



# Annual Report 2019

# Contents

---

03 Report of the Trustees

---

05 Executive summary

---

08 Progress against plan in 2019

---

19 Recognition and thanks

---

23 Financial review

---

27 Statement of disclosure  
to auditors

---

33 Statement of Financial Activities

---

35 Statement of Cash Flows

---

---

04 Officers and financial advisers

---

07 Peace Direct's vision and mission

---

16 Plans for 2020

---

20 Structure, governance  
and management

---

26 Statement of Directors' and Trustees'  
responsibilities

---

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

---

34 Balance Sheet

---

36 Notes to the accounts

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# Peace Direct Annual Report 2019

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## Trustees' report for 1 January-31 December 2019

**The Trustees are pleased to present their annual directors' report together with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2019 which are also prepared to meet the requirements for a directors' report and accounts for Companies Act purposes.**

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

# Officers and financial advisers

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## Trustees

Michael Ryder CMG (*Chair to 26 March 2020*)  
Carol Hodson (*Treasurer (resigned 1 March 2019)*)  
David Cutler (*Treasurer from 1 March 2019 to December 5th 2019*)  
Eleanor Harrison OBE  
Dan Jones  
David Loyn  
Niamh Neville  
Anthony Smith (*Chair from 26 March 2020*)  
Nick Whitaker (*Treasurer, appointed December 5th 2019*)

## 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*)  
Caroline Green (*Head of Policy and Research from 18 March 2019 until 18 July 2019*)  
Adrienne Monteath-van Dok (*Interim Head of Policy and Research from 18 July 2019 until 4th November 2019*)  
Neil Jarman (*Head of Policy and Research from 4th November 2019*)  
David Jones (*Head of Finance and Administration until 30th of April 2019*)  
Katarzyna Khider (*Head of Finance and Operations from 1st May 2019*)  
Gemma Britton (*Head of Fundraising and Communications*)  
Claire May (*Head of Programme Development until 31st December 2019*)

Company Secretary: Katarzyna Khider

## Charity number

1123241

## Registered name

Peace Direct

## Statutory Auditors

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

## Company number

06458464

## Bankers

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

## Solicitor

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

## Registered office

First Floor, 1 King Edward's  
Road, London E9 7SF  
(until 25th October 2019)

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

Second floor, 72-74 Mare  
Street, London E8 4RT  
(from 25th October 2019)

# Executive summary

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Peace Direct came to the end of its ambitious five-year strategy in 2019, a year earlier than planned, having achieved many of our goals ahead of schedule. In particular, we reached our 2020 income target of securing £3m per year after just two years, while our reach, impact and influence far exceeded our expectations when the strategy was first developed in 2015. This would not have been possible without the determination and remarkable efforts of staff, interns and Board members over those four years to build a stronger organisation, support more locally led peacebuilding initiatives around the world, amplify the voices of local peacebuilders and broaden our supporter base to ensure a stable and sustainable donor base.

Since 2015, the context in which Peace Direct operates has also changed dramatically. Geopolitically, the UK's exit from the EU threatens to have long term implications for Peace Direct's ability to secure funds from the EU and engage meaningfully with one of the world's most influential donors to peacebuilding. Looking to the peacebuilding sector, the rhetoric around local peacebuilding has shifted significantly since 2015, and there is now a far greater recognition of the role that local peacebuilders play in stabilizing their communities and consolidating peace, often in places the international community cannot access. This very positive change is in part due to the advocacy efforts made by Peace Direct as well as a growing list of likeminded organisations and is something that we are rightly proud of.

Our success in achieving many of our strategic objectives early, coupled with the dramatic changes in the external context led us to develop a new strategy in 2019 which was approved by the Board in December. Our new strategy focuses on greater integration between our programmes, research and policy/advocacy work, expansion to more countries and communities affected by violence, and aims to reach a much larger number of people who can support our work. Our new strategy is summarised on P16.

While financial conditions remain tough for charities, particularly in light of the uncertainties caused by the UK's exit from the EU and the Covid-19 pandemic, 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. Highlights of the year included:

- Supporting over 28,000 people through our work.
- Launching two new innovative projects to support larger numbers of peacebuilding groups around the world – Local Action Fund and Youth Action for Peace.
- Securing a high-profile grant from DfID and maintaining a strategic grant from the People's Postcode Lottery of £250,000 to support our work in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and northern Nigeria.

- Continuing our support to communities affected by violent conflict in the DRC. 687 children and community members were supported through training and awareness raising on child rights, 1,831 cooperative members were trained in conflict resolution, and 952 children are now attending school once more.
- Supporting our partners to reach a larger number of community-designed peacebuilding initiatives. In Mali, we supported our local partner to distribute small grants to 20 local organisations across the country to help them respond to violence locally and swiftly.
- Increasing our visibility among peers and policymakers, through the publication and dissemination of three '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 PeaceCon, the Alliance for Peacebuilding's Annual Conference.
- Continuing to increase our public outreach and individual fundraising through better communications – this year with a focus on digital engagement, collaboration with other peacebuilding organisations, and strengthening our relationship with community fundraisers and groups.

# 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
- The power of local action
- Partnership & respect

### **We are:**

- Non-partisan
- Entrepreneurial

## Our strategy

Our 2016-2019 strategy aimed 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 the progress section.

# Progress against plan in 2019

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Now in the final year of our strategy, we made some encouraging progress towards our goals. These are reported on below under our strategic objectives.

## 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.

### Highlights of our work include:

- We further deepened our commitment to supporting greater collective action and impact through a combination of providing peacebuilding groups with small grants, convening and strategising opportunities, and capacity strengthening. A highlight of this was the launch of the Local Action Fund in July, our innovative new grant-making and support mechanism for local peacebuilding efforts. With a focus on locally-led atrocity prevention and response interventions in Myanmar and Nigeria, and youth-led peacebuilding in Central African Republic (CAR), DRC, Mali and Pakistan, the Local Action fund is a flagship project that aims to harness the power of local action for greater peacebuilding impact. During the year we identified hub organisations and partners for the Local Action Fund in all six countries, and disbursed grants to 31 local organisations.
- We increased our work with the Beni Peace Forum, a network of local organisations reporting violence and human rights violations in Eastern DRC. We trained 247 members of the Forum on monitoring and response, to improve early warning across the region. Eight training sessions were held for civil society actors on early warning and early response, data collection, psycho-social support and conflict management. The training also led to the creation of eight Local Protection Committees. Details were collected and shared on 389 incidents of violence, including 233 homicides and 95 arbitrary arrests.
- In Eastern DRC, we continued working to strengthen the work of the Local Peacebuilding Support Office, whose work involves building the skills and capacities of local organisations and groups in the community-based reintegration of ex-combatants. In 2019 the Support Office facilitated coordination and collaboration in five locations, supporting over 200 community-based organisations across North Kivu to work collaboratively, build relationships with national and international decision makers, strategise jointly and adopt holistic reintegration approaches to improve their work at the community level. They have contributed to the creation of eight active working groups involving 231 organisations. Since the beginning of the project, 44 local peace initiatives have been organised to engage in advocacy and community dialogues.

## 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.

### Highlights of our work include:

- In DRC, we continued our support to give former child soldiers pathways back into their community. Working with our partner Centre Résolution Conflits (CRC), 687 children and community members were supported through training and awareness raising on child rights. In addition, as part of our 'Peace Gold' project with CRC, 1,831 cooperative members were trained in conflict resolution and 952 children are now attending school once more.
- In Pakistan, we continued supporting our partner Aware Girls in their advocacy work. They identified officials working for the Electoral Commission of Pakistan (ECP) who they could best work with for policy change in favour of female representation. In response to sustained pressure from Aware Girls and other women's rights activists, the ECP deployed female staff in polling stations, and the Electoral Law was implemented – requiring a minimum of 10% of voters to be female and 5% of seats to be allocated to women for the election to be considered valid. As well as shaping policy reform, Aware Girls' community awareness work and training during the year led to a change in attitudes at the local level. Only 69% of training participants believed women should have the right to vote prior to the training. This figure rose to 100% after the training.
- We continued our work to support communities affected by conflict to build sustainable livelihoods. In Somalia, 832 young people took part in civic education training and activities to build their livelihoods. In Nigeria, 452 young people took part in sports and peace club activities, and vocational training.
- We extended the reach and impact of our work through our innovative small grants programme. In Mali, 1,026 people benefited from small grants from Peace Direct; either through support and capacity building training as part of funded projects, or as community members directly participating in projects enabled by grants. A total of 20 projects were supported in Mali, involving 42 organisations implementing various activities such as women's and youth leadership, conflict management and inter-community consultations.
- Following the Easter Sunday attacks in Sri Lanka, and with thanks to the quick support from several individuals, trusts and foundations, we were able to send our partner, the Centre for Peacebuilding and Reconciliation (CPBR) funds immediately to support their efforts in responding to the attacks. We raised urgently needed funds which allowed CPBR to go out and continue their work, to collaborate with other groups trying to protect Muslim communities from further violence and to protect those at risk of attack.

## 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.

### Highlights of our work include:

- We continued to generate insights and resources from 'Local Works', our two USAID-funded research projects on financial sustainability and responsible aid transitions. As part of the Facilitating Financial Sustainability project, we continued working with an Action Learning Group in DRC, a group of representatives from local organisations working on improving civil society sustainability. For the Stopping As Success project, we further developed material on responsible aid transitions. We held two regional workshops in Kenya and Thailand to gather civil society representatives together to discuss the themes of the project and pilot the resources. We finalised 20 case studies of successful transitions from INGOs to local organisations in 13 different countries. The case studies will be published in early 2020 on a new project website along with a collection of tools and resources relating to sustainable transitions.
- In DRC, we continued to support work on early warning, early response and violence monitoring. We convened a 'Peace Exchange' in Goma, DRC, bringing together 26 representatives from grassroots peacebuilding organisations from across Eastern DRC to discuss the drivers of atrocities, and the challenges and opportunities for effective atrocity prevention in the region. In addition to the discussions held during the Exchange, in-depth case studies and surveys conducted amongst 39 peacebuilding practitioners helped build a picture of the different local perspectives on the prospects for peace, and on the drivers of conflict. The findings will be compiled in a report and disseminated to local organisations and policymakers in early 2020.
- We published three more in our series of 'Local Voices for Peace' reports on Inclusive Peace, Youth and Peacebuilding, and peacebuilding in Somalia. We also organised strategic visits to the U.S. for peacebuilders from the DRC, Mali, Somalia and Sri Lanka. We brought these peacebuilders to meetings with government representatives, donors and other supporters in Washington, D.C., and the United Nations in New York. These meetings led to a widening circle of contacts for future communications so that the local peacebuilders are connected with U.N. staff in their country and region for follow up when the partners return home.
- We advised and raised awareness of legislation in the U.S., including the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act and the Global Fragility Act, both of which became law in 2019. The Global Fragility Act requires the U.S. government to create a coordinated strategy for reducing violence and strengthening resiliency in conflict-affected countries. We met with congressional staff throughout the year to promote local peacebuilding voices on proposed policy and legislation, including a bill to support youth-led peacebuilding. As a result, we are seeing more evidence of locally led approaches in policy proposals and bills.

- We continued to profile the perspectives and issues of local peacebuilders on Peace Insight, and developed more in-depth mapping in the DRC and the U.S. In total, we have mapped more than 1,700 organisations worldwide. The World Bank is an example of one of the institutions that has contacted us to use the map.
- An art exhibit, Pathways to Peace in Yemen, went on display in the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives buildings. The exhibit also made a trip to the Dayton International Peace Museum in Ohio at the end of the year, where visitors learned the importance of extending Temporary Protected Status to Yemenis living in the U.S. The visitors also could write messages on postcards, which we then sent to the schoolchildren in Yemen who had painted pictures for the exhibit.

## 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.

### Highlights of our work include:

- We formed two working groups for 'Learning' and for 'Diversity, Equality and Inclusion' – to discuss ways that we can be more diverse and equitable and to embed learning into our organisational culture. We also held a training day on unconscious bias for all staff.
- We completed evaluations of our partners' work in DRC and Mali and visited partners in Nigeria and DRC to support their monitoring, evaluation and learning practice and approaches. To share the findings, we produced three 'learning summaries' of our work with partners in DRC, Nigeria and Somalia, short summaries which can be read quickly and by a wide range of audiences.
- In a first for Peace Direct, we communicated the impact and effectiveness of local peacebuilding through personal testimonies told in comic book and animated form, online and in print.
- Collaborating with the Alliance for Peacebuilding, we compiled an interactive web report, 'Local peacebuilding: What works and why', based on over 80 evaluations of local peacebuilding.
- We presented at a monitoring, evaluation and learning meeting hosted by Bond, to discuss learning and M&E for local organisations. We took part in a further four external meetings with learning professionals in the peacebuilding sector to share good practice, give advice and contribute to the conversation with small to medium size organisations.

## 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.

### Highlights of our work include:

- Unrestricted income from individual donors, including Major Donors, stood at £261,418. This was a decrease of 23% on the previous year. Institutional income received, including contract income, was £1,730,201, compared to £2,137,979 the previous year a drop of 19%. This is largely due to several large projects (funded by the EU, UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the German Federal Foreign Office) coming to an end and an expected reduction in income from USAID for our 'Stopping as Success' research project which entered its final year. Income from Trusts and Foundations, in contrast, saw an increase of almost 25% to £1,294,762. This is largely due to the generosity of two existing funders who have increased their grants to Peace Direct.
- This year we worked with an external agency to implement a new digital engagement strategy, aimed at reaching new audiences and optimising digital acquisition through new and existing channels. This included making best use of our Google Ads grant, driving more quality traffic to our website and maximising our grant at 85% by November 2019, a significant increase compared with 3% at the start of the year. We have already seen results through this work – including increased engagement on social media and a 96% increase in the number of email subscribers. As a result of our digital fundraising work and new approaches used on our website, social media and other fundraising platforms, we raised a total of £37,879.
- We led a number of campaigns to raise funds for our work among existing and new audiences. We once again took part in the Big Give Christmas Challenge match funding campaign, raising over £24,500, from a record 122 donations. On 7th April, our patron Sir Mark Rylance presented the BBC Radio 4 Appeal for Peace Direct, raising £10,055.
- This year, we launched Platform4Dialogue, our online discussion platform that facilitates global and thematic online consultations. In 2019 we held seven online consultations both for Peace Direct activities and other organisations including the UN and Brandeis University, generating a total of £9,400. We continued promotion of the platform across our channels and presented it at the Build Peace conference in the U.S and Mexico.
- We established an ambitious three-year strategic partnership with Humanity United and Conducive Spaces for Peace, to increase the support for local actors within the peacebuilding system.

- We began a project on Youth, Peace and Security, supported through a new grant from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The project will work in CAR, Mali, DRC and Pakistan to provide small grants to youth peacebuilding groups.
- We experimented with new ways of communicating our work and our messages in different forms, with a number of firsts for Peace Direct. This included a comic book and an online web report.
- We continued working closely with +Peace, a global coalition of peacebuilding organisations mobilising people, governments, and the private sector to tackle global violence and division.

## 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.

### Highlights of our work include:

- We are pleased to report that this year we achieved the 'Investors in People' accreditation, following an external assessment of the improvements we made towards all 26 criteria. This confirmed our commitment to the development of our staff and we are proud to have achieved this accreditation.
- Working with an HR consultant, we developed a bespoke competency framework to reflect the values and competencies we value most, ensure staff development, and to anticipate future growth in the organisation. With the framework, a clear and transparent salary structure was developed, benchmarked against the Harris Hill salary survey.
- As part of our ongoing commitment to staff learning, all staff took part in a training session on unconscious bias, led by external consultants. The training was organised by our 'Diversity, Inclusion and Equality' working group.
- We increased our capacity within the Finance and Operations team, taking on a Compliance Officer and a Head of Finance and Operations, in order to ensure that our internal systems and procedures keep up with our growth.
- We continued to increase the capacity in our US Office, appointing a Finance Officer to manage the finances for Peace Direct's US office, as well as a strengthening our fundraising capacity through the appointment of a Head of US Philanthropy to develop a base of individual supporters in the US.
- We recruited two new Board members to our UK Board, including a Treasurer, bringing important skills and experience relevant to our work. We also expanded our US Board to bring in new skills and expertise in social media and marketing. We have increased coordination between the US and UK Boards through joint meetings and working together more closely.

# Plans for 2020

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2020 sees the beginning of our new strategic period as an organisation, developed in consultation with all staff and board members. Our ambitious new strategy is based on four key goals:

## Goal 1

People in fragile and conflict-affected countries across Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas and the Middle East will be better able to prevent and respond to violence and lead efforts to build sustainable peace.

## Goal 2

Key public and private institutions and decision makers in the UK, US, EU, in the UN system, and in selected conflict affected countries will recognise and support locally led peacebuilding as an effective and essential approach to building sustainable peace.

## Goal 3

More people in the UK, US and EU are aware of, engaged with and supportive of locally led peacebuilding, contributing to a growing and active global peace movement.

## Goal 4

Peace Direct will have skilled and motivated staff, board members and volunteers and will invest in its systems, processes and work culture to enable it to deliver high quality work and support to local peacebuilders around the world.

In 2020 and beyond, all our activities will be developed and implemented to help us meet these goals, and will be underpinned by the following core values that form the bedrock of our organisation: Non-violence; Dignity and Respect; Inclusion; Trust; and Courage.

## Key elements of our plans for 2020 include:

### Goal 1:

- Refining our 'Local Action Fund' small grantmaking model in Myanmar and Nigeria, in particular to ensure that funding decisions genuinely reflect the peacebuilding needs and priorities of local communities.
- Further developing our 'Youth Action for Peace' initiative in Pakistan, CAR and DRC, so that young people take the lead in building peace in their communities.
- Developing a new partnership in Burundi to support broader peacebuilding efforts.
- Exploring whether our 'Peace Gold' initiative in Eastern DRC can be expanded to other artisanal gold mines in the region.
- Implementing our ongoing work to strengthen local civil society networks against the risk of atrocities in Eastern Congo and Burundi.
- Exploring opportunities to support local peacebuilding efforts in Syria and Colombia.
- Helping our existing partners to think more strategically about their financial sustainability.

### Goal 2:

- Mapping local peacebuilding capacity in priority areas in the Sahel, to support the UN to fund more local peacebuilding initiatives.
- Completing the final phase of our USAID-funded research programmes, 'Stopping as Success' and 'Facilitating Financial Sustainability', as well as exploring opportunities to continue some of the research.
- Developing and implementing a new UK advocacy strategy.
- Launching a new initiative entitled 'Shift Power for Peace' in collaboration with Humanity United and Conducive Spaces for Peace to look at how to transform the peacebuilding system in ways that support greater local peacebuilding agency.
- Continuing our 'Local Voices for Peace' series of reports to amplify the voices of local peacebuilders.
- Exploring options for engaging with UK and US-based peacebuilding groups.
- Working with the Peace and Security Funders Group and others to explore ways to improve funding to local organisations.

### Goal 3:

- Continuing our digital engagement work, including piloting virtual fundraising events to engage new audiences online.
- Exploring ideas for launching a new campaign focused on local peacebuilders.
- Expanding our series of 'Peace Talks' in the US.

**Goal 4:**

- Finalising our Diversity, Equity and Inclusion action plan.
- Developing new Finance and HR policies, including a Wellbeing policy.
- Reviewing our governance structure so that it supports greater integration, innovation and impact across the two Peace Direct entities.

At the time of writing, the Covid-19 pandemic has led to widespread global disruption and turmoil, with many countries, including the UK and US experiencing lockdowns and significant restrictions on movement and interaction with people outside of one's immediate household. The death toll in the UK and US continues to rise and the pandemic is spreading to many of the countries where Peace Direct works. The effects on the organisation have already been significant, with all staff working remotely and many activities (fundraising, outreach and programme monitoring) affected. To ensure the effective functioning of the charity at a time of significant turbulence, the CEO, Senior Management Team and Board are looking at a series of measures including contingency planning, monthly budget forecasting, reducing all non-essential expenditure and re-prioritising activities for the year. In addition, risks associated with Brexit are being closely monitored, in particular, risks to fundraising from the UK general public and to EU funding opportunities. Diversification of our funding will be increasingly important in the coming years and we will redouble our efforts in this area so that the organisation has a stable and broad base of funders to ensure the continuity of our work.

# 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 Department for International Development, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the European Union and Swedish International Development Agency, 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, the Network for Social Change, Commonwealth Foundation, Folke Bernadotte Academy, GHR Foundation, Humanity United, Fresh Leaf Foundation, Robert Bosch Stiftung, CC & HH Taylor Trust, Alan & Babette Sainsbury Charitable Trust, Sir James Reckitt Trust 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 funding to help Peace Direct grow but also committed staff time and expertise to helping promote and market our work, and to building knowledge and skills among our team.

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

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 support from Pracedo, a Salesforce consulting firm.

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 2019 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, approving strategy, approving new policies 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 significant legal implications. 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 a 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 (2018 – £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, 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 significant legal implications. The potential risk from partners misreporting on projects is addressed by undertaking a comprehensive assessment of potential partners followed by regular monitoring.

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

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. Brexit related risks are also being mitigated by exploring ways to broaden the charity's funding base as well as looking at establishing an EU presence. In addition, there is continuing investment in potential new fundraising streams and products. If speculative income fails to materialise, this is offset by cancelling corresponding expenditure. Should donors change their modus operandi to funding partners directly, then the Charity would seek contributions for value added services provided directly to the partner. Peace Direct is also considering a consultancy model to generate income from commercial contracts and has recently launched an online discussion platform which is being marketed on a commercial basis to NGOs wishing to hold large virtual consultations.

**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 in 2019 was £3,809,054, which represents a 4% decrease compared to 2018. While a 4% drop in income was not expected, the five year strategy that was approved by the Board in 2016 set our income target at £3m by the end of 2020, which was considered highly ambitious at the time. We achieved this in 2017 and reported in 2018 that we hoped to consolidate our income at around £4m going forward, so these figures are consistent with our overall revised plans.

Institutional income received was £1,730,201, compared to £2,137,979 the previous year a drop of 19%. This is largely due to several large projects (funded by the EU, UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the German Federal Foreign Office) coming to an end and an expected reduction in income from USAID for our 'Stopping as Success' research project which entered its final year. Income from Trusts and Foundations, in contrast, saw an increase of almost 22% to £1,294,762. This is due to the generosity of two existing funders who have increased their grants to Peace Direct. Donations from individuals stood at £284,557, down from £401,049 in 2018. This is largely because we had much larger than expected legacy income in 2018 which inflated our figures beyond what we would typically expect in the year. We also received corporate donations totalling £456,840 which is not expected to recur.

Expenditure on fundraising activities (including communications) rose by 5% in 2019 to £366,052.

Expenditure on charitable activities increased by almost 7% from £3,089,226 to £3,296,974. The unrestricted deficit for the year is £3,715 (the 2018 surplus was £145,857). This leaves the organisation with unrestricted reserves of £393,935 compared to £397,649 at the end of 2018.

Restricted reserves increased to £728,286 compared to £707,704 the previous year. This was largely a result of the delay in implementing some activities, which are now being carried over into 2020.

Staffing costs and levels increased during the year, from £742,492 in 2018 to £974,721. This was largely a result of (a) the addition of six new staff posts, including a full time paid internship (b) the use of interim contractors while permanent recruitment processes were underway and (c) increases to existing staff salaries as part of our salary benchmarking exercise.

Average actual staff numbers increased from 20 to 26, with most of the additional cost being covered by restricted income.

## Principal funding sources

Our income was split between individual donations (£284,557 = 7%), trust and foundation grants (£1,294,780 = 34%), institutional income (£1,196,372 = 31%), contract income (£576,506 = 15%), and corporate income (£456,840 = 12%).

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

## Investment powers and policy

The Trust Deed authorises the Trustees to make and hold investments using the general funds of the charity. Due to 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.

## Reserves policy

The Charity requires free reserves in order to:

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

The Trustees consider three month's unrestricted reserves as the minimum level that should be maintained. However in the medium to long term it is desirable to achieve a level of unrestricted reserves equivalent to six months' core expenditure, particularly in light of the volatility that is likely in the coming years as a result of Brexit and as the economic effects of Covid-19 sink in. At 31 December 2019 this was calculated to be £579,000.

During the year ended 31 December 2019 free reserves stood at £381,393. The short term target of three months' core expenditure has thus been achieved, although six months' core expenditure is some way ahead. The Board notes that the need for free reserves has to be balanced against the proper demands to deliver our charitable objectives, so no timeframe for increasing the reserves to six months has been set.

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

## Policy on grant making

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

## Fundraising policy

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

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

We do not work with any professional/commercial fundraisers through third parties.

We adhere to the guidance as provided by the Institute of Fundraising, and we are paid members of the Fundraising Regulator. In 2019 we received no complaints about our fundraising activity, either directly or via a third party, nor any reports on the Fundraising Preference Service.

Any fundraising carried out “on our behalf” is all conducted by voluntary supporters. We communicate regularly with those who support us in this way, and provide guidance and direction as required.

Peace Direct has taken an “opt-in only” approach to its direct fundraising communication with supporters, so only those who have explicitly stated they wish to hear from us about ways to support us including fundraising will do so. We also provide clear and simple ways for supporters to opt-out of our fundraising communications at any time. Donor numbers are growing but remain small enough for us to be able to easily track and identify any unusual behaviour, so we can act appropriately if we have reason to believe a vulnerable person is donating to us. Should anyone under 18 wish to donate to or fundraise for Peace Direct, we will always seek consent from a parent or legal guardian.

# 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 **Charity SORP -FRS 102 (issued October 2019 and effective 1st January 2019)**. 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.



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**Anthony Smith**  
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 2019 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 2019 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 7<sup>th</sup> September 2020

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 2019

## Statement of financial activities for 12 months ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Designated Funds £	Total 2019 £	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Designated Funds £	Total 2018 £
INCOME									
Donations	2	747,507	23,139	-	<b>770,647</b>	650,138	142,697	-	<b>792,835</b>
Charitable Activities	3								
International Programmes		-	2,075,521	-	<b>2,075,521</b>	-	1,838,559	-	<b>1,838,559</b>
Policy & Research		18,872	786,580	157,416	<b>962,868</b>	-	1,337,507	-	<b>1,337,507</b>
Other Income		18	-	-	<b>18</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>766,397</b>	<b>2,885,241</b>	<b>157,416</b>	<b>3,809,054</b>	<b>650,139</b>	<b>3,318,763</b>	-	<b>3,968,901</b>
EXPENDITURE ON									
<i>Raising Funds</i>	4	366,052	-	-	<b>366,052</b>	348,475	-	-	<b>348,475</b>
<i>Charitable Activities</i>	4								
International Programmes		229,692	1,925,953	-	<b>2,155,645</b>	36,039	1,926,412	-	<b>1,962,451</b>
Policy & Research		174,000	868,357	98,972	<b>1,141,329</b>	69,767	1,057,008	-	<b>1,126,775</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>769,744</b>	<b>2,794,310</b>	<b>98,972</b>	<b>3,663,026</b>	<b>454,282</b>	<b>2,983,420</b>	-	<b>3,437,701</b>
Net Surplus/(Deficit) From Operations		(3,347)	90,930	58,445	<b>146,028</b>	195,857	335,343	-	<b>531,200</b>
Net Unrealised Exchange gains/ (losses)		(62,120)	-	-	<b>(62,120)</b>	28,392	-	-	<b>28,392</b>
Net Surplus/(Deficit) Before Transfers		(65,468)	90,930	58,445	<b>83,907</b>	224,249	335,343	-	<b>559,593</b>
Transfers Between Funds	12	61,753	(70,348)	8,595	-	(78,392)	-	78,392	-
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		(3,715)	20,582	67,040	<b>83,907</b>	145,857	335,343	78,392	<b>559,593</b>
Funds Brought Forward		397,649	707,704	136,231	<b>1,241,585</b>	251,792	372,361	57,839	<b>681,992</b>
Funds Carried Forward		393,935	728,286	203,271	<b>1,325,492</b>	<b>397,649</b>	<b>707,704</b>	136,231	<b>1,241,585</b>

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 36 to 51 form part of these accounts

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2019

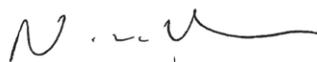
	Notes	2019		2018	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	8		12,542		14,556
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	9	666,750		244,595	
Cash at Bank & in Hand		1,757,817		2,359,407	
		2,424,567		2,604,002	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	10	1,111,616		1,376,972	
		1,111,616		1,376,972	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,312,950		1,227,030
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			1,325,492		1,241,586
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	11		-		-
NET ASSETS			1,325,492		1,241,585
THE FUNDS OF THE CHARITY					
Unrestricted Income Funds	12		393,935		397,649
Designated Income Funds	12		203,271		136,231
Restricted Income Funds	12		728,286		707,704
			1,325,492		1,241,585

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 30/06/2020.



Anthony Smith  
Chair of Trustees



Nick Whitaker  
Treasurer

Company Number 06458464

## Statement of cash flows as at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash (used in)/ provided by operating activities	16	(532,642)	1,304,489
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of fixed assets		(6,826)	(9,772)
Net cash provided by investing activities		(6,826)	(9,772)
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN THE YEAR			
		(539,468)	1,294,717
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR			
		2,359,407	1,036,298
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements		(62,120)	28,392
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR			
	17	1,757,817	2,359,407

# 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) (issued in October 2019 and effective 1st January 2019) – (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

	2019				2018			
	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Designated £	Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Designated £	Total £
Donations from Individuals	261,418	23,139	-	284,557	340,430	60,619	-	401,049
Donated Services	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	261,418	23,139	-	284,557	340,430	63,619	-	404,049
<b>Grants</b>								
Small Grants	12,250	-	-	12,250	16,423	-	-	16,423
Sir James Reckitt Charitable Trust	15,000	-	-	15,000	5,000	-	-	5,000
The Mrs Wingfield Charitable Trust	2,000	-	-	2,000	5,000	-	-	5,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	29,250	-	-	29,250	26,423	-	-	26,423
<b>Corporate</b>								
Away	449,845	-	-	449,845	283,285	79,078	-	362,363
Other	6,994	-	-	6,994	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL INCOME FROM DONATIONS</b>	747,507	23,139	-	770,647	650,138	142,697	-	792,835

### 3. Income from charitable activities

	2019				2018			
	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Designated £	Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Designated £	Total £
<b>INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES</b>								
<b>Grants Received</b>								
<b>Institutions</b>								
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)	-	26,663	-	26,663	-	88,018	-	88,018
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Germany	-	(9,212)	-	(9,212)	-	535,042	-	535,042
European Union	-	138,755	-	138,755	-	361,498	-	361,498
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	59,346	-	59,346
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Canada	-	113,332	-	113,332	-	314,023	-	314,023
Sida – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	-	875,840	-	875,840	-	-	-	-
DfID Jo Cox Memorial Fund	-	50,993	-	50,993	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	1,196,372	-	1,196,372	-	1,357,927	-	1,357,927
<b>Trusts and Foundations</b>								
Big Lottery Fund	-	(21,525)	-	(21,525)	-	53,456	-	53,456
Chino Cienega Foundation	-	12,601	-	12,601	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth Foundation	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	25,000	-	25,000
Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Folke Bernadotte Academy, Sweden	-	94,100	-	94,100	-	93,558	-	93,558
GHR Foundation	-	173,466	-	173,466	-	140,416	-	140,416
Alan and Nesta Ferguson	-	-	-	-	-	70,766	-	70,766
A & B Sainsbury	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	8,500
Terra 21 Foundation	-	6,600	-	6,600	-	6,976	-	6,976
Robert Bosch Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	34,843	-	34,843
Fresh Leaf Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	19,739	-	19,739
Evan Cornish Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	6,745	-	6,745
People's Postcode Lottery	-	250,000	-	250,000	-	-	-	-
Blandford Lake Trust	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Anonymous – Atrocity prevention	-	309,571	-	309,571	-	-	-	-
Anonymous – Emergency response	-	15,246	-	15,246	-	-	-	-
Other small grants	-	(909)	-	(909)	-	15,633	-	15,633
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	879,150	-	879,150	-	480,632	-	480,632
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	2,075,521	-	2,075,521	-	1,838,559	-	1,838,559
<b>Policy &amp; Research</b>								
<b>Grants</b>								
Anonymous Donors	-	198,855	-	198,855	-	106,247	-	106,247
Pickwell Foundation	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	10,000	-	10,000
United States Institute of Peace	-	10,091	-	10,091	-	22,520	-	22,520
People's Postcode Lottery	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000
Blandford Lake Trust	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
Transition International	-	-	-	-	-	56,023	-	56,023
Humanity United	-	-	157,416	157,416	-	14,253	-	14,253
Serve All Trust	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
Network for Social Change	-	-	-	-	-	16,250	-	16,250
Other small grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Contracts</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID	-	533,829	-	533,829	-	780,052	-	780,052
London School of Economics	-	11,993	-	11,993	-	7,162	-	7,162
Other small contracts	18,872	11,812	-	30,683	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	18,872	786,580	157,416	962,868	-	1,337,507	-	1,337,507
<b>TOTAL INCOME FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES</b>	18,872	2,862,101	157,416	3,038,389	-	3,176,066	-	3,176,066

## 4. Analysis of expenditure

	<b>Basis of Allocation</b>	<b>Cost of Raising Funds £</b>	<b>International Programmes £</b>	<b>Research &amp; Advocacy Programmes £</b>	<b>2019 Total £</b>
Staff & Office Costs	Direct Costs	170,414	354,342	380,038	904,794
Grants Payable (Note 5)	Direct Costs	-	991,603	626,408	1,618,011
Programme & Direct Costs	Direct Costs	97,298	639,666	28,623	765,586
Support Costs	Staff & Office Costs	98,341	170,034	106,261	374,635
<b>Total expenditure 2019</b>		<b>366,052</b>	<b>2,155,645</b>	<b>1,141,329</b>	<b>3,663,026</b>
Total expenditure 2018		<b>348,475</b>	<b>1,962,451</b>	<b>1,126,775</b>	<b>3,437,701</b>

	<b>Basis of Allocation</b>	<b>Cost of Raising Funds £</b>	<b>International Programmes £</b>	<b>Research &amp; Advocacy Programmes £</b>	<b>2018 Total £</b>
Staff & Office Costs	Direct Costs	157,396	178,241	421,159	756,796
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	201,217
<b>Total expenditure 2018</b>		<b>348,475</b>	<b>1,962,451</b>	<b>1,126,775</b>	<b>3,437,701</b>

## 5. Grants payable

	<b>2019</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>£</b>
<b>Restricted Fund Grants - International Programmes</b>		
Centre Resolution Conflits (CRC), DRC	81,013	181,021
Aware Girls, Pakistan	-	10,905
Centre for Peacebuilding & Reconciliation (CPBR), Sri Lanka	32,536	-
Fondation Chirezi (FOCHI), DRC	8,547	388,751
Collaborative for Peace, Sudan & South Sudan	31,473	38,255
Envision Zimbabwe Women's Trust, Zimbabwe	10,454	6,080
Burundi	63,178	126,082
Kapamagogopa Incorporated (KI), Philippines	15,133	3,065
Social-Life & Agricultural Development Organisation (SADO), Somalia	112,017	200,869
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Mali	54,870	93,330
AJPNV, Chad	1,753	1,213
Folke Bernadotte Academy, DRC	13,846	38,604
Peace Initiative Network (PIN), Nigeria	-	108,573
Zoom In, Turkey	10,601	13,870
<i>Multi-partner International Programmes</i>		
SIDA Youth Action for Peace in DRC, Mali and CAR	209,733	-
Local Action Fund - Atrocity Prevention in Myanmar, Nigeria and DRC	99,181	-
DfID Jo Cox Fund - Atrocity Prevention in Burundi and DRC	22,494	-
People's Postcode Lottery - Supporting various local peacebuilding projects	220,668	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>987,496</b>	<b>1,210,617</b>
<b>Restricted Fund Grants - Policy &amp; Research</b>		
Tomorrow's Peacebuilders prizes	16,417	22,002
Supporting Local Peacebuilding - various	13,726	808
Stopping as Success (SaS)	575,107	-
Other Restrctied Policy & Research	13,589	-
People's Postcode Lottery - Supporting various local peacebuilding projects	-	60,269
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>618,839</b>	<b>83,079</b>
<b>Unrestricted Fund Grants - IP - Sri Lanka Emergency Response</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Unrestricted Fund Grants - Policy &amp; Research - various</b>	<b>7,568</b>	<b>22,194</b>
<b>TOTAL GRANTS PAYABLE</b>	<b>1,618,011</b>	<b>1,315,890</b>

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

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	<b>2019 Total £</b>	<b>2018 Total £</b>
Operating lease rentals:		
Property	48,172	30,000
Depreciation	8,841	7,327
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit fees	6,500	5,730
in respect of previous years	90	192
Foreign exchange (gains) / losses	62,120	(28,392)

## 7. Staff costs

	<b>2019 Total £</b>	<b>2018 Total £</b>
Salary Costs	843,856	643,786
National Insurance Costs	82,914	61,856
Employer Pension Costs	47,951	36,850
	974,721	742,492
Office and Other Staff Costs	291,831	198,723
	1,266,553	941,215

There were two employees whose annual emoluments were £60,000 or more (2018 – one):

Between £60,000 and £69,999 = one employee

Between £80,000 and £89,999 = one employee

The charity's key management personnel are considered to be the senior management team (SMT) comprising at 31 of December 2019 the CEO, and the Heads of International Programmes, Policy & Research, Finance & Operations, Programme Development and Fundraising & Communications. Their total remuneration including NI and pension contributions amounted to £325,668 (2018 £285,084).

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

	<b>2019 Total £</b>	<b>2018 Total £</b>
Raising Funds	6	4
Charitable Activities	21	17
	27	21

## 8. Fixed assets

	<b>Computer equipment £</b>	<b>Fixtures &amp; Fittings £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>COST</b>			
As at 1st January 2019	13,965	9,285	23,250
Additions during period	4,807	2,019	6,826
Disposals during period	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>18,772</b>	<b>11,304</b>	<b>30,077</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>			
As at 1st January 2019	1,458	7,237	8,694
Charge for period	7,159	1,682	8,841
Disposals during period	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>8,617</b>	<b>8,919</b>	<b>17,535</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUES</b>			
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>10,156</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>12,542</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>12,507</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>14,556</b>

## 9. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Grant Debtors	189,483	142,749
Prepayments & Other Debtors	477,266	101,846
	666,750	244,595

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Creditors & Accruals	131,911	147,023
Taxation & Social Security	100	20,275
Deferred Income (Note 10b)	979,605	1,209,674
Loans due within one year	-	-
	1,111,616	1,376,972

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred income brought forward	1,209,674	516,707
Released to income in year	(1,209,674)	(516,707)
Income deferred in year	979,605	1,209,674
Deferred income carried forward	979,605	1,209,674

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Loans due after more than one year:		
Repayable in two to five years	-	-
	-	-

## 12. Movement in funds

Partner	Purpose	Opening Balance £	Income £	Expenses £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31/12/2019 £	Opening Balance £	Income £	Expenses £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31/12/2018 £
Action for Peace & Development (APD), Burundi	Supporting peace education in Burundi	(1,156)	-	-	1,156	-	3,364	-	(4,520)	-	(1,156)
INAMA, Burundi	Supporting violence monitoring and community level peacebuilding	(7,018)	15,773	(74,850)	21,096	(45,000)	31,567	141,978	(180,563)	-	(7,018)
AJPNV, Chad	Supporting local peacebuilding in Chad	(43)	1,753	(1,753)	43	-	-	1,500	(1,543)	-	(43)
Centre Resolution Conflicts (CRC), DRC	Supporting conflict affected communities in North Kivu	(49,475)	149,101	(129,968)	35,969	5,628	11,174	219,327	(279,976)	-	(49,475)
Fondation Chirezi (FOCHI), DRC	Supporting conflict affected communities in South Kivu	(33,346)	3,177	(16,971)	47,140	-	39,889	465,704	(538,940)	-	(33,346)
Folke Bernadotte Academy, DRC	Supporting conflict affected communities in DRC	(22,528)	94,100	(98,132)	26,560	-	-	93,558	(116,086)	-	(22,528)
Peace Initiative Network (PIN), Nigeria	Supporting local peacebuilding in Nigeria	709	-	-	(709)	-	10,731	70,766	(80,788)	-	709
Kapamagogopa Incorporated (KI), Philippines	Supporting interfaith co-existence in Mindanao, Philippines	25,821	6,600	(17,310)	-	15,111	28,231	14,676	(17,085)	-	25,821
Aware Girls, Pakistan	Supporting women's empowerment and tackling the causes of violence and extremism in KPK	42,698	31,845	(4,719)	-	69,824	32,213	25,175	(14,690)	-	42,698
Centre for Peacebuilding & Reconciliation (CPBR), Sri Lanka	Supporting conflict affected young people in Sri Lanka	10,361	11,618	(8,324)	-	13,656	9,470	1,262	(371)	-	10,361
Centre for Peacebuilding & Reconciliation (CPBR), Sri Lanka	2019 Easter Sunday Attack Emergency Response	-	27,081	(27,081)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social-Life & Agricultural Development Organisation (SADO), Somalia	Supporting livelihoods for young people in Kismayo, Somalia	122,462	138,755	(237,353)	(23,864)	-	(72,325)	463,876	(269,089)	-	122,462
Collaborative for Peace, Sudan	Supporting local peace committees in South Kordofan	1,216	-	(51,856)	50,641	-	(14,482)	89,839	(74,141)	-	1,216
Zoom In, Turkey	Supporting local peacebuilding in Turkey	(13,241)	-	(10,601)	23,842	-	504	881	(14,626)	-	(13,241)
Envision Zimbabwe Women's Trust, Zimbabwe	Supporting community level conflict resolution in Zimbabwe	2,907	-	(8,291)	-	(5,384)	(17,156)	44,843	(24,781)	-	2,907
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Mali	Supporting local peacebuilding in Mali	(6,089)	113,332	(117,252)	10,009	-	(10,897)	314,023	(309,215)	-	(6,089)
<b>Multi-partner Programmes</b>											
SIDA YAPP	Youth Action for Peace in DRC, Mali and CAR	-	875,840	(571,329)	-	304,511	-	-	-	-	-
Anonymous	Local Action Fund - Atrocity Prevention in Myanmar, Nigeria and DRC	-	309,571	(230,772)	-	78,799	-	-	-	-	-
Dfid Jo Cox Memorial Fund	Atrocity Prevention in Burundi and DRC	-	50,993	(50,968)	(25)	-	-	-	-	-	-
People's Postcode Lottery 2019	Supporting various local peacebuilding projects in DRC	-	250,000	(249,574)	(426)	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 12. Movement in funds (continued)

Partner	Purpose	Opening Balance £	Income £	Expenses £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31/12/2019 £	Opening Balance £	Income £	Expenses £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31/12/2018 £
People's Postcode Lottery 2018	Supporting various local peacebuilding projects	-	-	(11,204)	11,204	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Restricted Programmes		-	19,121	(7,646)	-	11,474	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total International Programmes Restricted Funds</b>		<b>73,280</b>	<b>2,098,660</b>	<b>(1,925,954)</b>	<b>202,636</b>	<b>448,617</b>	<b>52,283</b>	<b>1,947,408</b>	<b>(1,926,412)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73,280</b>
Peace Insight Restricted Fund	Supporting the Peace Insight website	7,500	-	13,710	(21,210)	-	7,500	-	-	-	7,500
Peace Direct Growth Fund	Organisational development support to local peacebuilding organisations	4,188	-	-	(4,188)	-	4,188	-	-	-	4,188
Tomorrow's Peacebuilders Restricted Fund	Supporting the Tomorrow's Peacebuilders awards programme	(28,315)	20,000	(20,591)	28,906	-	(13,318)	24,253	(39,250)	-	(28,315)
Research Restricted Fund	Supporting various peacebuilding Policy and Research projects	53,787	33,896	(54,237)	(33,448)	-	43,748	39,682	(29,643)	-	53,787
Ammerdown Group	Supporting participation in the Ammerdown Group's peacebuilding programmes	5,804	-	(4,779)	(1,025)	-	8,370	-	(2,565)	-	5,804
Business Plan for Peace	Project initiated by Dr. Scilla Elworthy	16,897	-	(14,926)	(1,970)	-	-	50,850	(33,953)	-	16,897
Supporting Local Peace Building	Supporting various local peacebuilding projects	175,166	198,855	(150,635)	(203,386)	20,000	126,678	162,271	(113,784)	-	175,166
People's Postcode Lottery 2018	Supporting various local peacebuilding projects	62,950	-	-	(62,950)	-	-	250,000	(187,050)	-	62,950
Stopping as Success (SaS)	Contract with USAID	288,243	380,329	(439,643)	-	228,931	58,716	695,141	(465,614)	-	288,243
Facilitating Financial Stability (FFS)	Sub-contract with USAID via LINC	19,936	153,500	(170,225)	-	3,212	26,601	84,909	(91,574)	-	19,936
Responding to Conflict (RTC)	Projects inherited from RTC - book and online course	31,276	-	(3,749)	-	27,527	42,213	31,250	(42,187)	-	31,276
Lebanon Peace Exchange	Peace Exchange funded by Away	(3,004)	-	(1,179)	4,183	-	15,384	30,000	(48,388)	-	(3,004)
Anonymous	Local Voices for Peace	-	-	(22,104)	22,104	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total Policy &amp; Research Restricted Funds</b>		<b>634,427</b>	<b>786,580</b>	<b>(868,358)</b>	<b>(272,984)</b>	<b>279,669</b>	<b>320,079</b>	<b>1,368,356</b>	<b>(1,054,008)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>634,427</b>
<b>Sub-total Restricted Funds</b>		<b>707,704</b>	<b>2,885,240</b>	<b>(2,794,312)</b>	<b>(70,348)</b>	<b>728,286</b>	<b>372,361</b>	<b>3,315,763</b>	<b>(2,980,420)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>707,704</b>
<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>		<b>397,649</b>	<b>766,397</b>	<b>(831,865)</b>	<b>61,753</b>	<b>393,935</b>	<b>251,792</b>	<b>650,138</b>	<b>(454,282)</b>	<b>(50,000)</b>	<b>397,649</b>
Designated Funds - Future commitments fund		50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
Designated Funds - Forex Exchange Gain reserve	Arising from net unrealised exchange gains, to be utilised in offsetting any future foreign currency exchange losses	86,231	-	-	(56,231)	30,000	57,839	28,392	-	-	86,231
Humanity United 2019/20		-	157,416	(98,972)	-	58,445	-	-	-	-	-
Designated Funds - Policy and Advocacy		-	-	-	27,348	27,348	-	-	-	-	-
Designated Funds - Other		-	-	-	37,479	37,479	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total Designated Funds</b>		<b>136,231</b>	<b>157,416</b>	<b>(98,972)</b>	<b>8,595</b>	<b>203,271</b>	<b>57,839</b>	<b>28,392</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>136,231</b>
<b>Total Funds</b>		<b>1,241,585</b>	<b>3,809,053</b>	<b>(3,725,149)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,325,492</b>	<b>681,992</b>	<b>3,994,294</b>	<b>(3,434,701)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,241,585</b>

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

	<b>2019</b> <b>Unrestricted Funds</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>Restricted Funds</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>Designated Funds</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>Total Funds</b> <b>£</b>
Tangible Fixed Assets	12,542	-	-	12,542
Net Current Assets	381,393	728,286	203,271	1,312,950
As at 31 December 2019	393,934	728,286	203,271	1,325,492

	<b>2018</b> <b>Unrestricted Funds</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>Restricted Funds</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>Designated Funds</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>Total Funds</b> <b>£</b>
Tangible Fixed Assets	14,555	-	-	14,555
Net Current Assets	383,095	707,704	136,231	1,227,030
As at 31 December 2018	397,650	707,704	136,231	1,241,585

### 14. Related party transactions

No trustees were re-imbursed for expenses during the period (2018 £nil) and no trustees received any remuneration from the charity (2018 £nil)

During 2019, donations were received from 2 trustees equalling a total of £330 (2018 £560 from 3 trustees)

### 15. Financial commitments

At 31 December 2019, the charity's future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	<b>2019 Total</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2018 Total</b> <b>£</b>
<i>LAND &amp; BUILDINGS</i>		
Less than one year	77,250	30,000
One to five years	135,188	-
Total commitments	212,438	30,000

(the Charity moved offices in October 2019 and was committed to rental until September 2022 at 31 December 2019)

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

	<b>2019</b> £	<b>2018</b> £
Net income for the year	146,028	531,200
Depreciation	8,841	7,327
(Increase) / decrease in debtors	(422,155)	36,953
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	(265,356)	729,009
	(532,642)	1,304,489

## 17. Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	<b>Balance 01/01/2019</b> £	<b>Cash flows</b> £	<b>Other Changes</b> £	<b>Balance 31/12/2019</b> £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,359,407	(539,468)	(62,120)	1,757,817

	<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

