Women's International Peace Centre

30TH ANNIVERSARY

AMPLIFYING WOMEN'S VOICE & POWER

Annual Report 2025





African women shaping peace, policy and power

2025 at a Glance

Nine programmes. Six countries. One feminist peace movement.

9
programmes across six countries

2,528
women trained for peace roles

7
Local Action Plans advanced

42
women's rights organisations shaped laws

1,236
women and girls led climate action

150,000
trees planted

6
women's movements promoted peaceful elections

12
women-led organisations shaped a regional roadmap

About the Peace Centre

The Women's International Peace Centre (the Peace Centre) is a feminist peacebuilding organisation advancing women's leadership, agency and influence in conflict and post-conflict settings. Founded in 1974 as Isis-Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange, it relocated from Geneva to Uganda in 1994, deepened its focus on women, peace and security and rebranded in 2019.

The Peace Centre works with women, young people, civil society, governments and regional institutions to change who participates in peacebuilding, whose knowledge counts and how decisions are made. Its WEAVE model combines research and documentation, healing, skills development, movement building and advocacy.

Its Strategic Plan 2024–2028 advances peacebuilding processes that include women and feminist perspectives, and policies, systems and structures that deliver equitable, just and inclusive peace.

VISION

A world where women live in and influence peace

MISSION

Ignite women's leadership, amplify their voices and deepen their impact in creating peace

GOAL

Women's meaningful engagement in transformative peace processes

VALUES

Boldness • Innovation • Consistency • Intentional wellbeing

Fifty years of feminist practice



Read the Strategic Plan 2024–2028

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The Context in Which We Worked



In 2025, the Peace Centre worked where conflict, displacement, elections, climate stress and shrinking aid converged. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, 8.2 million people were displaced by September, while renewed violence constrained civic action and excluded women from formal peace talks.[1]

Uganda hosted 1.9 million refugees, over half from South Sudan, intensifying pressure on land, water, services and relations with host communities.[2]

South Sudan's transition deteriorated as political tensions, armed clashes and weak implementation of the 2018 peace agreement raised the risk of renewed war.[3]

Across crisis settings, 90% of surveyed women's organisations were financially affected by aid cuts and 47% expected closure within six months.[4]

The African Union's reparations theme and the twenty-fifth anniversary of Resolution 1325 created openings for advocacy.[5] These conditions shaped the Peace Centre's focus on women-led mediation, local action plans, election violence prevention, reparative justice, climate leadership and stronger partnerships and accountability.

Sources

1. UNHCR. (2025). Democratic Republic of the Congo emergency.
2. UNHCR. (2025). Mid-year trends report 2025.
3. UN Human Rights Council. (2025). Plundering a nation: How rampant corruption unleashed a human rights crisis in South Sudan.
4. UN Women. (2025). At a breaking point: The impact of foreign aid cuts on women's organisations in humanitarian crises worldwide.
5. African Union. (2025). Justice through reparations; UN Women. (2025). Twenty-five years of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Our Impact in 2025

Strategic Outcome 1:
Peacebuilding processes include women and effectively incorporate feminist perspectives to achieve sustainable peace

In 2025, the Peace Centre moved women from participation to influence. Across programme countries, 2,528 women served as mediators, negotiators and peace committee members. They addressed land disputes, gender-based violence, youth insecurity, resource conflicts and electoral tensions, while carrying community priorities into district, national and regional decision-making spaces.

2,528
women in peace roles

80
women peace mediators

3,082
people reached in nine dialogues

Women led local conflict prevention and resolution

In Uganda, the Peace Centre trained 80 women peace mediators in Arua, Hoima, Jinja and Moroto in mediation, advocacy, early warning and response. Their work strengthened community capacity to identify conflict risks, resolve disputes and refer cases requiring formal action.

In refugee and host communities, 192 women, girls and young people from Adjumani, Madi Okollo, Yumbe, Isingiro and Kyegegwa strengthened their leadership, conflict analysis, communication and peacebuilding skills. They helped convene six dialogues reaching 648 people, including 533 women and 17 persons with disabilities. Communities agreed to document land rental arrangements, while one locality adopted a bylaw addressing stray animals.

A further nine peace dialogues reached 3,082 people across Karamoja and Adjumani. Women mediators brought together the Jie and Dodoth, Matheniko and Tepeth, Matany and Lorengechora, as well as refugees and host communities. Issues raised through five Adjumani dialogues were taken to the District Peace Committee, where responsible offices received follow-up actions. Radio airtime extended community peace messages beyond the meeting rooms.

From Participation to Influence



12 women-led organisations
developed a shared position on women's participation in regional peace processes.

14 partners
brought conflict-affected women's priorities into African Union consultations.

Women influenced formal peace and governance processes

At regional level, the Peace Centre convened 12 women-led organisations from the Great Lakes Region to develop a common position on women's participation in the Nairobi and Luanda peace processes. Their roadmap called for structured representation in mediation teams, financing for women's participation and accountability for inclusion. These efforts contributed to the appointment of Catherine Samba-Panza and Sahle-Work Zewde to continental mediation structures.

The Peace Centre supported 14 partners from Sudan, Burundi, South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo to join African Union pre-summit consultations, where conflict-affected women presented priorities to continental decision-makers.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kinshasa produced its first Local Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, 25 years after Resolution 1325. Ituri developed a provincial plan linking local priorities to the third National Action Plan.

In South Sudan, 40 women peace mediators in Wau reached 80 community members and convened four policy dialogues with 89 government, youth, traditional, civil society, security and religious representatives. Three formal partnerships with state institutions created routes for community priorities to enter state planning.

In Burundi, the Peace Centre and AFRABU trained 86 participants, including 45 women, to use the National Youth, Peace and Security Strategy for advocacy and community action.

Feminist leadership delivered practical change
Women resolved disputes, shaped local bylaws, informed district responses, monitored elections, influenced mediation structures and helped build formal Women, Peace and Security plans. Women's life histories informed decisions, local peace actors gained recognised roles and institutions received clearer mechanisms for including women in conflict prevention, mediation and recovery.

"Women moved from participation to influence."

Our Impact in 2025

Strategic Outcome 2:
Transforming policies, systems and structures to achieve equitable, just and inclusive peace

In 2025, the Peace Centre converted women's evidence and collective advocacy into changes in laws, public systems, accountability mechanisms and institutional practice. The work focused on removing barriers that exclude women, strengthening implementation structures and creating routes through which communities can influence government, regional and global decisions.



42-member Advocacy Forum
shaped legislation in South Sudan.

35% gender quota
secured in the Elections Act.

US$750,000 fee removed
from political party registration.

Women shaped laws and public policy

In South Sudan, the Peace Centre supported the Advocacy Forum, a coalition of 42 women's rights organisations, to review draft legislation through legal and gender analysis. Its advocacy contributed to removal of the US$750,000 political party registration fee and to the 35% gender quota in the Elections Act. The Forum also influenced the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing Act and the Compensation and Reparation Authority Act. Continued engagement informed the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Bill and the Family Bill.

In Uganda, the Peace Centre worked with the Greater North Parliamentary Association to refine the Draft National Transitional Justice Bill. It also supported 19 political parties to assess their codes of conduct against national legal requirements. Thirteen parties progressed with drafting or revising their codes and one submitted its completed code to the Electoral Commission for incorporation into its constitution.

From Commitments to Systems

Accountability systems became more practical

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Peace Centre worked with national and provincial actors to translate National Action Plan commitments into operational structures. Kinshasa and Ituri developed Local Action Plans, while the Permanent National Secretariat 1325 and provincial structures gained clearer roles for coordination, implementation and oversight.

The Peace Centre worked with the Interministerial Human Rights Committee, the National Human Rights Commission and civil society to develop a four-year monitoring tool for Universal Periodic Review recommendations. A national alliance in Kinshasa also strengthened monitoring of reparation policies for conflict survivors.

Local institutions gained capacity and responsibility

The Peace Centre signed Memoranda of Understanding with 10 Ugandan district local governments: Adjumani, Yumbe, Madi Okollo, Kyegegwa, Isingiro, Moroto, Kotido, Jinja, Hoima and Arua. These agreements formalised cooperation on women's leadership, peacebuilding, community engagement and referral systems.

Through the Women at the Centre of Climate Justice project, 11 partner organisations in Uganda, Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo received funding and technical support. Together, they trained more than 1,236 women and girls as climate leaders and supported the planting of 150,000 trees. Partners introduced sustainable agriculture, clean energy and improved water access.

Climate leadership at scale

11 partners • 1,236 women and girls • 150,000 trees

Regenerative agriculture • clean energy • improved water access

African Priorities in Policy Spaces



Regional and global advocacy

The Peace Centre used African Union, African Commission, United Nations and G20 platforms to advance financing for reparations, independent human rights oversight, protection of women human rights defenders, gender-responsive justice systems, ratification of the African Union Convention on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls, recognition of ecocide and investment in community-led climate adaptation.

At the G20 Social Summit, positions advanced with the African Union Economic, Social and Cultural Council helped secure recognition of women as peace actors and community peacebuilding as a condition for sustainable development. The Peace Centre carried forward proposals for community peace and social cohesion indicators within the Inclusive Growth Framework and protected financing for women-led peacebuilding in fragile settings.

Across these interventions, laws became more inclusive, monitoring tools became usable, institutions assumed clearer responsibilities and women-led organisations gained stronger routes to hold decision-makers accountable.

Laws became more inclusive, monitoring tools became usable and women-led organisations gained stronger routes to hold decision-makers accountable.

Country Results

Uganda



The Peace Centre advanced two priorities: localising the Women, Peace and Security agenda and protecting electoral peace. It supported five districts, Adjumani, Dokolo, Napak, Kotido and Moroto, to develop and implement Local Action Plans that translated national commitments into district planning and accountability.

It also hosted the Women's Situation Room Uganda, a nonpartisan, women-led mechanism providing early warning and rapid response to election-related tensions before, during and after elections. In 2025, the mechanism supported six women's movements, secured Electoral Commission accreditation and strengthened coordination with political parties, security agencies, civil society and community leaders ahead of the 2026 elections.

5 Local Action Plans | **6 women's movements** | **Electoral Commission accredited**

Democratic Republic of Congo



The Peace Centre strengthened women's participation in peace processes and converted national commitments into provincial action. Kinshasa developed its first Local Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, while Ituri produced a provincial plan aligned with the third National Action Plan. Congolese women developed a roadmap for engagement in the Nairobi, Luanda, Washington, Doha and National Episcopal Conference of Congo peace processes.

The Peace Centre supported a four-year monitoring tool for Universal Periodic Review recommendations and strengthened advocacy for individual and collective reparations.

Country Results

South Sudan



The Peace Centre connected community mediation with national legal and policy reform. Forty women peace mediators in Wau developed action plans addressing urban gang violence and farmer-pastoralist tensions, reached 80 community members and convened four policy dialogues involving 89 representatives.

Nationally, the 42-member Advocacy Forum influenced the Elections Act, Political Parties Act and transitional justice legislation, including the 35% gender quota and removal of the US$750,000 political party registration fee.

40	4	42
women peace mediators	policy dialogues	organisations in the Advocacy Forum

Burundi



The Peace Centre expanded women's and young people's participation in governance and peace policy. A media dialogue brought women leaders together with 20 journalists from 13 media houses. Youth consultations brought together 62 delegates from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda and Tanzania.

A further 86 participants, including 45 women, were trained to use Burundi's National Youth, Peace and Security Strategy for advocacy, resource mobilisation and community action.

Country Results

Sudan



The Peace Centre kept Sudanese women's priorities visible in regional and international policy spaces despite conflict and restricted access. Seven Sudanese partners joined African Union consultations, while a knowledge exchange connected Sudanese women human rights defenders with African Union representatives, civil society and funders.

The Peace Centre published From Exclusion to Influence and joined advocacy challenging arms transfers linked to the conflict.

Tanzania



Through the Women at the Centre of Climate Justice project, the Peace Centre worked with partners in Tanzania, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo to train more than 1,236 women and girls and plant 150,000 trees.

Women advanced regenerative agriculture, clean energy and improved water access, strengthening leadership in community adaptation and environmental governance.

Women's leadership connected peace, livelihoods and climate resilience.

Regional and International Action



REGIONAL ACTION

© Peace Direct/Brian Ongoro

Regional action

The Peace Centre hosted the 41st Gender Is My Agenda Campaign pre-summit and the seventh coordination meeting with Regional Economic Communities, where women-led organisations advanced priorities on reparations, peace processes and regional accountability.

Through the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies' NGO Forum, the Peace Centre submitted recommendations to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights on reparative justice, civic space, protection of women human rights defenders, gender-responsive justice, ecocide and community-led climate adaptation.

With the African Union Economic, Social and Cultural Council, the Peace Centre hosted the 2025 Citizens' Forum and led discussions on global and continental governance and civil society's role in African peacebuilding.

41st GIMAC | 7th coordination | Citizens' Forum

International action

The Peace Centre used four key spaces to advance African women's priorities: the 69th Commission on the Status of Women, the 80th United Nations General Assembly, Peace Connect and the G20 Social Summit.

Across these platforms, it promoted feminist foreign policy, reparations, locally led peacebuilding, global governance reform and financing for women-led peacebuilding.

CSW69 | UNGA80 | Peace Connect | G20



INTERNATIONAL ACTION

Knowledge, Communication and Institutional Strengthening

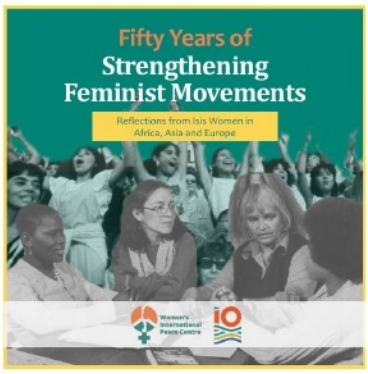
The Peace Centre translated programme evidence into recommendations on women's participation in peace processes, reparative justice, transitional justice, climate action, wellbeing and community peacebuilding. It also completed and launched Fifty Years of Strengthening Feminist Movements, documenting the organisation's journey from Isis to Isis-WICCE and the Women's International Peace Centre.



Wellbeing Is the Infrastructure of Our Resistance



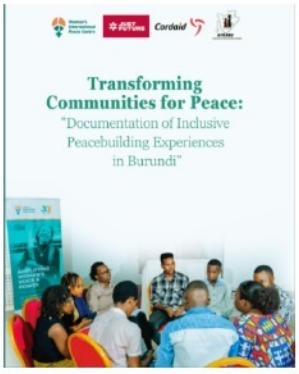
Women's World 2025



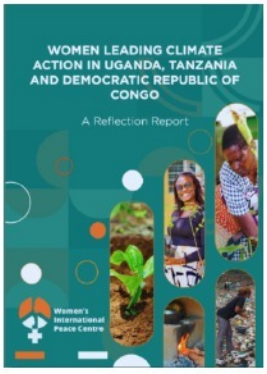
Fifty Years of Strengthening Feminist Movements



25 Years of Women, Peace and Security



Peacebuilding in Burundi



Women Leading Climate Action



Reimagining Sudan's Peace Agenda



Women, Peace and Security in East Africa



State of Peace and Security

Communication and Institutional Strengthening



12 radio talk shows

Website • LinkedIn • X • Instagram • Facebook

Newsletters • campaigns • policy products

Strategic Plan 2024–2028
Launched in English and French to support shared implementation across programme countries.

English | French

How communication carried women's priorities

Evidence → Publication → Media → Policy access → Public accountability

Partner organisations also received support in financial management, programme implementation, reporting, fundraising and compliance, strengthening the systems behind feminist peacebuilding.

Partnerships and Movement Building



A feminist peace movement

12	31	13	13	6
memberships and representation	strategic partners	funding partners	formal agreements	collective actions

Memberships and representation

- Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition
- Uganda Women's Network
- The African Women's Development and Communications Network (FEMNET)
- Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation (FEMWISE-Africa)
- NGO Committee on the Status of Women
- Africa Climate Justice Movement
- Gender Is My Agenda Campaign
- Uganda's Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Unit
- Civil Society National Action Plan III Monitoring Committee
- United Nations Economic and Social Council consultative status
- RJMEC and CTSAMVM representation in South Sudan
- Vice Chairperson, IGAD Civil Society Forum

Our Partners

The organisations and networks that strengthened our work in 2025.

We are grateful to the diverse organisations, networks and communities that work alongside us to advance a more peaceful, equal and just world for all women and girls.

Regional and continental partners

African Union Economic, Social and Cultural Council

Office of the Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security at the African Union

International Civil Society Action Network

Oxfam Africa

Alliance for Peacebuilding

Women for Women International

Amani Communities Africa

Civil society and movement partners

Institute for Social Transformation

National Association of Professional Environmentalists

Center for Strengthening Community Voices

National Association of Women's Organisations in Uganda

National Union of Women with Disabilities in Uganda

Freedom and Roam Uganda

Monitoring and Empowerment Programme for Young Women

Forum for Women in Democracy Uganda

Initiative for Peace Communication Association

Community and country partners

Association des Femmes Rapatriées du Burundi (AFRABU)

Namayingo United Women Group

Karibu Jeunesse Nouvelle

Zaida Catalan Club for Peace and Security

Women in Action for Human Dignity

SOS Information Juridique Multisectorielle

Dynamique des Femmes Juriste

Engaruka Community Initiative Organisation

Women Action Towards Economic Development

Nakere Rural Women Activists

Karamoja Women Umbrella Organization

Research, thematic and specialist partners

Centre d'Études sur Handicap, Justice et Résolution 1325

Réseau pour la Réforme du Secteur de Sécurité et de la justice

Women Action on Eco-Health and Legal Rights

Women Partners for Health

Collective Action

Collective action

The Peace List

Women's demands on justice, ceasefires, security reform, participation and reparations.

Candlelight Campaign

Honoured survivors and organisers resisting conflict-related sexual violence.

UN80 letter

Challenged reforms that could weaken global gender equality commitments.

Feminist Foreign Policy statement

Called for policy coherence, frontline funding, protection and accountability.

Debt Justice call

Pressed the G20 to advance fairer financing for Africa and the Global South.

Sudan arms-transfer action

Opposed sales linked to support for the Rapid Support Forces.

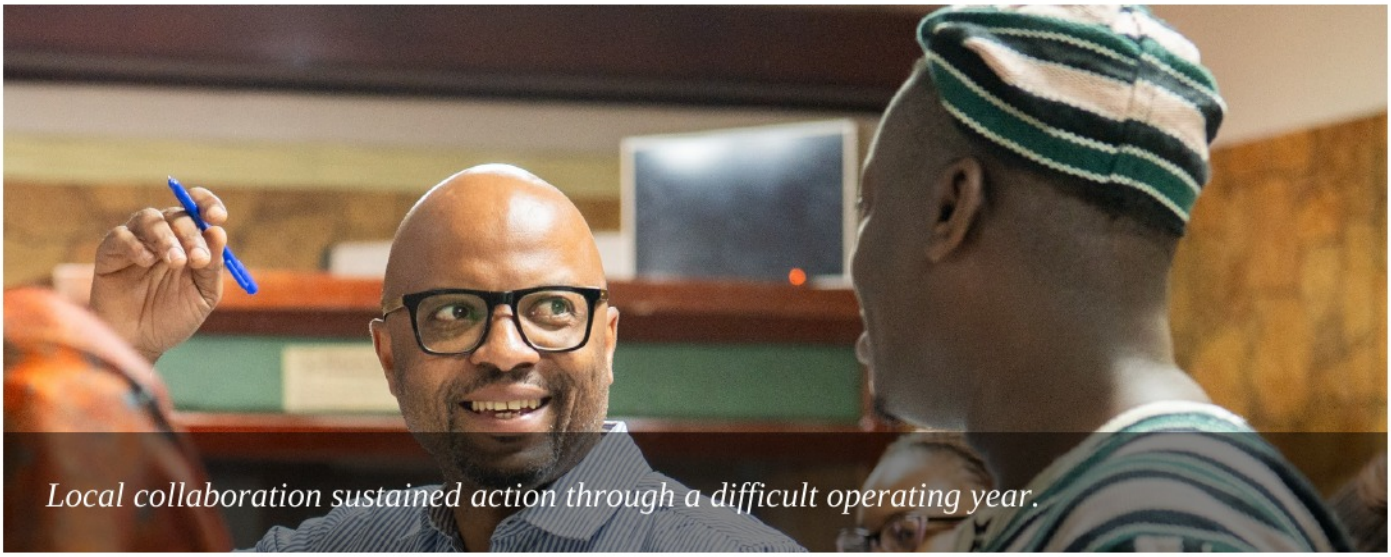
Funding Partners

Feminist peacebuilding requires sustained, flexible investment.

- UN Women Uganda
- Government of Japan
- Womankind Worldwide
- Global Fund for Women
- Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
- Stephen Lewis Foundation
- Cordaid
- Nottingham Trent University
- U.S. Agency for International Development
- Embassy of Ireland in Uganda
- Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office Uganda
- MYRIAD USA
- Saferworld

We thank every funding partner for investing in women's leadership, feminist movements and sustainable peace.

Lessons and Opportunities



Local collaboration sustained action through a difficult operating year.

Lesson

Strong partnerships and local collaboration sustain action when funding contracts and operating space narrows. District governments, women-led organisations, regional networks and community actors enabled programmes to continue, adapt and influence decisions across levels.

Opportunity

The Peace Centre can deepen long-term local partnerships, share infrastructure and invest in joint leadership, evidence and resource mobilisation. It can also build institutional resilience through a mission-aligned social enterprise that generates unrestricted income, strengthens internal systems and reinvests surpluses in feminist peacebuilding, partner support and organisational independence.

Our 2025 Income and Expenditure

Audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

This section includes

1. Independent auditor’s report
2. Statement of income and expenditure
3. Statement of fund balance
4. Statement of changes in accumulated fund
5. Statement of cash flows

The following pages reproduce the signed audited financial statements and the independent auditor report.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL PEACE CENTER

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Women's International Peace Center ("the Organisation") for the year ended 31 December 2025 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

What we have audited

The Organisation's financial statements comprise:

- statement of income and expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2025;
- statement of fund balance as at 31 December 2025;
- statement of changes in accumulated fund for the year then ended;
- statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("the IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Uganda, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of preparation and restriction on distribution and use

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation. The financial statements have been prepared to assist the Organisation in complying with its reporting requirements. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Our report is intended solely for the Organisation and should not be distributed to or used by other parties other than the Organisation.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL PEACE CENTER (continued)

Other information (continued)

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Management is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL PEACE CENTER (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is CPA Clive Mayombwe - P0349.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants
Kampala
23 September 2026

Mayombwe
CPA Clive Mayombwe

Women's International Peace Center
Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of income and expenditure

	Notes	2025			2024		
		Restricted funds USD	Unrestricted funds USD	Total USD	Restricted funds USD	Unrestricted funds USD	Total USD
Grant income	3	2,377,040	-	2,377,040	4,095,578	-	4,095,578
Other income	4	4,658	172,985	177,643	705	98,923	99,628
Total income		2,381,698	172,985	2,554,683	4,096,283	98,923	4,195,206
Expenditure							
Peace building processes include women and incorporate feminist perspectives	5.1	839,403	50,686	890,089	2,072,043	14,087	2,086,130
Transforming policies, systems and structures to achieve equitable, just and inclusive peace	5.2	601,996	13,399	615,395	656,694	7,620	664,314
The Peace Center structured and continuously improving and delivering on strategic results	5.3	1,034,948	83,047	1,117,995	988,197	24,674	1,012,871
Total expenditure		2,476,347	147,132	2,623,479	3,716,934	46,381	3,763,315
(Deficit)/ surplus for the year		(94,649)	25,853	(68,796)	379,349	52,542	431,891

Statement of fund balance

	Notes	2025 USD	2024 USD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	295,170	256,732
Current assets			
Receivables	7	4,085	24,007
Cash and cash equivalents	8	659,385	697,774
Total current assets		663,470	721,781
Total assets		958,640	978,513
Funds and liabilities			
Capital fund		295,170	256,732
Restricted funds		551,043	645,692
Unrestricted funds		82,584	56,731
Accumulated fund		928,797	959,155
Current liabilities			
Payables	9	29,843	19,358
Total funds and liabilities		958,640	978,513

The financial statements on pages 17 to 29 were approved by the Board of Directors on 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Board Chairperson | Board Treasurer | Executive Director

Statement of changes in accumulated fund

	Capital fund USD	Restricted fund USD	Unrestricted fund USD	Total USD
Year ended 31 December 2024				
At 1 January 2024	245,511	266,343	4,189	516,043
Surplus for the year	-	379,349	52,542	431,891
Additions (note 6)	37,956	-	-	37,956
Depreciation charge (note 6)	(26,735)	-	-	(26,735)
At 31 December 2024	256,732	645,692	56,731	959,155
Year ended 31 December 2025				
At 1 January 2025	256,732	645,692	56,731	959,155
(Deficit)/ surplus for the year	-	(94,649)	25,853	(68,796)
Additions (note 6)	97,989	-	-	97,989
Depreciation charge (note 6)	(59,551)	-	-	(59,551)
At 31 December 2025	295,170	551,043	82,584	928,797

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	2025 USD	2024 USD
Operating activities			
(Deficit)/ surplus for the year		(68,796)	431,891
Purchase of property and equipment	6	97,989	37,956
Working capital changes:			
Receivables		19,922	2,465
Payables		10,485	(32,089)
Net cash generated from operating activities		59,600	440,223
Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	6	(97,989)	(37,956)
Net cash utilised in investing activities		(97,989)	(37,956)
Movement in cash at bank and in hand			
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		(38,389)	402,267
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		697,774	295,507
Cash at bank and in hand at end of year	8	659,385	697,774

Priorities for 2026

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1

Peacebuilding processes include women and effectively incorporate feminist perspectives to achieve sustainable peace

1. **Women's Situation Room Uganda**
   A women-led rapid response mechanism for election-related violence before, during and after elections.

2. **Feminist Leadership Institute**
   Gender-sensitive conflict analysis and management.

3. **Wellbeing for Women Human Rights Defenders**
   Protection, restoration and sustained feminist action.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2

Transforming policies, systems and structures to achieve equitable, just and inclusive peace

1. **Climate action**
   Expand women's leadership in resilience, adaptation, green livelihoods and environmental peacebuilding.

2. **Technology-facilitated gender-based violence**
   Strengthen prevention, survivor protection, accountability and policy responses.

INSTITUTIONAL PRIORITY

A mission-aligned social enterprise will generate unrestricted income, strengthen organisational capacity and finance feminist peacebuilding.



Thank you

To the women peacebuilders, partners, funders, public institutions, staff and communities who carried this work forward in 2025: thank you for your courage, trust and collective action.

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