



# Annual Report 2018

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# Peace Direct Annual Report 2018

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## Trustees' report for 1 January-31 December 2018

**The Trustees are pleased to present their annual directors' report together with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31st December 2018 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) (effective 1st January 2015).

# Officers and financial advisers

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## Trustees

Michael Ryder **CMG** (*Chair*)  
Carol Hodson (*Treasurer*) (*resigned 1 March 2019*)  
David Cutler (*Treasurer from 1 March 2019*)  
(*appointed 22 March 2018*)  
Eleanor Harrison **OBE**  
Dan Jones  
David Loyn (*appointed 13 December 2018*)  
Niamh Neville  
Anthony Smith (*appointed 28 June 2018*)  
Karen Triggs (*resigned 22 March 2018*)

## Patrons

HRH Hassan bin Talal of Jordan  
Baroness Helena Kennedy **QC**  
Dame Emma Kirkby  
Sir Mark Rylance  
Scilla Elworthy

## Senior management

Dylan Mathews (*Chief Executive*)  
Charlotte Melly (*Head of International Programmes*)  
Ruairi Nolan (*Head of Research and Engagement until 30 September 2018*)  
Caroline Green (*Head of Policy and Research from 18 March 2019*)  
David Jones (*Head of Finance and Administration*)  
Ruth Tidy (*Head of Supporter Fundraising until 9 February 2018*)  
Gemma Britton (*Head of Fundraising and Communications from 4 June 2018*)  
Claire May (*Head of Programme Development*)

Secretary: David Jones

## Charity number

1123241

## Company number

06458464

## Bankers

Co-operative Bank,  
PO Box 101,  
1 Balloon St,  
Manchester M60 4EP

Ebury Bank,  
42-44 Grosvenor Gardens,  
London SW1W 0EB

## Registered office

First Floor,  
1 King Edward's Road,  
London E9 7SF

## Statutory Auditors

Prentis & Co LLP,  
115c Milton Road,  
Cambridge CB4 1XE

## Registered name

Peace Direct

## Solicitor

John Byrne & Co,  
Sheraton House, Castle Park,  
Cambridge CB3 0AX

# Executive summary

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**Peace Direct came to the end of the third year of our ambitious five year strategy in 2018. This is focused around six pillars:**

- Strengthening local organisations
- Building safer communities
- Improving peacebuilding policy
- Deepening our learning
- Generating more income and better communications
- Strengthening our people and systems

We saw exciting progress against this strategy over the year, despite a difficult political and financial environment and increased staff turnover in the year.

- Our income was £3,968,901, an increase of £873,594 (28%) from 2017. This was due to growth in institutional grants and increased corporate income.

Highlights of the year included:

- Convening a 'Peace Exchange' in Lebanon, bringing 23 representatives from our local peacebuilding partners together with Peace Direct staff to discuss thematic areas of work, to reflect and openly discuss how to improve our partnerships and to inform our programme strategies and strategic plans.
- Securing a number of high-profile grants with the EU, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, and others. In a first for Peace Direct, we received an award from the players of the People's Postcode Lottery of £250,000 to support our work in Syria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan and northern Nigeria. Over the year, this support has enabled us to rescue more child soldiers and support young people in war zones to gain jobs so they are not pushed to fight.
- Making progress in developing our model of small grants, supporting our partners to reach a larger number of community-designed initiatives and to build bridges within civil society. In Mali, we supported our local partner to distribute small grants to 20 local projects that enhance the capacity among local organisations to respond to violence locally and swiftly.
- Supporting our partners to establish and strengthen accessible justice systems to resolve disputes non-violently. Through a network of 76 locally-led 'Peace Courts' in the province of South Kivu, DR Congo, our local partner provides communities with access to free justice in an area where it is virtually non-existent, or too expensive. With our support, our partner in Syria established three local 'Peace Committees', which act as a platform where issues can be peacefully resolved at an early stage before potentially escalating to violent conflict.
- Increasing our visibility among peers and policymakers, through the publication and dissemination of four 'Local Voices for Peace' reports, which profile local perspectives on peace and conflict, as well as having a high-profile presence at events in the US, including War Stories Peace Stories, and PeaceCon, the Alliance for Peacebuilding's Annual Conference.

- Continuing to increase our public outreach and individual fundraising through better communications materials, collaboration with other peacebuilding organisations, and strengthening our relationship with community fundraisers and groups.
- Continuing to work closely with our corporate partner, Away, who not only support our work financially, but also donate skills and time which has led to an increase in supporters, more impactful communications and an increase in brand coverage.

While financial conditions remain tough for small charities, we are encouraged by and grateful for the continued support and generosity of existing donors, and new donors who joined us this year who have helped us deliver more ambitious work. The introduction of the General Data Protection Regulation in 2018 had a negative effect on the number of supporters we were able to communicate with for fundraising purposes, however we were able to deepen relationships with a variety of supporters. We are proud to have a strong funding basis for our work, testament to the power of local peacebuilders to transform communities from the inside out.

# Peace Direct's vision and mission

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## Our vision

A just world free from violent conflict

## Our mission

To work with local people to stop violent conflict and build sustainable peace

## Our values

### We believe in:

**Non-violence:** Conflict is a normal part of life. Violence is not. We believe that non-violent action is not only the morally right thing to do; it is also highly cost effective, scalable and strengthens the prospects for long term peace.

**The power of local action:** We believe that local people are central to the resolution of their own conflicts. Peace cannot be sustainable if it is imposed on people from the outside.

**Partnership & respect:** The relationships we build with organisations around the world must be based on the principles of equality and respect. We have more to learn from our partners than they do from us and we see ourselves as an extension of their organisations, not the other way around.

### We are:

**Non-partisan:** We do not take sides in a conflict, but this does not mean that we will not speak out when rights are being violated.

**Entrepreneurial:** We are nimble, creative and unafraid to challenge orthodox thinking.

# Our strategy

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In 15 years, Peace Direct has grown from an idea in a farmhouse to a dynamic and respected organisation which has supported over 40 peacebuilding organisations around the world. Our current five year strategy aims to build upon our strengths and successes to deliver more impact for conflict-affected communities, through the power of local action. A summary of the goals is below, reported on in detail in the progress section.

## 1. Strengthened local peacebuilders

**KSO 1:** Peace Direct's portfolio of local partnerships will grow by 50%, and they and other local peacebuilding organisations around the world will be strengthened to enable them to play a more central role in peacebuilding efforts.

## 2. Safer communities

**KSO 2:** Local communities in conflict affected countries will be safer, with fewer incidents of tensions spilling into violence as a result of more timely action by local peacebuilders.

## 3. Improved peacebuilding policy

**KSO 3:** The policies, attitudes and practice of international donors and policymakers will be more supportive of local peacebuilding, through focused efforts to raise peacebuilders' voices, profile and expertise.

## 4. Better and deeper learning

**KSO 4:** Peace Direct and its partners aim to be at the forefront of learning and reflection on what works in the field of local peacebuilding, as well as what support the local peacebuilding sector needs from outsiders.

## 5. More ambitious fundraising and communications

**KSO 5:** Peace Direct will double its annual income over the next five years, to £3m, and will have a diverse and stable source of financing, enabling it to cover core costs from unrestricted funding, test new approaches and ideas with partners, and build reserves that protect it from unforeseen fluctuations in income.

## 6. Improved systems, staffing and structure

**KSO 6:** Peace Direct will have skilled and motivated staff, Board and interns and will develop its systems and processes to enable it to deliver high quality work and support to local peacebuilders around the world.

# Progress against plan in 2018

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Now in the third year of our strategy, we made some encouraging progress towards our goals, which are outlined below under each strategic objective.

## Key Strategic Objective 1

To grow our portfolio of partnerships and strengthen the capacity of our partners and local peacebuilders more widely to enable them to play a more central role in peacebuilding efforts.

**Objective 1.1: Grow the number of strategic partners and ensure that we continue to assist small organisations as well as higher capacity organisations.**

### Why this is important

We have ambitions to support more organisations building peace in their communities as there is still too little support for locally-led peacebuilding efforts. Our approach has always been to work with smaller organisations and to help them to develop their work and impact over time. We will continue to do this whilst looking to work with organisations that have already achieved scale in their work, but could benefit from additional support to grow further.

### What we did this year

2018 was a year of consolidation for Peace Direct, where we maintained support to current strategic partners, and provided focused support to smaller and newer partners in existing priority countries. We demonstrated a commitment to developing partnerships which are not centred around financial support and which look to the long term, beyond specific project funding. We developed our processes for ensuring reciprocal and equal partnerships. This included putting in place strategic agreements which outline the joint objectives of the partnership, as well as a framework for partnerships, and more regular reporting to partners. We also revived assessments which allow both parties to critically and openly evaluate the relationship. We started to explore different models for supporting a wider range of local peacebuilders rather than just single partner organisations, including an innovative small granting model in Mali and support to a wider range of local organisations in eastern DRC through the Local Peacebuilding Support Office.

The highlights of these include:

- After securing funding in 2017 from the Canadian Government, we supported our local partner in Mali, the national branch of the West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP-Mali). With over 500 member-organisations across West Africa, 60 of which are in Mali, WANEP is well placed to increase the sense of security and social cohesion among communities, through enhanced capacity and coordination of grassroots civil society organisations. In 2018 WANEP distributed small grants to 20 local projects that enhance the capacity among local organisations to respond to violence locally and swiftly. 11 of these projects are run by consortiums created to promote collaboration and build bridges within civil society. Organisations and consortiums are also supported throughout the programme with bespoke capacity development training focusing on areas like governance, gender, strategy or financial management, according to priorities identified by the organisations themselves.
- In 2018 we continued our support to the 'Local Peacebuilding Support Office' in North and South Kivu, DR Congo. The Support Office works to strengthen the capacity of local peacebuilding actors in conflict resolution and reintegration efforts in the region; establishing a more trusted, sustainable and resilient civil society. With small teams in both North and South Kivu, the Support Office model is based on collaboration and partnership, working to provide strategic support and coordination to local peacebuilding organisations so that they can play a more active role in stabilisation and long-term peacebuilding efforts. In 2018, the Support Office conducted a mapping in North and South Kivu, identifying 273 local organisations and the scope of their work. Based on this mapping, the Support Office has set up eight different working groups in territories in North and South Kivu, and is providing a training on topics including conflict analysis, gender and DDR (Disarmament, Demobilisation, and Reintegration). Through the working groups, additional organisations will be accompanied, trained and supported to carry out peacebuilding and community-based reintegration. The working groups are a good platform for the local organisations to collectively reflect on their work and to promote best practices in community-based reintegration. This in turns enables local communities to feed into and shape the services provided by the international community in the area.

#### Plans for 2019 include:

- Develop our 'constellations' model: finding ways of supporting more peacebuilders through small grants and ongoing support to more local groups and organisations.
- Finalise a new programme development and expansion strategy to define the direction of our programmes.
- Maintain support to strategic partners, develop new partnerships with youth-led organisations and provide focused support to newer partners.
- Scope 1-2 new partners in line with the programme strategy.
- Conduct mapping of local peacebuilding organisations in the UK.

## Objective 1.2: Peace Direct's partners will be strengthened through specific technical support and funding for organisational development, including core funding and support for their own income generation.

### Why this is important

Donors often argue that the capacity of local organisations is too low for them to provide direct funding. However, donors are at the same time reluctant to provide capacity building funding so that local organisations can strengthen their capacity. This leaves local organisations locked in a cycle of being too small to attract any type of funding and therefore never having the chance to grow. We want to change this situation by providing bespoke capacity building support to our partners so they can become strong, financially sustainable organisations.

### What we did this year

- The insights generated so far from 'Local Works', our two USAID-funded research projects on responsible aid exists and financial sustainability (reported in detail under objective 3.2) have informed our own work with our partners to support their financial resilience. We have provided support by discussing sustainability in all conversations on workplans and strategies with partners, as well as introducing funding to allow partners to identify and develop options for strengthening financial resilience and therefore ensuring their own sustainability. We will continue to share the learning with our partners and the international community on supporting the transition to financially independent, sustainable organisations.

In October 2018 we held a three day in-country strategy and planning session with the four consultants from the Support Office in North and South Kivu, and discussed financial sustainability, conflict analysis and theories of change. This strategic meeting was key for the Support Office to better define their identity as an independent entity from Peace Direct and to collectively think about their vision and what they want to achieve in the short and longer term. We supported partners to develop strategies for coordinating between and engaging with local and international peacebuilding actors, policy makers and donors. Assessment and monitoring options were also discussed during the session, with a focused discussion on mutual learning through self-evaluation methods and community feedback mechanisms.

- Over the course of 2018, several members of the International Programmes team visited our partner Fondation Chirezi (FOCHI), working in South Kivu, DR Congo, to offer strategy and planning sessions to support various areas of their work. In June, our Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation Advisor visited FOCIH's projects, and offered guidance on the organisation's data collection methods. Other members of the team visited FOCIH to have in-depth discussions on the future direction and sustainability of their work, and how to ensure independence and develop the capacity of their community-led Peace Courts and agricultural cooperatives. Discussions were also held around FOCIH's financial systems and processes, where we identified the most pressing needs or challenges for FOCIH (such as the closure of local bank branches) and how to respond to them, and moving towards more advanced accountancy software.

- In 2018 we established an emergency fund, designed so we can quickly provide ad hoc support when a partner is facing a dangerous or urgent situation. In 2018 this fund was used several times to assist our partners in DR Congo and Pakistan to respond to threats against their lives. This enabled one of our partners to flee the city in which he was at risk, another to employ a security guard to protect their office, and a third partner to get much needed legal advice.
- We continued to support our partners to develop the technical skills they need to be more sustainable. In 2018 we set up a 'capacity building fund' to enable partners to pursue training opportunities to cultivate key skills and capacities. In 2018 the 'capacity building fund' was used to develop the financial capacities of some of our partners. We have also established a 'social enterprise fund' for partners to explore ways to generate their own income.

#### Plans for 2019 include:

- Support at least one partner to identify income generating activities that could contribute to their own core costs.
- Develop support plans for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and finance for a number of key partners.
- Support partners to develop sustainability plans to ensure they can operate autonomously and reduce their reliance on Peace Direct.
- Learn more from the Local Works projects to build sustainability and transition planning into projects and partnerships.
- Publish the updated edition of 'Working with Conflict', a practitioner training book.

### Objective 1.3: Peace Direct's partners and other civil society actors will learn from their peers and others internationally, creating dynamic networks of support, learning and solidarity.

#### Why this is important

In many parts of the world, local organisations are not only sidelined by the governments in those countries, facing difficult situations and threats locally, they are also rarely supported by donors and international NGOs. The reasons given include concerns about low capacity, not knowing how to find good local actors and logistical difficulties in engaging with local actors spread across a country. As a result local peacebuilders rarely have the opportunity to share their experiences and perspectives with the international community or strategise together to build new alliances. We want to change this.

## What we did this year

- In 2018, we ran two in-country practitioner workshops (also called 'Peace Exchanges'), in Mali and Somalia. In May we brought together 20 local peacebuilders in a Peace Exchange in Bamako, Mali. In addition to the discussions held during the Exchange, in-depth case studies and surveys conducted amongst 39 Malian peacebuilding practitioners gathered local views on prospects for peace, and on drivers of conflict. The findings were published in a report and disseminated to local organisations and the sector, further reported under section 3.1. Beyond this Peace Exchange, a further five regional workshops were held across Mali for local CSOs, with a focus on the participation of women-led organisations. The Peace Exchange in Somalia in December brought together 22 representatives from grassroots peacebuilding organisations based in Kismayo, to discuss the drivers of violent conflict, opportunities and challenges. We look forward to publishing the findings in a report in early 2019.
- In July we convened a five day 'Peace Exchange' in Lebanon, bringing together 23 of our local peacebuilder partners from ten countries, representing 14 organisations. The event was also attended by 11 Peace Direct staff and representatives from our corporate partner Away for part of the event. It was an opportunity to connect with our local partners outside of our day-to-day work. As well as discussing thematic areas of work specific to our partners, we discussed peacebuilding advocacy, financial sustainability, and reflected on how to improve our partnerships and inform our programme strategies and strategic plan. One of the participants from DR Congo said "I was very impressed by all the organisations. I appreciated the openness and learning opportunities. It is important that Peace Direct brings us together as one family. In spite of our differences in language, peace is the one common language."
- We held two global online consultations as part of our 'Local Voices for Peace' initiative. This aims to bring experts and practitioners from across the world together to discuss topics related to conflict and peacebuilding. In 2018 we held two consultations on civil society and inclusive peace, in collaboration with the Inclusive Peace & Transition Initiative and the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict. Across the two consultations, 174 participants took part from 54 countries to discuss perspectives on civil society's role in building inclusive peace and to identify key barriers and challenges they face in the process. We look forward to publishing the findings from the consultations in early 2019.

## Plans for 2019 include:

- Hold at least one in-country Peace Exchange, and run online consultations on the topic of youth and peacebuilding.
- Facilitate learning on small grant making models in order to create a youth-focused small grant making programme by working with partners and their networks.

## Objective 1.4: Peace Direct will assess the barriers and opportunities to the effective work of local peacebuilders and retain the ability to respond flexibly to support them.

### Why this is important

Finding new and creative ways to support the work of local peacebuilders is essential when the current international aid system is so heavily weighed against local actors. We will continue to think of different routes for providing support as well as further researching ways to overcome barriers to assist local organisations.

### What we did this year

- Throughout the year we made progress in developing our model of small grants, supporting our partners to reach a larger number of community-designed and -led initiatives; providing local projects with the connections often cut off from larger sources of funding. We took this work forward in Mali, supporting our local partner WANEP to provide critical micro-grants to local organisations across the country. We look forward to continuing our work in developing frameworks in more flexible grant-making that allow grassroots initiatives to access and mobilise critical resources.
- Throughout the year we made great progress on our USAID-funded research programme which aims to take a systems approach to understanding the barriers and opportunities to strengthening local organisations. In our 'Facilitating Financial Sustainability' (FFS) project, we led an 'Action Learning Group' (ALG) in DR Congo to bring together local peacebuilding organisations, local government, local businesses and representatives from international donors. In addition, case studies were conducted as part of the 'Stopping as Success' (SAS) project that focuses on responsible aid exits and transitions, to assess exits in development and peacebuilding projects. Working directly with civil society organisations, the case studies and the ongoing interaction with the ALGs identify key challenges and opportunities for civil society sustainability and aid transitions in various contexts, in order to inform the research projects moving forward and share findings and insights from local organisations. More in-depth reporting on the activities within our 'Local Works' projects can be found under objective 3.2.
- Our 'Tomorrow's Peacebuilders' awards, in its sixth year, is one way that we try to ensure that local organisations can be acknowledged, profiled and supported by Peace Direct. By running an open and accessible application process, we aim to remove the barriers that often prevent local organisations from receiving support. This year, we received over 300 applications. Three exciting and innovative peacebuilding organisations were selected as winners:

### **Women-led Peacebuilding | Proceso de Comunidades Negras**

Proceso de Comunidades Negras (PCN) is a local peacebuilding organisation based in Colombia working to support Afro-Colombian women and girls affected by the country's internal armed conflict and to empower them to overcome resulting marginalisation and trauma. PCN collects testimony of Afro-Colombian experiences of conflict and promotes healing in remote regions of Colombia. One of their core aims is to strengthen the participation of these women and girls and raise awareness of their experiences, through concrete measures to empower these groups to participate in community life and in peacebuilding, and to reduce violence and human rights violations.

### **Youth-led Peacebuilding | Young-adult Empowerment Initiative**

The Young-adult Empowerment Initiative (YEI) is a youth-led organisation working with South Sudanese refugees and their host communities in Uganda. Through their activities they work to empower young people through different programmes including training, sports and community dialogues, bringing together people from diverse backgrounds and providing an opportunity to build lasting relationships through shared activities. The Tomorrow's Peacebuilders prize money will enable YEI to address sexual and gender-based violence by providing training to young women so they can tackle violence in their communities and participate in peace processes, ultimately building their own activities.

### **Non-violent Action | Movilizadorio**

Movilizadorio is a local organisation working to strengthen and enable citizen participation in Colombia's peace process. They work with social activists and civil society to improve their effectiveness, build new technologies to support their work and launch mass advocacy campaigns. With the help of the Tomorrow's Peacebuilders prize, they plan to strengthen interaction and participation within their El Avispero network; an online community with over 68,000 members working to launch mass mobilisation campaigns for peace and social change.

### **Plans for 2019 include:**

- Continuing our Tomorrow's Peacebuilders awards as a way of identifying and promoting promising innovative organisations and projects.
- Disseminating some of the research findings from the USAID-funded 'Local Works' research projects.
- Continue to develop a small grant making model and more flexible grant capacity for local organisations.

## Key Strategic Objective 2

Local communities in conflict affected countries are safer, with fewer incidents of tensions spilling into violence as a result of more timely action by local peacebuilders.

**Objective 2.1: Local communities will experience a reduction in violence or the triggers of violence as a result of locally-led early warning and rapid response activities.**

### Why this is important

Local people are the first to spot the warning signs of violence in their communities. If supported early enough, they can respond effectively and stop the tensions escalating into violence. Even when violence has flared, timely rapid response can stop it escalating. We are increasingly investing efforts in Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) activities, as well as in rapid response initiatives. We supported vital early warning and response activities in Burundi, Sudan and DR Congo, helping local organisations to track and respond to outbreaks of violence, or the threat of violence.

### What we did this year

#### Burundi

We continued to support our partner in Burundi, a civil society network conducting violence monitoring and response work across the country. Established in 2014, the network is now made up of 130 trained Citizen Reporters that monitor, report and respond to incidents of violence, abuse and hate speech across the country.

Highlights in 2018 include:

- 2,632 incidents were reported by the network from all 18 provinces of the country.
- The network prepared twice-weekly monitoring reports throughout 2018 which were sent to about 350 recipients, including officials from UN agencies, embassies and international institutions.
- 212 peace initiatives were either reported or implemented by the network's members, benefitting a total of 362 people.

- We supported our Burundian partner to enhance their capacity and ability to respond effectively to violence through targeted training, including two capacity building sessions for 126 participants on reporting, monitoring and response best practice. 90 response activities were carried out by the Citizen Reporters to respond to incidents non-violently. Of that number, 30 have already been resolved effectively and non-violently. Based on family size and number of incidents resolved, the estimated number of people who benefitted from the response activities conducted by Citizen Reporters in 2018 was 432.
- 2018 was an important year for our partner with them making their first steps towards formulating a response and advocacy strategy. In terms of response, a new strategy was drafted, and activities led by member organisations in seven provinces began working on the creation of community groups in different localities, involving Citizen Reporters in some of the activities that were implemented on the ground.

## Sudan

In 2018, our partner Collaborative for Peace in Sudan (CfPS) operated in an extremely challenging economic and political environment, amidst political unrest and protests against the soaring prices of food and fuel. CfPS works with locally-led Peace Committees in South Kordofan. The Peace Committees managed to carry out impactful work, despite the complexity of the security situation.

- The 11 Peace Committees supported by CfPS continued to expand their work to prevent violence and make communities safer. Over the year, they conducted five Rapid Response Actions across South and West Kordofan, thanks to CfPS's Rapid Response Funds (RRF). These actions reached around 1,455 people, de-escalating conflicts between herders and farmers from different tribes and curbing the spread of hate speech against South Sudanese refugees in South Kordofan.
- In addition, the Peace Committees in three villages were reactivated, which will increase the reach of the network of Peace Committees across the region. Thanks to peer training, all committee members learned skills in conflict prevention and conflict resolution, and it has been noted that the communities in project areas are increasingly requesting Peace Committees' intervention in disputes.
- In December 2018, CfPS conducted a five-day coordination workshop in El Foolah between several civil society organisations, local administration representatives, security services and the police, during which participants came up with recommendations and an action plan for each locality. These recommendations included developing a strategy for collective action, so that grassroots activity can be better implemented for stability and peace, and improving the mapping of local peacebuilding actors in the region. This has helped to improve relations between Peace Committees, key stakeholders and local authorities significantly.
- CfPS reached a total of 1,572 people in 2018, including direct beneficiaries of RRFs and members of the Peace Committees.

## Eastern DR Congo (BPF)

### Beni Peace Forum

We deepened our support to the Beni Peace Forum in 2018, a network of 25 local organisations based in Beni, one of the most conflict-affected places in Eastern Congo:

- The Forum organised workshops for 30 representatives from five locations around Beni who were trained in the collection and reporting of incidents of violence and human rights abuses. These workshops also served as a basis to set up the project's local protection committees, each formed of five participants from these workshops. This constitutes the next step towards the creation of an early response system across the region to quickly collect instances of violence such as security incidents and attacks, to prevent violence from spreading.
- In 2018, the local protection committees reported 477 incidents to the Forum, collecting information on instances of armed theft, ambush, attacks on villages or sexual violence. In addition, the Forum put together and shared 51 weekly reports to local authorities, local organisations, international organisations and actors such as the UN on incidents of violence. The Forum also conducted 45 field trips to affected communities to ensure a follow up to the incidents reported and to conduct advocacy activities. They successfully conducted 20 advocacy response activities following incidents, reported by multiple contacts with different stakeholders and local authorities. These enabled, for example, the release of people arbitrarily arrested, and helped diffuse tensions between people involved.
- Over the course of 2018, the Forum has established itself as an important peace actor in the region. They are often approached by external actors or the media to comment or participate in debates on the security situation in Beni. Two special press releases and one open letter were also put together and addressed to security actors on the deteriorating security situation, calling for increased efforts to address the violence.
- Beyond their rapid response activities, the Beni Peace Forum developed an electoral monitoring project, including electoral awareness training for political parties, and building capacity on how to report on incidents happening around station polls or between political parties in a conflict-sensitive way.

## Zimbabwe

After experiencing considerable funding challenges in previous years, exacerbated by the ongoing cash crisis, Envision Zimbabwe together with Peace Direct was successful in securing funding from the Robert Bosch Foundation in 2018. The project aims to empower communities to be more resilient and to resist using violence to resolve political differences. Since starting in June 2018, the project has seen some impressive results, focusing on contributing to peace before, during and after the election period.

- In the run up to the 2018 elections, Envision Zimbabwe prepared communities by carrying out training in violence prevention with 90 traditional leaders, who are influential figures in their communities. The training workshop took participants through key topics including leadership, women's rights, gender, and violence prevention during the election periods. Legislation such as the Traditional Leaders Act of Zimbabwe was discussed, as well as the importance of traditional leaders' positions in promoting community cohesion, peace and development, and advocating positive social and cultural values.
- Focus group discussions showed that traditional leaders' attitudes to violence significantly changed following the training, and that they were now encouraging their communities to vote peacefully and not to perpetuate violence.

#### Plans for 2019 include:

- Continue to support the development of the Beni Peace Forum in DR Congo so that they can monitor and respond to violence effectively, and so that the organisation develops sustainably.
- Continue to support our Burundian partner's violence and human rights monitoring work, including exploring improvements to its monitoring capabilities, governance and strategy, and preparing for elections in 2020.
- Continue to support the early warning network in Sudan so civil society is better able to respond to triggers of violence.
- Continue to support the core work of our partner in Zimbabwe, and work with them to develop their vision and strategy to address the current political situation.

## Objective 2.2: People at risk of radicalisation and extremism will be supported to become active and responsible citizens as well as advocates for non-violence.

#### Why this is important

Suicide attacks and atrocities committed by groups such as the Taliban in Pakistan, Al-Shabaab in Somalia and Daesh/IS across Syria and Iraq have focused the world's attention on 'countering violent extremism' (or CVE for short) – a much contested term that has its roots in counterterrorism policy. Many organisations, including Peace Direct, have serious misgivings about the CVE agenda, not least because it is often interpreted as an effort simply to eliminate the threat of Islamic extremism while ignoring other forms of extremism (such as far right groups). CVE programming also tends to be heavily influenced by the counter terrorism agenda, which focuses on surveillance and military responses. We believe that to effectively address the risks of people joining extremist or militant groups, the root causes of marginalisation and radicalisation need to be addressed.

## What we did this year

### Syria

- In Syria, we continued to support our local partner Zoom In, after beginning our first project with them in 2017. Working in the Governate of Idlib, Zoom In have been operating in an extremely complicated environment since the beginning of the project. The area is currently being controlled by rebel forces opposed to the government, and has therefore been heavily targeted by foreign interventions and airstrikes which have further destabilised the region.
- In 2018, despite a long delay in the second half of the year due to inability to send funds to the country, Zoom In proved very resilient in continuing their work to prevent violence, establishing Peace Committees to facilitate positive interaction between and within communities. Three Peace Committees were created and 27 volunteers joined the Committees to support the members in their resolution efforts. The Peace Committee members have been trained by Zoom In on a wide array of topics such as advocacy, conflict resolution and negotiation skills.
- In November, Zoom In organised and facilitated a meeting where 15 civil organisations were invited to learn about the project and to look for areas of collaboration. Each of these 15 organisations selected three members to participate in the project which helped to expand it, and Zoom In trained these volunteers in strategic planning, negotiation and conflict resolution skills.

### Pakistan

In Pakistan we continued our long-term partnership with Aware Girls, whose work is aimed at supporting young people at risk of radicalisation, ensuring the inclusion of women in political, social and peacebuilding processes, and strengthening education, training and advocacy activities through their networks. Highlights of their work in 2018 are below:

#### *Supporting young people to become peace activists*

- With support from the Ploughshares Fund, Aware Girls supported a cohort of 28 people in their 'Youth Peace Network' (YPN), who received training on peacebuilding and countering violence to strengthen their skills to combat violent ideologies in their communities.
- After the training, the 28 YPN members developed action plans for engaging the community in their peacebuilding work. They implemented four study circles, two inter-faith dialogues and two peace education sessions in local schools in Swabi. In total, 154 young people were involved in these activities, including 51 who participated in the peace education sessions.
- Aware Girls organised five dialogues in universities and colleges in Swabi, bringing together 253 students to discuss themes such as 'the role of non-violence and pluralism in countering extremism'. Through these dialogues Aware Girls have built connections with academics and CSO experts to continue introducing dialogues on preventing violence in academic institutions.
- Through the YPN activities, Aware Girls reached a total of 435 young people in 2018.

## Empowering women in Pakistan

- Funded by the Commonwealth Foundation, Aware Girls continued supporting women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through training programmes and curricula aimed at enabling young women to effectively participate in political processes in their communities. From a cohort of 28 women trained in civic and political leadership skills, 23 women went on to form the 'Young Women's Network for Good Governance', engaging in peer education, community awareness and advocacy activities.
- The Network developed outreach activities, including holding sessions with 346 family members of the young women trained. 143 people were reached through 11 peer education sessions, led by members of the Network to educate young women on the role of women's active political participation. The Network also reached 203 female students through dialogues in universities on the importance of women's political participation. 47 people were reached through community level activities conducted by the Network. The Network put their training into action in 2018, participating in important advocacy activities relating to electoral processes. They engaged with the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) in its attempts to close the gender gap in electoral participation. The Network held five meetings in 2018 with 11 representatives from the ECP to present recommendations on protecting women's electoral participation rights, and to share the challenges faced by women during the election process. In addition, the ECP established a 'Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Gender Wing,' a monthly meeting of Civil Society to reflect on increasing women's electoral and political participation. Four women from Aware Girls' Women's Network were invited to be members of the Gender Wing, and have been pushing for accessible polling stations, female polling staff and community awareness around women's right to vote.

## Nigeria

In the last year, Nigeria has experienced ongoing conflict and instability, with Boko Haram continuing to recruit and carry out violent attacks in the north of the country, inter-community conflicts in the Middle-Belt and increased tensions in the run up to the 2019 elections. These problems are compounded by a high unemployment rate, making many young people targets for recruitment into gangs and armed groups.

- In 2018, thanks to continued funding from the People's Postcode Lottery, we continued to support our local partner the Peace Initiative Network (PIN) to provide young people with sustainable alternatives to violence. During the year, 255 young men and women received vocational training and grants to help them become financially self-sufficient, provide services for their communities, and bring together individuals from diverse backgrounds.
- In 2018, PIN continued to facilitate extremely popular 'Peace through Sports' clubs which had a similar effect of building friendships across different societal groups. 190 young people took part in football teams and accompanying peacebuilding activities and lectures.

- PIN's 'Peace Clubs' targeted a younger demographic of 10 to 18-year-old school students, incorporating 160 members in 2018. Throughout the year the clubs met monthly to discuss peace initiatives and coalitions for peacebuilding and violence prevention, and were taught values such as respect, tolerance and peaceful coexistence. As a result of the awareness and education fostered by the Peace Clubs, 500 students voluntarily took part in a Peace Rally in November, marching around major strategic locations in Kano and Jos to raise awareness among communities on the need for peaceful coexistence.
- As part of PIN's approach to empowering civil society to resist violence, multi-stakeholder town hall meetings were held in Kano and Plateau State, serving as a platform for engagement, decision-making and relationship-building across society. Discussions covered topics such as mechanisms for responding to early warning signs of violence, drivers of conflict and ways of responding to them. These events were attended by 325 people, including government officials, community and religious leaders, women and youth groups, local authorities and the media.

## Somalia

In 2018 our local partner the Social life and Agricultural Development Organisation (SADO) started a new youth livelihoods and peacebuilding programme in Kismayo, Somalia. This project focuses on economic and political empowerment of youth and women and aims to reduce social exclusion of vulnerable groups and reinforce community resilience to violence.

- Between May and October 2018, 107 young people participated in SADO's livelihood training programme, learning different vocational skills including cooking, computer literacy and electronic repairs, and business management. Upon graduation, each trainee received a certificate of graduation on the skills gained and a grant of \$500 to start their own business. For example, 14 women and one man in the Hiddayo Women Fishing Cooperative received business management and entrepreneurship training and the cooperative will also receive a \$5,000 grant for boosting its business and profits.
- SADO also conducted training on civic education which 120 young people participated in. It was reported that the training raised participants' awareness and understanding of their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and helped to promote social cohesion beyond clan and ethnic lines.
- To build the capacities of the women and youth-led civil society organisations and members of the Ministry of Women and Human Rights, SADO conducted training in leadership, peacebuilding, conflict analysis and political advocacy. 40 of the original 80 trainees later committed to training their peers, extending the reach of the work beyond the initial participants.

- SADO organised two community-led dialogues in 2018. 44 young people, including 10 Peace Promoters, and representatives from women and youth-led CSOs, participated in the first dialogue, which focused on challenging the low involvement of women and young people in local peacebuilding and politics, and was aired on local TV. The second dialogue involved 60 people, including Peace Promoters, local authorities and community groups, and was a youth-led dialogue on the effects of injustice and its two causes: tribalism and corruption. As a result of the second dialogue, participants of the event decided to create a committee to be able to share their common concerns with local authorities.

#### Plans for 2019 include:

- To support SADO to deliver the new youth livelihoods and peacebuilding project in Somalia and design next steps for their work.
- To continue to support the work of our partners in Pakistan and Nigeria.
- To develop work in Syria to continue to work with Peace Committees.

**Objective 2.3: People affected by armed violence in countries emerging from conflict will be helped to reintegrate into their communities, and supported to bring about reconciliation, long term peace and sustainable development.**

#### Why this is important

Almost half of countries emerging from violent conflict, or which have signed a peace agreement, return to war within a decade. While there are many reasons why countries and communities return to war after a peace agreement, one common cause is that higher level agreements do not filter down to local communities, where the horrors of war are still fresh in people's minds. For peace to be sustainable, local people and communities must lead the efforts at rebuilding, reconciliation and rehabilitating those affected by the violence. Peace does not just happen. It takes time, effort and patience.

#### What we did this year

##### **DRC, North Kivu**

In 2018, we continued supporting our local partner Centre Résolution Conflits (CRC), whose work reaches several locations across the North Kivu and Ituri regions of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to help war-affected communities rebuild and become more resilient.

#### **Mobilising the community and building livelihoods**

In 2018, their activities reached 2,585 people in total in their aim of providing sustainable livelihoods and supporting income generating activities. The highlights include:

- CRC supported 1,200 people through agricultural cooperatives that bring together vulnerable citizens and ex-combatants to support community development and learn improved agricultural techniques, breaking down mistrust and enabling community members to earn an income. An estimated 4,123 people, based on number of families involved and family size, benefited indirectly through increased incomes, security and stability for the communities.
- CRC continued their support to 'Community Mobilisation Groups' (CMGs) who mobilise and develop community self-help initiatives, involving 795 members in 2018. These initiatives included the creation of a pharmacy, community-led funds and training in livelihoods and agriculture. Despite security challenges in travelling to radio studios, the CMGs organised radio debates on topics such as leadership, community-mobilisation, peace and dispelling false information.
- Through 'Youth Associations', CRC gave training in life skills and conflict transformation, to 270 young people in 2018, and 240 vulnerable young men received psychological support. These Associations participated in community-led projects to rebuild roads and markets, and joined community discussions on security and development in the region. Impressively, 75% of community members reported positive changes in the young men taking part in the projects.
- In 2018, CRC gave micro-loans to 197 women, enabling them to stabilise their lives and contribute economically to their communities. All have doubled their income from their investments as part of the project and are now able to access basic necessities such as food, health and sufficient housing.

### **Child Soldiers:**

- Thanks to support from the People's Postcode Lottery, CRC continued their work supporting the rescue and reintegration of child soldiers. In 2018 they were able to identify and demobilise 50 former child soldiers.
- CRC's project provides former soldiers with psychological and material support to reintegrate into their communities. Recognising the economic needs facing children in these communities, CRC made it possible for these children to either return to school or to attend livelihood training. Out of the 50 children, four decided to go to school while the remaining 46 opted for livelihood training in hairdressing, livestock rearing or petty trade. 'Reintegration kits' were then provided to project participants to start up their own small businesses. Of this figure, 45 gained employment or began an income generating activity following the training, contributing to their communities' development.
- CRC's work has also been transformational in increasing understanding of the issue of child soldiers in communities affected by high levels of recruitment. In 2018 they set up a network of local civil society organisations working in the field of child protection, 'the Civil Society Networks for child protection' (known as RECOPE). The network brings together 66 influential figures in the communities with local leaders, and provides training on children's rights and the importance of proper reintegration for creating safer communities.

- In 2018 CRC organised ten awareness raising or advocacy activities in the form of community exchanges and workshops on the topic of socio-economic reintegration of demobilised children. These sessions raised awareness of the issue of child soldiers among 2,207 community members. CRC also multiplied its efforts to coordinate their work with other stakeholders beyond the RECOPE network, such as OCHA, UNICEF, MONUSCO or the FARDC.

### Peace Gold

In 2018, our Peace Gold project continued. This has been developed with and implemented by our partner CRC to support two mining cooperatives. The project was a winning submission in the BridgeBuilder Challenge 2017 by the GHR Foundation, the aim of which is to support ex-combatants affected by war in DRC to produce ethical and environmentally friendly gold and strengthen prospects for peace in the region.

- Through the first year of activities, 680 ex-combatants were trained in conflict resolution, financial management, environmental protection and gold production. In addition, 63 former combatants were given psychological support.
- Eight community sessions were held on conflict resolution and reintegration. Two conflict resolution committees were set up within the mining cooperatives and successfully solved eight conflicts happening around the mines.
- As a result of the environment trainings, 2,738 trees have been planted and eight toilet facilities installed at both mine sites, strengthening conservation efforts and improving sanitation whilst engaging the community.
- Although children working and dwelling in the mines is an ongoing problem, 80 children have already been re-enrolled in school by CRC, taking them out of an extremely dangerous environment and into education.
- Three CRC staff members, an independent engineer, and six miners from both cooperatives participated in a miner exchange to Uganda and had the opportunity to visit cooperatives where improvements have already been made in the use of modern and safer machinery, gaining knowledge and skills to transfer back to their work.

### South Kivu, DR Congo

Our local partner Fondation Chirezi (FOCHI) works on the Ruzizi plain in eastern DRC, a volatile area where divisions between ethnic groups have created a cycle of armed conflict and poverty that has eroded community cohesion.

## Peace Courts

- Faced with a lack of access to the state justice system for local populations, FOCHI continued to build on the success of their local 'Peace Courts' model to respond non-violently to conflict with a grassroots approach to solving disputes. These 76 courts, including 38 mixed courts and 38 all-female courts, strengthen the ability of communities to resolve conflicts over land, identity, and disputes between herders and farmers; providing an accessible and trusted structure for fair, free and non-violent conflict management. Many of them are in the process of becoming totally autonomous, not relying on FOCHI to process cases and resolve them.
- With funding from the People's Postcode Lottery, FOCHI created a 'Super Peace Court' in 2018, bringing together influential representatives from across civil society, the police, local government and the justice sector to solve disputes that are hard to arbitrate from a very local level. Eleven mediators were trained to solve disputes in the Super Court, gaining skills in conflict analysis, mediation and advocacy.
- Community disputes can easily escalate, creating cycles of violence, however in 2018 the Super Court resolved two inter-community conflicts before they escalated further. FOCHI estimates that given the scope of the conflicts dealt with and the geographic reach, these resolutions impacted the lives of 21,000 people in South Kivu from the villages experiencing potential and existing outbreaks of violence.

## Micro finance and community development:

- FOCHI continued their vital work supporting a variety of cooperatives in 2018: community development groups and agricultural cooperatives. The former's activities include a soap factory, and peanut mill that supported and provided materials for income generating activities for 898 members. So far 75% of the members have been able to access the revenue generated by these activities.
- A further 606 people joined 20 agricultural cooperatives, helping to create collaborative businesses that supply income to members and their families and bring different ethnicities, religions and communities together. 100% of agricultural cooperative members accessed economic opportunities as part of the project and have increased their production.
- 2,859 people benefited from FOCHI's Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) revolving loan scheme, including 142 ex-combatants. A total of \$189,154 in small loans was given out in 2018, allowing community members to initiate their own income generating activities and set up or support local business. The success of certain VSLAs has led to the creation of 'Super VSLAs' in some communities, which take on a role comparable to a community bank; holding higher sums and providing funds to community development projects.

- FOCHI supported former soldiers to reintegrate back into their communities through ten ex-combatant associations, involving a total of 312 members. An external evaluation found that the group activities mobilised members around common goals and created trust and cohesion. Through specific activities such as motorcycle workshops, 67% of the members of the ex-combatant associations have started to generate their own livelihoods and access revenue. In addition to the associations, FOCHI supported a further 113 former soldiers to complete vocational training in skills such as carpentry, motorcycle mechanics and tailoring.
- In an important step, each of the 10 communities or 'Barazas', have opened official bank accounts with support from FOCHI, helping to keep revenue safe and secure while increasing business awareness and recognition. Further, bank accounts were opened for all 20 agricultural cooperatives.

### Sri Lanka

In 2018, our activities with our local partner Centre for Peacebuilding and Reconciliation (CPBR) focused on supporting their existing "Young Women Photographers Initiative" project to promote community dialogue and exchange through photography. Through photography, these young women explore activities which can contribute to reconciliation and healing between different ethnic and faith groups in Sri Lanka's still deeply divided society.

- 42 young women from different communities and backgrounds participated in this project in 2018. CPBR conducted weekly workshops, field trips, and photo journeys across the country. They also provided cameras and photography equipment, and coordinated the collection and sending of images across the CPBR photography network. The theme of this project is womanhood, and CPBR has also been coaching and mentoring participants through Skype and telephone calls on how to utilise the photos for facilitating discussions within the community on womanhood and how it relates to conflict-related issues, religious tensions and reconciliation.
- A key achievement for the project in 2018 was the first case of young Tamil women from the northern, eastern and central provinces coming together and visiting a Buddhist Sinhala community and participating in a discussion on the effects of war. In the words of one participant: "I never ever thought I could come to this part of the country where Sinhalese Buddhists are living...As women we can be the bridge makers of the broken communities. Camera and our photos can be the cement and bricks of the bridge."

### Philippines

In 2018 we continued our work with our partner in the Philippines, Kapamagogopa Incorporated (KI), to bring divided communities back together on the southern island of Mindanao, an area that has been affected by decades of war.

- In 2018, thanks to funding from the Folke Bernadotte Academy, KI supported 200 women (some of them ex-combatants) in five women's organisations, encouraging collaboration and their involvement in the peace process. These women, as well as other community members, took part in regular training in civic responsibility, gender, women's rights and organisational capacity building.
- As part of this organisational capacity building, four new women's organisations were registered in 2018, and five community project proposals were submitted by the end of the year to local authorities and donors. In order to assist their peacebuilding work, 55 women across the five locations were trained in topics such as bookkeeping and project management.
- In February 2018, 140 women and five men attended a three-day 'Women's Peace Summit'. A key achievement of the Summit was the creation of a 'Women's Peace Network', and the development of an action plan to address the priority concerns of the Network. These actions included training on gender sensitivity, and reporting and documenting human rights violations. 216 women and 15 men attended workshops in these subjects to take the plans forward.
- As a follow up to the Peace Summit, 475 people attended a consultation on preventing violent ideologies, involving women, youth, religious and traditional leaders, local government and civil society. Participants developed a strategy for gender-sensitive early warning.
- As part of their successful inter-faith volunteer programme, KI successfully placed ten young Muslim men and women in five non-Muslim host organisations in Mindanao, supporting work on empowering women, livelihood building, or supporting those displaced by conflict. All volunteers had training prior to their placements, including on community development, peace and advocacy, and networking.
- In 2018, KI continued to support those who were internally displaced during violence in the city of Marawi in 2017. Through taking on the running and set up of a camp for internally displaced persons on the outskirts of Marawi, KI have supported over 30 families, providing substantial support, shelter, sanitation facilities and a sense of stability to over 200 people.

#### Plans for 2019 include:

- Continue to develop the Peace Gold initiative to make it more impactful and take us and our partners closer to the goal of producing ethical gold.
- Work with FOCHI to further develop their work in South Kivu, in particular the effective Peace Courts, and also to develop their organisational sustainability.
- Continue to support CRC to work with child soldiers reintegrated through the PPL project to give them the ongoing accompaniment and support necessary for long-term reintegration.
- Work with KI to support women affected by conflict in the Philippines to participate in the peace process, and to foster inter-faith communication and understanding.

## Key Strategic Objective 3

The policies, attitudes and practice of international donors and policymakers will be more supportive of local peacebuilding, through focused efforts to raise peacebuilders' voices, profile and expertise.

**Objective 3.1: Local peacebuilders will have greater access to, and participate more fully in, decision making around specific government security and development policy and practice, with an emphasis on UK/US and UN policy.**

### Why this is important

Local organisations rarely receive the opportunity to engage with donor governments on peace and security issues. There are many reasons for this. For example, governments and the UN are not always aware of the presence of local organisations; or local organisations can face logistical challenges in travelling to and/or communicating with donor governments; and the dominance of an aid delivery model that involves donor governments engaging with a small number of large INGOs. Peace Direct aims to change this because we firmly believe that when local actors have the chance to share their perspectives and insights with governments, policies are likely to better reflect the needs and realities of those on the frontline of conflict.

### What we did this year

- As part of ongoing outreach around Peace Direct's 'Local Voices for Peace' report on atrocity prevention, we facilitated a visit to New York and Washington with peacebuilders from Burundi, CAR, and Colombia. They shared their perspectives and recommendations with 57 key US government decision-makers, funders, and provided important inputs at a key moment for decision-making on Burundi and CAR. In addition, our Burundian partner met specifically with the Burundi Working Group in D.C. and visited the State Department, where a representative emphasised that the reports on Burundi produced by our local partner are one of their only sources of useful and reliable information.
- We organised a visit to the US for our peacebuilding partners from Somalia to share their perspectives and meet with key decision-makers in the US government. They gave a briefing to NGO and congressional colleagues, and travelled to Minneapolis to speak with a gathering of peace and security funders and connect with Somali-American groups. We also shared a report we produced in collaboration with the Life and Peace Institute and SWSO on women's roles in conflict in Somalia, 'Women, Conflict and Peace: Learning from Kismayo.'

- We partnered with Spectrum Media to organise the inaugural 'War Stories Peace Stories' Media Symposium in New York, a conference on the role of the media in covering conflict and peace, and the opportunities for reporting on stories of peace in a responsible and inclusive way. During the event, three local peacebuilders from Pakistan, CAR and Sudan told their stories to an audience of over 350 journalists, peacebuilding organisations and students.
- In collaboration with the Nonviolent Peaceforce and the International Peace Institute, we co-hosted a discussion during Geneva Peace Week on the protection of civilians in conflict, attended by practitioners and policy makers. Our local partner from Zimbabwe joined the discussion to share thoughts from the Zimbabwean context.
- We took part in a range of UN General Assembly Events, securing a speaking opportunity for Kessy Ekomo-Soignet, our local peacebuilding partner from CAR, who spoke at the Security Council open debate on Youth, Peace and Security. This was a valued contribution to our ongoing efforts to advocate for increased research and engagement with the Youth, Peace and Security UN resolution (2250).

#### Plans for 2019 include:

- Continue high level advocacy at the UN and to the US government on Burundi.
- Run advocacy outreach in relation to three new publications we will produce on Inclusive Peace, Youth and Peacebuilding, and peacebuilding in Somalia.
- Host a visit from a Malian peacebuilder to the US to advocate for more support to community level peacebuilding activities in Mali.
- Hire a Campaigns Officer in the UK officer to lead on public campaigning.
- Organise a peacebuilder visit from our partner in the Philippines to follow up from our Local Voices for Peace report on Inclusive Peace.
- Promote local peacebuilding perspectives to shape a new campaign by a global coalition of international peacebuilding organisations for policy change and public engagement.

**Objective 3.2: Donors and INGOs in developed and developing countries will recognise the value and contributions that local peacebuilders can make, and will change their funding and partnership approach to ensure that local peacebuilders receive greater levels of support.**

#### Why this is important

Very little funding from international donors makes its way to local organisations. In fact, according to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, less than 2% of all humanitarian funding is allocated to local organisations. We are determined to change this which is why we invested time and effort in engaging with donors and INGOs to advocate they change their practices and funding approach so that local organisations receive more funding directly.

### What we did this year

Our activities in 2018 focused our efforts on helping to shape the thinking, policies, and funding of the international community to better support local peacebuilders. Through many activities and avenues, we shone a light on how donors and the international community can better support locally-led efforts, and the work already being done at the grassroots. The highlights are below:

- We continued to engage with key stakeholders including the UN Peacebuilding Fund and its Support Office, where we offered lessons learned from our partners and encouraged more support to locally-led peacebuilding. Through our participation in the Peace and Security Funders Group, we represented the perspectives and lessons of our partners at various events. In addition, we began a project in partnership with an independent researcher to explore the viability and good practice for establishing a new funding mechanism that could channel private funding more effectively to local peacebuilding actors.
- We made great progress with our USAID-funded 'Local Works' project, 'Stopping As Success' (SAS), that looks into responsible INGO aid exits and transitions. We conducted case studies in nine locations including DR Congo, Morocco and the Philippines, to demonstrate different types of transitions and partnerships, and to promote participatory and sustainable peacebuilding and development.
- We continued work for our second 'Local Works initiative', 'Facilitating Financial Sustainability' (FFS) a research project that assesses how local civil society organisations can achieve long-term financial sustainability. In 2018 we launched an 'Action Learning Group' (ALG) in DR Congo, and co-launched one in Uganda. The ALGs bring together local peacebuilding organisations, local government, local businesses and representatives from international donors to identify key challenges for civil society sustainability, and to provide insights into how funders, policy makers and civil society can increase financial sustainability.

### Plans for 2019 include:

- Continue to shape the thinking, policies, and funding of the international community to better support local peacebuilders through the findings and recommendations from the SAS and FFS projects and published reports.
- Continue engagement with the UN, US, UK, and EU donors to help shift donor funding toward more flexibility and locally-led approaches.
- Publish a report on the effectiveness of local peacebuilding in collaboration with the Alliance for Peacebuilding.
- Share findings from research on mobilising private funding to better support local peacebuilding and promote establishment of a new global peacebuilding fund.

## Objective 3.3: Local knowledge on conflict issues is more widely valued and available, leading to a better understanding of local conflict dynamics, needs and profile of local peacebuilders.

### Why this is important

Conflict analysis, research and information is dominated by external actors, think tanks and universities. While much of this research is valuable, very little of it is based on the experience and knowledge from local practitioners on the frontline of conflict, or is led by local organisations. When the local perspective is missing, the context analysis is incomplete and, at worst, can be dangerously misleading. We aim to change this.

### What we did this year

- We continued to map local peacebuilding initiatives around the world through our flagship online resource 'Peace Insight' ([www.peaceinsight.org](http://www.peaceinsight.org)). The site attracted 377,915 visits over the year and 623,658 page views, significant numbers with no paid marketing behind it. By the end of the year over 1,500 local organisations had been profiled. Recognising that conflict also impacts communities in the global North, we launched peace mapping of the US, and have already profiled over 150 groups across the country. We conducted in-depth mapping in Mali and DRC, providing a growing interactive resource on peacebuilding projects and activities around the globe. We also launched 'Peace Dispatch', a new feature to map live incidences of violence alongside context analysis by local peacebuilding experts, sharing five editions in 2018.
- The Peace Insight blog continued to showcase local analysis of conflict issues and peacebuilding responses and increase online engagement with the site through better interactivity. 37 articles were published over the course of 2018 on various themes from gender and conflict in Lebanon, to violence in Colombia.
- We published three reports based on the 'Local Voices for Peace' (LVP) initiative, which explored local peacebuilding in Mali, Northwest Syria, and on the theme of atrocity prevention. They proved vital to our advocacy efforts in the US, and the reports were shared with peace and security practitioners, policymakers, academics and NGO stakeholders across Europe and the US, including the Peace and Security Funders Group network of over 65 private foundations and funders. They were sent electronically to thousands more through Peace Direct's email newsletter and social media channels, through the Peace Insight email distribution list, and showcased on both websites. 'Mali on the Brink', our LVP report on Mali, was shared with over 40 entities at the UN including: UN departments and agencies, Security Council members and troop contributing countries to MINUSMA. 'Idlib Lives', the first interactive online version in our series of LVP reports, produced with The Syria Campaign, was launched and disseminated through a micro-site, visited by 2,273 people in 2018.
- Through our 'Local Works' projects, we launched a number of publications to elevate the conversation on how the policies and funding of the international community can better support local peacebuilders.

- As part of the FFS project, we published three reports that present the findings of research into financial sustainability in a variety of locations including Mexico and DR Congo. The report series provides analysis of funder strategies to support financial sustainability, and the systemic challenges faced by civil society.
- As part of the SAS project, we published 'Aid Exits and Locally-led Development,' a report resulting from an online consultation to discuss the dynamics between international and local actors during aid exits and transitions, and a second report reviewing the literature, policy and practice of exits and transitions. We also launched a dedicated website for the SAS project; a knowledge hub for publications, blogs and resources from the research initiative.

#### Plans for 2019 include:

- Ensure that the Peace Insight website continues to profile the perspectives and issues of local peacebuilders.
- Continue to make improvements on Peace Insight, with more in-depth mapping, visualisation and analysis features.
- Leverage the US peacebuilding mapping to help connect domestic and international peacebuilding and build more direct relationships with groups in the US.
- Compile a report with the Alliance for Peacebuilding to highlight the effectiveness of local peacebuilding efforts around the world.
- Publish four more LVP reports on Inclusive Peace, Youth and Peacebuilding, Atrocity Prevention in DR Congo, and peacebuilding in Somalia and continue outreach with the previous reports.

**Objective 3.4: Peace Direct aims to be a champion for local peacebuilders globally and will seek allies across different sectors and disciplines to amplify our message, develop targeted campaigns and help build a broad-based coalition of supporters for locally-led peacebuilding.**

#### Why this is important

Local peacebuilders have few resources to promote themselves and raise their profile, which limits the national and international attention and resources they can generate. We believe that if we can champion their cause and their views to those in power, we might be able to tip the balance of resources and attention in their favour.

## What we did this year

- In October, several members of our team attended PeaceCon 2018, the Alliance for Peacebuilding's annual conference, uniting a network of funders, policymakers, diplomats, members of the military, academics, non-governmental organisations, and other peacebuilding professionals. As well as hosting Peace Direct's Tomorrow's Peacebuilders Awards ceremony, the event was a key opportunity to share relevant learnings and findings from our experience of local peacebuilding, and help build opportunities for collective action to strengthen the field. Our Head of Advocacy and Senior US Representative Bridget Moix participated in a panel on 'Frontier Issues in Peacebuilding and Development' attended by over 40 people. Findings from the two 'Local Works' research projects were also shared by our Senior Research Officer Megan Renoir during a panel on 'Improving Peacebuilding Partnerships', which was one of the most highly rated sessions at the conference.
- In addition, the Local Works research was presented at multiple conferences including a multi-stakeholder meeting with Conciliation Resources, International Alert and Saferworld, as well as an academic conference and University College London (UCL). The SAS research was presented by Senior Research Officer, Farzana Ahmed at the InterAction forum in Washington, D.C. and the International Peace Institute in New York City. This step in our collaborative learning process has been critical to generating findings and policy recommendations and contain wider lessons on how to facilitate sustainable and successful partnerships in support of locally-led development. These conferences have raised our profile within the sector and have resulted in Peace Direct being invited by development organisation FHI360 to speak on a panel on financial sustainability.
- Through targeted and coordinated advocacy efforts, we joined various letters calling for the US Congress to adopt measures to prevent violent conflict and reduce the risk of mass atrocities. We joined other peacebuilding organisations calling for the adoption of the Global Fragility and Violence Reduction Act, requiring the US to develop a strategy for the prevention of violence in fragile states and ensuring that local civil society would be included. Our Senior US Representative and Head of Advocacy, Bridget Moix, was invited to serve on the Senior Advisory Group of a high-level Task Force on Fragility and Extremism, charged by Congress to develop a new approach to preventing extremist violence. Through the process she advocated inclusion of greater support for locally-led approaches to prevention and peacebuilding, with an emphasis on more flexible and longer-term funding for local civil society.
- In an exciting development for Peace Direct, we launched our advocacy activities in the UK, driven by our Senior Advocacy Officer, Rosemary Forest, establishing important relationships and joining networks to build up our activities over the course of the next year.

## Plans for 2019 include:

- Support the launch of the Global Peacebuilding Coalition, a new effort by the world's leading peacebuilding and conflict resolution organisations to develop public, political, and policy actions to mobilise support for peacebuilding and improve global policies related to peace.
- Continue work around the adoption and implementation of the Global Fragility and Violence Reduction Act, emphasising the inclusion of local civil society to lead violence reduction efforts.
- Explore more public outreach in the US and UK to further amplify our message and reach new supporters.

## Key Strategic Objective 4

Peace Direct and its partners aim to be at the forefront of learning and reflection on what works in the field of local peacebuilding, as well as what support the local peacebuilding sector needs from outsiders.

**Objective 4.1: Peace Direct will become a learning organisation, constantly questioning and testing assumptions, piloting new ideas, and analysing success and failure in equal measure.**

### Why this is important

We believe that to really advance the peacebuilding field, we need to aspire to the highest standards in learning and reflecting on our own practice, particularly when things don't go well. Being a learning organisation is more than just having good Monitoring and Evaluation systems. We believe that it is an entire way of thinking about our work and requires discipline and practice to analyse success and failure. If we can model this behaviour internally, we believe we will be a better partner and will make a better contribution to sector thinking.

### What we did this year

- We held quarterly off-site reflection sessions to give staff an opportunity to take stock of progress and setbacks over the year and to adjust their work accordingly.
- We continued to hold learning sessions following trips, events or the end of projects, as well as 'tea-time sessions' on interesting or useful topics for the team. All sessions encouraged reflection and discussion of lessons and challenges. They increased understanding of work across departments and enabled staff to report back on partner visits and events. We also invited colleagues from peer organisations to share their expertise on specific contexts or themes, such as peacebuilding in Colombia.
- In September we held a two-day training on gender and peacebuilding for staff from across the organisation; part of our ongoing work to develop an approach to gender and inclusion. We held further training on 'Safeguarding' for all staff, and 'Hostile Environment Awareness Training' for all staff with frequent travel to conflict-affected environments.
- In late 2018 an Inclusive Peacebuilding Working Group was formed to discuss ways of integrating gender and broader issues of inclusion into Peace Direct's work and driving quality.

### Plans for 2019 include:

- Organise quarterly reflection days to ensure opportunities to reflect on progress and challenges.
- Offer specific training to all staff on unconscious bias.
- Conduct learning and reflection sessions with partners after external evaluations and at key moments throughout projects.
- Continue to hold learning sessions to increase reflection within the organisation.
- Establish a Learning Working Group to develop learning goals and strategy for the organisation, and pilot and roll out organisational learning projects.

**Objective 4.2: Peace Direct's commitment to learning will be reflected in a suite of high quality initiatives linked to our thematic and strategic priorities. We will do this with local peacebuilders, academic institutions and other sector leaders/networks that contribute to sector learning, builds an evidence base, and helps improve government and NGO policy and practice.**

### Why this is important

Evidence of what works and doesn't work in the field of peacebuilding is in short supply, and this undermines the sector's collective efforts to secure changes to government and donor policy and practice. We believe that a large part of the problem is that while there is a wealth of good practice, innovation and successful peacebuilding taking place at the local level, very little of this is written up and disseminated, and what little is written up is not disseminated in a way that is always accessible for a non-specialist audience.

### What we did this year

- In 2018 we completed evaluations of our partner's work in DRC, Nigeria and the Philippines. As well as recommendations, the evaluations provided invaluable insights into the strengths and weaknesses of the work, and enabled partners to take an active role in embedding lessons into their projects.
- We produced three 'learning summaries' of our work with partners in Eastern DR Congo and Somalia. These are four-page designed summaries which can be read quickly and by a wide range of audiences.
- Lessons from our two 'Local Works' research projects on exit strategies and financial sustainability were reported on and integrated into programme design and partnership approaches, as detailed in KSO 1.3.

**Plans for 2019 include:**

- Complete five external evaluations for work done with our partners in Eastern DR Congo, Mali, Zimbabwe and Sudan.
- Complete a long view impact evaluation of five years of Peace Direct's advocacy work.
- Produce and disseminate four learning summaries (Nigeria, the Philippines, and two in DR Congo).
- Communicate the impact and effectiveness of local peacebuilding through personal testimonies told in comic book and animated form in order to reach new audiences.
- Collect evaluations of local peacebuilding in order to compile a report with the Alliance for Peacebuilding to highlight the impact of local peacebuilding efforts around the world.

### Objective 4.3: Peace Direct will be a thought leader in exploring and promoting locally led and sustainable models/approaches of monitoring, evaluation and learning.

**Why this is important**

So much theory and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) practice is based on European and North American models, both from donors as well as INGOs. These models have become ubiquitous, leaving very little opportunity for local organisations to adapt their systems to the changing context or to devise their own approaches to M&E. We want to change this.

**What we did this year**

- Our partner from Envision Zimbabwe Women's Trust co-hosted a 'Monitoring and Evaluation Thursday Talk' from DME for Peace, with our Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Advisor. Our partner presented learnings and led a discussion on a nine year community-based conflict transformation project.
- We began creating M&E databases for each partner that capture qualitative and quantitative data and allow us to see our impact more clearly.
- We consulted with peers on the collective measurement of outcomes across multiple areas of work.
- We contributed to external M&E events, such as the M&E Solutions Forum run by Alliance for Peacebuilding, and evaluation sessions held at PeaceCon 2018 (held in Washington, D.C) on evaluation ethics.

**Plans for 2019 include:**

- Continue developing the M&E databases to capture both quantitative and qualitative data, allowing us to see our impact more clearly, and explore the adoption of innovative ways to visualise, map and analyse qualitative data.
- Lead another Thursday Talk on DME for Peace with a local partner and our Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Advisor.
- Continue to explore frameworks for collective outcome measurement.
- Present innovative M&E solutions at external events.

## Key Strategic Objective 5

Peace Direct will double its annual income over the next five years and will have a diverse and stable source of financing, enabling it to cover core costs from unrestricted funding, test new approaches and ideas with partners, and build reserves that protect it from unforeseen fluctuations in income.

**Objective 5.1: Unrestricted income from individual donors will increase to a level that equals at least 50% of core running costs by the end of year 5.**

### Why this is important

Having diverse and sustainable sources of income is crucial for all our work. With unrestricted funds covering core costs, we can work flexibly with our local partners. This ensures urgent work can take place and that we have the resources to support our partners for the long term.

### What we did this year (started)

- Unrestricted income from individual donors, including Major Donors, stood at £340,430 against a budget of £274,497. This was an increase of 37.5% on the previous year. Whilst GDPR had a negative effect on the number of supporters we were able to communicate with, and therefore a reduction in the number of donations we received from appeals, we saw an increase in income from major donors and community fundraisers.
- In 2018, we continued to strengthen our relationships with individual fundraisers and community groups. Rob Pope, a committed fundraiser who has supported Peace Direct since 2016, undertook a sponsored run across America, as well as the London Marathon, to raise funds for Peace Direct and conservation charity WWF. Rob has raised over £42,000 to date for Peace Direct, of which half of that total was raised in 2018 alone. Community groups, Quaker Meeting Houses, churches and schools also supported Peace Direct with awareness-raising and fundraising activities.
- We continued to deepen our successful partnership with Away, a premium direct-to-consumer luggage brand based in New York. In 2018, Away's talented staff continued to support the Peace Direct team on specific projects to enhance our fundraising efforts through improved systems and communication with supporters. They also encouraged their own customers to donate to Peace Direct around International Day of Peace and Giving Tuesday.
- We participated in The Big Give Christmas Challenge match funding campaign once again, raising more than £32,000, enough funds to train up to 140 new peacebuilders.

- We continued to develop our fundraising product 'peacepartner' based on the concept of training a peacebuilder in a warzone, helping to raise over £14,472 from recurring and one-off gifts.
- We were successful in securing a BBC Radio 4 Appeal, which will broadcast in April 2019.

#### Plans for 2019 include:

- Continue to work with Away through skill sharing, mini projects and planning joint marketing to enhance our fundraising efforts.
- Test and roll out of our digital engagement plan with support from an external agency to reach new audiences and optimise digital acquisition. A fundamental part of this work will be to upskill the Peace Direct team so we can implement and develop this work, ensuring sustainability and reducing long-term reliance on external support.
- Develop a new programme to engage with and encourage new support from students.
- Fundraise and reach new supporters through the BBC Radio 4 Appeal.
- Continue to build our fundraising efforts in the US and grow a base of individual supporters, and recruit a senior fundraiser in the US to take this work forward.

**Objective 5.2: Peace Direct will market its competencies in mapping, convening and supporting local peacebuilders to generate income from commercial contracts and grants that is equivalent to at least 20% of core running costs.**

#### Why this is important

One of the first steps that need to be taken to change public policy and practice in favour of local peacebuilding is to demonstrate what local peacebuilding capacity exists on the ground. Mapping local capacities for peace draws attention to the lifesaving work of local groups and is the first step in what is a long-term process of increasing the profile of the sector worldwide. Over the years we have developed and refined our mapping capabilities, which can be seen on Peace Insight. We now hope to use this capability to support other types of mapping work, to generate more income to further our mission. We also hope to commercially market our capabilities to provide training and consultancy on conflict related issues, to generate income for the organisation.

#### What we did this year (started)

- While we were unsuccessful in securing any mapping contracts, we continued to develop Peace Insight, our flagship mapping project, so that our mapping capabilities remain at the forefront of current practice.
- We continued to develop our online discussion platform which is part of Peace Insight, as a way of facilitating global and thematic online consultations as well as generating an income for Peace Direct. In 2018 we held four online consultations for other organisations including Brandeis University in the US and the Inclusive Peace and Transition Initiative (IPTI), generating £5,900.

### Plans for 2019 include:

- Run one training course for peacebuilding practitioners in Kenya, in conjunction with the Coalition for Peace in Africa.
- Further develop our online discussion platform as a standalone 'product' separate from Peace Insight, which will be marketed widely in order to generate a new income stream for Peace Direct.

## Objective 5.3: Peace Direct will secure at least £2m per year of institutional and Trust/Foundation income from a diverse range of sources by the end of the strategic period.

### Why this is important

Much of our work with partners has scaled up over the years and as the reach and scale increases, there is a greater need for us to identify large institutional sources of funding that can sustain this work in addition to income from trusts and foundations. We have been very fortunate to have secured institutional funding for some of our work to date but more effort needs to be made to expand our institutional and trust and foundation donor base in the coming years to ensure our income meets the needs of the projects and is appropriately diverse.

### What we did this year

- Restricted institutional income in 2018 was £1,357,927, a decrease of 10.5% on 2017.
- For the first time, Peace Direct received an award from the players of the People's Postcode Lottery for £250,000 to support our work in Syria, DR Congo, Sudan and northern Nigeria. Over the year, this support has enabled us to rescue more child soldiers, support young people in war zones to gain jobs so they do not have to fight and provide access to justice in places where free and fair legal assistance is out of reach.
- Beginning in January 2018, we were awarded an institutional grant of £428,091 from the EU Delegation to Somalia, to support our work in Somalia with our local partner, SADO. The project will focus on engaging young people in the conflict-affected city of Kismayo to build new livelihoods through vocational training and participate in peacebuilding projects.
- To support our work in Zimbabwe, we received a grant of £34,843 from the Robert Bosch Stiftung Foundation to support our partner Envision Zimbabwe Women's Trust. The grant will train Traditional Leaders, women and members of existing peacebuilding committees in conflict resolution to strengthen community resilience to violence.
- In May 2018, we were awarded a grant of £38,208 from Humanity United to support the promotion, prizes and ceremony for the 2018 Tomorrow's Peacebuilders Awards held in Washington D.C. The awards were also supported by the Alliance for Peacebuilding, the United States Institute of Peace, the Pickwell Foundation, and our corporate partner Away.

- The Swedish Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) continued to support our work in the Philippines with female ex-combatants and in 2018 we received £95,845. This support has enabled women and young people in the conflict affected of Mindanao to receive sustainable income opportunities, training opportunities on conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and supporting greater involvement in peacebuilding processes. In addition, the FBA awarded a new grant beginning in 2018 for our North Kivu Support Office operating in eastern DR Congo.
- In December we secured a major three-year grant of £2,500,000 from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) for our work on Youth, Peace and Security. The project will work in four conflict-affected countries identifying, mapping, building capacity and providing small flexible grants to small youth peacebuilding groups and organisations who are overlooked by most international programmes.
- The Peace Direct team conducted visits to donor governments in Canada, Sweden and USA to establish closer relationships and to discuss opportunities for further collaboration.

#### Plans for 2019 include:

- Continue our partnership with the People's Postcode Lottery to support our work in Nigeria and DR Congo.
- Continue working with our partners to increase the quality of their projects and make them more appealing to a variety of donors.
- Attend relevant meetings and reach out to new institutional and trust and foundation donors in the US, UK and Europe.
- Improve the quality of our stewardship for existing donors.
- Secure two new institutional grants and raise at least £400,000 from trusts and foundations.

**Objective 5.4: Peace Direct's marketing and communications will reinforce our position as a leader in locally led peacebuilding and will engage with and persuade key audiences about the power of local action.**

#### Why this is important

Despite images and stories about conflict and war being in the news every day, those working for peace have almost no media profile or visibility in the UK, and this makes fundraising and advocacy efforts extremely challenging. We want to change this, as we firmly believe that it is vital to educate the public and other stakeholders on these issues, to inspire them to take action and to change their attitudes towards how conflicts can be resolved.

#### What we did this year (started)

- Our corporate partner Away helped to grow and develop our marketing and communications capacity and expertise. Highlights include their help with email marketing, support to improve the user experience for visitors to the Peace Direct website (starting with the US website) and ongoing social media consultancy. In May, Away staff, a filmmaker and photographer visited our partner in the Philippines to collect content for our fundraising and communications.

- In 2018, we continued to work with external agencies and Away to help increase our outreach through traditional media, and to develop a digital engagement strategy. By the end of the year we were profiled in the media 15 times in print newspapers, online articles and radio shows, where our reports and research, and the opinions and work of both our local peacebuilders and our CEO were shared.
- We continued to further enhance our social media presence and produced more varied and multi-media content over the course of 2018. We saw an increase in following across all channels, and we continued to develop our new Instagram channel, quickly building a following of more than 2,500 during the first full year of activity, thanks in part to a successful promotion by Away.
- In September 2018 we launched a brand new website as part of the USAID-funded Stopping as Success project; (reported on in full under objective 3.1) a knowledge hub providing an online resource for publications, blogs and resources from the research project.
- We celebrated International Day of Peace with a variety of activities, including a successful campaign asking people to share the meaning of peace in their lives. We collected and shared over 100 inspiring, creative and thoughtful responses from peacebuilders, supporters and organisations around the world; contributing to our digital communications, as well as informing our understanding of what peace means in a variety of contexts. In addition, we joined a campaign event with other peacebuilding organisations to get the word 'peacebuilding' into the dictionary, attended by our Patron Sir Mark Rylance at the London Globe Theatre.

#### Plans for 2019 include:

- We will continue to experiment with new digital tools to promote our work in different ways and reach new audiences, including an animation film, comic books, a podcast and more digitally-led communications.
- Replicating improvements made to the US website on our global site.
- Develop fundraising on Peace Insight and explore how it can be used to generate income.
- Continue to grow our following across all digital channels and update channel-specific guidelines for all social media platforms, as well as a crisis management communications policy.
- Launch and roll out a digital engagement strategy to increase our public outreach and continue to work with a communications agency on traditional media outreach.
- Continue to steward our partnership with Away, working on specific digital and communications projects to increase quality and quantity of outputs, as well as arranging further visits to partners to gather more content to demonstrate the impact of our work.
- Expand our cohort of patrons and ambassadors.

## Key Strategic Objective 6

Peace Direct will have skilled and motivated staff, Board and interns and will develop its systems and processes to enable it to deliver high quality work and support to local peacebuilders around the world.

**Objective 6.1: Peace Direct will invest in staff, volunteer and Board training and development to ensure that they have the skills to deliver their work to the highest standards.**

### Why this is important

We are committed to investing in staff and Board development as we strongly believe that skilled staff and Board are essential for a healthy and dynamic organisation.

### What we did this year

- As part of our commitment to appraisal and personal development, we piloted a 360-degree feedback process among the Senior Management Team. The pilot went very well and we are now planning to roll this out to all staff in 2019.
- As part of the process of reviewing all HR policies, the following policies were completely revised and updated: safeguarding, flexible working, family leave, probation, probity and anti-bribery and whistleblowing.
- We recruited three new Board members to our UK Board, ensuring there are sufficient members to match the growth of the organisation. With eight members in total, the new Board members contribute important new skills and experience relevant to our work, including communications and media, and funding for social justice issues.

### Plans for 2019 include:

- Roll out 360-degree feedback to all staff as part of the appraisal process.
- Continue to expand Board membership in the UK and US.
- Continue to review and revise key policies (including capability policy, disciplinary policy, grievance policy, performance management policy, sickness and attendance policy) to ensure they are fit for purpose and reflect good practice.
- Continue to invest in learning and development for all staff.

## Objective 6.2: Peace Direct's internal systems will be strengthened and will meet externally accredited quality standards.

### Why this is important

As Peace Direct grows and takes on larger and more complex projects, it is important that we continue to strengthen our systems and processes. This work will also help us to strengthen our partners' systems and processes, ensuring that they are stronger and more sustainable.

### What we did this year

- We updated our data protection policy and processes across the organisation, in order to adhere to the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation introduced in 2018. The policies and structures put in place, which we are reviewing on an ongoing basis, detail how we process personal data, and information from and about our donors, our partners and our staff.
- Working with an external consultant, we established a Crisis Management Procedure, designed to minimise the impact on our staff and local partners, as well as our organisation's reputation, finances and sustainability in the event of a crisis situation. As part of the procedure we identified a core crisis team from across the organisation.
- We subscribed to the 'Investors in People' accreditation process and were pleased to report to the Board that we passed 21 out of 26 key 'Investors in People' criteria. We hope to pass the final five criteria in 2019, thereby achieving accreditation.

### Plans for 2019 include:

- Hire a Compliance Officer and Head of Finance and Operations to ensure that our internal systems and procedures keep up with our growth.
- Roll out the structure of the Crisis Management Procedure to the wider team, and ensure related policies and plans are developed such as the crisis communications plan and family liaison policy.
- Achieve 'Investors in People' accreditation.
- Review and update data security policies.

**Objective 6.3: Peace Direct will refine its structure, including exploring innovative ways of increasing its presence in other strategically important countries to support local peacebuilding efforts, without displacing local leadership.**

#### **Why this is important**

While Peace Direct was founded in the UK, we have an office in the US and are keen to explore ways in which we can expand our support to local organisations around the world without having to establish overseas offices in the countries where we support partners. We believe that overseas offices often unintentionally displace local efforts, thereby becoming part of the problem. We will continue to explore creative options for supporting more local organisations without having an in-country presence, as well as strengthening our US office so that it can enhance our advocacy and fundraising efforts.

#### **What we did this year**

- We continued to increase the capacity in our US Office, appointing an Administrative and Development Assistant to nurture Peace Direct's continued growth in the US, maintain systems and manage the office.

#### **Plans for 2019 include:**

- Strengthen fundraising capacity in the US through the recruitment of a Director of US Philanthropy to develop a supporter base of individual giving in the US
- Expand our US Board to bring in new skills and expertise
- Establish an advocacy presence in the EU and explore options for an EU Office.

# Recognition and thanks

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**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 continued financial support of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the European Union and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in Belgium, Canada and Germany for our work in Sudan, Burundi, Mali, Somalia and DR Congo, as well as to our peace mapping work. USAID has also continued to support two research projects through their 'Local Works' initiative.

We are also grateful to the trusts, foundations and other bodies that have sustained our work, with those providing more than £10,000 per year including the People's Postcode Lottery, the Big Lottery Fund, Blandford Lake Trust, Allan & Nesta Ferguson Charitable Trust, the Network for Social Change, Commonwealth Foundation, Folke Bernadotte Academy, GHR Foundation, Humanity United, Ploughshares Fund, Fresh Leaf Foundation, Robert Bosch Stiftung, and the United States Institute of Peace. Many other trusts and foundations provided us with grants of up to £10,000 and we are grateful for their support.

We would like to thank our corporate partner, Away, who not only provided us with unrestricted funding to help us grow but also have committed to helping promote and market Peace Direct, and to build capacity among our team. We look forward to continuing to work with them in 2019 and beyond.

We are also very thankful to the hundreds of individual and major donors who continue to support Peace Direct with unrestricted gifts. 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.

As in previous years, we would like to thank Google for providing us with free advertising, which helps drive traffic to our website. We also received pro bono legal support from John Byrne & Co, a law firm in the UK.

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

# Structure, governance and management

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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 1985 as a company limited by guarantee and not having a capital divided by shares. 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 2018 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, appoints the Chair and Chief Executive, and approves overall policy in relation to staff employment. The Board contributes in many ways to particular aspects of Peace Direct's work, for example through sub-committees, mentoring staff, and advising on fundraising.

The Board also determines major issues that affect Peace Direct'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 a legal dimension. All other decisions are delegated to the Chief Executive, who consults the Board collectively, or individually where they have expertise to contribute or where they are thought likely to have strong views on a particular issue.

## Trustee induction and training

Induction is tailored to the individual requirements of Trustees, but in all cases involves introduction to the whole staff team, review of the operating 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 affiliate in the United States, but works closely with many in the fields of peacebuilding, human rights and accountability, both in the UK and overseas.

No Trustee received any remuneration from the Charity (2017 – £nil) and none of the Trustees were reimbursed expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

## 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 and monitoring travel advice from FCO 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 and its risks, staff training and the regular review of data security.

**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 a legal dimension. The potential risk from partners misreporting on projects is addressed by undertaking a comprehensive assessment of potential partners followed by regular monitoring.

**Financial:** A possible fall in unrestricted reserves resulting from shortfalls in income or unanticipated expenditure would be foreseen through the receipt of regular financial reports and accurate and prompt re-forecasting allowing for timely reductions in non-essential core costs 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, hedging, 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.

Cash flow issues will be identified in advance by producing regular cash flow projections.

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. Peace Direct is also considering 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 Management 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 sub-committees. 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. 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

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Peace Direct's income increase in 2018 by 28% compared with 2017, at £3,968,901 - four times the figure raised in 2014. Such improvement is an excellent achievement in a challenging environment and one that reflects the very hard work undertaken by Peace Direct staff to support partners. It also provides a stable base from which to consolidate in 2019. The four largest areas of growth were restricted grants, from several sources for various programmes, contractual income from the 2 USAID funded programmes, individual donations and corporate income from an American origin in the form of Away. Income from Trusts and Foundations was £1,008,487 compared to £623,228 in 2017, while donations from individuals was £401,049 compared to £273,137 in 2017. Against this trend, Institutional income fell slightly, year-on-year, from £1,518,321 to £1,357,927.

Expenditure on fundraising activities (including communications) rose in 2018 by 29.5% to £348,475 as several major projects which were planned in 2017 went ahead and two new positions were created. Expenditure on charitable activities jumped from £2,644,812 to £3,089,226, an increase of 17%. This reflects the significant increase in activity achieved in the year and is in line with the increase in the value of restricted grants, as mentioned above.

The unrestricted surplus for the year is £145,857, well above the previous year's £84,125. This results from the positive impact of corporate income from Away and substantial individual donations and leaves us with unrestricted reserves of £397,648 at year end (2017: £251,794).

Restricted reserves increased by £335,344 to £707,706, consequent upon a rise of 28% in the value of restricted grants. In addition, over £1.2 million Pounds of income received in late 2018 was deferred until 2019. The net effect of the healthy reserves and high deferred income was a bank balance of over £2 million at 31 December 2018.

In addition, a further unrealised exchange gain of £28,392 was transferred to Designated Fund as was £50k of Unrestricted Corporate income, for Future Commitments, increasing the balance on the Designated Fund to £136,231

Staffing costs and levels increased during the year, with expenditure increasing from £600,875 in 2017 to £742,492. This was largely a result of four factors: (a) the appointment of new members of staff (b) a full year of the new roles added in 2017; (c) recruitment fees and interim contractors (eg Finance Officer); and (d) modest increases to existing staff salaries. Against this, the SMT position of Head of Fundraising and Communications was vacant for 4 months of 2018, during when a part-time interim was engaged. Average actual staff numbers increased from 16 to 20, with most of the additional cost being covered by restricted income.

## Principal funding sources

Our income was split between individual donations (£401,049 = 10%), trust and foundation grants (£1,008,487 = 25%), institutional income (£1,357,927 = 34%), contract income (£836,075=21%), corporate income (£362,363 = 9%) and donated services (£3,000 = < 1%).

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. Our emphasis is on continuing to engage our generous individual donor and corporate bases as these funds are for the most part unrestricted income and can be used to support and develop the Charity in work unsupported by restricted funders. The broader spread of income funding sources in 2018 is, therefore, to be welcomed.

We are very grateful for the following pro bono services. Google Adwords support the search function for our website. John Byrne & Co, Cambridge provided pro bono legal services. 4 unpaid volunteers contributed 150 hours of work: in London they assisted with fundraising, communications, research for programmes and Peace Insight, and administration of Tomorrow's Peacebuilders.

## Investment powers and policy

The Trust Deed authorises the Trustees to make and hold investments using the general funds of the charity. Due to fluctuating cash flow demands and substantial movements in exchange rates during the year, only a minimal balance was maintained in a low interest earning investment account so as to assist in cash flow management and to minimise the impact of exchange rate losses. However, with the increase in cash resources referred to above, substantial sums will be invested in interest-bearing accounts in 2019.

## 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 that in the medium to long term it is desirable to achieve a level of unrestricted reserves equivalent to six months' core expenditure. At 31 December 2017 this was calculated to be £645,000.

During the year ended 31 December 2018 free reserves increased from £251,791 to £397,648, but are budgeted to reduce by £95k in the year ending 31 December 2019, as reserves built up in recent years are put to constructive use. The goal of three months' core expenditure has thus been achieved, although six months' core expenditure is some way ahead.

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.

# Statement of Directors' and Trustees' responsibilities

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**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 regulation.**

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.

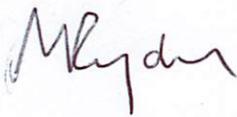
The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2011 and the 2015 Charity SORP – FRS 102. 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

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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.



28<sup>th</sup> March 2019

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Michael Ryder  
Chair of Trustees

# Report of the independent auditors to the members of Peace Direct

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## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Peace Direct for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 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; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

## Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charitable company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

## Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Trustees, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Trustees for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Trustees 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 Report of the Trustees.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities Act 2011 and 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 trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Trustees.

## Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the trustees (who are also 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 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.

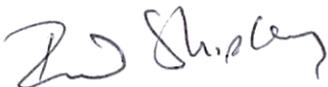
## Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

## 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.



Ian Shipley FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Prentis & Co LLP  
Statutory Auditors and Chartered Accountants  
115c Milton Road  
Cambridge  
CB4 1XE

Date 17<sup>th</sup> July 2019

Prentis & Co LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.



Financial statements  
for 12 months ended  
31 December 2018

## Statement of financial activities for 12 months ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Designated Funds £	Total 2018 £	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Designated Funds £	Total 2017 £
INCOME									
Donations	2	650,138	142,697		792,835	471,713	43,824		515,537
Charitable Activities	3								
International Programmes		-	1,838,559		1,838,559	-	1,874,314		1,874,314
Research & Advocacy		-	1,337,507		1,337,507	67,225	632,363		699,588
Other Income		-	-		-	5,868	-		5,868
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>650,139</b>	<b>3,318,763</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,968,901</b>	<b>544,806</b>	<b>2,550,501</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,095,307</b>
EXPENDITURE ON									
Raising Funds	4	348,475	-		348,475	269,003	-		269,003
Charitable Activities	4								
International Programmes		36,039	1,926,412		1,962,451	39,452	1,965,805		2,005,257
Research & Advocacy		69,767	1,057,008		1,126,775	152,226	487,329		639,555
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>454,282</b>	<b>2,983,420</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,437,701</b>	<b>460,681</b>	<b>2,453,134</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,913,815</b>
Net Surplus/(Deficit) From Operations		195,857	335,343	-	531,200	84,126	97,367	-	181,492
Net Unrealised Exchange gains		28,392	-		28,392	22,961	-		22,961
Net Surplus/(Deficit) Before Transfers		224,249	335,343	-	559,592	107,087	97,367	-	204,453
Transfers Between Funds	12	(78,392)	-	78,392	-	(22,961)	-	22,961	-
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		145,857	335,343	78,392	559,593	84,126	97,367	22,961	204,454
Funds Brought Forward		251,792	372,361	57,839	681,992	167,666	274,994	34,878	477,538
Funds Carried Forward		397,649	707,704	136,231	1,241,585	251,792	372,361	57,839	681,992

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

All movements derive from continuing activities

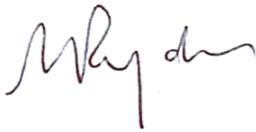
The notes on pages 63 to 77 form part of these accounts

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2018

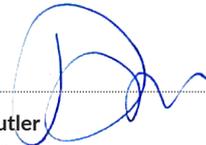
	Notes	2018		2017	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	8		14,556		12,112
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	9	244,595		281,548	
Cash at Bank & in Hand		2,359,407		1,036,298	
		2,604,002		1,317,846	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	10	1,376,972		647,966	
		1,376,972		647,966	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,227,030		669,880
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			1,241,585		681,992
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	11		-		-
NET ASSETS			1,241,585		681,992
THE FUNDS OF THE CHARITY					
Unrestricted Income Funds	12		397,649		251,791
Designated Income Funds	12		136,231		57,839
Restricted Income Funds	12		707,704		372,361
			1,241,585		681,992

These accounts are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small entities and constitute the annual accounts required by the Companies Act 2006 and are for circulation to members of the charitable company.

Approved and authorised for distribution by the Board of Trustees on 28 March 2019



Michael Ryder  
Chair of Trustees



David Cutler  
Treasurer

Company Number 06458464

## Statement of cash flows as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash (used in)/ provided by operating activities	16	1,304,489	771,783
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of fixed assets		(9,772)	(12,062)
Net cash provided by investing activities		(9,772)	(12,062)
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN THE YEAR			
		1,294,717	759,721
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR			
		1,036,298	253,616
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements		28,392	22,961
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR			
	17	2,359,407	1,036,298

# Notes to the accounts

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## 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) (effective 1 January 2015) – (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 Resources expended**

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**

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.

### **1.11 Grants payable**

Grants are expensed in the period in which they are paid.

### **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 £500.

### **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.

## 2. Income from donations

	2018			2017		
	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Donations from Individuals	340,430	60,619	401,049	247,697	25,440	273,137
Donated Services	-	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	3,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	340,430	63,619	404,049	247,697	28,440	276,137
<b>Grants</b>						
Small Grants	16,423		16,423	12,950		12,950
Sir James Reckitt Charity	5,000		5,000	5,000		5,000
The Mrs Wingfield Charitable Trust	5,000		5,000	-		-
<b>Sub-total</b>	26,423	-	26,423	17,950	-	17,950
<b>Corporate</b>						
Away	283,285	79,078	362,363	202,066	15,384	217,450
Pukka Teas	-		-	4,000		4,000
<b>TOTAL INCOME FROM DONATIONS</b>	650,138	142,697	792,835	471,713	43,824	515,537

### 3. Income from charitable activities

	2018			2017		
	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
<b>INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES</b>						
<b>Grants Received</b>						
<b>Institutions</b>						
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)		88,018	88,018		115,524	115,524
German Federal Foreign Office		535,042	535,042		821,436	821,436
European Union		361,498	361,498		561,579	561,579
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Belgium		59,346	59,346		19,782	19,782
Global Affairs Canada		314,023	314,023		-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	1,357,927	1,357,927	-	1,518,321	1,518,321
<b>Trusts and Foundations</b>						
Big Lottery Fund		53,456	53,456		101,558	101,558
Network for Social Change		-	-		13,414	13,414
Chino Cienega Foundation		-	-		7,766	7,766
Stanley Thomas Johnson Foundation		-	-		23,168	23,168
Small Grants		-	-		1,200	1,200
Commonwealth Foundation		25,000	25,000		5,000	5,000
PRBB Foundation		-	-		6,389	6,389
Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust		5,000	5,000		5,000	5,000
Alistair Berkely Charitable Trust		-	-		5,600	5,600
Folke Bernadotte Academy, Sweden		93,558	93,558		96,249	96,249
Ploughshares Fund		-	-		34,851	34,851
GHR Foundation		140,416	140,416		55,798	55,798
Allan & Nesta Ferguson Charitable Trust		70,766	70,766		-	-
A & B Sainsbury Charitable Fund		8,500	8,500		-	-
Souter Charitable Trust		2,700	2,700		-	-
Terra 21 Foundation		6,976	6,976		-	-
Matrix Causes Fund		2,933	2,933		-	-
Robert Bosch Foundation		34,843	34,843		-	-
Fresh Leaf Foundation		19,739	19,739		-	-
Evan Cornish Foundation		6,745	6,745		-	-
Withy King		10,000	10,000		-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	480,632	480,632	-	355,993	355,993
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	1,838,559	1,838,559	-	1,874,314	1,874,314
<b>RESEARCH &amp; ADVOCACY</b>						
<b>Grants</b>						
Terra21 Foundation		-	-		6,000	6,000
Anonymous Donors		106,247	106,247		165,281	165,281
Blandford Lake Trust		25,000	25,000		30,000	30,000
Folke Bernadotte Academy, Sweden		-	-		8,234	8,234
CB & HH Taylor 1984 Trust		-	-		6,000	6,000
Alistair Berkely Charitable Trust		-	-		25,000	25,000
Polden Puckham Charitable Foundation		-	-		8,770	8,770
Peoples PostCode Lottery		250,000	250,000		-	-
Pickwell Foundation		10,000	10,000		-	-
United States Institute of Peace		22,520	22,520		-	-
Humanity United		14,253	14,253		-	-
Anonymous		50,000	50,000		-	-
London School of Economics		7,162	7,162		-	-
Network for Social Change		16,250	16,250		-	-
<b>Contracts</b>						
Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace (EU)		-	-	67,225	-	67,225
Transparency International		56,023	56,023		-	-
USAID		780,052	780,052		383,078	383,078
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	1,337,507	1,337,507	67,225	632,363	699,588
<b>TOTAL INCOME FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES</b>	-	3,176,066	3,176,066	67,225	2,506,677	2,573,902

## 4. Analysis of expenditure

	Basis of Allocation	Cost of Raising Funds £	International Programmes £	Research & Advocacy Programmes £	2018 Total £
Staff & Office Costs	Direct Costs	157,396	178,241	421,159	756,797
Grants Payable (Note 5)	Direct Costs		1,210,617	105,273	1,315,890
Programme & Direct Costs	Direct Costs	175,061	447,773	540,962	1,163,796
Support Costs	Staff & Office Costs	16,018	125,820	59,380	201,218
<b>Total expenditure 2018</b>		<b>348,475</b>	<b>1,962,451</b>	<b>1,126,775</b>	<b>3,437,701</b>
Total expenditure 2017		<b>269,002</b>	<b>2,005,258</b>	<b>639,554</b>	<b>2,913,814</b>

	Basis of Allocation	Cost of Raising Funds £	International Programmes £	Research & Advocacy Programmes £	2017 Total £
Staff & Office Costs	Direct Costs	114,716	128,897	249,214	492,826
Grants Payable (Note 5)	Direct Costs		1,578,570	43,449	1,622,019
Programme & Direct Costs	Direct Costs	111,685	164,934	287,248	563,868
Support Costs	Staff & Office Costs	42,601	132,857	59,644	235,101
<b>Total expenditure 2017</b>		<b>269,002</b>	<b>2,005,258</b>	<b>639,554</b>	<b>2,913,813</b>

## 5. Grants payable

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Restricted Fund Grants – International Programmes</b>		
Centre Resolution Conflicts (CRC), DRC	181,021	117,347
Aware Girls, Pakistan	10,905	33,498
Centre for Peacebuilding & Reconciliation (CPBR), Sri Lanka	-	6,589
Fondation Chirezi (FOCHI), DRC	388,751	549,981
Collaborative for Peace, Sudan & South Sudan	38,255	42,945
Envision Zimbabwe Women's Trust, Zimbabwe	6,080	9,752
Burundi	126,082	146,254
Kapamagogopa Incorporated (KI), Philippines	3,065	63,138
Social-Life & Agricultural Development Organisation (SADO), Somalia	200,869	593,385
Organization for Social, Cultural, Awareness and Rehabilitation (OSCAR), Afghanistan	-	5,927
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Mali	93,330	9,752
AJPNV, Chad	1,213	-
Folke Bernadotte Academy, DRC	38,604	-
Peace Initiative Network (PIN), Nigeria	108,573	-
Zoom In, Turkey	13,870	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,210,617</b>	<b>1,578,570</b>
<b>Restricted Fund Grants – Research &amp; Advocacy</b>		
Tomorrow's Peacebuilders prizes	22,002	22,217
Zoom In, Turkey	-	8,316
Supporting Local Peacebuilding - various	808	6,616
Peoples PostCode Lottery - various	60,269	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>83,079</b>	<b>37,149</b>
<b>Unrestricted Fund Grants – Research &amp; Advocacy – various</b>	<b>22,194</b>	<b>6,300</b>
<b>TOTAL GRANTS PAYABLE</b>	<b>1,315,890</b>	<b>1,622,019</b>

## 6. Net income/(expenditure) for year

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	<b>2018 Total £</b>	<b>2017 Total £</b>
Operating lease rentals:		
Property	30,000	27,461
Depreciation	7,327	4,007
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit fees	5,730	5,400
in respect of previous years	-	-
Foreign exchange (gains) / losses	192	-

## 7. Staff costs

	<b>2018 Total £</b>	<b>2017 Total £</b>
Salary Costs	643,786	521,990
National Insurance Costs	61,856	49,342
Employer Pension Costs	36,850	29,543
	742,492	600,875
Office and Other Staff Costs	198,723	117,389
	941,215	718,264

There was one employee whose annual emoluments were £60,000 or more (2017 - one):  
Between £70,000 and £79,999 = one employee

The charity's key management personnel are considered to be the senior management team (SMT) comprising at 31 December 2018 the CEO, and the Heads of International Programmes, Policy & Research, Finance & Administration, Programme Development and Fundraising & Communications.

Their total remuneration including NI and pension contributions amounted to £285,084 (2017 £266,213).

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

	<b>2018 Total £</b>	<b>2017 Total £</b>
Raising Funds	3.76	3.71
Charitable Activities	16.25	12.44
	20.02	16.15

## 8. Fixed assets

	<b>Computer equipment £</b>	<b>Fixtures &amp; Fittings £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>COST</b>			
As at 1st January 2018	31,845	7,579	39,424
Additions during period	8,066	1,706	9,772
Disposals during period	(14,233)	(130)	(14,363)
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>25,678</b>	<b>9,155</b>	<b>34,833</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>			
As at 1st January 2018	21,079	6,234	27,313
Charge for period	6,326	1,002	7,328
Disposals during period	(14,233)	(130)	(14,363)
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>13,172</b>	<b>7,106</b>	<b>20,278</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUES</b>			
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>12,506</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>14,555</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2017</b>	<b>10,766</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>12,111</b>

## 9. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Grant Debtors	142,749	139,249
Prepayments & Other Debtors	101,846	142,299
	244,595	281,548

## 10a. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Creditors & Accruals	147,023	100,349
Taxation & Social Security	20,275	10,909
Deferred Income (Note 10b)	1,209,674	516,707
Loans due within one year	-	20,000
	1,376,972	647,965

Within Taxation & Social Security is an amount of £4,262 relating to pension fund liabilities (2017: £269)

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred income brought forward	516,707	40,000
Released to income in year	516,707	40,000
Income deferred in year	1,209,674	516,707
Deferred income carried forward	1,209,674	516,707

(Note 10a)

## 11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Loans due after more than one year:		
Repayable in two to five years	-	20,000
	-	20,000

These were two interest free loans of £20,000 each to provide cashflow and longer term security for the charity. The loans were repayable in September 2017 and were made for the sole purpose of allowing the charity to carry on its activities.

Subsequently, one loan was repaid and the other was converted to an Unrestricted Donation.

## 12. Movement in funds

	Purpose	Balance 01/01/2018 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31/12/2018 £
<b>Restricted Funds</b>						
<b>International Programme Restricted Funds working with the following partners -</b>						
Centre Resolution Conflicts (CRC), DRC	Supporting conflict affected communities in north Kivu	11,174	219,327	(279,976)		(49,475)
Aware Girls, Pakistan	Supporting women's empowerment and tackling the causes of violence and extremism in KPK	32,213	25,175	(14,690)		42,698
Collaborative for Peace, Sudan	Supporting local peace committees in South Kordofan	(14,482)	89,839	(74,141)		1,216
Social-Life & Agricultural Development Organisation (SADO), Somalia	Supporting livelihoods for young people in Kismayo, Somalia	(72,325)	463,876	(269,089)		122,462
Fondation Chirezi (FOCHI), DRC	Supporting conflict affected communities in south Kivu	39,889	465,704	(538,940)		(33,346)
Centre for Peacebuilding & Reconciliation (CPBR), Sri Lanka	Supporting conflict affected young people in Sri Lanka	9,470	1,262	(371)		10,361
Action for Peace & Development (APD), Burundi	Supporting peace education in Burundi	3,364	-	(4,520)		(1,156)
Envision Zimbabwe Women's Trust, Zimbabwe	Supporting community level conflict resolution in Zimbabwe	(17,156)	44,843	(24,781)		2,907
Kapamagogopa Incorporated (KI), Philippines	Supporting interfaith co-existence in Mindanao, Philippines	28,231	14,676	(17,085)		25,821
Burundi	Supporting violence monitoring and community level peacebuilding	31,567	141,978	(180,563)		(7,018)
Peace Initiative Network (PIN), Nigeria	Supporting local peacebuilding in Nigeria	10,731	70,766	(80,788)		709
Zoom In, Turkey	Supporting local peacebuilding in Turkey	504	881	(14,626)		(13,241)
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Mali	Supporting local peacebuilding in Mali	(10,897)	314,023	(309,215)		(6,089)
Folke Bernadotte Academy, DRC	Supporting conflict affected communities in DRC	-	93,558	(116,086)		(22,528)
AJPNV, Chad	Supporting local peacebuilding in Chad	-	1,500	(1,543)		(43)
Sub-total International Programme Restricted Funds		52,283	1,947,408	(1,926,412)	-	73,280
Peace Direct Growth Fund	Organisational development support to local peacebuilding organisations	4,188	-	-		4,188
Peace Insight Restricted Fund	Supporting the Peace Insight website	7,500	-	-		7,500
Tomorrow's Peacebuilders Restricted Fund	Supporting the Tomorrow's Peacebuilders awards programme	(13,318)	24,253	(39,250)		(28,315)
Research Restricted Fund	Supporting various peacebuilding research and advocacy projects	43,748	39,682	(29,643)		53,787
Supporting Local Peace Building	Supporting various local peacebuilding projects	126,678	162,271	(113,784)		175,166
Ammerdown Group	Supporting participation in the Ammerdown Group's peacebuilding programmes	8,370	-	(2,565)		5,804
Stopping as Success (SaS)	Contract with USAID	58,716	695,141	(465,614)		288,243
Facilitating Financial Stability (FFS)	Sub-contract with USAID via LINC	26,601	84,909	(91,574)		19,936
Responding to Conflict (RTC)	Projects inherited from RTC	42,213	31,250	(42,187)		31,276
Lebanon Peace Exchange	Peace Exchange funded by Away	15,384	30,000	(48,388)		(3,004)
Donated services	Pro bono legal advice re contractual dispute	-	3,000	(3,000)		-
Peoples PostCode Lottery	Supporting various local peacebuilding projects	-	250,000	(187,050)		62,950
Business Plan for Peace	Project initiated by Dr. Scilla Elworthy	-	50,850	(33,953)		16,897
Sub-total Research & Advocacy Restricted Funds		320,079	1,371,356	(1,057,008)	-	634,427
Sub-total Restricted Funds		372,362	3,318,763	(2,983,420)	-	707,707
Unrestricted Funds		251,792	650,138	(454,282)	(50,000)	397,648
Designated Funds - net unrealised exchange gains	Arising from net unrealised exchange gains, to be utilised in offsetting any future foreign currency exchange losses	57,839	28,392	-	50,000	136,231
Total Funds		681,993	3,997,294	(3,437,701)	-	1,241,586

Note: Negative balances at 31.12.18 are due to pre-funding of Grants to Partners and other Direct Project Costs ahead of the receipt of funding from donors.

### 13. Analysis of fund balances between net assets

	2018 Unrestricted Funds £	2018 Restricted Funds £	2018 Designated Funds £	2018 Total Funds £
Tangible Fixed Assets	14,555	-	-	14,555
Net Current Assets	383,095	707,704	136,231	1,227,030
	397,650	707,704	136,231	1,241,585

### 14. Related party transactions

No trustees were re-imbursed for expenses during the period (2017 £nil) and no trustees received any remuneration from the charity (2017 £nil)

During 2018, donations were received from 3 trustees equalling a total of £560 (2017 £530 from 4 trustees)

### 15. Financial commitments

At 31 December 2018, the charity's future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018 Total £	2017 Total £
<i>LAND &amp; BUILDINGS</i>		
Less than one year	30,000	30,000
One to five years	-	30,000
Total commitments	30,000	60,000

(the Charity moved offices in June 2017 and was committed to 1 year's rental at 31 December 2018)

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

	<b>2018</b> £	<b>2017</b> £
Net income for the year	531,200	181,492
Depreciation	7,327	4,007
(Increase) / decrease in debtors	36,953	100,188
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	729,009	486,096
	<b>1,304,489</b>	<b>771,783</b>

## 17. Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	<b>Balance 01/01/2018</b> £	<b>Cash flows</b> £	<b>Other Changes</b> £	<b>Balance 31/12/2018</b> £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,036,298	1,294,717	28,392	2,359,407





