ANNUAL REPORT 2025

PEACE DIRECT

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TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The Trustees are pleased to present their annual Trustees' report together with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2025 which are also prepared to meet the requirements for a directors' report and accounts for Companies Act purposes.

The financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

OFFICERS AND FINANCIAL ADVISERS

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(*Head of Finance and Operations*)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2025 was the most challenging year for local peacebuilders and the wider sector in recent memory. The abrupt closure of USAID, the callous disregard that the US Administration showed in cancelling US$50bn of existing grants, coupled with its attacks on human rights norms and values, left the world reeling. The closure of USAID reflected a broader trend in overseas aid funding, with many countries, including the UK, cutting their ODA commitments to record lows.

This represented the largest contraction in overseas aid funding in history, and peacebuilding funding wasn't spared. Coupled with yet another increase in armed conflict, this left local peacebuilders feeling the consequences of the increase in violence and the immediate cuts to funding.

Despite these enormous challenges, we made considerable progress towards our strategic goals, and in many respects, our work became more urgent and necessary.

Our funding to local peacebuilders remained the core of our work, providing flexible funding to peacebuilders in nine countries. We disbursed £2,624,047 to more than 75 local peacebuilding organisations and individuals, refining our approach and exploring ways to be more supportive of local peacebuilding efforts even in the most hard-to-reach contexts.

Our efforts to convene local actors reached a high point in October with the holding of Peace Connect, the largest gathering of peacebuilding actors and their allies in our history. 563 people from 88 countries came to Nairobi for a week of knowledge sharing, strategising and community building. We are immensely proud to have organised such a high-profile global event, and we are exploring how to repeat it in future years.

Our advocacy efforts remained strong throughout the year, despite significant obstacles to effective advocacy in the US and in other contexts, including at the EU. Despite these challenges, we supported our partners in developing clear advocacy plans and in advocating directly in places such as the UN.
We continued advocating for changes to funding practices and to policy in the UK, Brussels, the Hague, and at the UN; work that will take years to bear fruit but remains an essential part of our mission.

Our research and learning to help transform the sector in favour of local efforts made solid progress, with research on flexible funding mechanisms and how to decolonise philanthropy being highlights of the year.

Finally, our fundraising efforts produced our highest ever income, at £5.98m. Fundraising from the public remained extremely challenging, especially amid rising apathy among the UK public, but we remain committed to our public fundraising goals.

We are grateful to all our supporters, allies, funders and most of all to our partners for their determination, humility, bravery and commitment to peacebuilding even under the most extraordinarily difficult of circumstances.

Without them all, these highlights of our year would not have been possible:

- Supporting 76 local peacebuilding organisations across 33 countries, including 28 local partners, and 38 micrograntees through our 'Peace Starts Here' global campaign. Funding disbursed totalled £2,624,047. Many more grassroots peacebuilders were supported with subgrants from our local partners – for example, our partners in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Myanmar distributed 110 small grants to grassroots peacebuilders in 2025. The work this support enabled included: feeding 12,000 people daily in community kitchens in Sudan as part of the Emergency Response Rooms initiative; connecting women across ethnic divisions in Myanmar; resolving 17 long-running community conflicts affecting 6,900 households in Uvira, Eastern DRC, and much more.
- Hosting a global gathering to shift power to local peacebuilders in October 2025. In Nairobi, Kenya we brought together 563 peacebuilders from 88 countries at Peace Connect. It was the largest event Peace Direct has ever organised and provided local peacebuilders with an effective space to collaborate, reflect and build community. Across five days, participants led dialogue, sessions and workshops resulting in new or stronger connections, advanced cross-border solidarity, wellbeing practices, and locally driven approaches. Peace Connect was just one way we are helping to reshape a more equitable and locally led peacebuilding system.
- Establishing strategic relationships with UN Missions, Member States, and private philanthropists by redirecting our advocacy efforts in response to the shifting US political landscape. This work has allowed us to grow a network of relevant allies positioned to amplify calls to centre local peacebuilding perspectives in policy conversations.

- Amplifying peacebuilder voices through publishing articles via our online platform, Peace Insight; growing Peace Starts Here, our global campaign for local peacebuilders, to over 1,500 people; and increasing the relevancy and interactivity of our digital programme, growing our supporters by more than 10,000 people. This work has allowed us to continue showcasing peacebuilders' perspectives across our sector communications and further educate our public supporters about the necessity and importance of local peacebuilding.
- Allocating flexible grants to support local peacebuilding efforts as they respond to increasing conflicts, climate disasters and humanitarian crises. In 2025, we disbursed £345,923 in emergency funding. These grants supported relocation efforts for those facing danger, humanitarian response efforts in Myanmar following the devastating earthquake, and provided solidarity grants for six partners in response to the sudden USAID cuts.
- Shifting mindsets and power through research. In 2025 we completed research into flexible funding models. The subsequent reports 'Funding Civil Society Freedoms' and the 'Funder Scorecard' are launched in early 2026. We also published research on decolonising philanthropy as an online resource in July 2025 and received positive reviews from the sector. Approximately 1,400 people accessed the resource. In addition, close to 1,100 people downloaded our 'Time to Decolonise Aid' report, almost five years after publication, bringing the total number of downloads to over 55,000.

PEACE DIRECT'S VISION AND MISSION

OUR VISION

A just world, free from violent conflict

OUR MISSION

To work in partnership with local peacebuilders and other allies to shift power and resources for sustainable peace

OUR VALUES

We believe in:

Non-violence | Dignity and respect
Inclusion | Trust |
Courage and speaking 'truth to power'

WE ARE

Non-partisan |
Entrepreneurial

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT

Our aims

The purpose of Peace Direct is to stop violence and build sustainable peace by supporting the work of local peacebuilders in conflict-affected countries. We believe local people are best placed to end the conflicts that affect them because of their unique expertise and focus on long-term solutions. Social science research demonstrates that peacebuilding approaches that include deep knowledge of the community and local cultures are more likely to have a positive and lasting impact. Therefore, we partner directly with local peacebuilders, providing the practical support they need to save lives and create the conditions for lasting peace. We support our partners to access international funding, and provide them with resources and solidarity.

As well as providing direct support to peacebuilders, we garner wider support for locally led peacebuilding. We recognise that dominant narratives and international peace efforts overlook – and sometimes undermine – local peacebuilders' work. We believe that many internationally led peace efforts have been unsuccessful because they exclude local perspectives and leaders and take a short-term approach that doesn't tackle the root causes of conflict. As such, we aim to make the work of local peacebuilders more visible to the public and international power-holders, in order to shift global peace efforts towards more effective locally led peacebuilding approaches.

To support this, we take a multi-pronged approach. We conduct research to provide concrete evidence that local peacebuilding works. We advocate to policymakers and other power-holders to increase investment in locally led peacebuilding. We campaign to raise awareness of local peacebuilding and shift narratives about peace and conflict. And we work to tackle unjust, neocolonial systems that undermine the possibility of a non-violent future, by advocating for decolonisation of our sector and broader systems change.

Through this direct support and wider commitment to locally led peacebuilding, we make peace more possible around the world.

In 2025, we launched our new strategy, developed through a consultative process involving inputs and feedback from a wide range of people directly involved in, connected to or familiar with Peace Direct's work: staff, trustees, peacebuilding partners, civil society and peacebuilding networks, philanthropic and institutional funders, and thought leaders in the sector. We complemented these consultations with analyses of the external environment, externally facilitated exercises in futures thinking and foresight, and an external evaluation of our advocacy efforts over the past 5 years.

Our strategy was approved by Peace Direct's board of Trustees in December 2024. Each goal is described as an outcome statement, so that we are clear what change we expect to see after ten years, if we are successful.

These four goals will frame our work over the next ten years, while the strategic objectives within them will reflect our five-year ambition.

1. Strategic Goal 1: Power – Power in the peacebuilding and wider system shifts to local actors.
2. Strategic Goal 2: Voice – Targeted institutions and organisations will recognise and support locally led peacebuilding as an effective and essential approach to building sustainable peace and will begin to address neocolonial attitudes and practices in their work.
3. Strategic Goal 3: Visibility – Local peacebuilders, Peace Direct and peacebuilding as an issue will have greater visibility and global understanding, to generate increased support for this work.
4. Strategic Goal 4: Resilience and Adaptability – Local peacebuilders and Peace Direct are more effective and resilient, able to adapt to adversity and have greater collective agency to contribute to sustainable peace.

A review of our achievements and performance: Progress against our strategic plan

An overview of our progress against each of our four strategic goals is reported on below, with specific highlights of our 2025 activities and achievements listed.

The trustees confirm that they have referred to the guidance in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing our aims, objectives, and future plans.

Strategic Goal 1: Power

Power in the peacebuilding and wider system shifts to local actors.

Power is central to our theory of change and mission. Power is currently concentrated in the hands of Global North policymakers, funders, and INGOs, with local peacebuilders and other local actors unable to influence decisions or engage in discussions that affect their lives and the future of their communities. We are determined to change that. Our strategy focuses on how we can support local civil society actors in leading efforts to shift power within the system, and how we can use our power responsibly to push for changes in the sector. Specifically, our strategy includes the following objectives:

- We will support local civil society actors to lead the discussions on how to decolonise and shift power in the sector.
- We will support local peacebuilders to create and claim space in the peacebuilding system, through their own convenings, advocacy, networking and collective action.
- We will mobilise each part of Peace Direct, and the collective power of our allies to decolonise ourselves and the wider sector.
- We will convene peacebuilders and their allies to explore solutions to problems in their sector and context.

We measure progress against this goal through monitoring statements and policies by policymakers and influential stakeholders in the sector, as well as feedback from our partners and allies on whether the quality of conversations is changing and whether they see concrete changes. We also look at the extent to which our partners, allies and Peace Direct are able to create new spaces for local actors to explore networking, new forms of solidarity and collective action.

Overall, we made significant progress towards this goal in 2025, despite the challenging context. Our work to convene local peacebuilders and to create new spaces for solidarity and collective action was the big success of the year, as the highlights below describe.

While we also made some progress in our decolonising advocacy, it was more challenging in 2025 than in previous years, due to the attacks on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion by the Trump Administration, and the chaos caused by the dismantling of USAID.

Highlights of our work in 2025 include:

- **Hosting a global gathering to shift power to local peacebuilders.** In October 2025, we co-hosted Peace Connect in Nairobi, bringing together 563 peacebuilders from 88 countries to collaborate, reflect and build community in a participant-led, five-day gathering. It was the largest event ever organised by Peace Direct, aligning with one of our new strategic priorities to invest more resources in convening local peacebuilders. Peace Connect delivered on its ambitions to enable local peacebuilders to lead dialogue, set agendas, and strengthen networks on their own terms. 94% of participants who responded to our post-event survey built new or stronger connections, and many committed to advancing cross-border solidarity, wellbeing practices, and locally driven approaches – helping to reshape a more equitable and locally led peacebuilding system. Peace Connect was also a factor in the deprioritisation or delay of other planned areas of work into 2026, notably planned research and reports. The longer-term impact of Peace Connect will become clearer in the coming years. We will publish a learning case study in 2026, which we will use to inform any plans for future events.
- **Undertook and published research into flexible funding models to support funders to shift power to local actors.** This research was completed in 2025, but the publication of 'Funding Civil Society Freedoms' and the 'Funder Scorecard' was delayed because staff resources were committed to Peace Connect. The report was launched in early 2026.
- **Continuing to change mindsets on decolonisation through reports and advocacy.** Our research on decolonising philanthropy was launched as an online resource in July 2025 and received positive reviews from the sector. Approximately 1,400 people accessed the resource. In addition, close to 1,100 people downloaded our 'Time to Decolonise Aid' report, almost five years after publication, bringing the total number of downloads to over 55,000.
- **Co-developing country advocacy plans with peacebuilders in Sudan, DRC, Mali and Afghanistan.** To shape advocacy that advances local priorities, we completed initial plans across all four countries. In 2025, we supported Afghan women's voices at two UN events, and engaged members of the UK Parliament to highlight the impact of escalating conflict on peacebuilders in the DRC, securing direct FCDO connections and greater recognition of local perspectives. We joined a national event led by our Malian partner and collaborated across Peace Direct teams to amplify Sudanese advocacy messages alongside the second anniversary of the war.

- **Continuing to support Global South-led efforts to decolonise the sector.** With CivLegacy (East Africa), we co-hosted four online conversations in 2025 on colonial aid structures, inclusion in peace processes, and financial power. With WACSI (West Africa), the partnership transitioned in 2025 due to capacity constraints, with both organisations remaining committed to continued collaboration. With IKa (Indonesia), we stepped back at their request to allow them to lead the process directly; a deliberate transfer of ownership. Through our partnership with AcaPaca (Peru), we provided sustained support for the Latin American Forum for the Decolonisation of International Cooperation (300+ organisations). We also attended their annual Forum in June and they came to Peace Connect, generating strong solidarity from participants from around the world. We have since been invited to co-chair an advocacy working group within the Forum and have collaborated in other research and advocacy projects.
- **Organising a global online consultation with over 400 peacebuilders about the future of international cooperation.** In the aftermath of the cuts to overseas aid, we held a two-day online consultation to invite contributions from local peacebuilders and other civil society actors on the consequences of the funding cuts, strategies to adapt and reduce dependency, and ideas for a more equitable, locally led system of international cooperation. This was the largest online consultation in Peace Direct's history, with over 400 participants from 70 countries. A report summarising the findings of this discussion was published in 2026.

Our plans for 2026 include:

- Continuing to promote the decolonisation of the sector, including reflecting on our own role as an INGO, as well as supporting Global South partners such as Acapaca and WACSI to lead decolonising discussions in their regions.
- Roll out country advocacy plans with local peacebuilders in Sudan, DRC, Mali, Afghanistan.
- Publish research and guidance around flexible funding models, including a self-assessment tool for donors, and a consultative report into the funding crisis.

Strategic Goal 2: Voice

The voices of local peacebuilders will be consistently heard and respected in the corridors of power, across the sector and among their own communities, supported by a strong consistent voice from Peace Direct.

Core to our value of speaking truth to power, we strategically amplify the voices of those closest to the problem who are usually excluded or overlooked, especially if those coming from the Global South. To achieve this goal, we focus on the following objectives:

- ➔ Support local peacebuilders to participate in peace processes and decision-making.
- ➔ Strengthening and supporting locally-led knowledge production.
- ➔ Strengthening our research and advocacy to decision makers and power holders so that policies and practices are more supportive of locally led efforts.
- ➔ Engaging our supporters and other allies to be more vocal in pushing for support for peacebuilding.
- ➔ Amplify the voices of peacebuilders – including marginalised populations – to ensure that their perspectives are heard nationally and internationally.

We measure progress against this goal by tracking the number of people accessing research produced by our partners and us, monitoring changes in policy and in positioning made by policymakers throughout the year, as well as how our supporters are engaging with us on our key messages.

In 2025, we saw mixed progress towards this goal. We supported our partners to engage directly with the United Nations, including at the General Assembly, the UN-CSO Dialogue and the Peacebuilding Architecture Review, and we helped partners to reach and engage policymakers at the EU. In the US and the UK, we worked through networks to protect the gains made on the locally led and decolonising agendas.

Where we saw setbacks was the collapse of USAID in the United States and general cuts to ODA funding by traditional donor countries. This drastic shift in the global political context radically changed the environment and strategic approach required to ensure the voices of peacebuilders can continue to reach policymakers, donors and the sector.

Highlights of our work in 2025 include:

- **Shifting our work in light of the rapidly changing political environments in the US and UN to secure and expand our relationships with policymakers and allies in the sector.** At the UN, we expanded our relationships with Member States by reaching out and establishing contact with relevant and strategic Missions that align with Peace Direct's vision or are placed in a position of influence who can push for policy changes and centre local peacebuilding perspectives. In the US, we refocused our efforts away from the Trump Administration and Congress and towards private philanthropy, INGOs, and think tanks.

- **Amplifying peacebuilder voices through Peace Insight, Peace Starts Here and our digital engagement programme.**

    - Our platform Peace Insight amplifies local peacebuilders' voices and visibility by publishing articles by and for peacebuilders. Peace Insight is staffed by members of the Research and Fundraising and Communications team. In 2025, we launched a new editorial strategy for Peace Insight, focused on improving the quality, regularity and diversity of the articles published. This strategy meant we increased the number of articles by more writers compared to 2024 – 36 total articles (28 in 2024) by 25 unique writers (19 in 2024) from 17 countries (15 in 2024). This included supporting our local peacebuilding partners to publish five articles on their work. Peace Insight resisted the trend of declining website views, instead slightly increasing our total users compared to 2024, with 169,486 users across the year.
    - In 2025 the Peace Starts Here campaign grew to over 1,500 members across 26 countries, amplifying local ownership and resourcing collective peacebuilding action. We shared real stories of peace through our online gallery, showcased in person at Peace Connect in Kenya, and hosted a storytelling workshop for the network. Our co-creation learning guide has been viewed almost 500 times and downloaded over 180 times.
    - Through our dedicated digital programme – staffed within the Fundraising and Communications team – we increased the frequency, relevancy and interactivity of our regular supporter communications – including emails, social media and website content – to better amplify the voices and perspectives of local peacebuilders. We ensured our supporters' experience with our online platforms was positive and impactful. We had more than 10,000 new supporters sign up for regular updates on our work. We also expanded the size and scope of our merchandise store, attracting more than 800 customers who purchased more than 1,000 items last year.

- **Publishing and disseminating the Local Conflict Analysis produced by the Beni Peace Forum as part of the Pamoja Kwa Amani Ya Beni research project.** This is in line with our goal to influence policies and practices that are more supportive of local peacebuilders. This was the culmination of a two-year research project ($200k) with our local partners Beni Peace Forum and RISD. We had planned for wider dissemination, but the escalation of violence in Eastern DRC in late January forced us to postpone this. So far, the report has received over 240 views and been downloaded almost 100 times. It has informed our programming and influencing approach in the region, and our partners have capitalised on the evidence and the project's wider experience to improve communication and collaboration with local authorities.
- **Supporting the publication and dissemination of research into the inclusion of civil society organisations (CSOs) in education policy decision making in Syria.** This is part of our goal to support local knowledge production as well as building on our learning and evidence base. In 2025, we supported our Syrian partner, Child Guardians, to undertake and publish this research which has enabled them to continue to advocate for clear ways in which Syrian civil society can and should influence education governance and resource allocation, ensuring that Syrian voices are listened to during the country's transition from conflict to early recovery.
- **Providing technical support to fill evidence gaps identified by partners.** Part of our research accompaniment has included supporting our partners' research ambitions, in line with our strategic goal to support and amplify local research expertise. To that extent, under our 'Local First' programme funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 2025 we:
  - Supported one of our partners in DRC, Beni Peace Forum, to lead and produce a perception study about changes in conflict dynamics and collaboration in their communities. The study is due to be published in 2026.
  - Have been developing a methodology with AJCAD, our partner in Mali, for a live mapping tool that integrates Social Network Analysis to visualise the civil society ecosystems and better understand how influence works. This work is still in progress, and has been delayed due to security concerns but should be completed in 2026.
- **During a turbulent 2025, Peace Direct's Advocacy Team agreed to refine its objectives to reflect the new context.** This included a new emphasis on being an active voice in the discussions on the future of international cooperation by being an honest broker, a bridge-builder, and interpreter of local-to-global and global-to-local knowledge through evidence and research. Further work is needed in 2026 to embed these across our efforts in different contexts.

- **Refined our communications values, language and messages to ensure they resonate with all audiences and elevate the voice and visibility of local peacebuilders.** In 2025 we conducted an internal review of our language guide, following an internal consultation on its use, contents and effectiveness. We updated key terms and began redeveloping it to improve uptake, ensuring all our written content reflects our values and helps raise the voice and visibility of local peacebuilders. This has enabled us to work more effectively with external copywriters and contractors, making more efficient use of core staff time in drafting reports and publications.

Our plans for 2026 include:

- Publish and disseminate learning and stories from Local Action Fund evaluations in five countries.
- Promote locally led and decolonial MEL practice guide as a way to strengthen local knowledge production.
- Continue to amplify peacebuilder voices and messages through Peace Insight and Platform4Dialogue consultations, including investing in Peace Insight website to improve functionality and accessibility.

Strategic Goal 3: Visibility

Local peacebuilders, Peace Direct and peacebuilding as an issue will have greater visibility and global understanding, to generate increased support for this work.

To achieve this goal, we focus on:

- Ensuring that local peacebuilders are better represented in global and national coverage, owning their own stories and controlling the narrative.
- Supporting and accompanying local peacebuilders to increase their own profile and visibility.
- Reframing narratives around peace and peacebuilding to galvanise more support for local peacebuilding and to inspire people that peace is worth investing in.
- Maintaining a high visibility for the decolonising agenda, to ensure that momentum is maintained across the sector.
- Being more highly networked and ensuring that every department plays a visible and active role in promoting our mission and change agenda externally.

We measure progress against this goal by looking at engagement and reach of our communications through owned and earned channels, the quality and depth of our accompaniment to local peacebuilders, engagement with our work on decolonising and the strength of our relationships within the peacebuilding and civil society ecosystem.

In 2025, we made some progress towards this goal. Peace Connect gave us a platform to promote our change agenda to hundreds of peacebuilders, activists and civil society actors, and over the year we grew and re-engaged our supporter base. The highlights below set out this work, including our microgrants, our co-created fundraising appeal and the redevelopment of our website.

Some planned work slipped into 2026 because staff time was concentrated on delivering Peace Connect, notably planned publications on flexible funding and on decolonised approaches to monitoring, evaluation and learning, and our work on how we better accompany partners. We also made limited progress on a lead-generation pilot in the US, where Meta's advertising restrictions prevented us from repeating the approach that has worked well in the UK. Where campaigns did run, engagement was generally lower than in the UK and EU.

Highlights of our work in 2025 include:

- **Developing a media strategy that enabled coverage of Peace Direct and local peacebuilders.** We built relationships with journalists across the sector, securing eight media attendees at Peace Connect in Nairobi. This work is a step towards our goal of better accompanying our partners to raise their own visibility, as having relationships with trusted journalists in international publications creates the opportunity for coverage of our partners and their work. We established a media partnership with *The New Humanitarian* for Peace Connect, a relationship that has continued post-event. We secured at least five pieces of coverage and connected local partners with media contacts.
- **Working with our partners to ethically share their stories.** Ensuring local peacebuilders own their stories, grow their visibility, and reframe how peace is understood globally, we further developed our ethical content collection process in 2025. We provided a partner in Syria with £2,000 to help them collect content for our joint fundraising appeal with them. Our Fundraising and Communications team also supported partners with mentorship and communications, working across partner countries including Mali and Sudan, as well as supporting organisations through our Peace Starts Here campaign in Honduras, Lebanon and Iran. The stories gathered support our planned and reactive communications and digital engagement programme. We are committed to embedding this more deeply across our partnerships and establishing Peace Direct as a leader in ethical storytelling.
- **Continuing to develop a decolonised public fundraising practice through a co-created appeal with a partner.** We worked with our Syrian partner, Child Guardians, on a co-appeal that raised £4,176. We shared the profits equally with Child Guardians – a practice that is uncommon in our sector. We also helped ensure the financial sustainability of Child Guardians, sharing our in-house approaches to strengthen their independent fundraising efforts. We tripled our digital engagement target, achieving an average engagement rate of 4.5% for email communications to our public audience.
- **Building on the success of Peace Direct UK's Digital Engagement Programme,** we scoped and delivered a parallel programme in the US. We attempted to copy the structure of the UK programme wholesale, but Meta's strict US digital advertising guidelines made this impossible. Members of the Fundraising and Communications team, and US teams were involved in attempts to overcome the challenges, but without success. As a result, we pivoted into Google Ads to reach US audiences as these are more flexible and able to be deployed globally. The results were mixed, with a generally lower rate of engagement in the US campaigns versus the UK and EU. We will be integrating the learnings from this campaign in a 2026 follow-up.

- **Throughout 2025 we undertook updated network and influencing mapping to identify the most relevant spaces for us to promote our mission.** In both the UK and the US, this has led us to make a strategic decision to invest more time in advocacy aimed at the wider sector, including private philanthropy, and less on government policymakers.
- **Following the sector-wide funding cuts in 2025 we pushed to keep decolonisation on the agenda.** We have been featured in D+C, a global magazine on international cooperation, among other publications. Our decolonisation work was also cited by an academic paper on INGO coloniality in New Zealand. We wrote a blog reflecting on the five-year anniversary of George Floyd's murder, which we shared with peers and our public supporters.
- **Sharing learning with the sector.** We delivered presentations to 11 organisations and networks over the year, including the Australian Council for International Development, Save the Children, Norwegian Human Rights Fund, Global Fokus (Denmark), CISU (Denmark) and the Pledge for Change. The presentations covered some of our key research over the years, including how to decolonise the sector, how to establish equitable partnerships and how to reimagine the roles of INGOs. Feedback has been extremely positive, and we continue to receive requests from across the sector in Europe and the US to share our expertise.
- **Using benchmarking to assess the effectiveness of our work to raise visibility of peacebuilders and Peace Direct.** At the end of 2024, we commissioned research with a polling company to understand levels of brand recognition of Peace Direct among the UK general population, as well as awareness of local peacebuilding and related issues. The research also explored public appetite to support our work. The findings showed that 13% of respondents recognised the Peace Direct brand, alongside valuable insights into where we could strengthen public understanding of the importance of local peacebuilding. Approximately 50% of respondents indicated an interest in supporting our work. These findings informed our approach in 2025, with a focus on improving the clarity and accessibility of our communications, particularly on our website; strengthening calls to action to better engage audiences willing to support our work; and continuing to invest in growing our audience. As a result, we saw an increase of around 30% in the number of people signing up to hear about and support our work.

- **Redeveloping our website into an accessible guide to Peace Direct & partner work.** We began working with a new website supplier in 2025, following a full tender process to find a values-aligned partner to collaborate with. We then took a multi-pronged approach to redeveloping the site, guided by data insights from our own audiences and best practice guidance: Redrafting the website copy with clearer and more effective content; changing the site structure to better surface what we do and our impact, including creating new pages dedicated to showcasing our partners and their work; and upgrading our functionality to make it easier for users to donate and share our content. To date, these optimisations have driven an overall increase in our site-wide actions (sign-ups, downloads etc.) with work ongoing to expand this uptick into donation volume and value across 2026. These three pillars will inform all future site development works, to ensure a consistently engaging user experience moving forward.

Our plans for 2026 include:

- Focus on raising more unrestricted income and visibility via strategic partnerships with corporates and other organisations who share our values, including continuing to work with Teemill to grow reach through our merchandise offer.
- Share learnings of our work with the sector, including decolonised approach to MEL, our own decolonising journey and our approach to partnerships.
- Continue to engage actively in relevant networks/platforms with peer civil society organisations (BOND, CIVICUS, ShiftThePower, Pledge4Change, RINGO), funders (PSFG, HRFN).

Strategic Goal 4: Resilience and adaptability

Local peacebuilders and Peace Direct are more effective and resilient, able to adapt to adversity and have greater collective agency to contribute to sustainable peace.

Resilience and adaptability are essential components for effective and sustainable peacebuilding organisations. Therefore Peace Direct aims to invest in its own resilience and adaptability, as well as our partners. In particular:

- We will support local peacebuilders to lead efforts to contribute to sustainable peace, better understand what works in local peacebuilding, and expand our support to those in neglected, frozen and emerging crises/conflicts.
- We will strengthen and deepen our understanding of ecosystems of local peacebuilders, building solidarity, mutual learning and support.
- We will explore and invest in the mental health, wellbeing, safety and security of peacebuilders.
- We will research and support local peacebuilders to operate sustainably, raising funds and generating income independently of Peace Direct.
- We will build a high performing and motivated staff team, with high levels of trust, wellbeing, collaboration, communication and accountability.
- We will deepen our commitment to learning and reflection, with the aim of becoming a learning organisation.
- Gender, climate, trauma-informed approaches and peace tech will be better integrated across our work.
- We will mobilise more unrestricted and flexible funding for our partners and for Peace Direct, including unlocking new sources of funding through services, sponsorship and other non-grant income.

We will measure progress in a variety of ways, including the number, diversity and impact of peacebuilding efforts we can support around the world, the range of wellbeing support services we can offer to local peacebuilders and the extent to which local peacebuilders are able to generate income independently of Peace Direct. We will also be monitoring staff learning and development plans, their wellbeing and satisfaction levels and the amount of unrestricted and flexible funding raised for us and our partners.

Progress was strong across most objectives. We sustained our core funding to local peacebuilders, deepened our work in our four strategic priority countries, established a new partnership in Palestine and continued to learn from our 'Local Action Fund' model, all set out in the highlights below. The clear shortfall was income from individual supporters: despite growing our supporter database, we were not able to increase our unrestricted income from them.

Highlights of our work in 2025 include:

- **Contributing to strengthening local civil society and peacebuilding efforts through programming and accompaniment to local partners in nine countries.** We continued to support partners working on Local Action Fund programming in Afghanistan, Colombia, Pakistan, Myanmar, Nigeria and Sudan. This included a small grants programme for local actors working for peace at the grassroots level, plus accompaniment, networking, convening and advocacy efforts at local, national and international levels. In addition to supporting the above-mentioned partners in Sudan and Afghanistan, our Dutch MFA-funded programme 'Local First' also supported partners in DRC working at a hyper local level in North Kivu and Ituri on local conflict prevention infrastructures, and Mali on youth led efforts to strengthen a broader collaboration of peacebuilders across the country. The total provided to partners across these four countries in 2025 was £939,907. We also supported partners in Colombia on how to campaign against and raise awareness of the forced recruitment of children by armed groups, as well as to promote a culture of peace in which children and young people can grow up in an environment free from violence. In Syria, we supported a partner on an EU-funded programme focused on strengthening the civil society ecosystem. With strengthened capacities and more highly networked, Syrian civil society groups gained greater legitimacy and used their voices to influence local authorities and policy-makers on education themes.

- **Distributing flexible grants for local peacebuilding initiatives and in response to emergency or crisis situations.** In 2025, we disbursed grants totalling £345,923 in emergency funding, ranging in size from £250 (for an individual peacebuilder) to £26,000 (for a Myanmar partner responding to the devastating earthquake in early 2025). The grants were used for locally-led humanitarian emergency response; responding to impacts of increased violence; and security and protection for individuals and organisations. Of this total, we distributed £77,000 in core, solidarity grants to six local partners in response to the sudden, devastating USAID cuts that threatened their operations. Beyond emergency response, we also provided small grants for local peacebuilding initiatives in Colombia and Somalia, and grants to support organisational development priorities identified by local partners.

- **Setting a baseline for our Local First programme.** In April 2025 we conducted an internal baseline exercise for an eight-year programme across four countries (Afghanistan, Eastern Congo, Mali and Sudan) to help assess how we intend to progress towards the programme's goals. As part of this baseline, we commissioned four external reports to assess the status of civil society ecosystems in each context, and one meta-analysis to draw conclusions on patterns across all contexts. The reports were all produced by local peacebuilders within our network. The baseline was approved by our funder (Dutch MfA) in September 2025.
- **Establishing a partnership with a Palestinian civil society network.** In 2025, Peace Direct began a partnership with Dalia Association. This mutual partnership deepens our understanding of Palestinian civil society and local peacebuilding ecosystems, while we accompany Dalia Association in developing sustainable, community-led fundraising approaches and a developmental model for working with Bedouin communities. In addition to providing a £5,000 solidarity grant, we also sent a grant of £20,000 to strengthen the resilience of forcibly displaced Bedouin communities in the West Bank, supporting community-led agriculture, food sovereignty and emergency preparedness. In the long term, this work aims to restore livelihoods, improve self-reliance and raise global visibility of marginalised communities facing displacement.
- **Evaluating our Local Action Fund.** In 2025, we completed six country level evaluation processes with partners engaged in the Local Action Fund programme in the following countries: Afghanistan, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan and Sudan. A consolidated report drawing out findings, key lessons and stories of impact was drafted towards the end of 2025 but the final production was delayed due to staff time allocated to the delivery and follow up of the Peace Connect global gathering. In Q3 of 2026, we will publish the summary global report and disseminate across our partners, funders and other key stakeholders.
- **Expanding referrals and support to peacebuilders for security, safety and wellbeing needs.** In response to escalating conflict endangering peacebuilders, we provided 11 emergency security and protection grants totalling £32,805. The USAID cuts early in the year had huge repercussions. Organisations across the sector, including those to whom we would usually refer peacebuilders needing urgent relocation, were forced to close their programmes. As such, our work over the year involved fewer referrals than planned and more direct support. The support we provided enabled six partners in DRC to activate hibernation protocols for their staff and peacebuilders in their communities as the M23 armed group advanced on Goma and the surrounding areas in February.

It also enabled seven activists and social leaders in Myanmar, DRC and Colombia whose lives were being threatened to relocate quickly and safely, while continuing the vital work that put their lives in danger. Beyond these grants, we also continued to offer peacebuilders in our network to access one-to-one counselling support in partnership with Thrive Worldwide.

- **Investing in upgrading our peace tech platforms.** Following a review of our 'Peace Insight' platform, a thorough overhaul of the website was recommended, and the work began towards the end of 2025. This work continues into 2026 and is expected to be completed by Q3 of the year. To strengthen our information security practices, we subscribed to additional training in cyber security, which includes continuous testing of staff ability to spot phishing and other suspicious emails. The training has been well received by staff, and we continue to use it for ongoing protection against cyber threats.
- **Establishing the first gender strategy for Peace Direct and setting the goal to become a gender responsive organisation.** This is in line with our strategic goal to become more effective and resilient by better integrating gender across our work internally and with partners. We established a cross organisational Gender Working Group to mobilise and coordinate with the Senior Leadership Team on how to achieve this goal. Work is expected to begin in 2026.
- **Rolling out updated learning questions in line with our new strategic goals.** The roll out of the learning questions involved the development of an adaptive learning framework to guide our reflections across teams and help us identify key areas of impact in our work. We also initiated the design of a knowledge management system to organise the data and insights gathered into accessible formats. These will inform our programmes and external facing engagement and feedback to our local partners. 22 partners in ten countries have developed (or are developing) their context relevant learning questions to help build their evidence base for local peacebuilding.
- **Stewarding regular givers and asking one-off supporters to make a regular donation; achieving an increase in regular giving and raising unrestricted funds from individuals.** We attracted 63 new regular gifts through making asks of existing supporters, raising £77,659 against a budget of £82,701. We budgeted for a £7.8K increase in income from a telemarketing campaign with a new supplier. Unfortunately, this was unsuccessful. The learning we took from this was to develop a set of values to use in communications to new individuals. We asked digital consultants at HYNT to deliver a workshop to devise these values, which are informing our efforts to attract new regular gifts in 2026.

- **Reviewing Peace Direct's governance structures and processes.** Following the completion of the external governance review, a comprehensive action plan was drawn up by the CEO, with actions scheduled throughout the year. By the end of 2025, 90% of the actions were complete, with only a small number of lower priority actions needing to be rolled over to 2026.
- **Developing a programme of micrograns and peer-to-peer support in the final year of the Peace Starts Here campaign.** To resource local peacebuilders leading efforts toward sustainable peace, particularly those in neglected and emerging conflicts who cannot access traditional funding, we offered three funding tiers ranging from $500 to $5,000 in microgrant funding. In 2025, 38 microgrants totalling $147,631 were awarded across 26 countries, supporting initiatives from protecting civilians in the DRC to amplifying young women's voices in Sudan's peace process. All 38 grantees joined a peer-to-peer learning platform fostering mutual support, mentoring and knowledge exchange across local peacebuilding ecosystems. This programme required intensive staff resource and did come at the expense of other campaign-related activities.
- **Convening and coordinating a civil society response to the funding crisis.** Following the devastating cuts to overseas aid by the US Government, we convened a series of conversations with civil society leaders from around the world in the first quarter of the year. The aim of these meetings was to strengthen solidarity across the civil society ecosystem and to support joint strategising on how to respond. The culmination of these convenings was the 'Stand with Civil Society' open letter, jointly drafted by a broad range of CSOs, urging policymakers and funders to listen to civil society and use this opportunity to change the system of international cooperation for the better. 753 people signed the open letter.

Our plans for 2026 include:

- Restructuring the Fundraising and Communications team to deliver more impact and longer-term income growth.
- Deepening our work in four strategic countries, supported by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Strengthening our governance, through the establishment of a new People and Culture Committee, and further refinements to our Board ways of working.

RECOGNITION AND THANKS

As always, we owe a debt of gratitude first to our partners, who are working on the frontlines of conflict, at great personal risk, to stop violence and build peace. We continue to be inspired by their bravery and are honoured to be working with them. As in previous years, we could not have achieved our goals without the support of a range of donors and supporters.

We are grateful for the financial support from a number of governmental institutions, including Global Affairs Canada, EU Delegation to the Syrian Arab Republic and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

We are very grateful to Trusts and Foundations that provided flexible and generous multi-year funding for our work, including Humanity United, Robert Bosch Stiftung, Postcode Lottery, and Wellspring Philanthropic Fund. These funders in particular demonstrated the type of support and flexibility that we hope will become commonplace across the philanthropic sector.

We are also grateful to the Trusts, Foundations and other bodies that provided project funding of more than £10,000 per year, including the Andrew Carnegie Foundation (formerly Carnegie Corporation of New York), Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Jusaca Charitable Trust, Network for Social Change, Polden Puckham Charitable Foundation, Sir James Reckitt Charitable Trust, and Sulney Fields Trust, as well as our funders who wish to remain anonymous. Many other trusts and foundations provided us with grants of up to £10,000 and we are grateful for their support. Thanks also to Ben & Jerry's and non-profit company The Vivienne Foundation for their flexible support of our work in 2025.

We are also very thankful to the hundreds of people who continue to support Peace Direct with gifts of all sizes. We are very grateful for their belief in what we do. Their generosity is so important to us in order to help us respond quickly and flexibly to the needs of our local partners, and to keep Peace Direct running in an efficient and sustainable way. We are especially grateful to those who remembered Peace Direct with gifts in their wills and appreciate their kind support in this very special way.

We are grateful to Google for providing us with free advertising, which helps drive traffic to our website and to Teemill, our merchandise partner, for their support in raising funds and awareness through their sustainable print platform.

Last but not least, we would like to thank the staff and Board of Peace Direct, who have dedicated significant time and effort to making sure that the organisation has long-lasting and positive impact for those living in conflict-affected areas.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The Charity started as a Trust in 2004. Today its operations are governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association dated 20 December 2007 (as amended December 2008). Peace Direct is registered under the Companies Act 2006 as a company limited by guarantee and not having share capital. The company was registered as a charity on 18 March 2009 under registration number 1123241.

The charity complies fully with both the letter and spirit of the Data Protection Act 1998 and the General Data Protection Regulation 2018, which was effective from 25 May 2018.

Recruitment and appointment of Trustees

The Trustees in office in 2025 are set out on page 4. We actively seek out Trustees with specific skill sets through advertising, recommendations and other sources. New Trustees are approved by the whole Board. Trustees must be at least 18 years of age. The Trustees may from time to time appoint a person to fill a vacancy or act as an additional Trustee. This appointment is subject to approval of the Trustees at the next quorate Trustee meeting.

Organisation

The Board meets quarterly. Its role is one of governance and strategic oversight. It approves the budget, operational and strategic plans, and appoints the Chair and Chief Executive.

The Board has a Finance Sub-committee and a Safeguarding lead that operate under agreed terms of reference, oversee key aspects of Peace Direct activity and report back to the full Board. Trustees can also attend “in-weeks” which provide all staff and Trustees the opportunity to focus on strategy, planning and training sessions.

The Board primarily contributes to the governance and good management of Peace Direct through regular board and committee meetings. The day to day running of the charity is managed by the Chief Executive, with decisions taken and limits to authority governed by Peace Direct's delegated authority framework.

Trustee induction and training

Induction is tailored to the individual requirements of Trustees, but in all cases involves a review of the annual and strategic plan, and review of the minutes of previous Board meetings.

Related parties

Peace Direct has no formal links with other organisations, other than our affiliates in the United States and the Netherlands, but works closely with many in the fields of peacebuilding, human rights and accountability, both in the UK and overseas.

Our affiliate in the United States, Peace Direct Inc, is an independent non profit organisation that operates under licence from Peace Direct. There is close collaboration between the two organisations to further Peace Direct's charitable objects, including fundraising for programmes, advocacy to the US government and to the UN, research and public education. In 2025, £286,827 (2024: £253,093) was transferred to Peace Direct Inc to support activities in line with our organisational strategy.

Our affiliate in the Netherlands is Stichting Peace Direct NL, no payments were made between the two organisations in 2025.

Trustees were re-imbursed for expenses in 2025, £3,051 (2024 £nil).
No trustee received payments for services rendered from the charity during the year. (2024: £nil)

Risk management

The Trustees confirm that they are satisfied that adequate control actions and monitoring processes are in place to mitigate the charity's exposure to major risks. These major risks which the Charity faces have been identified as:

- Operational – overseas and in UK
- Reputational
- Financial
- Human Resources
- Governance

Appropriate actions to mitigate against the potential impact of each of these risk categories are considered on an on-going basis as part of the Risk Management process.

They are summarised as follows:

Operational: The risk of injury or death to employees and consultants whilst overseas is minimised through the completion of a risk assessment for each trip, monitoring travel advice from FCDO and by seeking information from other agencies. The failure to exercise due care and diligence with respect to the Charity's IT systems, and the consequential loss and compromise of data, is countered through ownership of the IT system, staff training and the regular review of data security and cyber insurance which includes monitoring services.

Reputational: The Board of Trustees determines the major issues that affect the Charity's public image – for example whether to endorse campaigns promoted by other organisations, whether to engage in forms of fundraising that might be deemed sensitive, and any issues with significant legal implications. The potential risk from partners misreporting on projects is addressed by undertaking a comprehensive assessment of potential partners followed by regular monitoring. This is something that the organisation intends to augment and improve during 2026, it has commenced a project to review all partners and support them to strengthen controls and processes.

Financial: A possible fall in unrestricted reserves resulting from shortfalls in income, failure to secure co-financing or unanticipated expenditure would be foreseen through the receipt of regular financial reports and accurate and prompt re-forecasting allowing for timely reductions in the budget, additional fundraising and the encouragement of earlier receipt of pledges from major donors. Foreign exchange losses are monitored and may be minimised through offset against foreign exchange gains, forward purchasing, capping of costs in sterling as well as modifications to project budgets if agreed by the donor. Alternative funders may also be approached to make up for any budget shortfall caused by exchange rate losses.

Funding is diversified as much as possible so as to minimise the effect of specific funding applications being unsuccessful. In addition, there is continuing investment in potential new fundraising streams and products. If speculative income fails to materialise, this is offset by cancelling corresponding expenditure. Should donors change their modus operandi to funding partners directly, then the charity would seek contributions for value added services provided directly to the partner. Ultimately Peace Direct would consider a consultancy model to generate income from commercial contracts.

Human Resources: The disruption to the Charity's work, risk to programme implementation and to key external relationships due to the unavailability of key staff member(s) owing to illness, resignation, etc, is addressed through the sharing of knowledge amongst the Senior Leadership Team and the comprehensive documentation of information and systems. Field visits also contribute to key partnership relations.

Governance: The Board of Trustees is responsible for the Governance of the Charity. It meets quarterly and approves the budget, operational and strategic plans, appoints the Chair and Chief Executive, and approves overall policy in relation to staff employment. It also ensures good governance through the operation of the Finance sub-committee. The charity has clear policies on conflicts of interest, and in addition all Trustees sign a code of conduct. All policies have recently been subjected to extensive review and updating. In addition, a governance review was commissioned to assess the governance 'health' of the organisation, the findings of which are being implemented in 2026.

The recruitment, appointment, induction and training of Trustees is detailed under the Structure, Governance and Management section of this report. In addition, procedures are in place to ensure compliance with the Health and Safety of staff, volunteers, partners and third parties working on the charity's programmes. Internal control risks are minimised by the implementation of financial and other procedures. The charity adheres to the highest ethical levels in its fundraising policies and activities and complies with best practice and generally accepted standards.

Internal controls

The Trustees confirm that internal control procedures are in place in order to provide reasonable assurance against material misstatement or loss.
They include:

- Comprehensive financial policies and procedures.
- Internal audit of cash handling and other financial procedures.
- Comprehensive system of annual budgets, approved by the Trustees, and financial reporting of actuals against budget.
- Regular forecasting of predicted income and cashflow.
- Regular monitoring of reserves policy.
- Annual review of the charity's risk register.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Peace Direct's income in 2025 was £5,981,924 which represents a 13.1% increase compared to 2024: £5,286,752. This was largely a result of the increase in restricted income as outlined below.

Donations from Individuals remain at the same level as 2024, legacy income which by its nature is variable, reduced from £91,242 in 2024 to £10,000 in 2025. Institutional income was £2,126,748 an increase of 35.8% from 2024 £1,565,923.

This is a result of the organisation securing an eight-year grant from Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs of which £1,853,539 was received during 2025.

Income from Trusts and Foundations reduced slightly to 2025 £2,407,325 from 2024 £2,758,181.

In 2024 Peace Direct decided to change the methodology for recognising the costs of raising funds. Cost of raising funds increased slightly in 2025 to £343,152 (2024 £292,670) reflecting the apportionment of time spent on raising funds for fundraising and communications staff as well as direct costs.

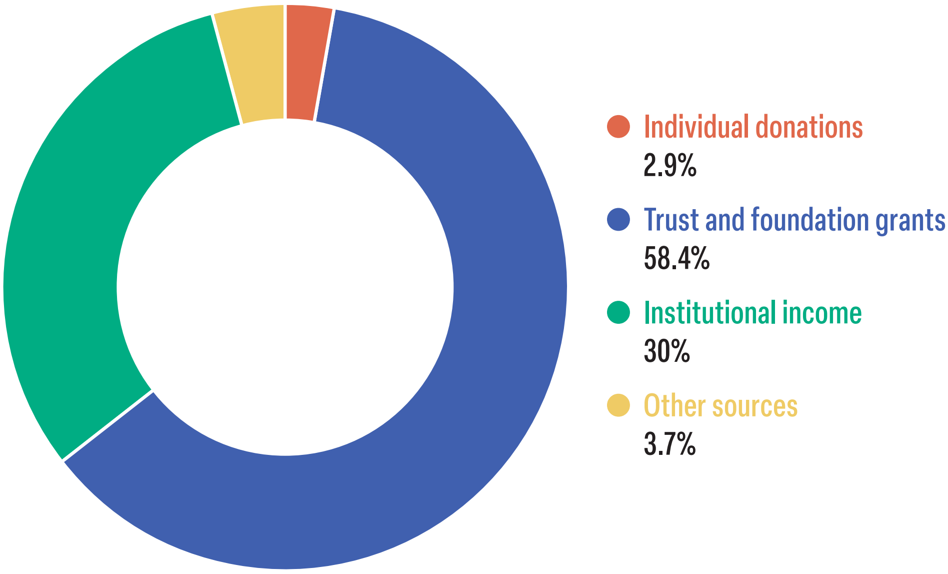
Expenditure on charitable activities rose by 48.8% to £6,152,771 in 2025 (2024: £4,134,355) reflecting the additional grant from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the continuation of programme activities.

The unrestricted reserve as at 31st December 2025 were £869,378 (2024: £860,582). Peace Direct has set aside designated reserves, designated specifically for programmatic purposes, future commitments, general operating costs and partners core support; it is likely that some of these reserves will be utilised within the next 2 to 3 years. Designated reserves as at 31st December 2025 were £ 719,372 (2024: £550,652).

Restricted reserves reduced to £1,649,563 (2024: £2,397,794) reflecting the timing difference between receiving income and this being spent implementing projects, the movement reflects the commencement of the programme development stage of the initial funding received from Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Staffing costs increased for the year to £1,737,702 (2024: £1,649,080). This reflects average actual staff numbers increasing to 32 (2024: 31) and the adjustment for the cost of living increase.

Principal funding sources



The sources of funding showed a movement toward Institutions.

- individual donations £170,676 = 2.9% (2024: £254,227 = 4.8%)
- trust and foundation grants £3,532,983 = 58.4% (2024: £3,385,608 = 64.0%)
- institutional income made up £2,126,748 = 30% (2024: £1,565,923 = 29.6%)
- other sources of income making up the remaining 3.7% (2024: 1.5%)

As part of our risk management strategy, Peace Direct strives to have a balance of funding sources and not become overly reliant on one funder or on funding linked to one specific partner.

Investment powers and policy

The Trust Deed authorises the Trustees to make and hold investments using the general funds of the charity. Due to cash flow demands and potential movements in exchange rates investing funds in longer term investment products is not considered appropriate.

However, since late 2023, the organisation has taken advantage of deposit accounts so that the bank interest in 2025 was £108,429 (2024: £52,295)

Reserves policy

The Charity requires free reserves in order to:

- cover gaps between incurring expenditure and receiving the corresponding grants for certain projects.
- maintain services until new income streams can be found if funding is withdrawn or if other income targets are not reached.
- pay for unforeseen expenditure.
- innovate and seed fund new projects and undertake research.

The Trustees consider three month's free reserves as the minimum level that should be maintained, with six month's operating costs as the target. At 31 December 2025, the value of free reserves £850,023 were equivalent to 4.55 months operating expenditure (2024: 5.24 months). This calculation is based on the total of unrestricted expenditure in the year before the recovery of salary and overhead contributions from restricted grants.

The effective management of reserves will be achieved, inter alia, by efficient financial and operational management, effective cost control, the pursuit of additional and diverse sources of funding and the insistence on the financial viability of all activities undertaken by the Charity.

Policy on grant-making

Peace Direct seeks to identify local organisations that are committed to stopping violence and building sustainable peace in their communities. In most cases, Peace Direct seeks out groups to support through long-term partnerships and therefore does not respond to unsolicited requests for funding. Grants made overseas are monitored to ensure that funds are spent on charitable purposes and that strict principles of governance are met.

Fundraising policy

Our fundraising activities focus on raising money to support the work of our peacebuilding partners around the world, and related projects, as well as to ensure the sustainable running of the organisation.

We raise funds from trusts, foundations and other donor institutions, individual supporters, community fundraising, events and companies. We have also been grateful to receive the support of those who have remembered Peace Direct with gifts in their wills.

We adhere to the guidance as provided by the Institute of Fundraising, and we are paid members of the Fundraising Regulator. In 2025 we received no complaints (2024 none) about our fundraising activity, either directly or via a third party, nor any reports on the Fundraising Preference Service.

We provide clear and simple ways for supporters to opt-out of our fundraising communications at any time. Donor numbers are growing but remain small enough for us to be able to easily track and identify any unusual behaviour, so we can act appropriately if we have reason to believe a vulnerable person is donating to us. Should anyone under 18 wish to donate to or fundraise for Peace Direct, we will always seek consent from a parent or legal guardian.

In 2025 Peace Direct did not engage any third parties for fundraising.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' AND TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Trustees (who are also Directors of Peace Direct for the purposes of Company law) are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under Company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of its income and expenditure for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors 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 Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the 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 company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the Directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditors are aware of that information.

These accounts are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small entities.

For and on behalf of the Trustees

Aleema Shivji and Maryam Mohsin
Co-Chairs of Trustees
25 June 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PEACE DIRECT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Peace Direct (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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 charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its 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

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 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 Peace Direct'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 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 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 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 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; and
- 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 charitable company and its 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 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- Adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- The 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 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 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 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 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 charity'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 charity 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 charity 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. 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.

Noelia Serrano (*Senior statutory auditor*)
25 June 2026
for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor
110 Golden Lane, London EC1Y 0TG

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Statement of financial activities for year ended 31 December 2025

	NOTES	UNRESTRICTED FUNDS £	RESTRICTED FUNDS £	DESIGNATED FUNDS £	**TOTAL 2025 £**	UNRESTRICTED FUNDS £	RESTRICTED FUNDS £	DESIGNATED FUNDS £	**TOTAL 2024 £**
INCOME FROM									
Donations	2	293,064	6,000	–	**299,064**	373,125	–	–	**373,125**
Charitable Activities	3								
International Programmes & Research		73,459	5,023,206	477,765	**5,574,430**	2,492	4,266,566	592,274	**4,861,332**
Advocacy		–	–	–	**–**	–	–	–	**–**
Other Income		108,429	–	–	**108,429**	52,295	–	–	**52,295**
TOTAL INCOME		**474,953**	**5,029,206**	**477,765**	**5,981,924**	**427,912**	**4,266,566**	**592,274**	**5,286,752**
EXPENDITURE ON									
Raising Funds	4	343,152	–	–	**343,152**	292,670	–	–	**292,670**
Charitable Activities	4								
International Programmes & Research			5,593,190	422,573	**6,015,763**	–	3,530,116	466,893	**3,997,009**
Advocacy		100,757	36,251	–	**137,008**	109,329	19,081	8,936	**137,346**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**443,909**	**5,629,441**	**422,573**	**6,495,923**	**401,999**	**3,549,197**	**475,829**	**4,427,025**
Net (Deficit)/Surplus From Operations		31,044	(600,235)	55,192	**(513,999)**	25,913	717,369	116,445	**859,727**
Net Unrealised Exchange (losses)/gains		(56,716)	–	–	**(56,716)**	41,720	–	–	**41,720**
Net (Deficit)/Surplus Before Transfers		**(25,672)**	**(600,235)**	**55,192**	**(570,715)**	**67,633**	**717,369**	**116,445**	**901,447**
Transfers Between Funds	11	34,468	(147,995)	113,527		83,330	246,278	(329,608)	**–**
Net (Deficit)/Surplus		**8,796**	**(748,231)**	**168,720**	**(570,715)**	**150,963**	**963,647**	**(213,163)**	**901,447**
Funds Brought Forward		860,582	2,397,794	550,653	**3,809,029**	709,619	1,434,147	763,816	**2,907,582**
Funds Carried Forward	11	**869,378**	**1,649,563**	**719,373**	**3,238,314**	**860,582**	**2,397,794**	**550,653**	**3,809,029**

There were no recognised gains or losses for the above two financial periods other than those included in the Statement of Financial Activities.

All gains and losses arising in the year have been included in the Statement of Financial Activivies and relate to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 50–64 form part of these accounts.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2025

	NOTES	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
FIXED ASSETS	8		19,355		5,777
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	9	320,438		182,178	
Cash at Bank & in Hand		3,394,672		4,133,057	
		3,715,111		4,315,234	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	10	496,152		511,982	
		496,152		511,982	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			3,218,959		3,803,252
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			3,238,314		3,809,029
NET ASSETS			3,238,314		3,809,029
THE FUNDS OF THE CHARITY					
Unrestricted Income Funds	11		869,378		860,582
Designated Income Funds	11		719,373		550,653
Restricted Income Funds	11		1,649,563		2,397,794
			3,238,314		3,809,029

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees and authorises for issue on 25 June 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Chair of Trustees
Company Number 06458464

Statement of cash flows as at 31 December 2025

	NOTES	2025 £	2024 £
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITES			
Net cash (used in)/ provided by operating activities		(661,966)	580,640
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of fixed assets		(19,703)	(3,840)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(19,703)	(3,840)
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN THE YEAR		(681,669)	576,800
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		4,133,057	3,514,537
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements		(56,716)	41,720
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		3,394,672	4,133,057

Reconciliation of net (expenditure)/income to net cash flow from operating activities

	2025 £	2024 £
Net (expenditure)/income for the year	(513,999)	859,727
Depreciation	6,125	9,348
(Increase) in debtors	(138,263)	(47,638)
(Decrease) in creditors	(15,829)	(240,797)
	(661,966)	580,640

Analysis of cash and cash equivalents and net debt

	BALANCE 01/01/2025 £	CASH FLOWS £	FOREIGN EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS £	BALANCE 31/12/2025 £
Cash at bank and in hand	4,133,057	(681,669)	(56,716)	3,394,672

	BALANCE 01/01/2024 £	CASH FLOWS £	FOREIGN EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS £	BALANCE 31/12/2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	3,514,537	576,800	41,720	4,133,057

Notes to the financial statements for year ended 31 December 2025

Peace Direct is a public benefit entity, a charity registered in England and Wales (registered charity number 1123241) and a company limited by guarantee (company number 06458464), registered in England. The registered office and its principal place of business is 1st Floor, Dynamis House, Sycamore Street, Barbican, London EC1Y 0SW.

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of accounts

These 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 in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) - (Charities SORP (FRS102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Peace Direct meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policies.

The trustees consider there are no material uncertainties about the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern.The trustees do not consider there are any sources of estimation uncertainty at the year end that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value of either assets or liabilities within the next accounting period.

1.2 Income recognition

Voluntary income including donations, legacies and grants that provide unrestricted funding are recognised when entitlement and the amount can be measured with reasonable accuracy. Such income is only deferred when:

- The donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods; or
- The donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the charity has unconditional entitlement to it.

Income from charitable activities includes income received where the funds must be applied for specific purposes stipulated by the donor. Grant income included in this category provides funding to support performance activities and is recognised when entitlement and the amount can be measured with reasonable reliability. Income is deferred when performance-related grants are received in advance of the performance or event to which they relate.

Bank interest and investment income are included on a receipts basis.

Income Tax recoverable (Gift Aid) on donations received is included on an accruals basis.

1.3 Volunteers and donated services and facilities

The value of services provided by volunteers is not incorporated into these financial statements. Further details of the contribution made by volunteers can be found in the Trustees' Annual Report. Where services are provided to the charity as a donation that would normally be purchased from suppliers, this contribution is included in the financial statements at an estimated sum based on the value of the contribution to the charity. The income equivalent is recognised within incoming resources as a donation, and equivalent costs included within resources expended under the relevant cost categories.

1.4 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised when a liability is incurred.

1.5 Cost of Generating Funds

Costs of generating funds are those costs incurred in raising income for the charity.

1.6 Charitable activities

Charitable activities include expenditure associated with achieving the objectives of the charity and include both the direct costs and support costs relating to these activities.

1.7 Governance costs

Governance costs include costs associated with meeting regulatory and statutory requirements of the charity and include the audit fees and costs linked to the strategic management of the charity. Under the new Charity SORP they are included in Charitable Activities on the face of the Statement of Financial Activities.

1.8 Support costs

Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources, eg allocating property costs by number of staff, and staff costs by time spent in different areas of work by staff members.

1.9 Pension costs

The pension costs charged in the accounts represent the contributions payable by the charity during the period. Pension costs represent contributions paid to a defined contribution scheme on behalf of the charity's employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered scheme.

1.10 Funds structure

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees and in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity. Restricted funds are funds received where their use is subject to donor imposed conditions. While unrestricted on their receipt by Peace Direct, the trustees have set aside designated reserves, designated specifically for programmatic purposes, future commitments, general operating costs and partner support costs.

1.11 Grants payable

Grants payable to partners are expensed in the period in which they are paid or due to be paid to the partner.

1.12 Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income in a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.13 Irrecoverable VAT

All resources expended are classified under activity headings that aggregate all costs related to each activity. Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the category of resources expended to which the item it relates to has been charged.

1.14 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and claims exemption from income tax and corporation tax on income and activities arising from its charitable activities.

1.15 Foreign currency exchange gains and losses

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated in to sterling at the ruling rate of exchange at the year end. Transactions in foreign exchange are translated into sterling using the middle rate on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the net movement in funds for the year. Unrealised gains on conversion of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are credited to a designated reserve to be utilised in offsetting any future foreign currency exchange losses.

1.16 Tangible fixed assets for use by the charity and depreciation.

Tangible fixed assets for use by the charity are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives: computer equipment 3 years; fixtures and fittings 4 years. Equipment is capitalised where the purchase price exceeds £1,000.

1.17 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.

1.18 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short term maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of a deposit or similar account.

1.19 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 are recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due. Deferred income represents income that has timing restrictions placed upon the use of that income so that it is recognised in a future period.

Notes to the accounts for year ended 31 December 2025

2. Income from donations

	2025 UNRESTRICTED £	2025 RESTRICTED £	2025 DESIGNATED £	2025 TOTAL £	2024 UNRESTRICTED £	2024 RESTRICTED £	2024 DESIGNATED £	2024 TOTAL £
Donations from Individuals	151,033	6,000	–	157,033	157,926	–	–	157,926
Proceeds from merchandise	3,643	–	–	3,643	5,060	–	–	5,060
Legacies	10,000	–	–	10,000	91,242	–	–	91,242
Sub-total	164,676	6,000	–	170,676	254,227	–	–	254,227
Grants								
Small Grants	5,300	–	–	5,300	5,200	–	–	5,200
Blanford Lake Trust	–	–	–	–	20,000	–	–	20,000
Jusaca Trust	20,000	–	–	20,000	20,000	–	–	20,000
Sir James Reckitt Charitable Trust	30,000	–	–	30,000	30,000	–	–	30,000
Sulney Fields Trust	15,000	–	–	15,000	15,000	–	–	15,000
Serve All Trust	15,000	–	–	15,000	–	–	–	–
Sub-total	85,300	–	–	85,300	90,200	–	–	90,200
Corporate								
Donated Services	43,089			43,089	28,698			28,698
Other	–			–	0			–
				–				–
Sub-total	43,089	–	–	43,089	28,698	–	–	28,698
TOTAL INCOME FROM DONATIONS	293,064	6,000	–	299,064	373,125	–	–	373,125

3. Income from charitable activities

	2025 UNRESTRICTED £	2025 RESTRICTED £	2025 DESIGNATED £	2025 TOTAL £	2024 UNRESTRICTED £	2024 RESTRICTED £	2024 DESIGNATED £	2024 TOTAL £
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES								
Grants Received								
Institutions								
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs		1,853,539		1,853,539		1,079,495		1,079,495
European Commission		162,943		162,943		223,477		223,477
European Partnership for Responsible Minerals		–		–		–		–
Global Affairs Canada		110,265		110,265		259,231		259,231
Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission		–		–		3,720		3,720
UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office		–		–		–		–
				–				–
Sub-total	–	2,126,748	–	2,126,748	–	1,565,923	–	1,565,923

	2025 UNRESTRICTED £	2025 RESTRICTED £	2025 DESIGNATED £	2025 TOTAL £	2024 UNRESTRICTED £	2024 RESTRICTED £	2024 DESIGNATED £	2024 TOTAL £
Trusts and Foundations								
Carnegie Foundation	–	–	–			–	–	–
Anonymous		20,000	–	20,000		20,000	–	20,000
Humanity United		82,358	118,343	200,701		–	114,161	114,161
Network for Social Change		8,088	–	8,088		26,924	–	26,924
Peace Nexus Foundation		–	–	–		28,405	–	28,405
People's Postcode Lottery		1,100,000	–	1,100,000		1,050,000	–	1,050,000
Robert Bosch Foundation		–	–	–		–	–	–
Open Society Foundation		–	–	–		192,556	–	192,556
Sir James Reckitt Charitable Foundation		–	–	–		–	–	–
Wellspring Philanthropic Fund		375,578	359,423	735,001		522,884	478,113	1,000,996
Anonymous		266,133	–	266,133		196,772	–	196,772
Anonymous		75,514	–	75,514		128,366	–	128,366
Other small grants		1,888		1,888				–
Sub-total	–	1,929,560	477,765	2,407,325	–	2,165,907	592,274	2,758,181
Sub-total	–	4,056,308	477,765	4,534,073	–	3,731,830	592,274	4,324,104
Policy & Research								
Grants								
Knowledge income	73,459	982		74,441	2,492			2,492
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust		50,060		50,060		50,080		50,080
Humanity United		–		–		–		–
Robert Bosch Stiftung		798,323		798,323		210,838		210,838
CDA Collaborative Learning Projects, Inc		(32,466)		(32,466)		123,817		123,817
Open Society Foundation		–		–		–		–
Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation		150,000		150,000		150,000		150,000
Other small grants				–				–
Contracts								–
Other small contracts				–				–
Sub-total	73,459	966,899	–	1,040,358	2,492	534,735	–	537,227
TOTAL INCOME FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES	**73,459**	**5,023,207**	**477,765**	**5,574,430**	**2,492**	**4,266,566**	**592,274**	**4,861,332**

CDA Collaborative Learning Projects, Inc is negative in 2025 because they ceased supporting Peace Direct on the withdrawal of funding they were receiving from USAid.

The negative £32,466 is the reversal of claims made for reimbusrement which will no longer be forthcoming.

4a. Analysis of expenditure

	BASIS OF ALLOCATION	COST OF RAISING FUNDS £	INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES & RESEARCH £	ADVOCACY £	2025 TOTAL £
Staff	Direct Costs	128,247	941,604	57,521	1,127,372
Grants Payable (Note 5)	Direct Costs	–	2,669,763	–	2,669,763
Programme & Direct Costs	Direct Costs	114,304	1,526,594	37,147	1,678,045
Support Costs	Staff & Office Costs	100,601	877,802	42,340	1,020,744
Total expenditure 2025		**343,152**	**6,015,763**	**137,008**	**6,495,923**

	BASIS OF ALLOCATION	COST OF RAISING FUNDS £	INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES & RESEARCH £	ADVOCACY £	2024 TOTAL £
Staff	Direct Costs	117,348	959,250	67,955	1,144,552
Grants Payable (Note 5)	Direct Costs	–	1,637,319	–	1,637,319
Programme & Direct Costs	Direct Costs	103,757	768,567	24,212	896,536
Support Costs	Staff & Office Costs	71,565	631,874	45,180	748,618
Total expenditure 2024		**292,670**	**3,997,009**	**137,346**	**4,427,025**

4b. Support and governance costs

SUPPORT COSTS CONSIST OF	NOTE	2025 £	2024 £
Staff Costs		610,330	504,527
Office Costs		387,445	206,319
Governance Costs			
Audit		22,198	36,467
Trustee Indemnity Insurance		421	414
Legal & Professional Fees		350	890
		1,020,744	**748,618**

5. Grants payable

RESTRICTED FUND GRANTS – INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES	2025 £	2024 £
EPDO, Afghanistan	181,497	272,196
Justapaz, Colombia	–	19,961
Redepaz, Colombia	8,205	11,805
EU – Syria	192,757	106,647
Envision, Zimbabwe	17,188	19,685
Other	–	46,529
Multi-partner International Programmes		
Local Action Fund – Myanmar	251,674	
Local Action Fund – Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Colombia	242,597	331,373
Local First – Sudan, Mali, DRC, Afghanistan	889,616	65,397
People's Postcode Lottery – Supporting various local peacebuilding projects	410,389	509,985
Robert Bosch Humanitarian Grants	184,910	41,797
Myanmar humanitarian	72,486	136,297
Partner Core Support Fund	37,326	24,247
Flexible Funding	71,483	–
Micro Grants	109,636	–
Sub-total	2,669,763	1,585,920
RESTRICTED FUND GRANTS – POLICY & RESEARCH		
Beni Peace Forum, DRC	–	37,379
RISD, DRC	–	13,225
Strength From Adversity	–	795
Sub-total	–	51,399
UNRESTRICTED FUND GRANTS – VARIOUS	–	–
TOTAL GRANTS PAYABLE	2,669,763	1,637,319

6. Net income/(expenditure) for year

This is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025 TOTAL £	2024 TOTAL £
Operating lease rentals:		
Property	30,000	30,000
Depreciation	6,125	9,348
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit fees	17,220	29,650
Other fees	1,250	650
Foreign exchange loss	52,416	41,720

7. Staff costs

	2025 TOTAL £	2024 TOTAL £
Salary Costs	1,469,886	1,439,454
National Insurance Costs	186,902	136,256
Employer Pension Costs	80,913	73,370
	1,737,702	1,649,079

The number of employees whose emoluments exceeded £60,000 were:

	2025 TOTAL	2024 TOTAL
£60,000–£69,999	2	2
£70,000–£79,999	–	–
£80,000–£89,999	1	1

The charity's key management personnel are considered to be the senior leadership team (SLT) comprising at 31 December 2025 the CEO, and the Heads of International Programmes & Research/Deputy CEO, Finance & Operations and two Fundraising & Communications on a job share. Their total remuneration including NI and pension contributions amounted to £365,502 (2024 £345,480).

The average monthly full time equivalent number of staff employed by the charity during the period was as follows:

	2025 TOTAL	2024 TOTAL
Raising Funds	2	2
Charitable Activities	31	29
	32	31

See note 13 on related party transaction for Trustees remuneration and expenses.

8. Fixed assets

	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT £	FIXTURES & FITTINGS £	TOTAL £
COST			
As at 1st January 2025	53,544	5,343	58,887
Additions during period	19,703	–	19,703
Disposals during period	–	–	
As at 31 December 2025	73,247	5,343	78,590
DEPRECIATION			
As at 1st January 2025	47,767	5,343	53,110
Charge for period	6,125	–	6,125
Disposals during period			–
As at 31 December 2025	53,892	5,343	59,235
NET BOOK VALUES			
As at 31 December 2025	19,355	–	19,355
As at 31 December 2024	5,777	–	5,777

9. Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Grants Receivable	203,053	–
Prepayments & Other Debtors	117,389	182,179
	320,441	182,179

10a. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Other Creditors	(73,316)	(6,556)
Accruals	(147,836)	(43,881)
Deferred Income (Note 10b)	(275,000)	(461,545)
	(496,152)	(511,982)

Income is deferred when it is received during the period but relates, in whole or in part, to one or more subsequent periods when the matching expenditure will be incurred.

10b. Deferred income

	2025 £	2024 £
Deferred income brought forward	(461,545)	666,362
Released to income in year	461,545	(666,362)
Income deferred in year	(275,000)	(461,545)
Deferred income carried forward (Note 10a)	(275,000)	(461,545)

11. Movement in funds

PROJECT	PURPOSE	OPENING BALANCE	INCOME	EXPENSES	TRANSFERS BETWEEN FUNDS	FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN/(LOSS)	BALANCE 31/12/2025
RESTRICTED FUNDS							
SINGLE-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES							
Sudan	Local Action Fund civil society resilience	–	1,000	–	–	–	1,000
Afghanistan EPD Local Action Fund 2023/25	Local Action Fund civil society resilience	144,166	75,514	(191,344)	(14,079)	–	14,257
Myanmar Local Action Fund	Local Action Fund civil society resilience	118,840	110,265	(228,568)	–	–	537
Myanmar Humanitarian Grants		–	75,213	(73,976)	–	–	1,237
Aware Girls Commonwealth Foundation 2017–2020	Other locally-led peacebuilding action	15,119	–	–	(15,119)	–	–
EU Syria Hurras		84,072	162,943	(231,571)	–		15,445
Zimbabwe HCD Memorial 2024/25		–	20,000	(20,000)	–		–
MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES							
PPL 2023/24 & 2024/25*	Organisational development Peace Direct and partners; other peacebuilding initiatives; peacebuilding research	11,551	1,100,000	(886,824)	(149,236)	–	75,491
Local Action Fund	Local Action Fund violence prevention and peacebuilding	51,031	–	(24,991)	(26,041)	–	–
Peace Nexus MEL 2020/21/22	Peacebuilding research	31,092	–	(10,696)	–	–	20,396
Global Campaign 2022/23	Peace education and awareness-raising	222,102	–	(178,158)	(30,754)	–	13,190
OSF Justice and Accountability		185,000	–	(30,177)	–		154,823
LAF GDS Foundation 2024–27		100,674	190,920	(195,705)	–		95,889
Dutch MFA		692,397	1,853,539	(1,985,639)	–		560,297
Robert Bosch Humanitarian Grants		129,230	217,165	(174,966)	–		171,429
Peace Connect		105,865	476,601	(621,884)	39,418		–
Wellspring Local Action Fund 2024–26		171,625	375,578	(321,721)	–		225,482
P&R PROGRAMMES							
Beni Action Research Carnegie 2022–24	Peacebuilding research	12,979	–	–	(12,979)	–	–
SAS2.0	Peacebuilding research	363	(32,466)	(5,338)	37,441	–	–
JRCT UK Advocacy 2023/25	Support for Peace Direct's UK Advocacy Programme	–	50,060	(48,076)	(1,788)	–	196
Robert Bosch Advocacy 2021/22/23/24	Support for Peace Direct's EU Advocacy Programme	214,682	189,786	(211,729)	–	–	192,739
Strength from Adversity	Peace education and awareness-raising	7,366	13,088	(8,271)	–	–	12,183
RTC Book and online course	Peace education and awareness-raising	212	–	–	–	–	212
Decolonising Aid	Peacebuilding research	97,747	150,000	(178,620)	25,000	–	94,127
						–	
RESTRICTED INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS						–	
Small funds of restricted individual donations		1,680	–	(1,190)	143	–	633
OTHER						–	
TOTAL RESTRICTED FUNDS		**2,397,794**	**5,029,207**	**(5,629,441)**	**(147,994)**	**–**	**1,649,563**

PROJECT	PURPOSE	OPENING BALANCE	INCOME	EXPENSES	TRANSFERS BETWEEN FUNDS	FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN/(LOSS)	BALANCE 31/12/2025
DESIGNATED FUNDS							
Advocacy Designated**	Supporting Advocacy Projects	23,198	–	–	–	–	23,198
Research Designated	Supporting Research Projects	100,196	–	(38,392)	–	–	61,804
Future Commitments Fund	Supporting Future or Emergency Projects	50,000	–	–	–	–	50,000
Partner Core Support Fund	Supporting Partners Core Activities	42,925	–	(32,291)	–	–	10,634
5% Salary & Overhead Reserve		–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Exchange Gain Reserve	Arising from net unrealised exchange gains, to be utilised in offsetting any future foreign currency exchange losses	28,316	–	–	7,663	–	35,979
Wellspring Designated 2019/20/21/22	Supporting General Organisation Support	234,145	359,423	(222,262)	26,147	–	397,453
Humanity United Designated 2019/20/21/22	Supporting General Organisation Support	19,700	118,343	(80,698)	–	–	57,345
OSF Designated	Supporting General Support and LAF Colombia	52,173	–	(87,846)	118,630	–	82,956
TOTAL DESIGNATED FUNDS		**550,653**	**477,765**	**(461,489)**	**152,440**	**–**	**719,373**
Other Unrestricted		860,582	474,952	(404,993)	(4,445)	(56,716)	869,378
UNRESTRICTED FUNDS		**860,582**	**474,952**	**(404,993)**	**(4,445)**	**(56,716)**	**869,378**
ALL FUNDS		**3,809,029**	**5,981,924**	**(6,495,924)**	**–**	**(56,716)**	**3,238,314**

* PPL funds have been transferred to other projects as it permitted by the flexible funding provieed by the Post Code Lottery. Projects which benefitted from this in 2025 were Peace Connect, Local Action Fund, Advocacy and Decolonising Aid

** Advocacy Designated has not been utilised in 2025 but is being held in anticipation of need in future years

Funds in 2024

PROJECT	PURPOSE	OPENING BALANCE	INCOME	EXPENSES	TRANSFERS BETWEEN FUNDS	FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN/(LOSS)	BALANCE 31/12/2024
RESTRICTED FUNDS							
SINGLE-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES							
Afghanistan EPD Local Action Fund 2023/25	Local Action Fund civil society resilience	261,457	128,366	(245,657)	–	–	144,166
GOAC FOCHI 2022–23	Other locally-led peacebuilding action	–	3,720	–	(3,720)	–	–
Myanmar Local Action Fund	Local Action Fund civil society resilience	102,191	259,231	(242,582)	–	–	118,840
Aware Girls Commonwealth Foundation 2017–2020	Other locally-led peacebuilding action	15,119	–	–	–	–	15,119
Radio Amani Phase 2	Peace education and awareness-raising	754	–	(754)	–	–	–
Network for Social Change Colombia		–	19,700	(22,477)	2,777	–	–
EU Syria Hurras		–	223,477	(169,405)	30,000	–	84,072
Zimbabwe HCD Memorial 2024/25		–	20,000	(20,000)	–	–	–
MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES							
PPL 2023/24 & 2024/25	Organisational development Peace Direct and partners; other peacebuilding initiatives; peacebuilding research	96,967	1,050,000	(1,034,690)	(100,727)	–	11,551
LAF Blandford Lake 2021/22	Local Action Fund violence prevention and peacebuilding	204,698	220,681	(374,348)	–	–	51,031
Peace Nexus MEL 2020/21/22	Peacebuilding research	18,912	28,405	(16,225)	–	–	31,092
Global Campaign 2022/23	Peace education and awareness-raising	192,586	–	(94,125)	123,642	–	222,102
Shift the Power		2,400	–	(7,227)	4,826	–	–
OSF Justice and Accountability		–	192,556	(7,556)	–	–	185,000
LAF GDS Foundation 2024–27		–	196,772	(96,098)	–	–	100,674
Dutch MFA		–	1,079,495	(387,098)	–	–	692,397
Robert Bosch Humanitarian Grants		–	210,838	(81,608)	–	–	129,230
Wellspring Designated		–	–	–	105,865	–	105,865
Wellspring Local Action Fund 2024–26		–	302,203	(130,577)	–	–	171,625
P&R PROGRAMMES							
Beni Action Research Carnegie 2022–24	Peacebuilding research	93,216	–	(100,963)	20,727	–	12,979
SAS2.0	Peacebuilding research	172	123,817	(123,625)	–	–	363
JRCT UK Advocacy 2023/25	Support for Peace Direct's UK Advocacy Programme	256	50,080	(52,124)	1,788	–	–
Robert Bosch Advocacy 2021/22/23/24	Support for Peace Direct's EU Advocacy Programme	377,088	–	(162,406)	–	–	214,682
Strength from Adversity	Peace education and awareness-raising	12,047	7,224	(6,905)	(5,000)	–	7,366
RTC Book and online course	Peace education and awareness-raising	212	–	–	–	–	212
Decolonising Aid	Peacebuilding research	54,392	150,000	(172,746)	66,101	–	97,747
RESTRICTED INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS							
Small funds of restricted individual donations		1,680	–	–	–	–	1,680
OTHER							
TOTAL RESTRICTED FUNDS		**1,434,147**	**4,266,566**	**(3,549,197)**	**246,279**	**–**	**2,397,794**

DESIGNATED FUNDS				(3,549,197)			
Advocacy Designated	Supporting Advocacy Projects	23,198	–	–	–	–	23,198
Research Designated	Supporting Research Projects	143,824	–	(43,628)	–	–	100,196
Future Commitments Fund	Supporting Future or Emergency Projects	50,000	–	–	–	–	50,000
Partner Core Support Fund	Supporting Partners Core Activities	36,793	–	(24,247)	30,379	–	42,925
5% Salary & Overhead Reserve		44,448	–	–	(44,448)	–	–
Foreign Exchange Gain Reserve	Arising from net unrealised exchange gains, to be utilised in offsetting any future foreign currency exchange losses	28,316	–	–		–	28,316
Wellspring Designated 2019/20/21/22	Supporting General Organisation Support	16,679	478,113	(146,932)	(113,715)	–	234,145
Humanity United Designated 2019/20/21/22	Supporting General Organisation Support	60,200	114,161	(118,492)	(36,169)	–	19,700
OSF Designated	Supporting General Support and LAF Colombia	360,359	–	(142,531)	(165,655)	–	52,173
TOTAL DESIGNATED FUNDS		**763,817**	**592,274**	**(475,829)**	**(329,608)**	**–**	**550,653**
Other Unrestricted		709,619	427,912	(401,999)	83,330	41,720	860,582
UNRESTRICTED FUNDS		**709,619**	**427,912**	**(401,999)**	**83,330**	**41,720**	**860,582**
ALL FUNDS		**2,907,583**	**5,286,752**	**(4,427,025)**	**–**	**41,720**	**3,809,029**

12. Analysis of fund balances between net assets

	2025 UNRESTRICTED FUNDS £	2025 RESTRICTED FUNDS £	2025 DESIGNATED FUNDS £	2025 TOTAL FUNDS £
Tangible Fixed Assets	19,355	–	–	19,355
Net Current Assets	850,023	1,649,563	719,373	3,218,959
As at 31 December 2025	869,378	1,649,563	719,373	3,238,314

	2024 UNRESTRICTED FUNDS £	2024 RESTRICTED FUNDS £	2024 DESIGNATED FUNDS £	2024 TOTAL FUNDS £
Tangible Fixed Assets	5,777	–	–	5,777
Net Current Assets	854,806	2,397,794	550,652	3,803,252
As at 31 December 2024	860,583	2,397,794	550,652	3,809,029

13. Related party transactions

During the period, 5 trustees were re-imbursed a total of £3,051 for expenses (2024 £nil).

No trustee received payment for services rendered during the year (2024: £nil)

During the year, Peace Direct transferred £286,827 to our affiliate in the United States, Peace Direct Inc. (2024: £253,093). At year-end, £1,132.60 was owed by this organisation (£13,278: 2024 owed to this organisation)

14. Financial commitments

At 31 December 2025, Peace Direct's future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2025 TOTAL £	2024 TOTAL £
LAND & BUILDINGS		
Less than one year	29,333	20,000
One to five years	87,000	–
Total commitments	116,333	20,000

(The Charity was committed to a rental agreement until August 2025 at 31 December 2024)

15. Legal status of the charity

The charity is limited by guarantee and therefore does not have a share capital. The liability of the members is limited to the sum of £1 per member, and the number of members was 10 (2024: 10)

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