preparations for the FIFA 2010 Soccer world Cup to be held in South Africa”, and one of the company’s “specialist advisors” trained “the South African Police Services, Tshwane (Pretoria) Metropolitan Police and the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police through 2006 & 2007”.

Mispo.org would welcome any photos that readers could provide featuring the private security companies involved in the World Cup, the equipment they use and the ways in which they use it.

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45 Omar, B / ISS (2007) SAPS costly restructuring: a review of public order policing capacity
48 Source: Omega Research Foundation Archives
50 Open Society Foundation for South Africa (2007) THE ACCOUNTABILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA’S PRIVATE SECURITY INDUSTRY Mechanisms of control and challenges to effective oversight
52 See: http://www.iscisrael.com/Professional/Training-Abroad/Training-Abroad/10829739_UWF5o#761592684_IBDSN [accessed 03.06.2010]
53 See: http://www.mksecurityconsulting.com/bio.asp [accessed 03.06.2010]
Contact Us

If you have any suggestions on how we can improve Mispo.org, would like to submit any images of interest, or tell us how Mispo.org helps you in your work, please don't hesitate to contact Kate on kate@mispo.org.

For help or advice on how to get the best out of Mispo.org, how to find images suitable for your needs or how to contribute to the site, please contact Kate on kate@mispo.org.

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Do you need help identifying a piece of Military, Security or Police (MSP) equipment?
Can't find what you're looking for on the Mispo.org website?

The behind-the-scenes Mispo.org team in collaboration with the Omega Research Foundation are happy to assist in the identification of MSP equipment.

Send details and (ideally) photographs to Kate on kate@mispo.org and we will do our best to help!