

CHARITY NUMBER : 1105697

COMPANY NUMBER : 04930461

CONCORDIS INTERNATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024



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LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees and Directors: (Pieter) Thijs Alexander

Joanna Buckley

Paul Clough (appointed 12 November 2024)

Fern Curtis

Katie Johnson

Jeremy Lefroy

Peter McLoughlin

Edward Moore, Chair

Sam Slota-Newson

Frances Tammer

David Tetlow

Chris West

Henry Wrigley, Treasurer

Senior Executives: Peter Marsden, Chief Executive and Director of Programmes
Sue Rooke, Director of Finance

Registered office: International Dispute Resolution Centre,
1 Paternoster Lane, London, EC4M 7BQ

Company Secretary: Sue Rooke

Independent Auditor: Sayer Vincent LLP, 110 Golden Lane, London EC1Y 0TG

Bankers: National Westminster Bank Plc, 56 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge CB2 3DA

Website: more information about the charity can be found at www.concordis.international

Vision, mission, purpose and values

Concordis International Trust (Concordis) is a peacebuilding charity working in the Central African region.

Vision

For every community affected by armed conflict to have the resources it needs to manage conflict peacefully.

Mission

To enable people to find workable solutions that address the root causes of conflict and contribute to lasting peace and economic development, to mutual benefit.

Purpose

- To understand at depth the situations in which we work.
- To build trusting relationships with people involved in or affected by armed conflict.
- To facilitate challenging conversations between a wide range of people from all sides of the conflict divides.
- To contribute to lasting peace and economic development to mutual benefit.
- To leave a legacy of sustainable mechanisms that enable future conflict to be managed peacefully.

Values

- **Humility** – we recognise that we do not have all the answers, that there are different ways of dealing with and resolving conflict, and that our contribution should be part of a broad engagement by a number of people and groups.
- **Impartiality** – we act in a consciously non-partisan manner - always. We do not succumb to pressure to advance the interests of any parties (including third parties who are funding our work).
- **Inclusivity** – we promote active participation in our dialogues from people representing as many strands of opinion or interest as are appropriate. We work creatively to give voice to people and groups who might otherwise be marginalised by reason of gender, age or ethnicity. We include women as well as men, those who take up arms as well as those who choose not to, national governments as well as civil society.

Concordis approach to peacebuilding

Concordis' peacebuilders work to change attitudes and incentives, giving combatants meaningful alternatives to fighting. The teams work by:

- Travelling out of the cities and into the villages and cattle corridors, where conflict is fought and felt
- Consulting with thousands of people – women and men, young and old, from different ethnic groups and livelihood backgrounds - to understand their needs, fears and aspirations.
- Co-creating bespoke solutions with local people that everyone can embrace and own.
- Working alongside local peacebuilders who are already trusted by their communities, supporting and training them as needed.
- Mediating local conflicts, before they escalate into more serious violence.
- Facilitating peace conferences that address root causes of conflict.
- Amplifying recommendations from borderlands communities to those with power to effect change.
- Recognising that dialogue with the authorities is generally more effective than advocacy at them.

Our approach creates sustainable change, because communities are given agency through partnership, their skills are strengthened, and they are left able better to resolve their own issues in the future. We work simultaneously at the local, national and regional levels, to address both the manifestations of conflict and its structural drivers. We enable better communication between those who govern and those governed.

The Concordis approach is nimble, responsive, relational and effective.



Measuring Impact

Our aim is to produce real change for the better in the lives of the people and communities affected by conflict. Reduction of violence is important, but we aim for wider and deeper transformation across conflict lines.

We seek to evaluate the impact of our work, not merely monitoring our activities. Our consultations, research and evaluations inform our peacebuilding practice, ensuring our programmes are nimble and evolve with the rapidly changing conflict dynamics in the places where we work. They also enable us to chart our progress against a nuanced baseline survey, disaggregated by gender, age, livelihood, place and ethnicity.

Through individual interviews and focus groups, we seek to understand and measure:

- Conflict dynamics between groups and also within groups.
- Development of more positive relationships between people and groups, whether that be social interactions or economic inter-reliance
- Levels of trust in people and institutions to manage conflict, create security and promote livelihoods
- Reliance or otherwise on armed groups as well as levels of predation
- Economic indicators, including food prices and the availability of certain goods
- Access to services, looking for inequalities that might trigger resentment
- Resource availability and scarcity, looking for interventions by Concordis or other actors which might relieve pressure-points
- Adaptations people have or might make to increase their resilience to shocks, whether caused by conflict, political events or the effects of climate change

We employ quantitative and qualitative research methods to evaluate change, using tools tailored to each country's context. Working with local peacebuilders to design the research methodology ensures the measures used are relevant and illustrative of meaningful change in the local context. It also helps our teams identify what conflict transformation might look like for their communities and to think creatively about how that change might best be achieved.

Structure, governance and management

Structure

Concordis is a charitable company limited by guarantee. It is regulated by its Memorandum and Articles of Association as amended by Special Resolution adopted on 25 January 2013 which set out the objects and powers of the organisation. The charity is governed by a Board of Trustees which has legal, financial and managerial responsibility for the charity. The Trustees constitute Directors of the charitable company for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006 and Trustees of the charity for the purposes of the Charities Act 2011.

Governance

Trustees are appointed for a 3-year period, extendable for another 3-year period in the normal course of events, and for a further 3-year period exceptionally. Whenever a trustee resigns and at least once a year otherwise, we review the range of professional expertise the Board possesses. The last skills audit of Board

members identified a need to strengthen skills in the areas of operations, fundraising and marketing. If there is a vacancy or if a gap in expertise is identified, the Board has adopted formal recruitment and selection processes. New Trustees are provided with tailored induction by the chairman and the chief executive. The Trustees are committed to diversity and it is their policy to recruit from as broad a pool of candidates as possible.

Trustees meet quarterly when they consider the strategic direction and governance of the charity. Each trustee is a member of one or more of the four sub-committees of the Board, which oversee and report on issues relating to finance, funding and fundraising, human resources and risk. The committees meet between Board meetings, conduct the business delegated to them and provide advice and guidance to staff.

Each year, two Board meetings are preceded by meetings of the Advisory Panel, which comprises people with expertise in fields relevant to the charity's operations. The Advisory Panel, led by the chair of Trustees, is open to all staff and Trustees and debates and obtains expert perspectives on issues of policy relating to our work.

Management

The Board has delegated the day-to-day management of Concordis to the chief executive and the Director of Finance. This senior executive team, along with other managers in the organisation, report to Board and committee meetings on the organisation's progress with its programmes as well as the support activities and finances.

Public Benefit

The aims and benefits of Concordis are contained in this report on pages 4 and 5. We have considered the key principles of the Charity Commission's general guidance about public benefit and have concluded that Concordis meets all the requirements.

Remuneration policy

Staff remuneration is based on a desire to recruit and retain skilled staff who are committed to joining us in delivering our mission and operational aims. We aim to pay staff (including the chief executive) by reference to market data, comparison to similar roles in similar organisations and affordability in the context of funds available. We aim for equitable remuneration for all employees.

Fundraising, Supporters and Volunteers

Funding and Fundraising

We receive most of our income as restricted grants from the following institutional funders:



Fundraising for donations and gifts is carried out principally by Concordis employees in the UK. The activity is designed to conform with recognised fundraising standards, particularly the guidance provided by the

Fundraising Regulator and contained in the Code of Fundraising Practice. We never pressure anyone to donate and none of our appeals are unreasonably intrusive or persistent. We are committed to ensuring that we always treat the public sensitively and respectfully, taking special care to protect people who may find themselves in vulnerable circumstances. We do not work with professional fundraisers or agencies, nor would we accept or solicit donations from organisations or individuals who are involved in activities which would cause detriment to our reputation or work. Where employees and interns assist with fundraising, it is made clear that they must not place pressure on anyone to donate money to Concordis and that they should comply with the standards and good practice referred to above. We have not received any complaint about the way in which we raise funds during the reporting period.

Supporters

We are deeply grateful to all who support Concordis both practically and financially. We aim to maintain a wide range of funding sources, including individuals, churches, community groups, trusts, foundations and government agencies. We particularly welcome unrestricted donations and we could not do the work we do without the grants, sponsored events and in-kind support of our loyal supporters.

Volunteers

The Trustees also wish to acknowledge the contribution to the work made by our interns. Concordis runs an internship programme in which volunteers work for 6 months to support implementation of our programmes, enhancing our research capacity and enabling us to develop our work in new areas. In return, they receive training and coaching in peacebuilding, programme management, fundraising and conflict analysis. Our interns have gone on to pursue a wide range of interesting jobs around the world and we are thrilled to have played a small part in helping them to launch their careers.

Review of Achievements in 2023/2024

This financial year saw Concordis draw to the end of key funding cycles in all three geographic areas of its operation. Therefore this report reflects on the achievements of each programme, not just in this year but more generally over the last two to three years.

Central African Republic (CAR)

The programme was funded by the Foreign Policy Instrument of the European Union. Ancillary funding was given for small projects, provided by the UN FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation), WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society, and international humanitarian NGOs, Premier Urgence and Triangle.

To keep the programme relevant to the local context, and to measure the impact of the programme, the team undertook extensive consultations with over 4,318 people during this reporting period.

The team delivered programme activities alongside 432 local peacebuilders selected during consultations as people trusted to manage conflict and to represent the interests of their communities. 35% of these are women. 307 of these people form Concordis' Advisory Groups, with another 125 Community Mediators.

In order to build wider resilience to conflict, the team delivered training in mediation and non-violent communication to another 2,956 people, including young people from both sides of the front line of conflict between herders and farmers.

The Advisory Groups met with the team 33 times in the course of this two-year programme, to discuss issues arising and to help plan programme activities that will address these effectively. This ensured that the programme was tailored to the fast-evolving nuances of conflict dynamics, was sensitive to the conflict, and remained owned by and accountable to the wider populations.

Advisory Group members personally resolved 706 conflicts arising, preventing them from escalating by intervening quickly with mediated solutions.

Advisory Group members also acted as an early warning system, reporting 92 dangerous cases to relevant authorities and security services in the three prefectures. These were escalated in this way due to the presence of weapons or the risk of loss of life.

The team facilitated 21 Workshops / Peace Conferences in the course of this two-year programme: 13 in Ouham-Pendé, 4 in Bamingui-Bangoran and 4 in Vakaga. These covered a range of conflict drivers including cattle rustling, promotion of peaceful transhumance and intercommunity trade, limiting recourse to armed groups, and security issues including sexual and gender-based violence. 184 women participated in these workshops, ensuring that they were proactively involved in influencing decisions that affected them.

Decisions from peace conferences were tested and disseminated with wider communities through a series of 33 Townhall-style meetings in schools or under trees. The team engaged with 1,667 people including 599 women through these. Over 100 community leaders spoke to Townhalls denouncing violence, including sub-prefects, traditional leaders and military commanders.

These messages of peace were also disseminated through 12 radio broadcasts, each of which reached between 5,000 and 30,000 people.



In order to build confidence in the peace process and to give incentives for people to engage proactively and change behaviours, the team delivered 29 sustainability and confidence building measures. These included:

- **Income Generating Projects**, building the sustainability of Advisory Groups.
- **Training in Bushfire management**.
- **Training Advisory Group members to collect rainfall statistics** to support the national weather service.
- **Youth and CAR army officers were trained in Conflict Prevention** (10 sessions reaching a total of 2,827 participants with 42% women)
- **Local government institutions were supported in better managing peaceful transhumance**, donating motorcycles to support: The local gendarmerie; civil servants with the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock; representatives of FNEC (Federation of CAR Herders).
- FNEC (the Federation of CAR Herders) representatives were trained in **transhumance management**. Topics included their role and tasks, veterinary medicine dosage, management of pastoral interests, warehouse management and conflict management.
- **5 cattle parks for vaccination** were built.
- **Two Livestock vaccination and veterinary campaigns**: vaccinating a total of 242,093 animals (174,984 cows, 64,356 goats and sheep and 2,755 chickens: benefited 14,467 people. Where needed treated animals with Oxytetracycline, Ivermectin and Albendazole, to protect them from worms and other illnesses.
- **Fourteen agropastoral infrastructures** built: 4 marketplaces; 5 cassava drying areas; and 5 multifunctional cattle parks.
- Supported the **National Meteorology Department** to facilitate dissemination of weather forecast alerts, and with field visits in each prefecture to identify and assess the state of each meteorological station.



SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN

South Darfur region of Sudan and the Greater Bahr el Ghazal region of South Sudan

The programme was funded by the Foreign Policy Instrument of the European Union and was delivered in partnership with local NGO, Malam Darfur Peace and Development (MDPD) in the 24 months between May 2022 and August 2024.

After the outbreak of war in Sudan on 15th April 2023, the EU permitted Concordis to implement some activities with Darfuris displaced into South Sudan, working to ensure they didn't come into conflict with one another or with the host populations.

The team also continued to deliver peacebuilding activities in South Darfur throughout the war, working alongside a network of 327 local peacebuilders, including 72 women. 220 of these were selected by the communities during the consultation phase as people trusted to manage conflict, and they were brought into the programme as Concordis' Advisory Group members. The programme also supported the 46 members of MDPD's Peace Committee, and their network of 61 Women Peace Ambassadors, both working in the north of the state.



All peacebuilding activities were delivered in the context of a polarising war that threatened genocide. During the reporting period, between 20,000 and 100,000 people were killed – the lack of precision over these numbers speaks to the challenges of the conflict. Sudan hosts at least 10 million internally displaced people (IDPs) and over 2 million more have fled the country to become refugees.

The team facilitated 13 Peace Conferences: 8 in South Darfur, 5 in the Greater Bahr el Ghazal region of South Sudan. 1,447 people participated in these. These covered a range of conflict drivers including land conflict, cattle rustling, disputes over natural resources (water and grazing), intercommunity violence and displacement issues.

Working alongside the team, the Advisory Group Members resolved another 33 conflicts, helping communities from multiple different tribes find solutions to serious conflicts in which blood had already been shed.

In order to disseminate the results of the Peace Conferences and to appeal for peaceful and calm solutions to conflicts in the course of the war, the team convened 9 Townhall style meetings, meeting 544 people. These are gatherings of people, usually in a school or under a tree, to pass on information, to discuss important issues and to build local ownership of the peace process. 46 community leaders spoke out during these Townhalls, encouraging people to refrain from violence.

Three reports were published, bringing nuanced information from the consultation with 3,722 people just before the war up to date, with analysis from the Advisory Group members, the Peace Conferences and the Townhall meetings. The briefs are titled:

1. Understanding Conflict Dynamics in South Darfur
2. Economic Cooperation and Social Cohesion in South Darfur
3. Promoting sustainable livelihoods in South Darfur to mutual economic benefit

The impact of this work was significant. The harvest in October – November 2023 failed almost entirely due to the chaos surrounding the war. Either people were too frightened to plant crops during the planting season, or the crops were destroyed by fighting and poorly regulated cattle movements, as traditional systems of governing herder farmer relations broke down.

Much of the team's peacebuilding work aimed at restoring traditional systems of managing land conflict, or putting in place new systems when the war and displacement had caused these to break down entirely.

Whilst the war continued and longstanding land conflicts are unresolved for now, the team were able to broker pragmatic solutions that enabled people to plant crops and keep them safe, move cattle and access water and pasturage, and resolve tensions before they escalated.

Even as famine is being declared across much of Darfur and wider Sudan, we can confirm in November 2024 that the harvest was safely brought in in all 14 sites where Concordis has been working.



Abyei, plus West Kordofan state of Sudan and Warrap state of South Sudan

The programme was funded by the Canadian Ministry for Global Affairs and the Kingdom of Norway.

The work focussed on:

- The Abyei Administrative Area, promoting peaceful intercommunity trade between Misseriya and Ngok Dinka groups (and others) in the Amiet Peace Market, and safe seasonal cattle movements into and through the area.
- West Kordofan, promoting resilience to the worst excesses of the war in Sudan, helping to manage relationships between groups at risk of finding themselves on rival sides in the war, including Misseriya, Hamar and Nuba groups.
- Warrap state, managing the violent conflict emerging between Dinka Twic and Dinka Ngok, with additional engagement with Nuer groups.

The team worked alongside local peacebuilders to promote peace, justice and security in the Amiet market and Abyei's cattle corridors. This includes:

28 current and prospective members of the Peace Committee in Amiet. The team trained 4 women and 4 youth as prospective members of the Peace Committee, helping them become more inclusive and attentive to the needs of the wider population.

30 judges and associates of the Community Court in Amiet. The team delivered training with them, helping them better to address complex cases in the market, including sexual violence, prostitution and crime committed by children. The team also worked with the communities to select a cadre of potential female court counsellors, who will support the judges in managing these cases in a more inclusive way.

Wider peacebuilding training for 52 members of civil society, building resilience to conflict across the Abyei box.

Training for 32 peace ambassadors, who were assigned areas and potential flash points along Abyei's cattle corridors, to serve as focal points for the communities, giving early warning of tensions arising and intervening as necessary.

Training and dialogue with 46 people including the Amiet Chamber of Commerce, focusing on improving strategy for the peaceful and sustainable functioning of the market.



Much of the work across this region is the quiet business of intra-community liaison and dialogues, working behind the scenes with those who are minded to take up arms as well as with those who prefer not to. This work helps them to formulate position statements, in which they can articulate their needs and demands in peaceful way. These position statements need to address the needs of the wider community, not just the vocal minority, and they need to be realistic if they are to find traction within the wider peace process.

Four peace conferences were hosted in Abyei:

Three cattle corridor conferences between Dinka Ngok and Misseriya participants (229 attendees in total)

A follow-up Misseriya-Ngok Dinka peace conference, to respond to issues arising following the cattle movement season and to address wider intercommunity conflicts between the communities. This meeting had 120 participants.

Two Peace Conferences were held in Warrap with Dinka Ngok and Dinka Twic groups:

One large conference with 92 participants. This did not reach an agreement, but set the scene for behind the scenes peace talks.

A mini peace conference with community leaders, which brokered a cessation of hostilities agreement and put in place a follow up scheme to manage conflicts arising.

Three Peace Conferences were facilitated in West Kordofan:

In February 2024 a conference was held in Al-Mayram between Misseriya, El-Fiarin, and Dinka Malual communities.

In March 2024 a conference was held in Al-Nuhud between Al-Hamar, Al-Manasra and Bani Fadl communities, leading to a signed peace agreement.

In March 2024 a conference was held in Al-Fula between Misseriya Zurq, Dago and Nuba communities, leading to a signed peace agreement.



Public Awareness and Cooperation with other organisations

One of Concordis' charitable objectives is to raise support for peacebuilding and dialogue as a response to conflict in the world. The need for this is growing, as political discourse becomes increasingly polarised.

Peacebuilding may be hard work, but it does work. This year we have continued to add our voice to those of our fellow peacebuilders, making the case for effective peacebuilding, nuanced conflict analysis and a conflict-sensitive approach to business, to humanitarian responses and to the mitigation of the effects of climate change. We have also worked collaboratively with diplomats and humanitarians to ensure that the people in the countries where we work are not forgotten, even if the focus of the media has moved on.

This public awareness work has included bilateral meetings with senior diplomats at the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the European Union, USAID and the governments of Canada, Norway, Sweden and Germany. It has also included being proactive members of BOND (the UK network for organisations working in international development), EPLO (the European Peacebuilding Liaison Office), country-specific working groups and UN clusters, speaking on panels and chairing and facilitating working groups as needed.

Concordis staff have taken a lead role in contributing to UK and EU policy on conflict and climate change; emergency response in the event of rapidly deteriorating security; providing market and other economic incentives to promote peace; and conflict arising out of seasonal migration.

Concordis has also enjoyed ongoing and fruitful partnerships with humanitarian organisations working in the same places, including **Danish Refugee Council, Premier Urgence, Triangle, Action Against Hunger, Oxfam and ACTED**. They asked Concordis to support them with peacebuilding aspects of their programme and to provide them with beneficiary feedback mechanisms, improving accountability of their work. In turn, we were able to provide them with recommendations made by participants in Concordis' dialogue processes for tangible interventions that address root causes of intercommunity conflict and provide peace dividends; clear and tangible benefits to resolving disputes peacefully instead of through violence.

United Nations Agencies

Projects are implemented in cooperation with many of the UN agencies, including:

- **MINUSCA** and **UNISFA** peacekeeping forces in CAR and Abyei, respectively.
- The International Organisation for Migration (**IOM**) to ensure clear collaboration and synergy with their work in the north of CAR and in Abyei.
- The Food and Agriculture Organisation (**FAO**), who deliver vaccines and other support to both herders and farmers, thereby providing peace dividends to communities in CAR and Abyei.
- The World Food Programme (**WFP**) who provide the teams with flights on the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (**UNHAS**) when road travel is too difficult or dangerous in CAR and South Sudan.
- The United National Development Programme (**UNDP**), the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (**RCO**), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (**OCHA**), **UNICEF** and others, who share information, analysis and risk assessments.

Our Future Plans

As our current programmes ended during the year, we took the opportunity to reflect not just on their achievements but also on our work over the last twenty years. This review enabled us to set our course for the next five years.

We established that **our core will remain unchanged** :

We will continue to use and develop skills honed over the past 20 years, and to apply them in the contexts where we have a reputation for impactful work. This involves bringing people together for challenging conversations, enabling them to find lasting peace and economic prosperity.

We will continue to supplement traditional peacebuilding work with activities that increases resilience to conflict. When intercommunity trade generates livelihoods and incentives for peaceful coexistence, we help to set up local markets. Healthy cows reduce tension between settled farmers and herder groups, so we help organise cattle vaccination programmes. And if contested access to water drives conflict, we can help install separate drinking water supplies for people and livestock.

Over the next five years **we will also stretch from our core** in two ways:

- Building peace beyond borders: Conflict transcends international borders so taking a joined-up approach to peacebuilding across borders makes the transformation of conflict more likely. We will work with a more regional mindset to build a more effective and lasting peace for more communities.
- Extending the effect of our peacebuilding: Just as international development depends on peace, peacebuilding can become more impactful if delivered in concert with conflict sensitive development assistance. We will work ever more closely with professionals from other disciplines from the public and private sectors, including humanitarian, climate science and academia, to contribute to complex responses to complex issues.

This stretching from our core will be evident in three strategic pillars:

- Showcasing an effective cross border peacebuilding practice - new regional programmes that work where there are issues, not restricted by borders.
- Sharing knowledge and insights to affect the platform on which others build - using our learning to give voice to those we work with and bring change.
- Acting as a catalyst for collaboration in peacebuilding and beyond - taking responsibility to bring people together who can help.

Risk management and Internal controls

The Board is responsible for ensuring that there is an appropriate process for the management of any risks faced by Concordis, including ensuring that internal policies and controls are in place and operating as intended. Alongside the executive team, the Board regularly reviews and assesses the major risks to which the organisation is exposed, those relating to the operations and finances of the organisation, and the safeguarding of staff and those with whom we work. Risks are recorded and monitored on an organisational risk register which includes an assessment of the likelihood and potential severity of impact of each risk. The register also records mitigating actions and controls and is used to proactively manage risk effectively.

The risk committee of the Board meets at least quarterly with the executive team, then reports on the status

of those risks to the full Board.

The most significant risk areas identified by the Board are described in more detail below.

- Our security system fails to provide adequate levels of cover to our staff and people we are working with and results in the death or serious injury of staff member in a project country
 - We ensure that the Board skills matrix includes members with significant security expertise, and this improves the Board's ability to support the executive staff in assessing and managing security risks.
 - The likelihood of security incidents is reduced through training for staff and risk assessments that consult a wide range of actors, including national security services, dominant embassies and UN security forces in each country, as well as Concordis' extensive networks amongst local populations and non-state actors.
- Failure to secure major, follow on funding for a key programme country or region or missing a key funding opportunity

We continue to decentralise more of our programme leadership to the countries where we work. As well as improving local ownership of the programmes, this enables senior staff to have more contact with current and prospective donors, as well as with potential partners for consortium bids.

- Our safeguarding system fails to protect the people we work with or our staff.

The Safeguarding Policy is supported by our Code of Conduct and clear whistleblowing procedures enable and encourage reporting.

Each programme has a has a nominated Safeguarding Focal person whose role is to induct and raise awareness of the policy within the programme. There are also nominated Safeguarding Officers at organisational and Board level.



FINANCIAL REVIEW

Results for the year

Concordis receives income as grants from governmental and institutional donors to fund specific projects. This is supplemented by donations and other fundraising activities. Total income in the financial year was £731,812 but was £2,915,275 in 2022/23. In common with other organisations in our circumstances, Concordis recognises income when we are legally entitled to, and its receipt is probable and quantifiable. This can (and as experienced this year) result in substantial differences in income levels arising from the timing of receipts of grant instalments. Towards the end of the previous year (May 2023), we received grant instalments of approximately £1.9 million which were carried over the June 2023 year end in restricted reserves and then used to fund expenditure in the current financial year. In the next financial year, we contracted with the EU to deliver a regional programme across Central Africa (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad and Darfur in Sudan). The €15 million programme runs from July 2024 to June 2028.

	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Average
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
	actual	actual	actual	forecast	forecast	forecast
Income	1,757,760	2,915,275	731,812	3,940,000	3,450,000	2,559,000

This reason also explains why Concordis reported a deficit for the financial year of £1,937,541 compared to a surplus of £986,288 reported in the previous year. This is made up of a deficit on unrestricted funds of £15,321 (2022/23: surplus of £48,889) and a deficit on restricted funds of £1,922,217 (2022/23: surplus of £937,399).

The level of restricted fund fluctuates from year to year due to changes in activity levels on restricted projects and the level of investment in capital assets.

Unrestricted funds comprise income from general fundraising activities and this funds the organisation's support costs.

Reserves policy

Our Reserves Policy is designed to provide strategic direction in maintaining adequate reserve levels. We need to hold sufficient funds to enable us to react to any unexpected adverse impact on our finances while ensuring we can cover future liabilities as they arise. The Trustees have set the reserves policy in terms of:

- the costs that would be incurred in the orderly winding down of the organisation's activities, including staff termination costs, legal fees, lease obligations, and other liabilities
- various scenarios where levels of risk materialise with adverse financial impact
- working capital requirements

Following the latest review of these criteria, the Trustees have set the target reserve level in the region of

£240,000. At 30 June 2024, our unrestricted reserve stood at £70,307 (2023: £99,584). Our future plans balance the need to build reserves while continuing to invest in our mission. We aim to build our reserve levels during our current five year strategic cycle.

Going concern

The Trustees regularly assess the ability of Concordis to continue as a going concern, and this was last reviewed in November 2024, before authorising these accounts. The Trustees have considered several factors when arriving at their conclusion as to whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate when preparing these financial statements including a review of updated forecasts to the end of June 2026, and a consideration of key risks that could negatively affect the charity. At the time of the review, Concordis had signed a the €15million, 4-year contract for regional work in Central Africa, referred to above. This grant alone gives sufficient resources to ensure going concern for the next few years.

Core costs not directly chargeable to grants are covered broadly by 3 sources: (i) charitable donations from individuals and churches, (ii) unrestricted grants from private trusts (iii) overhead percentage chargeable on project expenditure under the terms of grant contracts. Contribution to core costs is forecast to be higher in 2024/25 than in 2023/24.

To address inherent uncertainties, we have considered detailed cash-flow projections based on several different funding scenarios and we are satisfied based on these projections that Concordis is able to continue as a going concern for the 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and for the foreseeable future.

Auditor

Sayer Vincent LLP were re-appointed as auditor by Board resolution on 7 November 2024.

Responsibilities of the Trustees

The Trustees are responsible for preparing this Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company 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 2019 (FRS102)
- make judgements and accounting 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 company will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

In so far as the Trustees are aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- The Trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The report was approved by the Board on 5 December 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

EDWARD MOORE, Chair of Trustees

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONCORDIS INTERNATIONAL TRUST

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Concordis International Trust (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 30 June 2024 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 30 June 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on Concordis International Trust's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONCORDIS INTERNATIONAL TRUST

obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- The information given in the Trustees' Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The Trustees' Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Annual Report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- Adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- Certain disclosures of Trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- The Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of Trustees' responsibilities set out in the Trustees' Annual Report, the Trustees (who are also the Directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONCORDIS INTERNATIONAL TRUST

accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are set out below.

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We enquired of management which included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the charity's policies and procedures relating to:
 - Identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud;
 - The internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We inspected the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the charity operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a material effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the charity from our professional and sector experience.
- We communicated applicable laws and regulations throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- We reviewed any reports made to regulators.
- We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and tested these to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and tested significant transactions that are unusual or those outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONCORDIS INTERNATIONAL TRUST

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Noelia Serrano (Senior statutory auditor)

Date: 15 January 2025

for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory

Auditor 110 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0TG

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(Incorporating the income and expenditure account)
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds Year to 30 June 2024 £	Restricted Funds Year to 30 June 2024 £	Total Funds Year to 30 June 2024 £	Unrestricted Funds Year to 30 June 2023 £	Restricted Funds Year to 30 June 2023 £	Total Funds Year to 30 June 2023 £
Income from:							
Donations and gifts	2	31,999	-	31,999	81,708	850	82,558
Other income		8,852	-	8,852	5,250	-	5,250
Institutional grants	3	-	690,961	690,961	-	2,827,467	2,827,467
Total Income		40,851	690,961	731,812	86,958	2,828,317	2,915,275
Expenditure on:							
Cost of raising funds		36,726	-	36,726	32,742	-	32,742
Charitable activities		69,866	2,615,532	2,685,398	18,479	1,887,890	1,906,369
Total expenditure	4	106,592	2,615,532	2,722,124	51,221	1,887,890	1,939,111
Net (expenditure)/ income from operating activities	5	(65,741)	(1,924,571)	(1,990,312)	35,737	940,427	976,164
Gains/(losses) on exchange rate movements		36,750	16,021	52,771	13,152	(3,028)	10,124
Transfers between funds		13,667	(13,667)	-			
Net movement of funds		(15,324)	(1,922,217)	(1,937,541)	48,889	937,399	986,288
Reconciliation of funds							
Fund balances brought forward	12	101,225	2,033,757	2,134,982	52,336	1,096,358	1,148,694
Total funds carried forward	12	85,901	111,540	197,441	101,225	2,033,757	2,134,982

All the above amounts relate to continuing activities.

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

The notes on pages 28 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

Registered company number: 04930461

BALANCE SHEET
as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	As at 30 June 2024 £	As at 30 June 2023 £
Fixed assets	8	126,407	168,791
Current assets			
Debtors	9	88,735	77,703
Cash at bank and in hand	10	221,116	2,064,681
		309,851	2,142,384
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(238,817)	(176,193)
Net current assets		71,034	1,966,191
Total net assets	12	197,441	2,134,982
Funds			
Restricted fixed asset funds		110,813	167,150
Restricted revenue funds		727	1,866,607
Total restricted funds		111,540	2,033,757
Unrestricted fixed assets funds		15,594	1,641
Unrestricted funds		70,307	99,584
Total funds	12	197,441	2,134,982

The notes on pages 28 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 5 December 2024 and signed on their behalf by:

EDWARD MOORE, Chair of Trustees

HENRY WRIGLEY, Treasurer

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year end 30 June 2024

	Note	Year to 30 June 2024 £	Year to 30 June 2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities:	A		
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities		(1,845,072)	1,129,362
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of fixed assets		(51,264)	(171,021)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		(1,896,336)	958,341
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year		2,064,681	1,096,216
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements during the year		52,771	10,124
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		221,116	2,064,681

	At 1 July 2023 £	Cash movements £	At 30 June 2024 £
Net debt reconciliation			
Cash at bank and in hand	2,064,681	(1,843,565)	221,116

Note A: Reconciliation of net income to net cash inflow from operating activities

Net (expenditure)/income for the year	(1,937,541)	986,288
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	50,019	42,627
Loss on fixed assets	43,629	-
(Gains) on foreign exchange	(52,771)	(10,124)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	(11,032)	19,100
Increase in creditors	62,624	91,471
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	(1,845,072)	1,129,362

The notes on pages 28 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Legal status

Concordis International Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee. It has been registered in England and Wales with the Charity Commission (Charity no: 1105697) since September 2004 and with Companies House since it was incorporated in October 2003 (Company no: 04930461). The company has no share capital, and its members are the Trustees named on page 3. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the charity. At the balance sheet date there were 12 members (2023: 12).

b) Registered and principal office

The registered and principal office of Concordis is International Dispute Resolution Centre, 1 Paternoster Lane, London EC4M 7BQ.

c) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) (Charities SORP FRS102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the charity.

Concordis meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

d) Going concern

The Trustees regularly assess the ability of Concordis to continue as a going concern, and this was last reviewed in November 2024, before authorising these accounts. The Trustees have considered several factors when arriving at their conclusion as to whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate when preparing these financial statements including a review of updated forecasts to the end of June 2026, and a consideration of key risks that could negatively affect the charity. At the time of the review, Concordis had signed a the €15million, 4-year contract for regional work in Central Africa, referred to above. This grant alone gives sufficient resources to ensure going concern for the next few years.

Core costs not directly chargeable to grants are covered broadly by 3 sources: (i) charitable donations from individuals and churches, (ii) unrestricted grants from private trusts (iii) overhead percentage chargeable on project expenditure under the terms of grant contracts. Contribution to core costs is forecast to be higher in 2024/25 than in 2023/24.

To address inherent uncertainties, we have considered detailed cash-flow projections based on several different funding scenarios and we are satisfied based on these projections that Concordis is able to continue as a going concern for the 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and for the foreseeable future.

e) Income

Income is accounted for on an accruals basis in the period in which the charity is entitled to income where the amount can be measured with reasonable certainty. Where donations are received net of tax, and tax is recoverable, the income is recognised gross at the time of receipt. Where the entitlement to project or grant income is performance related the income is recognised when the conditions for entitlement have been fulfilled.

Legacy income is included when there is sufficient evidence of entitlement, probable receipt and where the amount is measurable. Pecuniary and residuary legacies notified before the year end, are accrued where it can be demonstrated that the charity had entitlement at the year end, the amounts can be quantified with reasonable certainty and where receipt is probable.

f) Donated services

In line with SORP 2019, the value of donated services provided by volunteers is not incorporated into these financial statements.

g) Expenditure, its allocation and irrecoverable VAT

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and is recognised when there is a legal or constructive obligation to pay. Expenditure on charitable activities includes the direct cost of planning, staffing and implementing the operational activities. It also includes support costs, which represent costs of providing the infrastructure and organisational services that support the charitable activities as well as governance costs.

The majority of costs are directly attributable to specific charitable activities. Support costs, which relate to more than one activity, are apportioned across charitable activities and fundraising costs based on the level of expenditure of these activities.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which it was incurred.

h) Pensions

The costs of providing defined contribution pensions in the UK are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities as they fall due. The difference between contributions payable in the year and those paid are included in creditors in the balance sheet.

i) Operating leases

Instalments paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities as they fall due.

j) Presentation currency and Exchange rate gains and losses

The functional currency of Concordis is pounds sterling (GBP) because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the charity operates.

Monetary assets and liabilities held at the year end and denominated in foreign currencies are translated into pounds sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling on the time of the transaction. Exchange rate gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial

Activities.

k) Tangible fixed assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less any provisions for depreciation. Tangible fixed assets costing more than £500 are capitalised except when purchased with restricted funds when donor requirements for capitalisation are applied. The cost of fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental expenses on acquisition.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of all fixed assets, spread evenly over their expected useful lives. It is calculated at a rate of 33.3% per annum.

l) Debtors

Other debtors are recognised in the financial statements at the settlement amount due. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid at the balance sheet date.

m) Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes current account balances held with banks.

n) Creditors

Creditors 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 obligations can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement amount.

o) Fund accounting

Restricted funds are funds that can only be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors. The detail of each restricted fund is set out in the note 12. Unrestricted general funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the charity's objectives. Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the charity which the Trustees have decided to set aside to use for a specific purpose. No unrestricted funds have currently been designated by the Trustees.

p) Taxation

Concordis meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. It is exempt from taxation on its income or capital gains to the extent they are applied for its charitable purposes.

q) Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value. Fixed assets are recorded at depreciated historical value. All other assets and liabilities are recorded at cost which is their fair value

r) Critical accounting judgements and estimates

In the application of the accounting policies described in Notes 1a to 1q, the Trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets

and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

	Unrestricted Funds Year to 30 June 2024 £	Restricted Funds Year to 30 June 2024 £	Total Funds Year to 30 June 2024 £	Unrestricted Funds Year to 30 June 2023 £	Restricted Funds Year to 30 June 2023 £	Total Funds Year to 30 June 2023 £
2. Donations and gifts						
Individuals	25,849	-	25,849	47,114	-	47,114
Churches	1,200	-	1,200	700	-	700
Corporates	150	-	150	-	-	-
Trusts	4,800	-	4,800	17,950	850	18,800
Legacies	-	-	-	15,944	-	15,944
	31,999	-	31,999	81,708	850	82,558

	Unrestricted Funds Year to 30 June 2024 £	Restricted Funds Year to 30 June 2024 £	Total Funds Year to 30 June 2024 £	Unrestricted Funds Year to 30 June 2023 £	Restricted Funds Year to 30 June 2023 £	Total Funds Year to 30 June 2023 £
3. Institutional grants						
Chemonics						
Research, 2023	-	12,500	12,500	-	7,500	7,500
European Union						
Mauritania, 2019-2021	-	-	-	-	111,352	111,352
Abyei, 2019-2021	-	37,314	37,314	-	-	-
CAR, 2022-2024	-	-	-	-	1,295,194	1,295,194
Darfur, 2022-2024	-	-	-	-	829,865	829,865
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office						
CAR (via UK Aid Direct), 2018-2021	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
Government of Canada						
Abyei, 2021-2023	-	431,660	431,660	-	398,372	398,372
Government of Norway						
Abyei, 2024-2025	-	161,371	161,371	-	-	-
Kingdom of Belgium						
Mauritania, 2020-2022	-	48,116	48,116	-	88,073	88,073
United Nations						
CAR (via FAO), 2022	-	-	-	-	87,111	87,111
	-	690,961	690,961	-	2,827,467	2,827,467

	Staff Costs £	Other Direct Costs £	Grants to other orgs. £	Support Costs £	Year to 30 June 2024 £
4b. Analysis of expenditure					
Current year					
Cost of raising funds	24,986	9,650	-	2,090	36,726
Charitable activities: peace building					
Central African Republic	480,281	754,449	-	74,518	1,309,248
Abyei	244,997	264,832	-	30,769	540,598
Darfur	340,328	336,502	46,070	43,628	766,528
Research	4,215	13,580	-	1,074	18,869
Future project development	35,751	10,524	-	2,793	49,068
Awareness raising and advocacy	1,025	-	-	62	1,087
	1,131,583	1,389,537	46,070	154,934	2,722,124
	Staff Costs £	Other Direct Costs £	Grants to other orgs. £	Support Costs £	Year to 30 June 2023 £
Previous year					
Cost of raising funds	22,216	8,945	-	1,581	32,742
Charitable activities: peace building					
Central African Republic	322,550	347,672	-	34,018	704,240
Mauritania	74,773	127,031	-	10,243	212,047
Abyei	253,227	245,675	-	25,323	524,225
Darfur	278,420	104,266	26,260	20,757	429,703
Research	3,785	3,420	-	366	7,571
Future project development	23,217	1,566	-	1,258	26,041
Awareness raising and advocacy	2,419	-	-	123	2,542
	980,607	838,575	26,260	93,669	1,939,111

Staff costs totalling £94,642 (2022: £30,992) are included in allocated support costs.

	Year to 30 June 2024	Year to 30 June 2023
	£	£
4b. Analysis of support costs		
Governance	49,721	34,811
Facilities and IT	36,350	23,679
Financial management	39,003	24,220
Human resources	29,860	10,959
	154,934	93,669
4c. Analysis of governance costs		
Audit	23,880	22,200
Board and committee meetings	1,152	353
Strategic and operational planning	24,689	3,215
	49,721	34,811
5. Net (expenditure)/income for the year		
Net (expenditure)/income for the year is stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration – for annual audit (excl VAT)	12,550	11,750
Auditor's remuneration – for grant audits (excl VAT)	-	7,950
Depreciation	50,019	42,627
Loss on fixed assets	43,629	-
Payments under operating leases	-	56,278

	Year to 30 June 2024	Year to 30 June 2023
	£	£
6. Staff costs and numbers		
Costs of employing UK contracted staff were:		
Salaries	330,900	306,382
National insurance	31,459	28,510
Pension	20,544	19,489
	382,903	354,381
Costs of employing overseas staff on local contracts were:		
Salaries	759,602	584,987
Local payroll taxes	83,720	72,231
	1,226,225	1,011,599
The average number of contracted staff was:		
In the UK	7	7.5
Overseas	73	46.0
	80	53.5
The total remuneration of Key Management Personnel was:	135,365	136,917
Employees who received employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) of more than £60,000:		
£70,000-£79,999	1	1

Redundancy payments made during the year were £nil (2022/23: £2,700)

7. Trustees remuneration and Related party transactions

The Trustees received no remuneration or expenses during the year (2022/23: nil).

Reimbursement was made to one Trustee for directly incurred expenses of £79 (2022/23: two Trustees, £195). Aggregate donations received from Trustees and key management personnel during the year were £1,260 (2022/23: £4,265).

No other benefits were awarded to Trustees during the current or previous financial year.

After the end of the financial year, Concordis was awarded funding to start work in the Central Africa region. The first instalment was received retrospectively (in October 2024) to the start of the project (in July 2024). Two related individuals lent the charity £70,000 on an interest free basis. The loans were repaid after 23 days.

	As at 30 June 2024	As at 30 June 2024	As at 30 June 2024
	Equipment	Vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
8. Fixed Assets			
Cost at start of year	123,645	184,709	308,354
Additions	48,159	3,105	51,264
Disposals	(254)	(53,925)	(54,179)
Cost at end of year	171,550	133,889	305,439
Depreciation at start of year	51,310	88,253	139,563
Charge for the year	27,361	22,658	50,019
Disposals	(64)	(10,486)	(10,550)
Depreciation at end of year	78,607	100,425	179,032
Net book value			
At 30 June 2024	92,943	33,464	126,407
At 30 June 2023	72,335	96,456	168,791

	As at 30 June 2024	As at 30 June 2023
	£	£
9. Debtors and prepayments		
Advance payments	15,036	53,880
Gift aid and other amounts due	59,373	4,641
Prepayments	14,326	19,182
	88,735	77,703
10. Cash at bank and in hand		
Cash at bank held in the UK	126,005	1,892,660
Cash at bank held overseas	18,022	109,784
Cash held overseas	77,089	62,237
	221,116	2,064,681

	As at 30 June 2024 £	As at 30 June 2023 £
11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	34,928	14,172
Other creditors	40,484	4,564
Payroll tax and social security costs	61,050	16,181
UK pensions	7,895	6,900
Provision for overseas employment termination costs	78,980	40,085
Accruals	15,480	14,100
	238,817	176,193

	Note	At 1 July 2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers	Gain/(loss) on exchange £	At 30 June 2024 £
12a. Current year							
Restricted fixed asset fund							
EU: 2022-2023, CAR	1	97,473	-	(37,478)	31,422	-	91,417
EU: 2022-2023, Darfur	4	64,799	-	(51,305)	5,902	-	19,396
Govt. of Canada: 2021-2023, Abyei	3	4,878	12,760	(3,971)	(13,667)	-	-
		167,150	12,760	(92,754)	23,657	-	110,813
Restricted revenue fund							
Chemonics: 2023 Research	5	295	12,500	(17,795)	-	-	(5,000)
EU: 2019-2021, CAR (via Bekou)	1	31,305	-	-	-	-	31,305
EU: 2019-2021 Abyei	3	(37,302)	37,314	-	-	(12)	-
EU: 2022-2023, CAR	1	1,142,067	-	(1,243,703)	(31,422)	-	(133,058)
EU: 2022-2023, Darfur	4	773,010	-	(755,424)	(5,902)	-	11,684
Govt. of Canada: 2021-2023, Abyei	3	3,896	418,900	(482,099)	-	15,785	(43,518)
Govt. of Norway: 2024-2025, Abyei	3	-	161,371	(23,757)	-	-	137,614
Kingdom of Belgium: 2020-2022, Mauritania	2	(48,364)	48,116	-	-	248	-
Other	4	1,700	-	-	-	-	1,700
		1,866,607	678,201	(2,522,778)	(37,324)	16,021	727
Unrestricted fixed asset fund		1,641	1,180	(894)	13,667	-	15,594
Unrestricted fund		99,584	39,671	(105,698)	-	36,750	70,307
Total funds		2,134,982	731,812	(2,722,124)	-	52,771	197,441

		At 1 July 2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Gain/(loss) on exchange £	At 30 June 2023 £
12b. Prior year						
Restricted fixed asset fund						
EU: 2022-2023, CAR	1	22,096	97,239	(21,862)	-	97,473
EU: 2022-2023, Darfur	4	13,876	68,041	(17,118)	-	64,799
Govt. of Canada: 2021-2023, Abyei	3	4,425	2,378	(1,925)	-	4,878
Kingdom of Belgium: 2020-2022, Mauritania	2	-	1,363	(1,363)	-	-
		<u>40,397</u>	<u>169,021</u>	<u>(42,268)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>167,150</u>
Restricted revenue fund						
Chemonics: 2023 Research	5	-	7,500	(7,205)	-	295
EU: 2019-2021, CAR (via Bekou)	1	31,305	-	-	-	31,305
EU: 2019-2021 Mauritania	2	(99,625)	111,352	(7,892)	(3,835)	-
EU: 2019-2021 Abyei	3	(44,685)	-	(4,221)	11,604	(37,302)
EU: 2022-2023, CAR	1	626,251	1,197,955	(675,787)	(6,352)	1,142,067
EU: 2022-2023, Darfur	4	431,339	762,674	(421,003)	-	773,010
Govt. of Canada: 2021-2023, Abyei	3	163,299	395,994	(555,397)	-	3,896
Kingdom of Belgium: 2020-2022, Mauritania	2	17,312	86,710	(147,941)	(4,445)	(48,364)
UK Aid Direct: 2019-2021 CAR	1	(10,000)	10,000	-	-	-
UN FAO: 2022, CAR	6	(60,935)	87,111	(26,176)	-	-
Other	4	1,700	-	-	-	1,700
		<u>1,055,961</u>	<u>2,659,296</u>	<u>(1,845,622)</u>	<u>(3,028)</u>	<u>1,866,607</u>
Unrestricted fixed asset fund		-	2,000	(359)	-	1,641
Unrestricted fund		52,336	84,958	(50,862)	13,152	99,584
Total funds		<u>1,148,694</u>	<u>2,915,275</u>	<u>(1,939,111)</u>	<u>10,124</u>	<u>2,134,982</u>

Notes: The purpose of the grants are as follows:

- (1) EU 2022-2023 CAR, EU: 2019-2021, CAR (via Bekou) and UK Aid Direct 2018-2021 CAR are to promote peaceful seasonal migration to mutual benefit in the Central African Republic.
- (2) EU: 2019-2021 Mauritania and Kingdom of Belgium: 2020-2022 Mauritania are to promote peaceful coexistence and resilience to the effects of climate change in the Senegal River Valley region.
- (3) Government of Canada 2021-2023, Government of Norway: 2024-2025 and EU: 2019-2021 Abyei are for supporting peacebuilding and intercommunity trade in the Abyei Administrative Area.
- (4) EU: 2022-2023 Darfur and Other Fund are to promote resolution of conflict in Sudan.
- (5) Chemonics: 2023 Research is for a project which will research and report on promoting locally owned, regionally focused, international responses to transboundary insecurity in the Central African region, including Sudan and South Sudan.
- (6) UN FAO 2022 CAR is to analyse the causes of conflict linked to transhumance in 2 sub-prefectures of Ouham Pende Prefecture (Bozoum and Paoua), to map the pastoral infrastructure of the prefecture and to vaccinate livestock in the area.

	Unrestricted Funds Year to 30 June 2024 £	Restricted Funds Year to 30 June 2024 £	Total Funds Year to 30 June 2024 £	Unrestricted Funds Year to 30 June 2023 £	Restricted Funds Year to 30 June 2023 £	Total Funds Year to 30 June 2023 £
13. Analysis of net assets between funds						
Fixed assets	15,594	110,813	126,407	1,641	167,150	168,791
Debtors and prepayments	8,255	80,480	88,735	6,904	70,799	77,703
Cash at bank and in hand	95,273	125,843	221,116	119,653	1,945,028	2,064,681
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(33,221)	(205,596)	(238,817)	(26,973)	(149,220)	(176,193)
Total net assets	85,901	111,540	197,441	101,225	2,033,757	2,134,982

**As at 30
June 2024
£**

**As at 30
June 2023
£**

14. Lease commitments

Operating leases which expire:

Within one year – land and buildings	<u>-</u>	<u>12,000</u>
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