

CONCILIATION RESOURCES

DIRECTORS' AND TRUSTEES' REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2014

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CONCILIATION RESOURCES

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors and Trustees

Right Reverend P Price (Chair)
Mr J Arnault (resigned 9 June 2014)
Mr M van Bellinghen (appointed 9 June 2014)
Mr C Cavanaugh (appointed 9 June 2014)
Mr A Carl (Executive Director)
Ms M Davis (appointed 9 June 2014)
Mr J Lester (Treasurer)
Ms A Kilmurray
Mr F Lyons
Ms M Parlevliet (appointed 9 June 2014)
Ms M Picken (resigned 9 June 2014)
Ms C Sexton
Ms T Whitfield (resigned 9 June 2014)

Secretary

Mr M Waterson

Executive Management Team

Mr A Carl – Executive Director
Mr J Cohen – Director of Programmes
Dr E O’Gorman – Director of Policy & Practice
Mr M Waterson – Director of Operations

UK Company Number

03196482

UK Charity Number

1055436

Registered Office

Burghley Yard
106 Burghley Road
London NW5 1AL

Auditors

PKF Littlejohn LLP
1 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HD

Bankers

Royal Bank of Scotland
40 Islington High Street
London N1 8XJ

COIF Charity Deposit Funds
80 Cheapside
London EC2V 6DZ

Triodos Bank
Brunel House
11 The Promenade
Bristol BS8 3NN

The Directors and Trustees present their report and audited accounts for the year ended 31 December 2014.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note one to the accounts and comply with the Charity's governing document, applicable law and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice, 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities' issued in March 2005.

Structure, Governance and Management

Governing Document

Conciliation Resources is a Company limited by guarantee and not having a capital divided by shares.

The Company was incorporated on 9 May 1996 and is a registered charity constituted as a limited company under the Memorandum and Articles of Association. The charity registration number is 1055436 and the company registration number is 03196482.

Organisation

Conciliation Resources is governed by an international Board of Trustees, which meets four times a year. Financial and management reports are provided quarterly to the Board of Trustees and its Finance Sub-Committee, including statements of individual accounts by restricted and unrestricted funds.

The Executive Director, who is supported by an advisory Executive Management Committee made up of our Director of Programmes, Director of Operations and our Director of Policy, Practice and Communications, provide overall organisational management. Each Programme Director is responsible for the management of his or her area of work and the organisation actively seeks to provide opportunities for mutual support and learning. Programme Directors are assisted by project staff and occasionally by interns or volunteers. In addition to its in-house staff, Conciliation Resources works closely with a pool of external consultants.

Conciliation Resources is based in London.

Recruitment and Appointment of Trustees

As set out in the Articles of Association, the Board of Trustees of Conciliation Resources nominates the Chair of the Trustees. The Board of Trustees has power to appoint additional Trustees as it considers fit to so in-line with a regularly reviewed skills audit and organisational policy on the 'role of the board of Conciliation Resources'.

The Trustees in office in 2014 are set out on page one. The Trustees are also the legal directors and members of the Company with their financial responsibilities limited by guarantee. During 2014 three trustees left the Board, Jean Arnault, Margo Picken and Teresa Whitfield. We would like to thank Jean, Margo and Teresa for their valuable contributions during their respective times on the Board of Conciliation Resources.

At the Annual General Meeting in June 2014 we were delighted to appoint four new trustees. Michelle Parlevliet has been working at the nexus of human rights, justice and peacebuilding for nearly 20 year having been an adviser to Danida and working for the Centre for Conflict Resolution in South Africa, the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Prosecutor's Office of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Marc van Bellinghen works for the European External Action Service as a Senior Adviser in the Africa Department having worked on conflict prevention and peacebuilding within the EEAS and previously the European Commission. Carey Cavanaugh is director of the Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce at the University of Kentucky and long been active in US peace efforts through the Caucasus. Michelle Davis is a Senior Communications Manager at Malaria Consortium and also has over 10 years' experience producing factual programmes and live events for the BBC.

Structure, Governance and Management (continued)

We are very fortunate to welcome to our Board new trustees with a depth of experience and understanding in our field and in their own fields of expertise. The Nomination Sub-Committee of the Board which is led by the Chair is continuing its search for new Trustees to join the Board during 2015.

Trustee Induction and Training

The Trustees maintain a good working knowledge of charity and company law and best practice through regular training sessions provided by external consultants. New Trustees are given copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, supporting information on Conciliation Resources on its work, organisational policies and a series of meetings with key staff from across the organisation. These meetings are intended to provide access for the new Trustees to staff in order to find out more about Conciliation Resources and at the same time a chance for staff to understand some of the experiences and strengths that are available at Board level.

Related Parties

The charity has close working relationships with other charities and organisations (local and international) with which it cooperates in pursuit of its charitable objectives. This includes collaborative project partnerships, consortium initiatives and cooperative networks. These include one partnership with the international NGO Saferworld on the EC-funded "Capacities for peace" contributing to coherent international early action aimed at preventing violent conflicts and building lasting peace in conflict-affected contexts; and a consortium funded by the EC in support of the European Partnership for the Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh with International Alert, the Crisis Management Initiative, Kvinna Til Kvinna and LINKS.

During 2014 two Board members were contracted to provide support to Conciliation Resources in specific areas. Carey Cavanaugh was contracted to provide technical services in regards to meetings in Washington of the Karabakh Contact Group. Michelle Parlevleit was contracted to provide services in facilitating discussions on Human Rights and peacebuilding.

There were no amounts due to or from the above-related parties at the end of the year.

In respect of the joint People's Peacebuilding Perspectives Project funded by the EU, project payments totalling £61,779 (2013 £Nil) were made to Saferworld and printing costs of £200 (2013 £Nil). Jeremy Lester is a Trustee of both Saferworld and Conciliation Resources.

As at the 31 December 2014 there is an amount outstanding due to Conciliation Resources from Saferworld in respect of the Capacities for Peace project funds totalling £134,000.

Management

Major risks to which the charity is exposed, as identified by the Trustees (governance, operational, financial and external), are compiled in a 'Risk Register' and are reviewed annually and more regularly by the Finance Sub-Committee. As the nature of Conciliation Resources' work in countries affected by conflict, the security situation in these countries is more frequently reviewed and Conciliation Resources seeks to take all steps to avoid undue risk to staff and project partners. Systems developed to mitigate these risks include staff safety and security policies and guidelines and hostile environment training. In addition, Conciliation Resources pays an insurance premium for staff travelling to conflict zones. To mitigate financial risk and insecurity, as well as dependency on any single donor, Conciliation Resources aims to have a broad donor base, both for the organisation as a whole and for each programme. Conciliation Resources is also continuing to seek and secure long-term funding both institutionally and for programmes. Conciliation Resources currently holds its cash funds across three banks.

Public Benefit Statement

The Trustees consider that they have complied with Section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 with regard to the guidance on public benefit published by the Charity Commission. The paragraphs below demonstrate the public benefit arising through the Charity's activities.

Structure, Governance and Management (continued)***Objectives and activities***

Conciliation Resources is an independent organisation working with people in conflict to prevent violence and build peace. We commit to providing our advice, expertise and practical resources for the long-term. In addition, we take what we learn to government decision-makers and others working to end conflict, to improve policies and practice worldwide. Since 1994, Conciliation Resources has worked in partnership with local and international civil society actors, helping people work together to find their own solutions to the conflicts affecting them.

Our vision is a world where people work together to resolve conflicts peacefully.

Our mission is to provide practical support to help people affected by violent conflict achieve lasting peace. We draw on our shared experiences to improve peacebuilding policies and practice worldwide.

The Trustees have paid due regard to the Charity Commission's Guidance on Public Benefit when determining the activities of Conciliation Resources which has the purposes of:

"the advancement of human rights, conflict resolution or reconciliation or the promotion of religious or racial harmony or quality and diversity".

Our ambition (impact) is by 2015 we will be able to point to several examples where the end of a conflict, or the prevention of an outbreak of violence, can be (at least partly) attributed to Conciliation Resources' influence and efforts.

Under the Conciliation Resources Strategic Framework 2012 – 2014 we have set out five priority areas with corresponding strategic objectives:

1. Support people to build peace: Conciliation Resources' partners are supported to strengthen both their organisational and peacebuilding capacities assisting them to be more effective and influential.
2. Strengthen peacebuilding policies and practice: Targeted government and multilateral organisations are influenced to employ more effective peacebuilding policies and practices.
3. Promote understanding of peaceful ways to resolve conflicts: Public awareness of the options for peaceful ways to prevent and resolve conflict raised through media and outreach activities undertaken in the countries where Conciliation Resources works.
4. Create opportunities for dialogue between divided communities: Increased dialogue and improved relations between divided groups due to successful people-to-people facilitated dialogues and exchanges organised by Conciliation Resources and its partners.
5. Strengthen the organisation to deliver on our mission: Conciliation Resources' organisational effectiveness strengthened to enable us to better deliver on our strategic framework.

Important values to us include:

Collaboration: We believe in working together to build peace. We work closely with groups and individuals from all sections of society to ensure that people directly affected by conflict are involved in its resolution.

Perseverance: We are dedicated to creating a just and lasting peace. We know that building peace takes time and so make commitments for the long-term.

Understanding: We appreciate the complexities of each conflict, and use our shared knowledge and expertise to adapt our approaches.

Creativity: We are bold in our thinking and passionate in our convictions. We are prepared to challenge assumptions and find new ways to influence change.

Structure, Governance and Management (continued)***Selected achievements in 2014***

During 2014 we continued to implement the Strategic Framework 2012-2014, which supports us to incorporate an emphasis on results while staying true to the ideals and conceptual basis of our peacebuilding mission and mandate.

Support People to Build Peace

At Conciliation Resources, we believe that the communities directly affected by armed conflict are best placed to build and sustain peace. In such communities, courageous individuals work together to deal with violence and the damaging effect it has on their lives. To play a meaningful role, they must ensure that the communities' needs and situation are fully understood and represented in peacebuilding processes. But these people, while vital to building peace in their locality, often work in isolation and lack the support, capacity and resources to do this well.

We work in close partnership with a diverse range of over 50 local partners, with very different roles in society. From community-based media organisations to women's rights groups, from the business community to religious leaders. Our partners are exceptional people who have made difficult choices to challenge violence and work in their communities for a better future. In 2014, we continued to work closely alongside them and other civil society organisations to develop their abilities as peacebuilders. We supported them to better understand the power of their work – promoting tolerance and sustainable solutions – and we encouraged them to learn practical lessons from other conflict situations. Our support also enabled them to engage with and influence their governments, often in fluid and challenging contexts.

East and Central Africa – Local peace committees counter Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) threat. Since 2005, Conciliation Resources has implemented a pioneering cross-border peacebuilding programme funded by the Royal Norwegian Government, focusing on LRA-affected communities in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda, the Central African Republic (CAR) and South Sudan. In DRC, Conciliation Resources and our local partners, support 38 local peace and protections committees (comités locaux de paix or CLPs). These committees – which consist of well-respected community leaders and, often, former LRA combatants – work to counter LRA abductions by disseminating early warning messages to local communities and sharing information with other interested parties. The committees encourage defections from the LRA and perform a vital role in reconciling divided communities, as well as reintegrating women and children returnees through work on trauma healing and holding community meetings.

Fiji – In the lead-up to Fiji's historic elections in September 2014, Conciliation Resources took eight Fijians representing civil society, the media and government to Jakarta and Bali to learn about Indonesia's successful transition from military rule to democratic civilian governance. The Fijian group met with people involved in Indonesia's own military-to-civilian transition – from civil society, government, the media, academic institutions, think tanks and the military. Participants heard a range of perspectives including on institution-building, public education, and the military's role in the transition. They also heard about the practicalities of preparing, managing and monitoring elections. The trip generated valuable learning about the value of civil society and public participation in the transition to civilian rule. The visit was covered by an article in the Fiji Sun and, the subsequently, Pacific Centre for Peacebuilding's Director initiated a workshop on defining democracy in Fiji based on the discussions and findings of the visit.

Jammu and Kashmir – Building strong cross-Line of Control platforms for advocacy – On both sides of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir, Conciliation Resources has been supporting the Jammu and Kashmir Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI) and the Kashmir Initiative Group (KIG) (both ground-breaking cross-LoC groups) to strengthen their capacities to conduct effective dialogue and advocacy with political actors to influence the peace process. The strength of these initiatives was demonstrated when, in September and October 2014, renewed hostilities along the Line of Control (LoC) in Kashmir resulted in deaths and hundreds of civilians being displaced. Added to this, unprecedented floods hit Kashmir in September 2014. The disaster brought people together in community-led relief efforts and several volunteer response groups formed spontaneously. However, disconnection between affected communities and government responses also exacerbated tensions and divides between Hindus and Muslims, pro-India and pro-separatist.

Structure, Governance and Management (continued)***Support People to Build Peace (continued)***

In this challenging environment, Conciliation Resources supported partners to continue their collaborative work, keeping open the space for Kashmiri dialogue and taking forward joint confidence-building initiatives, particularly on trade and higher education. For example, the Jammu and Kashmir Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry – Kashmir's first cross-LoC institution – continued its advocacy to keep open trade across the LoC, even as violence threatened to close it down. The Jammu and Kashmir Vice Chancellors' Consortium of eight universities strengthened its institutional cooperation across the divide, delivering the first cross-LoC video lectures and joint research projects. Plans for a peace studies exchange programme are underway.

West Africa - In the border communities of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, people were understandably terrified over the rapid spread of the Ebola virus and the inadequate response. Protests and violence erupted in several communities, with angry and frightened citizens setting up roadblocks on highways, looting clinics and attacking health workers and security forces. The Ebola epidemic is deepening citizens' lack of trust in their governments and exposed the potential for a widespread breakdown in social order.

Conciliation Resources and partners have a long history of working with border communities in this region. We support community-based District Platforms for Dialogue (DPDs) made up of trusted, community-nominated representatives – including women, youth and elders – to engage with local authorities and facilitate dialogue between citizens and government authorities.

As the Ebola crisis threatened to overwhelm border communities, members of the DPDs disseminated vital information about Ebola and mediated tensions within communities. They helped reintegrate survivors and the families of victims, who are often stigmatised and ostracised. This is work that we will significantly expand in 2015 with additional funding from the European Union.

Strengthen Peacebuilding Policies and Practice

For long-term, sustainable peace we must look further than military responses and address the underlying causes of conflict. Policy institutions in the UN, EU, and UK are increasingly recognising the importance of including local people in dialogue and investing in local ownership of peace processes over the long-term. Yet in reality, the views and experiences of people directly affected by conflict rarely inform national and international conflict resolution efforts. Despite their huge potential for long-term change, informal and community-led peacebuilding initiatives do not receive enough support and recognition in official processes.

One of Conciliation Resources' distinct contributions to international peacebuilding is our ability to bring the views and voices of populations affected by conflict to the global policy arena. We can do this because we support the role of local people in responding to conflict, engage with armed groups in dialogue, and ensure the participation of women and other marginalised groups. We strengthen peacebuilding policy and practice at local, national, regional and international levels. We also work to change policymakers' attitudes and perceptions about peacebuilding processes and forge changes in the quality of relationships and dialogue held between civil society and their governments.

South Caucasus – In July and August 2014, Armenian and Azerbaijani forces engaged in the worst violence since the ceasefire agreement in 1994, claiming dozens of lives on all sides along the Armenian-Azerbaijani border and the line of contact around Nagorny Karabakh. International negotiations to find a peaceful solution to the conflict – known as the 'Minsk Process' – have come under renewed pressure. Many in the region feel that the authorities in Armenia and Azerbaijan have no real incentives to find solutions to the conflict because the current status quo serves to reinforce their grip on power.

It falls to civil society to reduce enmity and explore what peace could look like after 25 years of conflict. Since 2010, we have supported a cross-conflict forum known as the Karabakh Contact Group (KCG). It brings together leading Armenian and Azerbaijani experts to re-examine the core problems underlying the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, and explore obstacles to reaching political settlement. It is the only format for leading thinkers from both sides to discuss key stumbling blocks in the Minsk peace process, and provides policymakers and high-level diplomats with analysis, insights and fresh ideas.

Structure, Governance and Management (continued)***Strengthen Peacebuilding Policies and Practice (continued)***

In 2014, KCG meetings focused on issues of access and movement across currently closed borders, and on security issues and the state of the peace process. In association with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, we also facilitated a series of meetings in Washington for KCG members, regional experts and diplomats to generate deep and frank discussions on the peace process.

In one of the worst periods of violence and tension, convening meetings on some of the hardest topics with people from opposing sides was a clear example that cross-conflict dialogue can continue and is desperately needed if the sides are to understand one another perspectives and find ways of envisaging a different future.

Philippines – A breakthrough peace agreement in March 2014 brought an end to the four-decade conflict between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the Government of the Philippines. Conciliation Resources contributed to the peace talks as a member of the International Contact Group, and we continue to support implementation of the peace agreement. This agreement provides for the creation of a new self-governing political entity – a majority Muslim territory called the 'Bangsamoro'.

We believe that participation is essential for peace and that if communities play an active and meaningful role it enriches the quality of peace. Conciliation Resources' partners consulted over 8,000 people to feed into the new Bangsamoro Basic Law, being drafted by the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC). This included government employees, academics, religious and tribal leaders, politicians, the business sector, former combatants and 72 consultations with 3,000 women – including Muslim and indigenous women.

On 7 March 2014, we coordinated a Women's Summit led by four women's organisations in the Bangsamoro region. Over 310 women from grassroots communities and women's organisations attended and presented their ten-point vision document, which makes specific recommendations. Never before has such a comprehensive consultation with Bangsamoro women taken place. As a result of presenting this vision to the BTC, the draft law responds to the recommendations made by the women.

Indigenous people, who are often marginalised, also need to play a role in shaping the future of the region. In September 2014, we supported the Summit of Indigenous Peoples, bringing together 800 representatives from the region's indigenous groups. Many of them are worried that the new Bangsamoro might not ensure their rights to territory and their own governance. After months of consultations, the Summit provided the opportunity for participants to learn about Indigenous Peoples' provisions in the Basic Law, and develop a common position and joint plan of action on Indigenous Peoples' rights in the Bangsamoro.

Engaging armed groups – Conciliation Resources has long argued that engaging with armed groups (including those designated as 'terrorists') in dialogue initiatives can be an essential part of exploring, encouraging and finding alternatives to violence by ensuring all actors are engaged in dialogue and talks that form part of a peace process.

Counter-terrorism legislation is making it difficult for organisations engaged in peacebuilding and relief work to do this effectively. In 2014, Conciliation Resources continued to use its expertise and convening role to inform policy-level thinking on how to engage armed groups, and address any legal and political obstacles. Alongside other international charities, we played a leading role in highlighting the problems facing humanitarian, peacebuilding and mediation actors due to the lack of clarity in counter-terrorism legislation in the UK and elsewhere.

The Report on the Terrorism Acts in 2013 by David Anderson QC, the UK's Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation, to whom we provided detailed briefings, echoed our concerns and our recommendation for dialogue between the UK Government and affected organisations. Officials in DFID and the UN sought our research, expertise and experience as they explored ways to encourage armed groups into dialogue and away from violence, including in the Syrian context.

Structure, Governance and Management (continued)***Strengthen Peacebuilding Policies and Practice (continued)***

Gender in peace processes – In 2014 Conciliation Resources helped policymakers and practitioners to connect the dots: to understand how to connect international commitments to practice, and to understand the conditions which determine whether or not women and other marginalised groups participate in peace processes.

Our joint paper with Saferworld on gender, violence and peace in the post-2015 framework, launched at the annual session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March, explained and illustrated how to bring together gender and peace and security goals in the new framework. The paper and our role convening practitioners to discuss shared priorities were valued by policymakers and practitioners alike. We were further invited to brief representatives of EU Member States, including from the Political and Security Committee, on UNSCR 1325 and the post-2015 framework, and later the EU Friends of Mediation on lessons for inclusive peace processes and women's participation.

Our experience in supporting women's participation in peace processes and peacebuilding was taken up the UK Government. We were invited to lead regular training sessions for officials from across government ministries as part of their Women, Peace and Security training courses. Our recommendations to the UK Government's revised National Action Plan, contributed directly as well as through Gender Action for Peace and Security, on gender and conflict analysis and the need to support grassroots participation by women were reflected in the final plan. And our ideas, work and recommendations on gender and inclusive peace processes were referenced in the UN Peacebuilding Support Office's Thematic Review on Gender.

Finally, our work building the case and practical resources for integrating gender into conflict analysis drew wide interest. Our recommendations were reflected in the Austrian Foreign Ministry's submission to the Global Study of UNSCR 1325 And we were one of two trainers on a UN Peacebuilding Fund webinar training for UN staff on gender and conflict analysis. We continue to develop this as a resource for both internal and external use.

Promote Understandings of Peaceful Ways to Resolve Conflicts

At Conciliation Resources we work with our partners to raise public awareness of issues that impact upon peacebuilding and peace processes, and we challenge stereotypes. We do this in a number of ways, all of which convey the perspectives of individuals and communities affected by conflict. Our aim in communities is to facilitate deeper understanding about the conflicts they experience, and encourage debate about options for building more peaceful societies. We raise awareness of critical issues that influence peacebuilding, such as participation, gender and human rights.

Documentary films, radio programmes and printed media are excellent tools to foster understanding and tolerance in conflict settings. They can encourage people to become involved in conversations and activities to promote transformations from conflict to peace. At an international level, we use media, research reports, policy papers and participation in policy discussions to raise awareness of new approaches and thinking around peacebuilding issues and to challenge received wisdom.

In 2014, we provided individuals affected by conflict, opportunities to share their stories with others – those in the same region and across conflict divides. This way, we increased understanding about the impact that conflict can have on people's lives and encouraged people to look at conflicts from a new perspective. We produced 30 publications, 4 films and a number of multimedia pieces including photo essays, podcasts and film interviews with partners. In total our online publications and other resources were visited 30,300 times on our website and we had 36,925 downloads from our website, including various *Accord* articles and other publications. We were featured in regional, international and online media 266 times, including several feature articles in high profile outlets such as *The Huffington Post*, *The Guardian* and *Deutsche Welle*. All these pieces contributed to getting our messages out to as wide an audience as possible.

Structure, Governance and Management (continued)***Promote Understandings of Peaceful Ways to Resolve Conflicts (continued)***

South Caucasus – Armenians and Azerbaijanis are deeply divided after 25 years of violence and accumulated mistrust as a result of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict. Mass media channels fuel negative stereotypes and hate propaganda, making matters worse. Generations of people are growing up in isolation, sometimes not sharing a common language. It is crucial to unlock the potential for dialogue between ordinary Azerbaijanis and Armenians before memories of cohabitation fade and the divide becomes unbridgeable.

The Dialogue Through Film Academy – part of our Dialogue through Film initiative – has provided a rare opportunity for young Armenian and Azeri video journalists to train together, and make films that tell everyday stories about their lives and how the conflict affects them. The project, implemented by our partners in Stepanakert, Yerevan and Baku, has enabled young people, divided by propaganda, to gain the skills to narrate their own reality and work together to start building bridges between them. It has been one of very few initiatives providing such possibilities in an increasingly hostile environment.

East and Central Africa – In 2014, we undertook several media initiatives to promote messages on the need for better protection of civilians and reintegration of returnees in areas affected by the LRA. These messages were taken from research outlined in two reports *Back but not home: supporting the reintegration of former LRA abductees into civilian life in Congo and South Sudan* and *A people dispossessed: the plight of civilians in areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo affected by the Lord's Resistance Army*.

This outreach included the production of a powerful film: *A People Dispossessed*, showing the situation in communities in northeast Democratic Republic of Congo. The film highlights a big challenge: how to ensure vulnerable civilians – including children – are protected from being killed, kidnapped or tortured by the LRA. A photo essay accompanied the film and both were promoted and shared online via our website, social media channels and YouTube. We also organised for two of our partners from the region, to be interviewed on *Radio France International*, where they were able to share their opinions on the conflict and advocate for better civilian protection to an international audience.

Create Opportunities for Dialogue between Divided Communities

Conciliation Resources has a long track record of creating opportunities for dialogue within and between communities across conflict divides. In such places, stereotypes and enemy images thrive and there are extremely limited opportunities to meet with the 'other side', let alone to jointly and critically assess their shared conflict. To build peace, it is vital for people to meet across lines of divide and have the opportunity to discuss their past, present and future together.

Dialogue and exchange formed a large part of Conciliation Resources work in 2014. We facilitated a range of dialogue processes where people could air their grievances, be heard by others and begin to understand each other. Joint analysis of the issues in these processes has laid the foundations for dozens of civic and political actors to rethink how their societies relate to each other, take action and begin to build trust and confidence.

We worked to engage all sectors of communities, from political leaders and officials to under-represented groups such as young people, women, displaced persons, and ex-combatants. We continued to use dialogue as a tool to influence policy, engaging political actors to increase their understanding of both sides of a conflict. We also generated creative options for transforming conflicts in the face of long-standing obstacles.

Central African Republic – In recent years, the Central African Republic (CAR) has experienced one of the worst political and humanitarian crises in its tumultuous history. In March 2013, CAR experienced a coup d'état that removed the government. Violence followed and two armed groups – the Muslim-dominated Séléka coalition and the mostly Christian anti-Balaka militia – targeted civilians.

Structure, Governance and Management (continued)***Create Opportunities for Dialogue between Divided Communities (continued)***

In 2014, as the crisis in CAR escalated towards civil war, we worked with community and religious leaders in the countryside and the capital, Bangui. We worked with three prominent religious leaders to establish an 'Interfaith Peace Platform', helped leaders identify root causes of tensions, and supported their efforts to promote dialogue and reconciliation in highly divided communities.

However, to effectively address the conflict, it is also vital to involve grassroots communities. Encouraging people to assume responsibility at a local level can bring about peace and a new sense of a shared identity and solidarity. In Lakounga, a suburb of south Bangui, we are supporting the local leaders, including priests and imams, who have worked tirelessly to maintain peace, despite violence raging all around them. With our help, they have established a community peacebuilding committee.

During 2014, Conciliation Resources and our local partners established, trained and supported ten community peacebuilding committees in CAR: seven in Bangui and three in the north and west of the country. The groups bring together diverse people including men, women, religious leaders, and youth.

The peace committees have undertaken a range of peacebuilding work, including mediating local tensions, addressing local security issues such as armed gangs, communicating between different ethnic groups, reaching out to displaced people, and advising local authorities and UN peacekeeping forces on local security needs.

South Caucasus – Inter-community relations, perceptions of unfair distribution of power and the exclusion of certain groups from political life, were at the root of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict, and present an ongoing challenge in trying to find ways forward. Working separately with local partners on just one side of the Georgian/Abkhaz conflict divide, is a way to foster the kind of internal dialogue that is essential in building confidence within a community and to raise issues that can then feed into the wider peace process.

During 2014, we worked closely with the Association of Women of Abkhazia to support civil society organisations to facilitate inter-community dialogue. The project brought together diverse ethnic and religious communities in Abkhazia to exchange information, undertake joint analysis, and determine priorities and recommendations about how to identify each other's needs, and address inequality and exclusion. The fact that the workshops continued through periods of political turmoil and instability was testimony to how much participants valued this unique chance to come together, have their say and bring their ideas to policy makers.

Over the course of the year, dialogue participants initiated small projects in their own communities to reach out to others to foster peacebuilding. These small-scale initiatives, which include joint cultural excursions and language courses, continue to help break down barriers and connect disparate people.

South Caucasus – The Georgian-Abkhaz conflict has persisted for over two decades, and the official peace process has not made significant progress. There is a pressing need for people to come together in a safe space to focus on options for peaceful change. Conciliation Resources provides such a space through supporting a dialogue known as the London Process. This brings together civil society and political actors from both sides of the conflict to analyse obstacles in the peace process and relations between the parties, generate fresh thinking about future options, and increase mutual understanding. Ideas and insights from the dialogue then feed into national debates and inform the official Geneva International Discussions.

A London Process meeting in May 2014 involved 16 Georgian and Abkhaz participants and 13 international participants representing diplomatic and policy circles from the South Caucasus and European capitals. It provided a unique platform for Georgian and Abkhaz civil society and political actors to inform their own thinking and explore ways forward. International diplomats confirmed their readiness to engage more actively in trying to address particular issues, such as access to education, cultural heritage, and support to local civil society.

Structure, Governance and Management (continued)***Create Opportunities for Dialogue between Divided Communities (continued)***

Smaller dialogue meetings in Berlin in July, and in London in October, were opportunities to follow through on ideas and develop plans to expand the dialogue to involve more officials from the region.

Over time an expanding network of people has been willing and able to talk frankly about the contentious issues, and to hear views they do not agree with. This enables them to seek practical solutions to issues that can improve the lives of ordinary people affected by the conflict.

Strengthen the Organisation to Deliver on our Mission

Conciliation Resources considers itself to be a strong organisation, with a solid foundation to support our valuable work in conflict contexts. We strive to constantly improve our management systems, processes and practices to support and guide us. This enables us to respond to new challenges and build our partners' capacities to grow and develop into stronger peacebuilding organisations. Robust performance monitoring and evaluation strengthens our ability to communicate and learn from the results of our work.

In 2014 we celebrated our 20th anniversary, and after 20 years in Islington we moved to new premises in Tufnell Park that can house our staff and volunteers – there are now over 50 of us – on one floor and with a suite of flexible meeting rooms that enables us to convene events for staff, partners, other organisations and networks and to host dialogue processes that move peace discussions forward.

In addition, the appointment of four new, highly experienced board members has brought new skills and expertise to our board.

In 2014, we advanced and clarified our shared understanding of gender, peace and security, of human rights and conflict transformation, and reconciliation through internal learning events involving staff, external experts and partners. Comparative learning and reflection is core to our ways of working and a means to strengthen our practice, test assumptions, develop new ideas, and articulate policy messages informed by experience.

Our staff and colleagues are our greatest asset. In 2014 we invested in training to equip them with skills to operate safely in the insecure and volatile environments they may find themselves in when carrying out peacebuilding work. We also provided training for staff in areas such as value for money, and communicating our impact. We also started a substantial project to replace the core financial accounting system better suited to the organisation Conciliation Resources currently is and aims to be in the future.

Publications and Other Resources Produced in 2014

- Gender, Peace and Security: Taking UNSCR 1325 to the next level
- Gender, violence and peace: a post-2015 development agenda
- Gender and peacebuilding (position paper)
- Post-2015: A Peacebuilder's Perspective
- Investing in long-term peace? The new Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (joint publication with Saferworld and International Alert)
- Submission on the next UK National Security Strategy
- In Fragilité et résilience: les nouvelles frontières de la mondialisation, contributed the following chapter: Resilience in peacebuilding: lessons from the Democratic Republic of Congo
- Accord Insight project report: Local civil society engagement of non-state armed groups
- Accord - Legitimacy and peace processes: from coercion to consent
- Accord - Legitimacy and peace processes: from coercion to consent (policy brief)
- Afghanistan post-2014: reverberations in Kashmir
- Rejuvenating the economic environment in Jammu & Kashmir
- Opening spaces for youth in Jammu & Kashmir
- Recommendations: Protecting civilians from LRA abductions
- Protecting civilians in LRA-affected areas: Regional Civil Society Task Force (also in French)

Structure, Governance and Management (continued)***Publications and Other Resources Produced in 2014 (continued)***

- A people dispossessed: the plight of civilians in areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (also in French)
- Safe paths home: protecting civilians and supporting reintegration in LRA affected communities (also in French)
- Back but not home: supporting the reintegration of former LRA abductees into civilian life in Congo and South Sudan (also in French)
- The Voice of Peace: Grassroots news and opinions on the LRA conflict – four 2014 editions (also in French)

Financial Review

The Statement of Financial Activities shows a net movement of funds of £(1,561,101) (2013 - £1,342,205) for the year and total funds available stand at £2,238,915 (2013 - £3,800,016).

Conciliation Resources' grant income for this year has not increased on the previous year, and continues to be supported by our institutional donors and a number of new donors, we are in the fourth year of our Programme Partnership Agreement (PPA) funded by the UK Department for International Development which operated April 2011 – March 2014; an extension to the agreement to March 2016 was agreed in December 2013. This budget reflects a growth in our charitable activities and our continued investment in management, administration and fundraising to further improve our effectiveness, efficiency and our commitment to strengthening the future security of the organisation.

Principle Financial Management Policies

Conciliation Resources has a financial regulations policy set up and reviewed in consultation with the Board of Trustees. This sets out the allocation of financial management responsibilities, identifying lines of reporting for all aspects of operations, including controls, with the delegation of authority and responsibilities clearly defined. Conciliation Resources uses a nominal ledger coding system for all financial transactions.

All project expenditure is checked against budget and authorised by the appropriate Programme Director, who is responsible for ensuring that expenditure remains within budget. It is then double-checked by two authorised signatories before payment is made.

Principal Funding Sources

The principle funding sources for the charity are currently grant income and donations mainly from governments and charitable organisations. Further details of funding are provided in notes 2 and 3 to the Financial Statements.

Investment Powers and Policy

Conciliation Resources received income through donations, grants, project income and other sources. Conciliation Resources plans its activities over one, three and five-year time horizons and budgets to expend all anticipated income. The only funds that Conciliation Resources holds that are not expendable within 12 months of receipt are reserves and any grants or contracts for activities over a longer period. Consequently its policy for investment is to retain funds as cash and place them on bank deposit, or on deposit with the COIF Charities Deposit Fund at the best rate available.

Reserves Policy

Conciliation Resources aims to keep a prudent working balance of unrestricted reserves equalling six months core operating costs to cover future contractual liabilities, mainly staff salaries and rent (estimated at £519,472 in 2014 and £467,976 in 2013). It is the policy of the Trustees to allocate a share of any unrestricted surplus at the end of each year towards the targeted balance. Conciliation Resources met its target for unrestricted reserves in 2014.

Reserves Policy (continued)

The operating reserves for Conciliation Resources are estimated at £571,419 for 2015. In 2015 a provision of £10,000 was made in the accounts in light of the move to new premises in Tufnell Park where Conciliation Resources is responsible for the upkeep of the building and demise a part of the 10-year lease agreement that was entered into on 11 March 2014.

The goal of building these future unrestricted reserves will be balanced against the need of specific programme areas. The Board of Trustees will keep the reserves policy under regular review.

Future Plans

2014 marked a major milestone for Conciliation Resources, as it celebrated its 20th anniversary. In 1994, two professionals set up Conciliation Resources with two second-hand computers, very little money and a deep sense of commitment to supporting local civil society peacemakers. Since then, we have grown to a talented and committed team of over 50 staff and volunteers, working in over a dozen countries affected by violent conflict, and have had significant success in our efforts to promote the inclusion of local voices in peace processes and influence peacebuilding policy.

Following a comprehensive planning process the 2015 programme plans and budgets have been approved. Below is a summary of these plans.

Accord: In 2015 the programme will provide more opportunities for targeted policymakers and peacebuilding actors to broaden their knowledge of practical options to provide effective support for inclusive peace processes and actively share comparative learning and participatory analysis drawn from people's real experiences of engaging in and supporting peace initiatives. Projects in 2015 will look at peace and transition processes in Nepal, at local civil society engagement with armed groups and at reconciliation. An overarching research focus will explore practical ways that peace processes can help to develop inclusive political settlements in conflict-affected societies. This will take place as part of an expert, global academic-practitioner consortium led by the University of Edinburgh Global Justice Academy, within a new, four-year research programme funded by DFID.

South Caucasus: The programme continues to focus on two distinct but overlapping conflicts in the South Caucasus – the Georgian-Abkhaz and Nagorny Karabakh conflicts. There is minimal contact across the conflict divides. Distorted and politicised narratives about the conflicts and the recent violent past shape domestic politics, and feed societal misconceptions and prejudice. Both the formal peace processes are unable to deliver results. Our work aims to address these challenges by providing analysis, creative ideas and institutional memory and lessons learned to key people (in particular local and international policymakers); by facilitating cross-conflict contact (including among political / influential actors); by linking ideas generated to the formal peace processes; and by working directly in both contexts to improve understanding of the recent violent past, and encourage debate on options for building a peaceful future. We will explore re-starting informal political-level dialogue in the Georgian-Abkhaz context, and we aim to develop the Karabakh Contact Group into a more influential platform.

A major change will be programme development in Ukraine, which is set to be a defining conflict in our context for years to come. CR needs to take a strategic decision whether to embark on work in Ukraine. There are compelling arguments for doing so that we intend to test in a scoping visit during 2015.

Colombia: Colombia is a country with strong local peacebuilding capacities. Conciliation Resources' niche is one of comparative learning. We have a unique combination of familiarity with the local context and with international trends and developments in peacemaking. We are therefore well positioned to tailor international lessons to the Colombian context, and at the same time document and share developments in Colombia internationally.

Future Plans (continued)

Communications: The Communications Team will ensure it effectively communicates Conciliation Resources' work, achievements, policy and other messages to appropriate audiences supporting colleagues across Conciliation Resources with communications activities. It will also manage Conciliation Resources' core communications channels including: the website, intranet, social media, media relations, E-bulletins, production of core materials and brand. We aim to strengthen the way we are communicating as an organisation, both internally and externally. We aim to ensure that our messages reach the right people, in the right format and so influence target audiences, meaning we have a greater chance to secure funding as an organisation and achieve our programme/policy objectives.

East and Central Africa (Central African Republic): The programme aims at empowering communities through their national and local leaders to contribute towards ending inter-communal violence and contribute to sustainable peace in Central African Republic (CAR). We will work with religious leaders through their Interfaith Platform, civil society actors, conflict-affected communities and Government representatives in CAR to enable them to spearhead efforts aimed at reducing violence in communities and to develop policies that promote peace.

In the absence of an effective state, we believe that supporting national civil society and grassroots mobilisation for conflict prevention and transformation through non-violent means can lead to reconciliation and political change. As advocacy targets, national governments, regional institutions and the international community will all benefit from the lessons and policy messages of our partners, enabling improved conflict responses and peacebuilding strategies.

In CAR, the programme is starting from a very low base. Partner capacity is low. For example, it's the first time that religious leaders are working together in a platform. This new approach to work invariably has challenges. Hence we see 2015 partly as a year of consolidating the foundation that was laid from 2013-2014.

We will therefore keep supporting the religious leaders through their Interfaith Platform, support twelve community peacebuilding structures working on resolving violence in their communities and undertaking advocacy at a local, national level, regional and International level

East and Central Africa (Lord's Resistance Army): The programme aims at empowering communities to contribute towards achieving sustainable peace in the region. We will work with conflict-affected communities, civil society and Government leaders in Uganda, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR) to enable them to spearhead efforts aimed at reducing violence in communities and spearhead efforts to influence policies. Most of the community leaders and civil society organisations are respected in their communities and have extensive networks at all levels.

In the absence of an effective state, we believe that supporting grassroots mobilisation for conflict prevention and transformation through non-violent means can lead to political change. As advocacy targets, national governments, regional institutions and the international community will all benefit from the lessons and policy messages of our partners, enabling improved conflict responses and peacebuilding strategies.

Fiji: Primarily through using the reins of state, Bainimarama secured a majority of seats in the newly elected Fiji parliament. The most likely political scenario into the medium term is of continued authoritarian rule, but with a level of increased debate and challenge through the new parliamentary system. The resurgence of ethnic rhetoric during the election campaign provides clear evidence of continued divisions in Fijian society. Underlying these divisions are multiple long-existing conflict issues, including identity, the role of religion in state and resources.

In 2015 the Fiji Programme will focus on these conflict issues with a programme outcome of: Local and national leaders and opinion-shapers in Fiji are increasingly working together to form consensus-based policies to address Fiji's local and national conflict issues. It will also see substantial change, with the development of programmes of work elsewhere in the Pacific.

Future Plans (continued)

Horn of Africa: Conciliation Resources was requested by the Kenyan government to provide technical and financial support to the peace talks between the Government of Ethiopia and the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) facilitated by the Government of Kenya. Building on our past support to the Kenyan-facilitated talks and because the conflict in the Somali region of Ethiopia is not happening in isolation, we have developed a multi-pronged strategy targeted at the multiple levels of the conflict and involving multiple arrays of constituencies in the peace process. In this regard, the Programme in the next three years (2015-2018) intends to support efforts towards an effective, sustainable and broadly-accepted based peace process in the Somali region of Ethiopia by supporting well managed Kenyan-facilitated talks, providing opportunities and support to the local and diaspora communities in the Somali region of Ethiopia (Ogaden) and supporting the Ogaden peace process to take into account the Somali-wide conflict system.

India / Pakistan / Kashmir: The proposed programme is a follow up to a 24-month (including a 6 month no-cost extension) project primarily funded by the EU Instrument for Stability that ends in March 2015. It seeks to build on the achievements and initial momentum generated through previous work and focuses on enabling nascent Kashmiri institutions and initiatives (established through previous efforts) to increase their peacebuilding capacities and policy reach in India and Pakistan. Its overall objective is to contribute to a more productive Indo-Pak peace process which is inclusive of Kashmiri voices. The specific objective is enhanced strategic and policy engagement relating to Kashmir by strengthening civic platforms, to facilitate the inclusion of diverse Kashmiri voices in peacebuilding processes. The decision to work on collaborative initiatives for disaster response and preparedness was born out of our on going exploratory work on trade, investment and tourism. However, it has become a significant priority in light of the devastating floods that recently hit both sides of Kashmir.

Philippines: The Philippines programme has a number of interlinked pillars of work supporting negotiations between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, as members of the International Contact Group. Promoting Public Participation in the implementation of the Mindanao Peace Process in an EU funded project which runs until July 2016. Working with Muslim and indigenous women to support their important role in peacebuilding. We have received specific funding from UK-Human Rights Department fund (until March 2015, subsequently extended until March 2016) for Operationalising a Women's Agenda in the Bangsamoro.

Policy and Learning: In 2015 the Policy and Learning team will focus on developing and communicating evidence to underpin arguments for inclusive peacebuilding approaches, including in political settlements, reconciliation and gender-sensitive peacebuilding. We will also develop and advocate practical guidance and tools, including for engagement with armed groups and gender-sensitive conflict analysis, in order to meet an external appetite for effective approaches. We will support and pursue our programme goal through networks such as the European Peacebuilding Liaison Office, GAPS and BOND and engage with others at EU and UN levels to press for adequate resourcing for peacebuilding work. In the UK we will work with other charities and through dialogue with the Government to reduce the impact of counter-terrorism legislation on peacebuilding and humanitarian action.

Within Conciliation Resources we will work with Programme, Communications and Fundraising teams to support and strengthen the organisation's policy advocacy, external influence and financial stability respectively. We will seek to advance Conciliation Resources' knowledge and skills in areas of core competence, such as gender, armed groups and mediation, as well as facilitate learning in emerging areas, such as legitimacy, reconciliation, national dialogue, political settlements and civilian protection.

Nigeria: People in the North and North-Central States of Nigeria have been beset with persistent and intense armed violence with underlying drivers of weak governance and political instability, which pose an enormous cost to the lives and livelihoods of the local populations as well as undermining the national stability of Nigeria as a whole. The programme seeks to work with state and non-state actors at a more strategic level on issues generated from the northeast and how they exacerbate sectoral violence in the north-central states such as the Plateau State. It will enable us draw on insights and lessons from cross organisation work and experiences and open opportunities for both the Nigerian government and donors to recognise Conciliation Resources' contribution and relevance and open further opportunities for more strategic work in the country.

Future Plans (continued)

Mano River Region: In the Mano River border regions the people experience the effects of weak governance and insecurities causing periodic episodes of armed violence, posing enormous costs to the lives and livelihoods of the local population. Tensions in these regions are likely to remain high or grow further in the coming year as poverty; resource conflicts and the weak governance are likely to be exacerbated by the Ivorian Presidential elections, coupled with the Ebola-driven tensions. As such, 2015 represents a particularly crucial time for interventions in emergency (or post emergency situations) and a high need for conflict transformations in the region.

The governments are unable to respond proactively to the insecurities in the border regions. This situation has been worsened by the tensions created with the Ebola epidemic. Whilst there are groups and organisations looking to enhance peace and security in the region, too often these organisations turn to be working from development perspectives and in the emergencies only have short-term interventions. The programme looks to build collaborative relationships between civil society organisations as well as the national security apparatus, which are responsible for border control and citizen security.

Trustees' Responsibilities in Relation to the Financial Statements

The Trustees (who are also directors of Conciliation Resources for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of its income and expenditure for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of Disclosure to Auditor

In accordance with company law, the Company's Directors certify that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- as the Directors of the Company they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Charity's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

PKF Littlejohn LLP were appointed as auditors to the Company during 2013 and have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

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

Approval

This report was approved by the Board of Directors and Trustees on *27 June* 2015 and signed on its behalf.



M Waterson
Company Secretary

We have audited the financial statements of Conciliation Resources for the year ended 31 December 2014 which comprise: the Statement of Financial Activities (including an Income and Expenditure Accounts), Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet and related notes 1 – 15. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the 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 Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective Responsibilities of Trustees and Auditors

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 15 and 16, 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.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the Audit of the Financial Statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charitable company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the trustees; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' and Trustees' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

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 2014 and of the charitable company's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on the Other Matter Prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' and Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on Which we are Required to Report by Exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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



Alastair Duke (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor

1 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HD

12 June 2015

CONCILIATION RESOURCES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING AN INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT) YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2014 £	Total 2013 £
Incoming Resources					
<i>Incoming resources from generating funds:</i>					
<i>Voluntary income:</i>					
Grants & donations receivable	2	1,558,954	-	1,558,954	1,725,428
Activities for generating funds:					
Other income		38,186	43,923	82,109	2,526
Interest receivable		4,814	-	4,814	8,730
<i>Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities</i>					
Grants & donations receivable	3	-	2,683,454	2,683,454	4,189,677
Manuscript sales and other income		-	-	-	20,838
Total Incoming Resources		1,601,954	2,727,377	4,329,331	5,947,199
Resources Expended					
Cost of generating voluntary income		216,843	-	216,843	310,191
Charitable activities		1,299,610	4,337,886	5,637,496	4,216,908
Governance costs		36,093	-	36,093	77,895
Total Resources Expended	4	1,552,546	4,337,886	5,890,432	4,604,994
Net incoming resources before transfers	11	49,408	(1,610,509)	(1,561,101)	1,342,205
Gross transfers between funds		(261,019)	261,019	-	-
Net Movement in Funds		(211,611)	(1,349,490)	(1,561,101)	1,342,205
<i>Reconciliation of Funds</i>					
Total funds, brought forward		1,266,976	2,533,040	3,800,016	2,457,811
Total Funds, Carried Forward		1,055,365	1,183,550	2,238,915	3,800,016

The statement of Financial Activities also complies with the requirement for an Income & Expenditure Account under the Companies Act 2006.

Continuing Operations

None of the Company's activities were acquired or discontinued during the above two financial periods.

Total Recognised Gains and Losses

The Company has no recognised gains or losses other than the above movement in funds for the above two financial periods.

The notes on page 23 to 35 form part of these Financial Statements.

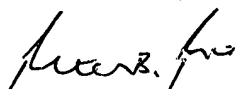
CONCILIATION RESOURCES

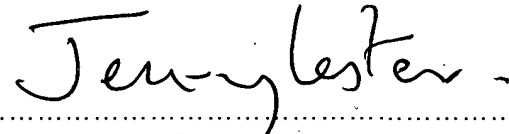
BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Notes	2014	2013
		£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	8	211,767	15,664
Current Assets			
Debtors	9	714,993	1,199,878
Cash at bank and in hand		1,928,597	3,242,854
		<u>2,643,590</u>	<u>4,442,732</u>
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	10	616,442	658,380
		<u>2,027,148</u>	<u>3,784,352</u>
Net Current Assets			
		<u>2,238,915</u>	<u>3,800,016</u>
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			
		<u>2,238,915</u>	<u>3,800,016</u>
Income Funds			
Unrestricted funds – General	11	1,001,997	1,213,608
– Designated	11	53,368	53,368
Restricted funds	11	1,183,550	2,533,040
		<u>2,238,915</u>	<u>3,800,016</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These accounts were approved by the Board of Directors and Trustees on 12 June 2015 and were signed on its behalf by:

 P Price (Chair)

 J Lester (Hon. Treasurer)

Company Registration No. 03196482

The notes on pages 23 to 35 form part of these Financial Statements.

1. Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year and in the preceding year.

Basis of Preparation of Accounts and Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting and Reporting by Charities (SORP 2005) issued in March 2005, applicable UK Accounting Standards and the Companies Act 2006. The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

The Trustees consider that the use of the going concern basis is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Charity to continue as a going concern, and there is reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate reserves to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Incoming Resources

Voluntary income including donations, gifts and grants that provide core funding or are of general nature are recognised where there is entitlement, certainty of receipt and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. Such income is only deferred when:

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

Income received under contract or where entitlement to grant funding is subject to specific performance conditions is recognised as earned as the related goods or services provided.

Grant income which provides funding to support performance activities is recognised where there is entitlement, certainty of receipt and the amounts can be measured with sufficient reliability. Such income is deferred when it is received in advance of the performances or event to which it relates.

Grants received as a contribution towards the purchase of capital equipment are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period in which they are received.

Investment income is recognised on a receivable basis.

Volunteers and Donated Services and Facilities

Where services that would normally be purchased from suppliers are provided to the charity free of charge, this contribution is included as both income and expenditure in the financial statements at an estimate of the value of the contribution to the charity. There were no such donations during the year.

Resources Expended

Expenditure is recognised when a liability is incurred.

- Costs of generating funds are those costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.
- Charitable activities include expenditure associated with the main objectives of the charity and include both the direct costs and support costs relating to these activities.
- Governance costs include those incurred in the governance of the charity and its assets and are primarily associated with constitutional and statutory requirements.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)**Resources Expended (continued)**

- Support costs include central functions and have been allocated proportionally to activity cost categories.

Irrecoverable VAT

All resources expended are classified under activity headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.

Pensions

The pension costs charged in the accounts represents the contributions payable by the charity during the year. The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme on behalf of its staff. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 17 (Accounting for Pensions) contributions to the scheme are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they are payable.

Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and, therefore, is not liable for Income Tax or Corporation Tax on income derived from its charitable activities, as it falls within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities.

Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. The cost of minor additions or those costing less than £1,000 are not capitalised. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Office Equipment	33 1/3% straight line
Office Furniture & Fittings	33 1/3% straight line
Motor Vehicles	33 1/3% straight line

Funds Structure

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees and in furtherance of the general objective of the charity.

Restricted funds are monies raised for, and their use restricted to, a specific purpose or donations subject to donor-imposed conditions.

Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds set aside by the Trustees for specific purposes.

Operation lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to the statement of financial activities on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

2. Voluntary Income (All Unrestricted)

	Unrestricted Funds £	Total 2014 £	Total 2013 £
UK Aid	-	-	89,561
UK Aid (PPA)	1,002,579	1,002,579	1,002,579
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland	79,328	79,328	82,975
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway	45,648	45,648	49,522
Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency	426,878	426,878	500,063
Donations	4,521	4,521	728
	<u>1,558,954</u>	<u>1,558,954</u>	<u>1,725,428</u>

41% (2013: 36.6%) of unrestricted voluntary income is attributable to geographical areas outside the United Kingdom.

3. Income from Charitable Activities – Grants and Donations (All Restricted)

	Total 2014 £	Total 2013 £
Policy, Practice and Communications (inc. Accord)		
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, UK	-	7,500
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland	38,929	32,622
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway	136,967	263,926
Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre	9,800	12,883
	<u>185,696</u>	<u>316,931</u>
Caucasus		
UK Aid	223,715	331,483
European Union	406,220	243,519
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands	48,666	-
USAID	39,768	-
	<u>718,369</u>	<u>575,002</u>
West Africa		
UK Aid	-	80,866
National Endowment for Democracy, USA	24,223	25,958
Institute of Development Studies, UK	12,180	-
	<u>36,403</u>	<u>106,824</u>

3. Income from Charitable Activities – Grants and Donations (All Restricted) (continued)

East and Central Africa

	Total 2014 £	Total 2013 £
Baring Foundation, UK	70,000	70,000
UK Aid	-	45,597
European Union	-	629,752
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway	284,057	337,541
UNICEF	86,017	29,633
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France	-	15,864
	<hr/> 440,074	<hr/> 1,128,387

India, Pakistan and Kashmir

UK Aid	-	53,812
Ploughshares Fund, USA	29,809	-
United States Institute of Peace, USA	17,816	-
European Union	141,347	693,743
Swiss Embassy in India	3,143	-
	<hr/> 192,115	<hr/> 747,555

Fiji

DFAT (previously AusAid), Australia	299,844	392,325
UK Aid	-	59,159
European Union	243,628	252,128
	<hr/> 543,472	<hr/> 703,612

Philippines and Colombia

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway	-	99,059
UK Aid	145,321	20,624
European Union	235,797	255,742
	<hr/> 381,118	<hr/> 375,425

Horn of Africa

UK Aid	132,298	50,527
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3. Income from Charitable Activities – Grants and Donations (All Restricted) (continued)

	Total 2014 £	Total 2013 £
Capacities for Peace		
European Union	53,909	-
	-----	-----
Collaborations (consortia partner funds)		
European Union	-	185,414
	-----	-----
	-----	-----
Total Grants Receivable	2,683,454	4,189,677
	=====	=====

85% (2013: 78.2%) of restricted grants and donations is attributable to geographical areas outside the United Kingdom.

CONCILIATION RESOURCES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

4. Resources Expensed

	Salaries and staff costs £	Direct costs £	Organisation development & evaluation	Audit fees £	Support costs £	2014 £	2013 £
Cost of generating voluntary income	95,766	12,485	-	-	108,592	216,843	310,191
Policy, Practice and Communications (inc. Accord)	293,229	57,555	-	-	171,228	522,012	804,688
Caucasus	232,619	581,067	-	-	118,963	932,649	833,327
West Africa	59,911	21,029	-	-	129,328	210,268	252,324
East and Central Africa	208,408	808,275	-	-	129,328	1,146,011	815,109
India, Pakistan Kashmir	147,314	424,269	-	-	126,527	698,110	397,108
Fiji	157,397	447,179	-	-	118,963	723,539	623,963
Philippines and Colombia	79,896	488,956	-	-	190,755	759,607	328,906
Collaborations (consortia partner funds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,145
Horn of Africa	57,732	33,727	-	-	121,764	213,223	145,738
Capacities for peace	39,268	200,055	-	-	-	239,323	-
Program development	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600
Governance costs	895	7,614	-	9,792	17,792	36,093	77,895
Organisational development	-	-	192,754	-	-	192,754	-
	<u>1,372,435</u>	<u>3,082,211</u>	<u>192,754</u>	<u>9,792</u>	<u>1,233,240</u>	<u>5,890,432</u>	<u>4,604,994</u>

CONCILIATION RESOURCES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

5. Support Costs

	Management and administration staff costs £	Premium costs £	Communication costs £	Information technology £	Other charitable expenses £	2014 £	2013 £
Cost of generating voluntary income	95,765	276	419	-	12,132	108,592	146,037
Policy, Practice and Communications (inc. Accord)	136,017	7,107	2,924	5,628	19,552	171,228	119,486
Caucasus	81,585	7,254	3,273	5,634	21,217	118,963	92,934
West Africa	91,950	7,254	3,273	5,634	21,217	129,328	53,105
East and Central Africa	91,950	7,254	3,273	5,634	21,217	129,328	66,381
India, Pakistan Kashmir	89,149	7,254	3,273	5,634	21,217	126,527	46,467
Fiji	81,585	7,254	3,273	5,634	21,217	118,963	39,829
Philippines and Colombia	153,377	7,254	3,273	5,634	21,217	190,755	33,191
Horn of Africa	84,386	7,254	3,273	5,634	21,217	121,764	13,276
Governance costs	-	1,180	632	-	15,980	17,792	53,105
	<u>905,764</u>	<u>59,341</u>	<u>26,886</u>	<u>45,066</u>	<u>196,183</u>	<u>1,233,240</u>	<u>663,811</u>

Support costs are allocated in accordance with the accounting policy on page 24.

6. Net Movement in Funds for the Year

The net movement in funds is stated after charging:

	2014 £	2013 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	70,309	9,864
Directors remuneration (including pension)	77,014	76,250
Operating lease rental	107,070	51,000
Audit's remuneration – Statutory audit	9,792	9,792
Project audits (EU)	-	2,400
Non-audit remuneration	-	6,360
Foreign Exchange	124,424	21,213
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Staff Costs

Staff costs were as follows:

UK Employee salaries	1,752,014	1,539,621
Social security costs	182,406	157,670
Pension costs	155,613	137,340
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2,090,033	1,834,631
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Employees earning in excess of £60,000:

	Number of employees	
	2014	2013
£70,001 to £80,000	1	1

During the year the charity paid £6,359 (2013 - £6,296) under a defined contribution pension scheme on behalf of the staff member/director earning over £60,000.

The average monthly number of staff employed, calculated as full time equivalent in the UK by the charity during the year was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2014	2013
Executive Management Committee	3.5	4.0
Policy, Practice and Communications	7.0	8.0
Programme Support	2.0	2.0
Caucasus	4.2	5.5
West Africa	1.0	1.0
East and Central Africa	4.8	3.0
India, Pakistan and Kashmir	3.0	3.0
Fiji	2.0	1.3
Philippines and Colombia	2.0	1.7
Horn of Africa	1.0	1.0
Administrative, financial management and fundraising support	11.0	8.4
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	41.5	38.9
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Computer Equipment £	Furniture & Fittings £	Total £
Cost			
As at 1 January 2014	90,061	18,333	108,394
Additions	13,264	253,764	267,028
Disposals	(1,796)	-	(1,796)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
As at 31 December 2014	101,529	272,097	373,626
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation			
As at 1 January 2014	74,583	18,147	92,730
Charge for the year	11,612	58,697	70,309
Disposals	(1,180)	-	(1,180)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
As at 31 December 2014	85,015	76,844	161,859
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Book Values			
As at 31 December 2014	16,514	195,253	211,767
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
As at 1 January 2014	15,478	186	15,664
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

9. Debtors

	2014 £	2013 £
Grants awarded yet to be received	527,919	1,027,669
Fees, manuscript sales and other income receivable	73,880	6,594
Other debtors & prepayments	113,194	165,615
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	714,993	1,199,878
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Other debtors and prepayments includes a rent deposit of £32,500 (2013 - £12,750, receivable in one year), which is receivable in more than one year.

10. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

Deferred income (Note 14)	293,576	279,595
Trade creditors	55,792	105,802
Social security & other taxes	42,323	39,308
Other creditors & accruals	224,751	233,675
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	616,442	658,380
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Included within other creditors is a balance of £10,000 (2013: £72,000) in respect of the dilapidations provision.

11. Movement in Funds

	Balance as at 01.01.14 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfer £	Balance as at 31.12.14 £
Restricted Funds:					
Charitable Activities:					
Policy, Practice and Communications	-	185,696	(350,784)	165,088	-
Caucasus	-	760,279	(813,686)	53,407	-
West Africa	-	38,416	(80,940)	42,524	-
East and Central Africa	1,424,057	440,074	(1,016,683)	-	847,448
India, Pakistan and Kashmir	462,812	192,115	(571,583)	-	83,344
Fiji	255,724	543,472	(604,576)	-	194,620
Philippines and Colombia	176,769	381,118	(568,852)	-	(10,965)
Horn of Africa	27,886	132,298	(91,459)	-	68,725
Capacities for Peace	185,792	53,909	(239,323)	-	378
Total restricted funds	2,533,040	2,727,377	(4,337,886)	261,019	1,183,550
Designated Funds:					
Staff contingency fund	53,368	-	-	-	53,368
General Funds	1,213,608	1,601,954	(1,552,546)	(261,019)	1,001,997
Total unrestricted funds	1,266,976	1,601,954	(1,552,546)	(261,019)	1,055,365
Total Funds	3,800,016	4,329,331	(5,890,432)	-	2,238,915

Purposes of Restricted Funds:**Policy, Practice and Communications**

- Programme Goal – International and national policies and practice to respond to conflict are more effective as a result of prioritising a conflict transformation approach that promotes constructive change processes that address root causes, reduce violence and increase justice.

Caucasus

- Programme Goal – To support the creation of inclusive, legitimate, accountable and well-informed peace processes (at multiple levels) that contribute to achieving just and sustainable peace in the South Caucasus.

11. Movement in Funds (continued)**East and Central Africa**

- Programme Goal – A non-violent end to the LRA conflict and peace building processes that are just, sustainable and seek to meet international human right standards and involve conflict-affected peoples in addressing their needs.
- Balance of funds is funding received in 2013-14 for spend in 2014-15 for cross border peace building in LRA affected areas funded by Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and for project activities for supporting emerging women's groups in South Sudan funded by the Baring Foundation and Support for community peacebuilding in Central African Republic funded by the European Union.

India, Pakistan, Kashmir

- Programme Goal – Development and consolidation of a peace process in which people from all regions of Jammu and Kashmir are able to participate and in doing so articulate a vision for a just and sustainable peace.
- Balance of funds relates to programme and project activities to promote the role of the Kashmir Diaspora in building peace further the development of economic ties between traders and business people on both sides of the Line of Control, the Jammu and Kashmir contact group funded by the European Union

Fiji

- Programme Goal – To support local people and local initiatives in building a social and political environment in Fiji capable of developing a sustainable constitutional democracy.
- Balance of funds relates to programme activities funded by the European Union promoting national constitutional engagement and the Australian Aid Agency for International Development.

Philippines and Colombia

- Programme Goal – To contribute to the peaceful settlement of armed conflicts and a transition to sustainable peace in the Philippines, mainly in Mindanao, through: negotiations support and empowering women.
- Balance of funds relates to on-going programme activities funded by the European Union Building peace in Mindanao through public participation in Governance.

Collaborations (consortia partner fund)

- Capacities for peace contributing to coherent international early action aimed at preventing violent conflicts and building lasting peace in conflict-affected contexts

Horn of Africa

- Technical support to Peace Talks.
- Balance of funds for ongoing activities funded by UK Aid (Conflict Pool).

11. Movement in Funds (continued)

Purposes of Designated Funds:

Staff Contingency Fund

- Designated reserve for unforeseen staff expenses, including maternity, paternity and redundancy costs.

12. Analysis of Fund Balances Between Net Assets

	General Funds £	Designated Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2014 £	Total 2013 £
Tangible fixed assets	211,767	-	-	211,767	15,664
Net current assets	748,074	53,368	1,295,973	2,097,415	3,784,352
	<u>959,841</u>	<u>53,368</u>	<u>1,295,973</u>	<u>2,309,182</u>	<u>3,800,016</u>

13. Operating Lease Commitments

The amounts payable in the next year in respect of operating leases in respect of office rent and service charge are shown below, analysed according to the expiry date of the leases.

	2014 £	2013 £
One year	-	12,750
Over five years	84,861	-
	<u>84,861</u>	<u>12,750</u>

14. Deferred Income

Balance as at 1 January	279,595	230,261
Amount released to income in the year	(279,595)	(230,261)
Amount deferred in the year	293,576	279,595
	<u>293,576</u>	<u>279,595</u>

Deferred income relates to grants of £250,645 and £42,931 from UK Aid (PPA) and The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands respectively (2013 - £250,645 and £28,950 from UK Aid (PPA) and "COBERM" respectively).

15. Trustee Remuneration and Related Party Transactions

For the whole of the year, the charity was under the control of the Directors and Trustees as shown on page two.

Mr A Carl as both the Executive Director and a member of the Board of Trustees received remuneration (excluding pension contributions) of £70,655 (2013 - £69,954) and pension contributions to a defined contribution scheme of £6,359 (2013 - £6,296). This arrangement is in accordance with the Charity's Articles of Association, which stipulates that one Trustee who is also a Chief Executive can be paid in good faith as long as inclusion in the Trustee body is expedient and in the interests of the Charity.

Expenses for airfares, travel, telephone, hospitality and accommodation totalling £24,960 (2013 - £17,935) were paid on behalf of nine (2013 - nine) trustees.

Mr B Afako, a Trustee during part of the prior year, was contracted in the prior year to provide technical services on the amnesty law in Uganda and received fees of £4,800 in 2013.

Mr J Arnault, a Trustee during part of the year, was contracted in the prior year to provide a consultation with civic and political leaders and diplomats in Tbilisi and received fees of £1,800 in 2013.

Mr C Cavanaugh, a Trustee, was contracted during the year to provide technical services in regards to meetings in Washington of the Karabakh Contact Group and received fees of £1,434.

Ms M Parlevliet, a Trustee, was contracted during the year to provide services in facilitating discussions on Human Rights and peacebuilding and received fees of £1,897.

There were no amounts due to or from the above related parties at the year end.

Project payments totalling £61,779 (2013 £Nil) were made to Saferworld in respect of the EU funded People's Peacebuilding Perspectives Project and Conciliation Resources also contributed to printing costs of £200 (2013 £Nil). Mr J Lester is a Trustee of both Saferworld and Conciliation Resources.

As at 31 December 2014 there is an amount outstanding to Conciliation Resources from Saferworld in respect of the Capacities for Peace project funds totalling £24,177.