

Company number: 10571501
Charity number: 1178168

CDAC Network Limited

Report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2025

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

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Reference and administrative information

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Company number 10571501
Country of incorporation United Kingdom

Charity number 1178168
Country of registration England & Wales

Registered office and operational address Sayer Vincent, 110 Golden Lane, London, EC1Y 0TG

Directors The directors under company law, who served during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Geoff Loane	Chair to 21 September 2025
Richard Lace	Acting Chair from 22 September 2025
Roseanna Parkyn	Resigned 13 May 2026
Roslyn Kratochvil Moore	Appointed 13 May 2026
Samia Qumri	Appointed 8 June 2026

Key management Personnel Helen McElhinney Executive Director

Bankers NatWest
94 Moorgate
London
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Solicitors A&O Shearman
9 Appold Street
London
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Auditor Sayer Vincent LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
110 Golden Lane
LONDON
EC1Y 0TG

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Reference and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the memorandum and articles of association, the requirements of a directors' report as required under company law, and the Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting and Reporting by Charities: SORP applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102.

Objectives and activities

Purposes and aims

CDAC Network is the global alliance committed to ensuring people can access safe, trustworthy information during crises. Our network brings together UN agencies, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, local and international NGOs, media development and specialist communications entities. Together, we are committed to putting the power in humanitarian and development decision-making back in the hands of communities.

The charity's main activities are:

1. Advocating for a humanitarian sector prioritising community engagement and participation.
2. Working to safeguard information as a form of aid, particularly in the context of evolving digital ecosystems and the rise of information disorder.
3. Advocating for responsible and ethical development of AI and its deployment within the humanitarian sector.

The directors have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the charity's aims and objectives and in planning its future activities. In particular, the directors consider how planned activities will contribute to the aims and objectives that have been set.

Foreword

It is my privilege to present the CDAC Network's Annual Report for 2025, a year that tested the resilience of the humanitarian sector in ways few could have fully anticipated, and in which CDAC's work proved more necessary, and more urgent, than ever.

It will be remembered as a year of systemic rupture for the international humanitarian order – one that represents not a temporary setback but a generational shift. The decision by the United States administration to dismantle its foreign aid architecture sent shockwaves far beyond Washington. Other significant donors moved swiftly in the same direction, citing national security or domestic priorities, leaving a devastating gap. For CDAC and our members, this was not an abstract policy shift: it meant cancelled projects, reduced capacity and difficult decisions about what could be

sustained. Multilateralism came under acute strain, and the sector was forced to confront uncomfortable questions about its own resilience and future direction.

At the same time, the global information environment continued to distort and fracture. AI-fuelled disinformation, manipulated narratives and coordinated information operations shaped conflicts, undermined trust in aid systems and left communities navigating fragmented and contested information landscapes at precisely the moments when reliable information is most critical.

Throughout all of this, the people who depend on humanitarian aid had no say in what was happening to them. Over generations, the international community had built systems and created expectations that communities came to rely on as life-sustaining. Those systems were dismantled almost overnight, without warning and without alternatives. Record numbers of people affected by conflict, displacement and climate-driven crises found themselves not only facing worsening conditions but also navigating an enfeebled aid system in which access to safe, reliable information has never been more critical – or more endangered.

It was against this backdrop that CDAC's strategy refresh – initiated in 2024 as a proactive mid-term review – was completed. In some ways its timing was serendipitous: the refresh was already underway before the US funding decisions, though the final round of inputs sense-checked our direction against the new reality. The refreshed strategy sharpens our focus around three aims that are, I believe, precisely right for this moment: ensuring that communities affected by crisis can meaningfully influence decisions about aid; safeguarding information as aid; and promoting participation and community engagement in safe and ethical AI.

In this global context, CDAC's mission – to ensure that communities in crisis can access trustworthy information and participate meaningfully in decisions that affect them – is not a peripheral concern. It is foundational. As our member Stella Suge, Executive Director of FilmAid Kenya, said at the opening of the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks in 2025: 'Access to information is not a privilege but fundamentally lifesaving in humanitarian settings – as essential as food, water, and shelter.'

Our work in Sudan exemplifies both the scale of the challenge and the quality of CDAC's response. Sudan remains one of the world's most acute humanitarian crises, and one in which the information environment is itself a battleground. This year, CDAC deepened its engagement with Sudanese Emergency Response Rooms and mutual aid networks: the grassroots actors who are at the frontlines of supporting communities cut off from formal aid. Through the Local Lifelines project, we worked to strengthen information flows between local, diaspora and international responders. Through our FCDO-commissioned research, we documented how weaponised online narratives are shaping the crisis and undermining humanitarian objectives. And through our innovative pilot with technical partner Valent, we began the serious work of understanding AI-fuelled disinformation networks that are actively harming communities and responders. Critically, the methodology and analysis developed through this pilot will be shared openly, so that our

members working in Sudan and beyond can apply these lessons without having to replicate years of groundwork.

The question of AI loomed large over the humanitarian sector in 2025, and rightly so. AI offers genuine promise for humanitarian response, but only if it is designed and deployed with accountability to and participation of affected communities at its core. CDAC's SAFE AI project – launched formally this year in collaboration with The Alan Turing Institute and Humanitarian AI Advisory and with support from FCDO – is a significant contribution to ensuring the humanitarian sector gets this right. The project will result in a practical decision-making framework that any humanitarian organisation can use to assess whether, when and how to adopt AI tools – with the voices and interests of affected communities built in from the start. It will be available to use from spring 2026.

Weaving these two strands together – information integrity and SAFE AI – is a coherent and urgent vision: that communities in crisis must be active participants in the information environments that shape their lives, and that the systems designed to help them must be accountable to them. Both programmes have also generated tools, analysis and learning that members can draw on directly in their own work – so that the Network's investment translates into practical value for the organisations on the frontlines of response.

That is what CDAC exists to do, and what our refreshed strategy commits us to pursuing with renewed focus in the years ahead.

I want to close by acknowledging the dedication and professionalism of the CDAC Secretariat throughout a challenging year. I also want to thank our members, partners and supporters who have continued to invest in the Network's mission at a time when every resource allocation represents a hard choice.

Geoff Loane

Director of CDAC Network Limited and former Chair, CDAC Board of Trustees

Achievements and performance

Our work this year was guided by the strategic aims of our [2022–2027 Strategy](#) and informed by the strategy refresh for 2025–27:

1. **A humanitarian sector prioritising community engagement and participation.** This includes moving beyond traditional accountability frameworks and recognising that communities possess the capacity and knowledge to shape humanitarian responses actively. CDAC continues to work to champion a shift towards approaches that empower communities to communicate their needs, access information, and participate in decision-making processes.
2. **Raising attention to the impact of harmful information in crises.** CDAC works to safeguard information as a form of aid, particularly in the context of evolving digital ecosystems and the rise of information disorder. This involves addressing the impact of harmful information on communities directly and on aid actors, promoting freedom of expression, new capabilities and tools to navigate the information domain in crises.
3. **Looking towards the development and deployment of responsible AI in humanitarian settings:** Advocating for community sovereignty and meaningful consent in using AI-enabled solutions, as well as supporting research and analysis to understand the impact of technologies on communities affected by crises. CDAC is working to ensure that AI technologies enhance, rather than diminish, community agency and participation in humanitarian action. It is also advocating for responsible data practices, prioritising data security, protection, and access to generate opportunities and manage risks effectively.

Strategic aim 1: A humanitarian sector prioritising community engagement and participation

An aid sector that prioritises communication, community engagement, participation and accountability underpins CDAC Network's vision of a world where communities affected by crisis can meaningfully influence decisions about aid. Across 2025, the Network made significant strides in advancing this agenda – from building capacity at the country level to shaping global policy frameworks. Our work spanned training and knowledge-sharing, active engagement in crisis-affected contexts, and leadership in sector-wide advocacy at the highest levels.

Capacity strengthening

Building skills and systems for communication, community engagement and accountability (CCEA) remained a central pillar of our work in 2025. We delivered in-person CCEA capacity-strengthening training in Lebanon and Uganda, working with local and national actors – as well as engaging with Humanitarian Coordinators and other key stakeholders – to bolster engagement with affected communities.

This work built on a structured review of CDAC's training offer, informed by a group of trainers from the Expert Pool convened as part of the mid-term strategy review process. Their insights fed

into a comprehensive update to the CCEA training materials, including a refreshed harmful information section, reflecting the growing importance of information integrity in humanitarian response.

Dedicated training materials developed by CDAC's Information Integrity Lead were piloted with Sudanese Emergency Response Room (ERR) teams at a workshop in Kampala, and our refreshed online training platform hosted the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Accountability to Affected People (AAP) training.

Cross-member learning and knowledge exchange

CDAC continued to facilitate rich cross-member learning throughout 2025. A series of Member Spotlight webinars gave members the opportunity to share and learn from each other's practice, including sessions with Talk to Loop, IOM and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). These sessions consistently demonstrated the depth of expertise within the CDAC membership and reinforced the value of peer learning.

Global advocacy and sector engagement

CDAC maintained an active and influential presence in global humanitarian policy spaces throughout the year. We continued our engagement with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Global AAP Working Group and participated in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) AAP Working Group, contributing to a [joint advocacy statement released](#) in October.

We took on a co-leadership role in the Grand Bargain Sub Working Group on Designing Participation at Scale, co-chaired together with CDAC member FilmAid Kenya. Monthly Communities of Practice launched in September and will culminate in an advocacy brief to be shared through IASC structures as part of the wider sector consultation on the United Nations (UN)'s [Humanitarian Reset](#) – positioning CDAC and its members at the heart of efforts to redefine participation.

Externally, CDAC represented the sector and contributed expertise across a wide range of forums, including:

- Bond initiatives
- Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)
- International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) and Network of Networks meetings
- ODI dialogues aimed at influencing the humanitarian reset
- The Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC)'s [Flagship Initiative](#)
- UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) Humanitarian Directors Quarterly.

OCHA's Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks (HNPW) was a major focus of activity. CDAC deliberately expanded and diversified its HNPW programme to include:

- Securing a slot at the opening event for the Executive Director of CDAC member FilmAid Kenya to speak alongside the new ERC on information as aid and the changing communications environment.
- Facilitating a [Sudanese-led panel on power-sharing and breaking down participation barriers](#) in the humanitarian response.
- Running an [all-women panel on community-centred innovation in engagement](#)
- Facilitating multidisciplinary panels on [building trust in safe and ethical AI](#) and [enhancing accountability amid information disorder](#).
- Supporting a representative from the Sudanese Emergency Response Room (ERR) network to meet with several senior donors, leading to direct financial support being secured for ERRs.
- Hosting a Swiss-/UK-supported evening reception.
- Maintaining an interactive stall throughout the in-person week, generating significant new leads and helping reorient perceptions of the Network at a pivotal moment.

Country-level work

Sudan

Sudan was a major focus of CDAC's country-level work in 2025, with several interconnected strands of activity – training, research, advocacy and practical tools for frontline actors – spanning our three strategic aims.

The UNICEF-funded project [Local Lifelines: strengthening information flows in the Sudan response](#) ran throughout the year, working to bridge participation barriers between the international humanitarian system, national responders and mutual aid networks, and to elevate local and diaspora voices within strategic-level discussions on information integrity. Key outputs included:

- Training for Sudanese ERR teams and local officials in Kampala and Nairobi, with a [roundtable summary](#) published in both Arabic and English.
- Recommendations for systemic information sharing, drawing on CDAC interviews conducted in 2024.
- A Sudanese-led panel at HNPW – *Local Lifelines: information and power sharing between big and little aid in the Sudan response* – made available on [YouTube](#) and as a [podcast](#).

Alongside this programme work, CDAC produced a [Digital security and hygiene tipsheet](#) in English and Arabic to help frontline community actors protect themselves in an increasingly hostile digital environment. This was in direct response to a practical need identified through our engagement with Sudanese mutual aid groups and ERRs.

Lebanon

In Lebanon, CDAC engaged with the Humanitarian Coordinator and key stakeholders throughout the year, as well as delivering training to local NGO leaders. A bilingual report summarising this work – available in English and Arabic – is forthcoming. We also worked with CDAC members NRC and Save the Children, as well as local Lebanese development actors Shift and Adyan, to examine how harmful information impacts humanitarian needs among crisis-affected communities – more details of which to come in the next chapter.

Trustees' annual report

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Myanmar

CDAC's engagement in Myanmar began with an emergency response following the Thailand/Myanmar earthquake in late March. At the request of members, CDAC moved quickly, convening three rapid crisis calls within the first two weeks of the response:

- 31 March: communication with communities
- 3 April: short-wave radio coordination
- 7 April: harmful information

[Key messages](#) promoting communication through trusted channels were circulated to response actors, alongside CDAC's [video explainer on communication as aid](#) in Burmese. Bilateral consultations followed with OCHA, World Food Programme (WFP), the Global ETC Working Group, international NGOs and local media development actors, in which CDAC advocated for the Network's priority concerns.

Strategic aim 2: Safeguarding information as life-saving aid and challenging harmful information

In 2025, CDAC Network deepened its commitment to tackling harmful information as a critical humanitarian issue in its own right. Across our Community of Practice, country-level programming, research and external engagement, we worked to strengthen both the evidence base and the practical capacity of the sector to recognise and respond to information threats.

Community of Practice on Harmful Information

Our [Community of Practice on Harmful Information](#) remained a vital convening space throughout 2025, bringing together members, regional experts, practitioners and thought leaders for regular sessions that combined knowledge exchange with hands-on engagement. Highlights across the year included:

- Meta's Director of Policy Initiatives with the Human Rights Policy team, enabling members to engage with Meta's policy announcements on trust and safety and their implications for people in crisis settings.
- World Health Organization (WHO)'s Africa Infodemic Response Alliance (AIRA) Coordinator explaining infodemic management through a network of fact-checkers, media organisations, data and AI experts, and public health entities.
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)'s editor of the *World Disasters Report on Harmful Information* – with CDAC's members and Information Integrity Lead feeding directly into the report
- Facilitated by OCHA, a workshop providing critique and feedback on Insecurity Insight's social media monitoring overview of the Sahel.
- Chaired by IFRC *World Disasters Report* editor, a session presenting Fondation Hironnelle's policy paper [Strengthening information integrity: towards a preventive and inclusive approach to disinformation](#).
- International Media Support (IMS) and Save the Children discussing pre-bunking information disorder and the role of accountability in combatting harmful information.

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To strengthen engagement between Community of Practice calls, we distributed a member survey, the results of which led to the creation of CDAC's [Information Integrity LinkedIn Group](#). This enables real-time, peer-to-peer knowledge exchange without adding to email volume or requiring additional formal convenings, and has increased network visibility.

The first quarter also saw CDAC and OCHA continue a pilot initiative – launched in late 2024 – to facilitate operational-level discussion on harmful information, its impact on aid operations, and communities' access to the information they need. Following pilot calls on Sudan and Yemen, a further call on Lebanon was co-hosted.

Research, publications and policy development

2025 was a significant year for CDAC's research and knowledge output on harmful information.

Highlights included:

- [Sudan's information war: how weaponised online narratives shape the humanitarian crisis and response](#), published in English and Arabic. Commissioned by FCDO, the report was highlighted in the Institute of Development Studies' [Humanitarian Evidence and Discourse Summary for August and September 2025](#).
- Expert contributions to the World Disasters Report on harmful information.
- Findings from [Racing against rumours: understanding harmful information on humanitarian needs and response in Lebanon](#) presented to the Humanitarian Advisory Group (HAG).
- Both the [Sudan research report](#) and a [snapshot report on the information environment in Myanmar post-earthquake](#) were rewritten as academic articles and accepted into the 28th ACM SIGCHI Conference on Computer-Supported Cooperative Work and Social Computing (CSCW) – a strong recognition of CDAC's contribution to the evidence base in this field.

Country-level work

Sudan

Building on earlier phases of work, CDAC's engagement on harmful information in Sudan intensified throughout 2025. The FCDO-commissioned study of information threats to humanitarian objectives and community voice concluded, supported by Secretariat activities in Kampala with Sudanese ERRs and in Nairobi with the Sudan international community.

CDAC also collaborated with Crisis Action on a joint global call in April focused on Sudan, covering both advocacy and harmful information. The call effectively leveraged both networks to draw large numbers and generate productive discussion.

In the second half of the year, CDAC connected its technical partner and new Network member Valent with its network of Sudanese mutual aid groups and NGOs as part of a new project that brings our focus on harmful information together with AI in Sudan (more details in next chapter).

Key activities included:

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- The CDAC Sudan team running a workshop in Kampala with Sudanese community and mutual aid groups. Valent's CEO engaged directly with local actors to understand the challenges they face around harmful information. This was coupled with a discussion on community groups' experiences of the IASC aid system.
- A Community of Practice call in October co-hosted with local partner Adeela and Valent, focused on information disorder in the Sudanese context.
- A further session in November going deeper into Valent's AI-powered analysis of how harmful narratives online are affecting communities in Sudan.
- A Sudan-specific session at the Annual General Assembly (AGA) in December, bringing these threads together.

Ukraine

CDAC convened Ukrainian civil society groups for a regional consultation on information in crisis, examining the experiences of community across both government- and Russian-controlled areas of Ukraine. The dialogue was organised for CDAC by the Ukrainian foundation SpivDiia via the Civic Rights Alliance.

Lebanon

We undertook community consultations on harmful information as part of our H2H Network-funded Lebanon project, with findings subsequently informing the [research report](#) and presented to the Humanitarian Advisory Group. The project explored how harmful information impacts crisis-affected communities, influences trust in humanitarian action and affects aid actors' operational effectiveness.

Myanmar

CDAC's work in Myanmar expanded significantly in 2025, anchored by H2H funding to address information gaps among earthquake-affected communities, with a focus on bridging local media to the humanitarian sector. Despite communities reporting insufficient information to organise recovery efforts, there remains little interaction between humanitarians and media – a gap this project directly sought to address.

Key activities included:

- CDAC's Information Integrity Lead launched the Myanmar project in Chiang Mai.
- Multiple snapshot reports – validated with AAP Working Group co-leads, local partners and CDAC member organisations active in the context – were published in English and Burmese, outlining challenges and offering recommendations.
- In partnership with Ground Truth Solutions (GTS), findings were discussed in workshops with Burmese civil society organisations, local media and humanitarian agencies in October, followed by a report with operational recommendations.
- Six monthly Community of Practice calls on Myanmar, coordinated with CDAC member Insecurity Insight, with strong participation from Burmese actors.

External engagement and representation

CDAC's expertise in information integrity was in high demand externally throughout 2025. Engagement spanned global policy forums, academic conferences and specialist events:

- At **RightsCon**, CDAC's Information Integrity Lead represented the Network, supported members' panels and strengthened our relationships with the digital rights community.
- CDAC was represented by our Communications Lead at the **FCDO's Media Freedom event** at Whitehall.
- The Information Integrity Lead presented at a **Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) learning event** on Myanmar and provided expert commentary at a **workshop on harmful information** co-hosted by Médecins Sans Frontières, ETH and Fondation Hironnelle in Zurich.
- CDAC provided policy inputs on emerging **Sphere standards on connectivity as aid** – contributing to the sector's effort to formalise access to information as a humanitarian entitlement.
- CDAC's Executive Director spoke at the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)'s **AI for Good** – [Navigating truth in crisis: the dual role of AI in harmful information and humanitarian action](#) – bringing CDAC's frontline perspective to a global technology audience.
- At the **UN General Assembly (UNGA)** in New York, CDAC attended the Digital@UNGA event hosted by ITU as well as multiple side events, engaging with Network members and global policy actors.
- At the **EU Disinformation Conference**, CDAC connected with member and partner organisations and met with representatives from the European External Action Service (EEAS).
- At the **Thomson Reuters Foundation Trust Conference**, CDAC reconnected with Network members and tracked emerging concerns at the intersection of trust, media and humanitarian action.

Strategic aim 3: Promoting participation and community engagement in safe and ethical AI

Artificial intelligence is reshaping the humanitarian sector at speed, and CDAC Network is determined that this transformation does not leave affected communities further behind. In 2025, we significantly scaled our work on participatory and ethical AI, moving from agenda-setting to concrete product development, sector convening and high-level policy influence. Through our flagship [SAFE AI project](#), our [Community of Practice](#), and a growing programme of external engagement, CDAC made the case – at every level – that communities must be active participants in the design and governance of AI systems that affect their lives.

SAFE AI

The [SAFE AI project](#) – Standards and Assurance Framework for Ethical AI – was the centrepiece of CDAC's work towards this strategic aim in 2025. Funded by FCDO and delivered in partnership with The Alan Turing Institute and Humanitarian AI Advisory, SAFE AI will develop a practical and useable foundational decision architecture for enabling responsible AI in humanitarian action.

SAFE AI formally launched in February 2025. The early part of the year was spent building the foundations: an inception meeting and launch roundtable, an initial virtual Community of Practice for members, a Geneva evening reception with Swiss and UK support, and an HNPW panel to gather stakeholder inputs. Significant Secretariat effort also went into redesigning the workplan and results framework in response to the impact of US aid cuts on the sector.

From that base, the project moved quickly across the rest of the year:

- **Building the expert community:**
 - Our global pool of experts held its inaugural call, with advisors engaging substantively on emerging products.
 - WFP and ICRC engaged heavily ahead of the initial beta release and associated publications.
 - NRC hosted a regional consultation in Nairobi, which drew majority participation from local NGOs – grounding the project's outputs in frontline realities.
- **Testing and refining the products:**
 - A participatory consultation with international NGOs, media development actors and FCDO was held at The Alan Turing Institute in September, testing SAFE AI products and feeding findings back into development.
 - The consortium finalised a decision architecture for responsible AI use across the humanitarian and media development sectors, to be released in 2026.
- **Influencing the sector:**
 - A SAFE AI briefing was submitted for the IASC Principals meeting in October, co-sponsored by FCDO, IOM and OCHA – positioning the project at the sector's highest-level policy discussions.
 - SAFE AI featured prominently at CDAC's Public Forum and Annual General Assembly in Bonn, Germany.
 - Sessions have been accepted for the forthcoming Participatory AI Research & Practice Symposium (PAIRS) at the India AI Impact Summit (February 2026) and RightsCon in Zambia (May 2026), confirming growing external demand for CDAC's voice on participatory AI.

Strengthening Sudan's information environment with AI

In July, CDAC launched an ambitious new project addressing the growing threat of AI-fuelled disinformation networks in Sudan. With funding from FCDO through the Cash Consortium of Sudan, the project brings together CDAC's technical partner Valent, a network of Sudanese mutual aid groups and NGOs, and international humanitarian actors operating in Sudan.

The project will train AI models to detect inauthentic network behaviour online, analyse narratives and monitor their impact, spotting threats humans might miss. Responders in Sudan will then receive up-to-date analysis to inform decision-making and develop counter-content strategies when harmful information emerges.

Key milestones in 2025 included:

- A project kick-off workshop with Valent and the CDAC Sudan team.
- A two-day co-design workshop with Sudanese responders, held in Kampala.
- Valent's initial mapping of inauthentic networks, incorporating inputs from stakeholders to ensure analysis is tailored to the realities facing humanitarians working inside Sudan.

This project represents a significant step forward in CDAC's approach to information integrity, connecting cutting-edge technical expertise with the lived experience of communities on the ground.

Community of Practice on Participatory AI

CDAC's Community of Practice on Participatory AI continued to grow in both reach and ambition throughout 2025, providing a regular space for members and the wider sector to engage critically with the opportunities and risks that AI presents for affected communities. Sessions held during the year included:

- An early opportunity for members to engage with the SAFE AI's direction and contribute to its design, coinciding with the project launch.
- A 'Tech Salon' convened jointly with MERL Tech Initiative, deliberately reaching beyond CDAC's membership to foster broader cross-sector dialogue on participatory approaches to AI.
- Give Directly presenting their experience and approach to AI use in direct cash transfer programming.
- Co-hosted with UNICEF and Care International, a session held in conjunction with the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Technology and Innovation Reference Group (TIRG) to explore the particular sensitivities of AI use in GBV response.

These sessions reflected CDAC's commitment to convening across organisational boundaries, ensuring that perspectives from small local actors, large NGOs, and specialist practitioners all inform the emerging norms around AI in humanitarian contexts.

External engagement, advocacy and representation

2025 saw CDAC engage in an extensive programme of external representation to take CDAC's message on participatory and ethical AI into new spaces – from global tech summits to specialist sector conferences.

Ahead of the IASC Principals meeting in October, CDAC's AI Lead secured and delivered an intervention at the Global Protection Cluster, followed by a written submission to the Principals on the importance of responsible AI use in the humanitarian sector. The submission received positive online engagement, including from the ERC – a signal that CDAC's position is gaining traction at the most senior levels of the international system.

CDAC's thought leadership on participatory AI was reinforced by a growing body of published work. Notably, the SAFE AI team contributed an article to The New Humanitarian – [Beware the AI efficiency messiah](#) – making the case for a people-centred approach to AI adoption and cautioning against the uncritical pursuit of efficiency at the expense of accountability to communities.

The [Community Intelligence e-learning course](#), developed in partnership with Nesta, continued to attract consistent traffic throughout the year, providing accessible entry points for practitioners seeking to understand participatory approaches to data and AI.

Beyond formal policy channels, CDAC's AI Lead and colleagues made CDAC's voice heard across a wide range of events:

- The Executive Director participated in the inaugural meeting of the [International Association for Safe and Ethical AI \(IASEAI\)](#) in Paris, making the case for crisis-affected communities to be better represented in AI governance and for humanitarian considerations to feature more prominently on the agenda.
- The Executive Director participated in a [virtual panel with MERL Tech and IFRC at RightsCon](#), with a broader strategic partnership with MERL Tech under development.
- CDAC organised a panel discussion at the NetHope Global Summit in Amsterdam.
- TechUK's Digital Ethics Conference, where the AI Lead socialised CDAC's perspective on AI and participation.
- CDAC's AI Lead appeared on the [Humanitarian AI Today podcast](#) to discuss participation and community engagement in AI, introducing the SAFE AI project to a practitioner audience.

Throughout the year, CDAC also maintained dialogue and alignment with key actors shaping the AI and digital rights landscape, including various donors, Access Now, Connected by Data, UK Humanitarian Innovation Hub (UKHIH) and NetHope. This relationship-building work ensures that CDAC's perspective on participatory AI continues to inform the policies and programmes of the organisations best positioned to shift practice at scale.

Implementation insights and member engagement

The strength of CDAC Network's programmatic work rests on the health and vitality of the Network itself. In 2025, the Secretariat invested significantly in member services, network growth and communications – deepening relationships with existing members, welcoming new ones and ensuring that CDAC's messages reached the audiences best placed to act on them.

Member engagement & services

Growing and supporting the membership

Membership of CDAC Network continued to grow in 2025, with five new applications received across the year: the Global Forum for Media Development, Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Relief Institute (HADRI), Relief Applications, the University of Western Sydney and Valent. Several of these – notably Valent – became active contributors to CDAC's programmatic work within the year, an example of the practical engagement the Network offers its members.

By the end of 2025, CDAC had also become a member of the Global Forum for Media Development – a reciprocal relationship that reflects CDAC's advocacy for growing alignment between the humanitarian and media development sectors.

CDAC's Expert Pool expanded to 108 members over the course of the year, with nine new experts joining – five women and four men, eight of whom are from the Global Majority. This sustained growth in the Pool strengthens CDAC's capacity to connect members with specialist knowledge and to ground its outputs in diverse, contextually informed expertise.

The Membership and Delivery Lead provided ongoing bilateral support to members throughout the year, covering convening, training and resource dissemination. Bilateral interactions also continued with members evaluating their position within the Network, largely owing to resource constraints, while the Secretariat simultaneously continued to attract new membership enquiries.

Critically, we hosted three member meetings exploring the impacts of the US administration cuts in international aid in the early months of the year. These took place with members and experts, looking at: 1) impacts for CCEA and the Network; 2) impacts on new technologies and data; and 3) impacts on information and communication environments in crises. These well-attended sessions sought to offer timely, practical analysis for members navigating the implications of shifting donor landscapes.

Strategy refresh

The CDAC Network [strategy refresh](#), initiated in 2024, was reviewed and completed, with a final round of inputs following the early 2025 USAID cuts to sense-check proposals against the new funding dynamics. Mindful of the need to reflect this fast-evolving environment, the refresh was finalised with a focus on updating governance arrangements and the risk register for closer monitoring of near-term uncertainty.

Annual General Assembly and Public Forum

The Annual General Assembly (AGA) and Public Forum were the highlights of CDAC's convening calendar in 2025, and both were delivered successfully by the whole Secretariat team alongside broader partners, members and Board. DW Akademie was an outstanding host in Bonn, and the decision to co-host the Public Forum with the German Forum for Media Development (FOME) and Fondation Hironnelle proved a success, bringing two distinct but complementary constituencies together in a way that felt fresh, productive and generative of future partnership.

The theme for the Public Forum was 'Information in crisis', giving us the opportunity to explore all three of CDAC's strategic priorities in depth. These were anchored by a [pre-event framing paper](#) that set out a shared vision for how the media development and humanitarian sectors could collaborate more effectively to tackle the information challenges faced by communities – culminating in a 'call to action' that gave the event tangible forward momentum. Three panel discussions are [available to watch back](#), with dissemination of social media-friendly clips continuing into 2026.

The AGA itself brought together CDAC members, Secretariat staff and the Board for a members-only day of discussion. Approximately half of CDAC's membership attended – a strong showing given the significant operational pressures both sectors continue to face, including a travel ban that prevented UN colleagues from participating. Discussions ranged across specific crisis contexts

— including Gaza and Sudan — and cross-cutting themes of trust, communities, harmful information, and AI.

The final day included a structured membership consultation, which provided important guidance for CDAC's direction in 2026. The consultation revealed that approximately one in three members are uncertain of their ability to pay membership fees in the coming year – a reflection of the wider funding pressures affecting the sector. At the same time, members expressed a clear and continued demand for the Network to lead on the issues it champions. A summary consultation paper was circulated by the interim Executive Director, for member review by 19 January 2026.

A further dimension to the week was the FOME Symposium, held the day before the Public Forum. This provided additional opportunities to share CDAC's work and vision with a wider audience, and to explore potential funding partnerships.

Digital and communications

Website and digital presence

CDAC's website was updated throughout the year to reflect new strategic priorities and outputs. Key additions included the [new CDAC Network Strategy](#), the [SAFE AI](#) project, and resources related to [Sudan](#) and [Myanmar](#). Ahead of the Public Forum, the site was updated with event registration and programme information, the [framing paper](#) and a 'Road to Bonn' blog series.

On YouTube, our [HNPW playlist](#) achieved strong view counts, with content on AI topics proving particularly popular – reflecting the growing appetite across the sector for guidance on these emerging issues.

A new podcast series was piloted post-HNPW, with all our panels [made available as episodes](#). Interviews for a dedicated harmful information podcast series were completed, with final edits and production ongoing.

Social media and content strategy

LinkedIn was prioritised as the primary social media channel, with engagement growing steadily across the year, supported by a proactive content strategy for Communities of Practice and the launch of a dedicated [Information Integrity LinkedIn Group](#). The group attracted 30 influential stakeholders within its first few days, demonstrating strong demand for a focused peer network on this topic.

Communications activity throughout the year was consistently aligned with CDAC's strategic priorities and flagship assets. Highlights included engagement in support of the SAFE AI project, Sudan disinformation research and the Myanmar programme. To end the year, livestreaming and social media activity during the Public Forum brought the week's discussions to a much wider audience, ensuring CDAC's messages resonated well beyond the room.

Publications and editorial

The Secretariat supported a strong programme of editorial output in 2025. Ahead of the Public Forum, three blogs were published in partnership with the co-organising organisations, each making the case for closer collaboration between the humanitarian and media development sectors:

- [‘Nothing about us, without us’: why displacement camps need their own kind of journalism](#) – by DW Akademie
- [Beyond messaging and debunking: information integrity starts with local journalism](#) – by Fondation Hirondelle
- [The common threat, the common good: why journalists and humanitarians need to work more together](#) – by CDAC Network

Abdul Monim El Jak’s Sudan report – [Evolving dynamics of the Sudan conflict: implications for humanitarians and civil society](#) – was published in both English and Arabic and was picked up by regional media, extending its reach to audiences directly affected by the crisis. This report was later complimented by [Sudan’s information war: how weaponised online narratives shape the humanitarian crisis and response](#), which brought together the findings from our Local Lifelines project and harmful information workstream.

We published two snapshot reports on the information environment in Myanmar post-earthquake in [August](#) and [November](#) – practical guidance aimed squarely at humanitarian practitioners operating in-country – as well as [analysis of the impact of harmful information on humanitarian needs and response in Lebanon](#).

Our focus on AI and the digital information environment also led to the publication of several short, actionable products in the form of factsheets, tipsheets and how-to notes. Topics included [Co-design vs. user-centred design for AI solutions](#), [Co-designing AI solutions with crisis-affected communities](#), [Digital security and hygiene](#) and [Joining online sessions safely](#).

Financial review

CDAC Network Ltd's total income for 2025 was £975,210 (2024: £504,714) with a total expenditure of £963,795 (2024: £450,884). Income from Charitable activities was £975,210 (2024: £504,714); £150,164 from Member contributions, £78,842 from Danish Refugee Council under the H2H Fund Mechanism, £46,925 from Deutsche Welle Akademie, £139,026 from the UK's FCDO, £308,750 from Mercy Corps Europe, £3,000 from Nesta and £248,503 from UNICEF.

CDAC Network Limited ended 2025 with total funds of £278,965 (2024: £267,550); £264,286 unrestricted (from Membership) and £14,679 restricted (from Charitable activities' funders).

Principal risks and uncertainties

Charity Auditors Sayer Vincent were re-engaged in 2025 to perform the Audit for the accounting period ended 31 December 2025.

The risks assessed by CDAC Network in the Risk Register include the following: Financial, Membership, Network functioning, Operational, Environmental, Safeguarding and Duty of Care, Governance, other External Forces (e.g. Pandemics, Fraud and Cyber Security) and the impact from the demise of USAID and wider shifts in foreign policy.

No other principal risks or uncertainties are reported at 31 December 2025.

Reserves policy and going concern

The directors have adopted a minimum reserves policy which states that reserves are always maintained to cover all liabilities including staff notice and redundancy payments and any other contract liabilities, understanding that liability amounts will vary over time. The amount required to meet the reserves policy at 31 December 2025 is £50,458.

Noting the turbulence in the sector and the uncertainties around funding, the directors agreed to hold reserves in 2025 which exceeded the policy requirement and were higher than in previous years. The closing unrestricted reserves of the company at 31 December 2025 are reported as £264,286.

The directors are actively monitoring the financial situation. At the time of approval, the charity is awaiting the outcome of new funding bids for the 2026 financial year which would enable it to continue operations at a similar scale. The trustees have assessed the situation should new funding bids not be successful. They have concluded that through a combination of existing reserves and cost savings this will enable the charity to continue at a lower scale for the next 12 months.

As a consequence, the trustees do not consider there to be any material uncertainties about the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the coming year.

The reserves policy will be reviewed again in 2026.

The directors do not consider that there are any sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

Fundraising

CDAC Network Ltd raises funds through membership income and through grant income from Institutional funders such as Government and UN agencies and International Non-Governmental-Organisations. During the year 2025, CDAC Network Ltd has not undertaken material levels of fundraising activities and has not received any complaints in this regard.

Plans for the future

The world in which CDAC Network operates has changed profoundly, and 2025 has made that change impossible to ignore. The contraction of global foreign aid, the fragmentation of multilateral systems and the rapid pace of technological disruption have together created a humanitarian landscape that is more demanding, more contested and more uncertain than at any point in recent memory. CDAC has sought throughout this year to face that reality honestly, remaining a responsive, collaborative partner to its members while continuing to make the case, in every forum available to it, for communities in crisis to be heard, respected and considered key decision-makers in humanitarian response.

That work has never been more necessary. And the evidence from 2025 – the strength of member engagement, the quality of the SAFE AI and Sudan programmes, the reach of our convening, the credibility of our voice in global policy spaces – demonstrates that CDAC's model remains distinctive, valued and relevant.

CDAC enters 2026 with strong credibility and genuine demand from members and partners. It also enters 2026 with limited financial resilience, in a sector facing structural funding contraction that shows no immediate signs of reversing. The Board and Secretariat's view is that the Network's greatest risk is not a lack of ambition but the danger of over-extension: attempting to sustain too broad a portfolio with insufficient resources. Clear prioritisation is therefore essential. So too is shared leadership: working with members to identify where the Network adds most value and where others are better placed to carry work forward. A foundation paper shared with the Board in late 2025 will guide these strategic choices in 2026.

Immediate priorities

In the near term, CDAC's focus is on completing and consolidating the work already underway and ensuring its flagship outputs reach the audiences best placed to act on them.

The pilot phase of our Sudan harmful information work concludes in 2026 with four final outputs:

- A learning report drawing together the full findings of the pilot, including Valent's analysis of coordinated inauthentic networks and the implications for humanitarian response.
- A practical tipsheet for humanitarian responders on identifying and responding to inauthentic network behaviour.
- A short film, shot and edited by a Sudanese filmmaker, documenting how harmful information affects local responders on the ground, in their own words.
- An article reflecting on the process of co-designing an ethical AI tool with community responders.

These outputs will be disseminated through CDAC's Sudan networks, CoPs and coordination mechanisms, and will form the evidential foundation for the next phase of the work. Subject to funding, the next phase of the programme would represent a significant step forward: moving from pilot to embedded infrastructure. The proposed model is straightforward: Valent detects, CDAC interprets, the system responds. Running through all three components is a community-in-the-loop approach, with local actors contributing at every stage.

The SAFE AI decision architecture will be formally launched in collaboration with FCDO in spring 2026. The launch will be accompanied by a series of user journeys – practical illustrations of how the framework can be applied by actors across the system, from community-based responders to international donors. The goal is to make the framework genuinely usable, not just conceptually sound. Beyond the launch, CDAC is exploring an interactive online version of the framework for Phase 2 – subject to funding, a development that would significantly extend SAFE AI's reach and accessibility.

Prior to launch, the SAFE AI concept will be continuously trialled at industry conferences (planned for PAIRS, RightsCon 2026 which was subsequently cancelled), where CDAC's 'community in the loop' approach to participatory AI has already generated strong interest and opened doors to new partnerships.

Underlying both programmes is a unified vision that connects information integrity, participatory AI and community voice into a single integrated offer. The Sudan programme demonstrates what community-in-the-loop looks like in the most challenging of operating environments. SAFE AI provides the framework for embedding that approach across the humanitarian sector. And CDAC's convening power – through its CoPs, its membership and its presence in global policy spaces – is the mechanism through which both can influence practice at scale. In 2026, CDAC will work to articulate and communicate that integrated vision more explicitly, as both a programmatic direction and a proposition to funders.

Communities in crisis are increasingly isolated from the centres of power. Participation and community engagement remain critically under-resourced. The information environment in crisis

settings is more dangerous than ever. And AI is being deployed at scale in humanitarian contexts without the accountability frameworks needed to ensure it serves, rather than sidelines, affected people.

CDAC's vision – of a humanitarian system that genuinely listens to, empowers and is accountable to the communities it serves – is more relevant and urgent than it has ever been. The path to realising it in 2026 and beyond will require courage, collaboration and difficult choices. We are committed to making them well.

Structure, governance and management

The organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 18 January 2017 and registered as a charity on 30 April 2018.

The company was established under a memorandum of association which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its articles of association.

All directors ordinarily give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits from the charity. Extraordinarily in 2025 one director provided interim management services to the charity between 22 September 2025 and 5 January 2026 acting for the Executive Director during their emergency leave of absence. These interim management services were provided on a paid consultancy basis.

Any expenses reclaimed from the charity are set out in note 5 to the accounts.

Appointment of trustees

The Board Protocol Document details the process for appointment of trustees.

In summary, when a new or replacement trustee is required, the Board of Trustees, via the secretariat, will issue a call via email to Full and Affiliate Members for the nomination of candidates.

The Board of Trustees delegates to the Membership and Nomination Committee responsibility for soliciting, reviewing and verifying nominations for appointment; overseeing the appointment process; and reporting on the outcome of the appointment process.

Trustee induction and training

New Trustees are provided with an Induction from the Executive Director, current Board member and/or Chair of the Board where an overview of the charity is provided and the Quality Management Policy & Procedure is introduced along with the suite of policies listed therein.

New Trustees are required to sign the charity's code of conduct and a declaration of interests as well as completing other due diligence procedures.

Related parties and relationships with other organisations

In the year 2024 there were no related parties identified. There was a relationship with the following member organisations during the year.

CDAC members in 2025

- ActionAid International
- Amplifying Voices
- Anthrologica
- BBC Media Action
- CLEAR Global
- Dahlia
- Deutsche Welle Akademie
- EarthX
- FilmAid Kenya
- First Response Radio
- Fondation Hironnelle
- Goonj
- Ground Truth Solutions
- Humanitarian and Development Research Initiative (HADRI)
- Insecurity Insight
- InsightShare
- International Media Support
- International Organization for Migration
- International Rescue Committee
- Internews
- Lifeline Energy
- Loop
- NORCAP
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Plan International
- Relief Applications
- Save the Children
- Smile Again Africa Development Organisation
- The International Committee of the Red Cross
- The Peace and Conflict Journalism Network Asia
- Thomson Reuters Foundation
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- United Nations Population Fund
- Upinion
- Valent

Trustees' annual report

For the year ended 31 December 2025

- World Association for Christian Communication
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization
- World Vision International

Statement of responsibilities of the directors

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which 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
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards and statements of recommended practice 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 charity will continue in operation

The directors 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.

In so far as the directors are aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware
- The directors 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

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

Members of the charitable company guarantee to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 to the assets of the charity in the event of winding up. The total number of such guarantees at 31 December 2025 was 3 (2024: 3). The directors are members of the charitable company but this entitles them only to voting rights. The directors have no beneficial interest in the charitable company.

CDAC Board of Trustees

- Ahmed Al-Khameri – Independent; Team Lead at Chemonics UK (until 20 January 2026)
- CJ Lamb – Humanitarian Accountability Advisor, World Vision International (until 30 July 2025)
- Foni Joyce Vuni – Independent; Program Coordinator, Global Refugee Youth Network
- Geoff Loane – Independent (Chair until 21 September 2025)
- Marcia Wong – Independent; Former Deputy Assistant Administrator for Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
- Nyalleng Moorosi – Independent; Fellow at Distributed AI Research, Co-founder Deep Learning Indaba
- Richard Lace – Director of Programmes, BBC Media Action UK (acting Chair from 22 September 2025); and Khandokar Hansanul Banna – Humanitarian Project Manager, BBC Media Action Bangladesh
- Roseanna Parkyn – Global Director of Impact, Internews (until 4 February 2026)
- Roslyn Kratochvil Moore – Head of Unit, Deutsche Welle Akademie (from 4 February 2026)
- Samia Qumri – Independent; Research Consultant, Jordan
- Sara Basha – Project Manager on Accountability to Affected Populations, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Tinago Chikoto – Chief, Needs and Response Analysis Section, Assessment, Planning and Monitoring Branch at OCHA.

All Trustees have equal decision-making and voting powers at meetings of the Board of Trustees.

Auditor

Sayer Vincent LLP was re-appointed as the charitable company's auditor during the year and has expressed its willingness to continue in that capacity.

The directors' annual report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The directors annual report has been approved by the directors on 17 July 2026 and signed on their behalf by

Richard Lace

Director of CDAC Network Limited and Acting Chair of CDAC Board of Trustees

Independent auditor's report

To the members of

CDAC Network Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CDAC Network Limited (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities

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

- We enquired of management which included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the charity's policies and procedures relating to:
 - Identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud;
 - The internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We inspected the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Independent auditor's report

To the members of

CDAC Network Limited

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the charity operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a material effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the charity from our professional and sector experience.
- We communicated applicable laws and regulations throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- We reviewed any reports made to regulators.
- We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and tested these to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and tested significant transactions that are unusual or those outside the normal course of business.

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

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

Use of our report

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

Jonathan Orchard (Senior statutory auditor)

23 July 2026

for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor

110 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0TG

Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2025 Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2024 Total £
Income from:							
Charitable activities							
Membership	2	150,164	–	150,164	147,000	–	147,000
Nesta	2	–	3,000	3,000	–	27,000	27,000
H2H	2	–	78,842	78,842	–	92,425	92,425
UNDP – PNG	2	–	–	–	–	68,485	68,485
FCDO	2	–	139,026	139,026	–	–	–
Mercy	2	–	308,750	308,750	–	–	–
Member Initiatives	2	–	295,428	295,428	–	169,804	169,804
Total income		150,164	825,046	975,210	147,000	357,714	504,714
Expenditure on:							
Charitable activities							
Membership	3	103,830	–	103,830	171,187	–	171,187
Nesta	3	–	7,446	7,446	–	19,680	19,680
H2H	3	–	123,724	123,724	–	74,920	74,920
UNDP – PNG	3	–	–	–	–	103,917	103,917
FCDO	3	–	149,218	149,218	–	–	–
Mercy Corps	3	–	268,592	268,592	–	–	–
Member Initiatives	3	–	310,985	310,985	–	81,180	81,180
Total expenditure		103,830	859,965	963,795	171,187	279,697	450,884
Net (expenditure)/ income for the year		46,334	(34,919)	11,415	(24,187)	78,017	53,830
Transfers between funds		89,193	(89,193)	–	–	–	–
Net movement in funds		135,527	(124,112)	11,415	(24,187)	78,017	53,830
Reconciliation of funds:							
Total funds brought forward		128,759	138,791	267,550	152,946	60,774	213,720
Total funds carried forward		264,286	14,679	278,965	128,759	138,791	267,550

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed in Note 13a to the financial statements.

CDAC Network Limited

Balance sheet

Company no. 10571501

As at 31 December 2025

	Note	£	2025 £	£	2024 £
Current assets:					
Debtors	9	273,398		126,500	
Cash at bank and in hand		154,313		338,735	
		<u>427,711</u>		<u>465,235</u>	
Liabilities:					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(148,746)		(197,685)	
Net current assets			<u>278,965</u>		<u>267,550</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>278,965</u>		<u>267,550</u>
Total net assets			<u><u>278,965</u></u>		<u><u>267,550</u></u>
The funds of the charity:	13a				
Restricted income funds			14,679		138,791
Unrestricted income funds:					
General funds		264,286		128,759	
Total unrestricted funds			<u>264,286</u>		<u>128,759</u>
Total charity funds			<u><u>278,965</u></u>		<u><u>267,550</u></u>

Approved by the trustees on 17 July 2026 and signed on their behalf by

Richard Lace
Acting Chair

CDAC Network Limited

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 £	£	2024 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income/ (expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	11,415		53,830	
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(146,898)		12,052	
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(48,939)		7,231	
Net cash provided by/ (used in) operating activities		<u>(184,422)</u>		<u>73,113</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		(184,422)		73,113
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		338,735		265,622
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>154,313</u>		<u>338,735</u>
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents and of net debt				
	At 1 January 2025 £	Cash flows £	Other non- cash changes £	At 31 December 2025 £
Cash at bank and in hand	338,735	(184,422)		154,313
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>338,735</u>	<u>(184,422)</u>		<u>154,313</u>

1 Accounting policies

a) Statutory information

CDAC Network Limited is a charitable company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in England and Wales.

The registered office address and principal place of business is Sayer Vincent, 110 Golden Lane, London, EC1Y 0TG.

b) 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 (FRS 102) – (Charities SORP FRS 102), The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy or note.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the trustees have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The nature of the estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Any significant estimates and judgements affecting these financial statements are detailed within the relevant accounting policy below.

c) Public benefit entity

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

d) Going concern

The trustees are closely monitoring the financial position of the charity. At the time of approval, the charity is awaiting the outcome of new funding bids for the 2026 financial year which would enable it to continue operations at a similar scale. The trustees have assessed the situation should new funding bids not be successful. They have concluded that through a combination of existing reserves and cost savings this will enable the charity to continue at a lower scale for the next 12 months. As a result, the trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The trustees do not consider that there are any sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

e) Income

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and that the amount can be measured reliably.

Income from government and other grants, whether 'capital' grants or 'revenue' grants, is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

Income received in advance of the provision of a specified service is deferred until the criteria for income recognition are met.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

f) Fund accounting

Restricted funds are to be used for specific purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund.

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for the charitable purposes.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular purposes.

g) Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings:

- Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs of servicing members and delivering programmes undertaken to further the purposes of the charitable company and their associated support costs

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

h) Allocation of support costs

Where information about the aims, objectives and projects of the charity is provided to potential beneficiaries, the costs associated with this publicity are allocated to charitable expenditure.

Resources expended are allocated to the particular activity where the cost relates directly to that activity. However, the cost of overall direction and administration of each activity, comprising the salary and overhead costs of the central function, is apportioned on the following basis.

● Membership	19%
● Nesta	1%
● H2H	9%
● UNDP – PNG	0%
● FCDO	16%
● Mercy Corps	23%
● Member Initiatives	32%

Governance costs are the costs associated with the governance arrangements of the charity. These costs are associated with constitutional and statutory requirements and include any costs associated with the strategic management of the charity's activities.

i) 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.

j) Cash at bank and in hand

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

1 Accounting policies (continued)

k) 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 and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

l) 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.

m) Pensions

The charitable company makes payments to The Peoples Pension defined contribution pension scheme on behalf of employees. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the charitable company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable to the funds during the year. The charitable company has no liability under the schemes other than the payment of those contributions.

2 Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2025 Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2024 Total £
Membership	150,164	–	150,164	147,000	–	147,000
Sub-total for Membership	150,164	–	150,164	147,000	–	147,000
Nesta	0	3,000	3,000	–	27,000	27,000
Sub-total for Nesta	–	3,000	3,000	–	27,000	27,000
H2H	0	78,842	78,842	–	92,425	92,425
Sub-total for DRC	–	78,842	78,842	–	92,425	92,425
UNDP – PNG	–	–	–	–	68,485	68,485
Sub-total for UNDP	–	–	–	–	68,485	68,485
FCDO	0	139,026	139,026			
Sub-total for FCDO	–	139,026	139,026			
Mercy Corps	0	308,750	308,750	–	–	–
Sub-total for Mercy	–	308,750	308,750	–	–	–
Member Initiatives			–	–	–	–
UNICEF EMOPS	0	2,640	2,640	–	53,039	53,039
Deutsche Welle	0	46,925	46,925	–	5,031	5,031
UNICEF Sudan	0	245,863	245,863	–	111,734	111,734
Sub-total for Member Initiatives	–	295,428	295,428	–	169,804	169,804
Total income from charitable activities	150,164	825,046	975,210	147,000	357,714	504,714

CDAC Network Limited received income for H2H projects under project implementation agreements with DRC. The grant funding for the projects was provided to DRC by the UK's FCDO. Funding received in 2025 was restricted.

3a Analysis of expenditure (current year)

	Charitable activities										
	Membership	Nesta	H2H	UNDP – PNG	FCDO	Mercy Corps	Member Initiatives	Governance costs	Support costs	2025 Total	2024 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs (Note 5)	27,037	3,197	7,177	–	22,764	15,772	31,806	–	46,197	153,950	259,498
Project consultants	38,549	3,600	92,135	–	101,296	224,800	144,262	2,400	–	607,042	132,351
Project other	1,572	256	16,628	–	12,798	8,201	111,569	–	–	151,024	18,310
CDAC Annual Public Forum	6,572	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,572	3,205
Communications and marketing	360	–	1,175	–	2,434	800	2,282	–	–	7,051	8,094
Staff travel, accommodation and per diem	4,015	–	–	–	–	–	–	131	–	4,146	3,923
Office costs	–	–	1,440	–	480	5,664	481	–	9,298	17,363	11,319
HR and staffing costs	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	312	358	738
Finance and administration	–	14	189	–	94	198	2,210	12,274	1,310	16,289	13,446
	78,105	7,067	118,790	–	139,866	255,435	292,610	14,805	57,117	963,795	450,884
Support costs – Staff	–	379	4,934	–	9,352	13,157	18,375	–	(46,197)	–	–
Support – Other	10,920	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(10,920)	–	–
Governance costs	14,805	–	–	–	–	–	–	(14,805)	–	–	–
Total expenditure 2025	103,830	7,446	123,724	–	149,218	268,592	310,985	–	–	963,795	
Total expenditure 2024	171,187	19,680	74,920	103,917	–	–	81,180	–	–		450,884

Of the total expenditure, £103,830 was unrestricted (2024: £171,187) and was £859,965 restricted (2024: £279,697).

3b Analysis of expenditure (prior year)

	Charitable activities							
	Membership	Nesta	H2H	UNDP – PNG	Member Initiatives	Governance costs	Support costs	2024 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs (Note 5)	131,513	14,164	24,756	31,395	29,879	2,260	25,531	259,498
Project consultants	6,166	3,600	40,706	49,332	32,547	–	–	132,351
Project other	2,460	206	2,940	10,561	2,143	–	–	18,310
CDAC Annual Public Forum	742	–	–	–	–	2,463	–	3,205
Communications and marketing	500	–	2,713	1,180	3,701	–	–	8,094
Staff travel, accommodation and per diem	3,923	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,923
Premises costs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office costs	–	–	960	562	2,355	56	7,386	11,319
HR and staffing costs	–	–	–	–	–	–	738	738
Finance and administration	–	15	132	139	180	11,851	1,129	13,446
	145,304	17,985	72,207	93,169	70,805	16,630	34,784	450,884
Support costs – Staff	–	1,695	2,713	10,748	10,375	–	(25,531)	–
Support – Other	9,253	–	–	–	–	–	(9,253)	–
Governance costs	16,630	–	–	–	–	(16,630)	–	–
Total expenditure 2024	171,187	19,680	74,920	103,917	81,180	–	–	450,884

4 Net income for the year

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2025 £	2024 £
Net foreign exchange (gains) / losses	1,891	84
Operating lease rentals payable:		
Property (excluding VAT)	–	–
Auditor's remuneration (excluding VAT):		
Audit	10,200	9,800

5 Analysis of staff costs, trustee remuneration and expenses, and the cost of key management personnel

Staff costs were as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Salaries and wages	129,000	220,284
Social security costs	17,210	25,678
Employer's contribution to defined contribution pension schemes	7,740	13,536
	153,950	259,498

The following number of employees received employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs and employer's national insurance) during the year between:

	2025 No.	2024 No.
£60,000 – £69,999	–	–
£70,000 – £79,999	–	–
£80,000 – £89,999	–	–
£90,000 – £99,999	1	1

The total employee benefits (including pension contributions and employer's national insurance) of the key management personnel were £107,753 (2024: £106,565).

The directors were paid £22,500 for interim management services (acting Executive Director) with CDAC Network Limited in the year (2024: £nil).

Directors' expenses represents the payment or reimbursement of travel and subsistence costs totalling £1,004 (2024: £56) incurred by 1 (2024: 1) members relating to attendance at meetings as Chair and as acting Executive Director.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

6 Staff numbers

The average number of employees (head count based on number of staff employed) during the year was 3 (2024: 4.25).

Staff are split across the activities of the charity as follows (full time equivalent basis):

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Membership	0.3	1.9
Nesta	0.0	0.2
H2H	0.1	0.4
UNDP – PNG	–	0.5
FCDO	0.2	–
Mercy Corps	0.2	–
Member Initiatives	0.3	0.4
Governance costs	–	–
Support costs	0.5	0.4
	1.6	3.8

7 Related party transactions

Transactions with directors are included in note 5.

There are no donations from related parties which are outside the normal course of business and no restricted donations from related parties (2024: none).

8 Taxation

The charity is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

9 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Other debtors	273,398	126,500
	273,398	126,500

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade creditors	60,294	7,017
Taxation and social security	–	1,689
Other creditors	1,565	1,705
Accruals	15,087	17,619
Accrual for Project Costs	20,000	9,155
Deferred membership income	51,800	160,500
	148,746	197,685

11 Deferred income

Deferred income comprises membership fees for 2026 invoiced in 2025.

	2025 £	2024 £
Balance at the beginning of the year	160,500	157,000
Amount released to income in the year	(160,500)	(157,000)
Amount deferred in the year	51,800	160,500
	<u>51,800</u>	<u>160,500</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>51,800</u>	<u>160,500</u>

12a Analysis of net assets between funds (current year)

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Net current assets	264,286	–	14,679	278,965
	<u>264,286</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>14,679</u>	<u>278,965</u>
Net assets at 31 December 2025	<u>264,286</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>14,679</u>	<u>278,965</u>

12b Analysis of net assets between funds (prior year)

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Net current assets	128,759	–	138,791	267,550
	<u>128,759</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>138,791</u>	<u>267,550</u>
Net assets at 31 December 2024	<u>128,759</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>138,791</u>	<u>267,550</u>

13a Movements in funds (current year)

	At 1 January 2025 £	Income & gains £	Expenditure & losses £	Transfers £	At 31 December 2025 £
Restricted funds:					
Membership	–	–	–	–	–
Nesta	7,320	3,000	(7,446)	(2,874)	–
H2H	25,083	78,842	(123,724)	(1,232)	(21,031)
UNDP – PNG	–	–	–	–	–
FCDO	–	139,026	(149,218)		(10,192)
Mercy Corps	–	308,750	(268,592)		40,158
Member Initiatives	106,388	295,428	(310,985)	(85,087)	5,744
Total restricted funds	138,791	825,046	(859,965)	(89,193)	14,679
Unrestricted funds:					
General funds	128,759	150,164	(103,830)	89,193	264,286
Total unrestricted funds	128,759	150,164	(103,830)	89,193	264,286
Total funds	267,550	975,210	(963,795)	–	278,965

Transfers to unrestricted funds relate to amounts included in grant agreements for general overheads
The narrative to explain the purpose of each restricted fund is given at the foot of the note below.

13b Movements in funds (prior year)

	At 1 January 2024 £	Income & gains £	Expenditure & losses £	Transfers £	At 31 December 2024 £
Restricted funds:					
Membership	-	-	-	-	-
Nesta	-	27,000	(19,680)	-	7,320
H2H	7,578	92,425	(74,920)	-	25,083
UNDP – PNG	35,432	68,485	(103,917)	-	-
Member Initiatives	17,764	169,804	(81,180)	-	106,388
Total restricted funds	60,774	357,714	(279,697)	-	138,791
Unrestricted funds:					
General funds	152,946	147,000	(171,187)	-	128,759
Total unrestricted funds	152,946	147,000	(171,187)	-	128,759
Total funds	213,720	504,714	(450,884)	-	267,550

13b Purposes of restricted funds

Nesta – to seed the development of new systemic approaches that could transform the humanitarian sector through the ethical adoption of Community Crisis Intelligence technologies (CCI).

H2H Sudan – to bring together critical humanitarian stakeholders and knowledge to protect, adapt and develop timely Community Communication, Engagement and Accountability (CCEA) systems, ultimately to provide reliable, timely and coordinated communication services to the Sudanese population affected by the conflict.

H2H Lebanon – to improve the humanitarian information ecosystem and support an enabling and more inclusive environment. Strengthen existing local and diaspora networks for the provision of accurate and actionable information for crisis-affected communities, and humanitarian response actors.

H2H Myanmar – to improve the information and communication ecosystem for those affected by the earthquake in Myanmar. This aims to assist the entire aid response, with particular attention to people affected in contested areas, where information and aid is limited as it is politicised, and connectivity challenges are widespread.

FCDO – Addressing Information Threats to Humanitarian Objectives – To proactively manage and mitigate existing and future risks of misinformation, disinformation, and hate-speech (MDH) to the humanitarian response (including beneficiaries and different humanitarian responders) in Sudan

FCDO – Humanitarian Action and Responsible AI – The SAFE AI consortium (Standards and Assurance Framework for Ethical AI)—seeks to develop a foundational framework for enabling responsible AI in humanitarian action.

Mercy Corps – an intervention to reduce the effectiveness of malign actors manipulating the information environment and undermining humanitarian action.

Member Initiatives

UNICEF SUDAN – to support UNICEF’s commitment to improving information-sharing mechanisms, ensuring that people have access to the information they need to make informed decisions about their lives.

Deutsche Welle Akademie – Running a participatory process for understanding and building momentum around Information as Aid 2.0 and creating a basis for policy level recommendations. Supporting the CDAC Public Forum to ensure the Forum is inclusive, strategically relevant, and importantly impactful.

14 Legal status of the charity

CDAC Network Limited is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to £1. CDAC Network Limited registered as a charity with the Charity Commission from April 2018.