

Mrs Chimwanda (41), together with Christine (12) and Patience (8) fetching water in southern Zimbabwe. "The main challenges are food and school fees. The food is erratic. At times we get it and at times we don't. We depend on well wishers in the community." Photo: Isabel Corthier

Trócaire
Working for a just world.



Trócaire, Maynooth,
Co. Kildare, Ireland

T: +353 (0)1 629 3333

F: +353 (0)1 629 0661

E: info@trocaire.org

www.trocaire.org

Trócaire, 50 King Street, Belfast,
BT1 6AD, Northern Ireland

T: +44 (0) 2890 808030

F: +44 (0) 2890 808031

E: infoni@trocaire.org

Trustees' Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 28 February 2017

Skye (5), from Co. Kildare, helping to launch Trócaire's Lenten campaign.
Photo: Mark Stedman



Our Vision

Trócaire envisages a just and peaceful world where people's dignity is ensured and rights are respected; where basic needs are met and resources are shared equitably; where people have control over their own lives and those in power act for the common good.

We believe in the dignity and inalienable human rights of each person, regardless of their culture, ethnicity, gender or religion.

As we work to achieve our vision, we practice the following values, both within our programmes and our relationships: solidarity, perseverance, accountability, participation and courage.

TRÓCAIRE IS THE OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Trócaire is a member of Caritas Internationalis, the Catholic Church's global confederation of 165 development agencies. Trócaire is also a member of CIDSE, the international alliance of Catholic development agencies which work together for global justice. The CIDSE membership has a presence in over 118 countries and territories around the world.

Contents

	PAGE
Preface by our Executive Director	4
Making an impact	6
Our work at a glance	8
Where we work	10
A new strategic plan	12
Supporting sustainable livelihoods	14
Preparing for and responding to humanitarian crises	16
Promoting good governance and human rights	18
Empowering women to claim their rights	20
We couldn't do it without you	22
The next generation of global citizens	24
Giving parishes a sense of ownership	26
How our work is made possible	28
Bringing global issues to Ireland	30
Looking to the future	32
Structure, Governance and Management	36
Financial Review	42
Independent Auditor's Report	46
Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities	47
Consolidated Balance Sheet	48
Consolidated Cash Flow	49
Trust Statement of Financial Activities	50
Trust Balance Sheet	51
Trust Cash Flow	51
Notes to the Financial Statements	52
Appendix 1 - Charitable Expenditure by Country	79
Appendix 2 - Top 50 Partner List	80
Trustees and other Information	82

Preface by our Executive Director

The year 2016 will be remembered for major changes to the international political context in which we operate.

Brexit and the outcome of the US Presidential election have raised profound questions for the world's poor: how will politicians elected on insular mandates approach global affairs? Will they continue to support the most vulnerable people in the world? How will global efforts to tackle climate change continue in the face of nationalist populism?

The answers to these questions may not be known for some time, yet the indications are that the decisions of UK and US voters will have far-reaching consequences for the world's poorest people.

Of immediate concern are the aid budgets of both countries. The UK is one of only eight countries in the world to have reached the UN target of spending 0.7 per cent of Gross National Income (GNI) on assisting the most vulnerable people in the world. The US's overseas aid budget is tiny in percentage terms – just 0.01 per cent of GNI – but, at \$22bn, hugely significant in monetary terms.

Both administrations have highlighted the importance of their immigration and security policies. We can only hope that both realise that poverty eradication, strengthening human rights and tackling climate change are linked with reducing refugee numbers and promoting global security.

Although Ireland's overseas development assistance budget increased in monetary terms in 2016, it stands at 0.3 per cent of GNI, our lowest percentage spend since the turn of the century. Ireland is recognised as a global leader in terms of the quality of our overseas assistance, but clearly there is much to be done to bring Ireland in line with its international spending commitment.

Globally, funding for urgent humanitarian and development assistance is at crisis point. The UN has appealed for \$22.3bn to respond to humanitarian need in 2017, of which just \$5.4bn has materialised. Of the 29 UN appeals currently seeking funding, just two are more than 50 per cent funded.

Humanitarian assistance continues to be significantly less than required to meet the level of need.

The number of people living in [forced displacement](#) has reached 65 million – a figure higher than at any stage since the end of World War II – while disasters caused by natural and climactic hazards affected an estimated 89 million people last year.

Pope Francis has continued to provide leadership on these issues, consistently reminding us of our



obligation to take responsibility for people experiencing persecution, violence or tragedy. Pope Francis speaks of "a duty of solidarity". Sadly, his example is often not followed by those in political power.

In many parts of the world Trócaire finds itself highlighting the complicity of governments in needless human suffering. Military occupation, lack of free expression, unequal land laws and targeting of human rights defenders are all causes of poverty contrived by political systems.

Democratic space is being deliberately eroded in many parts of the world. Many of our partners are coming under increasing threat, both physically and legally.

Last November, [Jeremy Barrios](#), a 22-year-old working in a human rights organisation in Guatemala that is supported by Trócaire was shot

dead. In other countries, including Kenya and Israel, organisations we work with have been directly targeted by government legislation and intimidation.

Amid the myriad of challenges, however, there remain causes for optimism.

We have campaigned for the last number of years on the issue of climate change. 2016 began with the hope brought about by the Paris Agreement, an agreement that was subsequently ratified ahead of schedule.

The hostility of the new US administration towards the Paris Agreement must not be allowed to derail it. This historic global agreement remains our promise to future generations; a promise we must keep.

2017 also began with a positive development with the bill before the Oireachtas to divest the Ireland Strategic Investment Fund (ISIF) – the successor to the National Pension Reserve Fund – from the fossil fuel industry. Divestment legislation was progressed by Dáil Éireann and has now passed to committee stage.

We have also seen some positive developments on [gender equality](#). A historic success was achieved in February 2016 when two high ranking military officials were convicted of committing sexual violence and domestic and sexual slavery against fifteen Mayan Q'eqchi' women during Guatemala's armed conflict in the 1980s. The legal victory followed six years of investigation and lobbying by our partners.



Annabel Butler (3), from Meath (left) and Jess Walker, from Kildare, pictured together at the launch of Trócaire's Christmas gifts range at Maynooth College. The ethical gifts include beehives for families in Kenya. Photo: Robbie Reynolds.

Since January, two UN Resolutions have explicitly cited gender equality and women's empowerment as critical for global peace and security, with several action points presented to member states in that regard.

However, there is a large gap between international policy and the reality facing women and girls. Globally, levels of gender-based violence are wholly unacceptable and access to justice remains a significant challenge.

Supporters in Ireland have remained steadfast in their belief in a just world. The support Trócaire receives across Ireland is what keeps our programmes running. In particular, the committed support from [clergy and parishioners](#), both in terms of funding our work and also promoting our campaigns and causes, is vital.

The communities we support face enormous challenges but with the support of people in Ireland we stand with them and overcome these obstacles together.

I want to thank all of our supporters for their generosity, which has helped to change the lives of 2.6 million people over the last year. We could not do it without their generous and committed support.

Éamonn Meehan
Executive Director

MAKING AN IMPACT

In 2016/17, Trócaire spent **€57.1m** helping to improve the lives of 2.6 million people in some of the poorest places in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and Asia.

Ingrid Cuevas (12) and Emilia Fuentes (11) pictured in the Esquipulas Bordo (A bordo is a slum built on a flood plain) in San Pedro Sula in Honduras. Trócaire is working with local groups to educate residents on urban disaster risk reduction. Photo: Frank Mc Grath.

2016/17: OUR WORK AT A GLANCE

In 2016/17, Trócaire's work improved the lives of 2.6 million people in some of the poorest countries in the world.

☑ SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



€13.1 million

spent supporting sustainable livelihoods



688,000

people supported directly

☑ PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS



€10.1 million

spent protecting human rights



780,000

people supported directly

☑ EMPOWERING WOMEN



€6.2 million

spent empowering women



89,000

people supported directly

☑ RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES



€24.6 million

spent responding to emergencies



1,040,000

people supported directly

☑ SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH HIV



€3.1 million

spent supporting people with HIV



59,000

people supported directly

To read more about our work in these countries, please click on the numbered country icon on this map.

Where we work

Trócaire has ongoing programmes in 17 countries around the world:

AFRICA

1. **Democratic Republic of Congo** (approximately 20,000 people supported)
2. **Ethiopia** (496,000)
3. **Kenya** (134,000)
4. **Malawi** (301,000)
5. **Rwanda** (97,000)
6. **Sierra Leone** (71,000)
7. **Somalia** (100,000)
8. **South Sudan** (24,000)
9. **Sudan** (123,000)
10. **Uganda** (680,000)
11. **Zimbabwe** (59,000)

ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

12. **Pakistan** (97,000)
13. **Israel / Occupied Palestinian Territories** (29,000)
14. **Myanmar** (49,000)

CENTRAL AMERICA

15. **Guatemala** (25,000)
16. **Honduras** (13,000)
17. **Nicaragua** (19,000)

We also provided humanitarian assistance in:

18. **Philippines** (61,000)
19. **Nepal** (31,000)
20. **Iraq** (10,000)
21. **Haiti** (1,000)
22. **Europe** in response to the Syrian refugee crisis (73,000)
23. **Syria / Lebanon** (140,000)

Some examples of our work in 2016/17

- 140,000 Syrians affected by war received aid and assistance
- 123,300 people in Sudan received access to healthcare
- 91,200 people in Kenya received agricultural support, including access to water
- 50,000 people benefitted from governance and human rights support in Rwanda
- 37,600 people affected by conflict in Myanmar received shelter and humanitarian aid
- 27,700 women and men in Sierra Leone received training and support on women's empowerment

A new strategic plan

Establishing Trócaire in 1973, the Bishops of Ireland stated: “The aim of Trócaire will be two-fold. Abroad, it will give whatever help lies within its resources to the areas of greatest need among the developing countries. At home, it will try to make us all more aware of the needs of these countries and of our duties towards them. These duties are no longer a matter of charity but of simple justice.” Rooted in Catholic Social Teaching, our mandate has never changed.

Trócaire’s last strategic plan, *Mobilising for Justice*, ended in 2016, giving us the opportunity to reflect and adapt our strategies and direction.

Mobilising for Justice was an ambitious plan that delivered considerable impact to the lives of the poor and marginalised. Building on its success, we recently launched [For a Just and Sustainable Future \(2016-2020\)](#), Trócaire’s new strategic plan which builds on a foundation of experience, expertise, learning and research.

For a Just and Sustainable Future recognises that the challenges facing the world’s poorest people are related and that people often face multiple vulnerabilities in their lives. We must, therefore, respond to these different challenges in an integrated way. Under the new strategic plan, we will focus on three priority areas:

1

Resource Rights: ensuring that those in need have access to, control over and the ability to effectively protect and use critical resources, in particular land and water.

2

Women’s Empowerment: ensuring that women have a voice in decisions that affect their lives, within their homes, communities and beyond, and that they are free from violence.

3

Humanitarian Preparedness and Response: ensuring communities are prepared for, can respond effectively to and withstand crises.

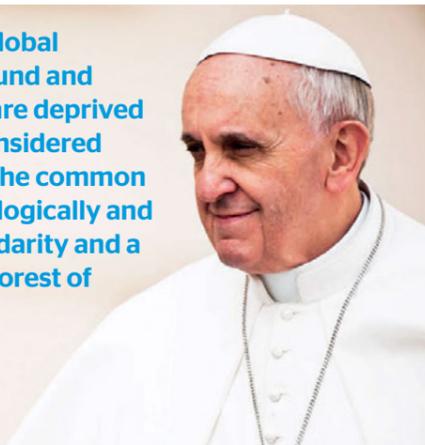
Within each of these priority areas, we will focus on the fundamental issues of justice and human rights which perpetuate poverty, inequality and vulnerability. At the heart of all of our work is the commitment to address the imbalance of power that exists in today’s increasingly unequal world. Our work is rooted in a belief in the common good and the dignity of each individual.

Underpinned by a rights-based approach, we will rigorously engage duty bearers nationally and internationally on key policy issues, and continue to support individuals and communities to better understand and claim their rights.

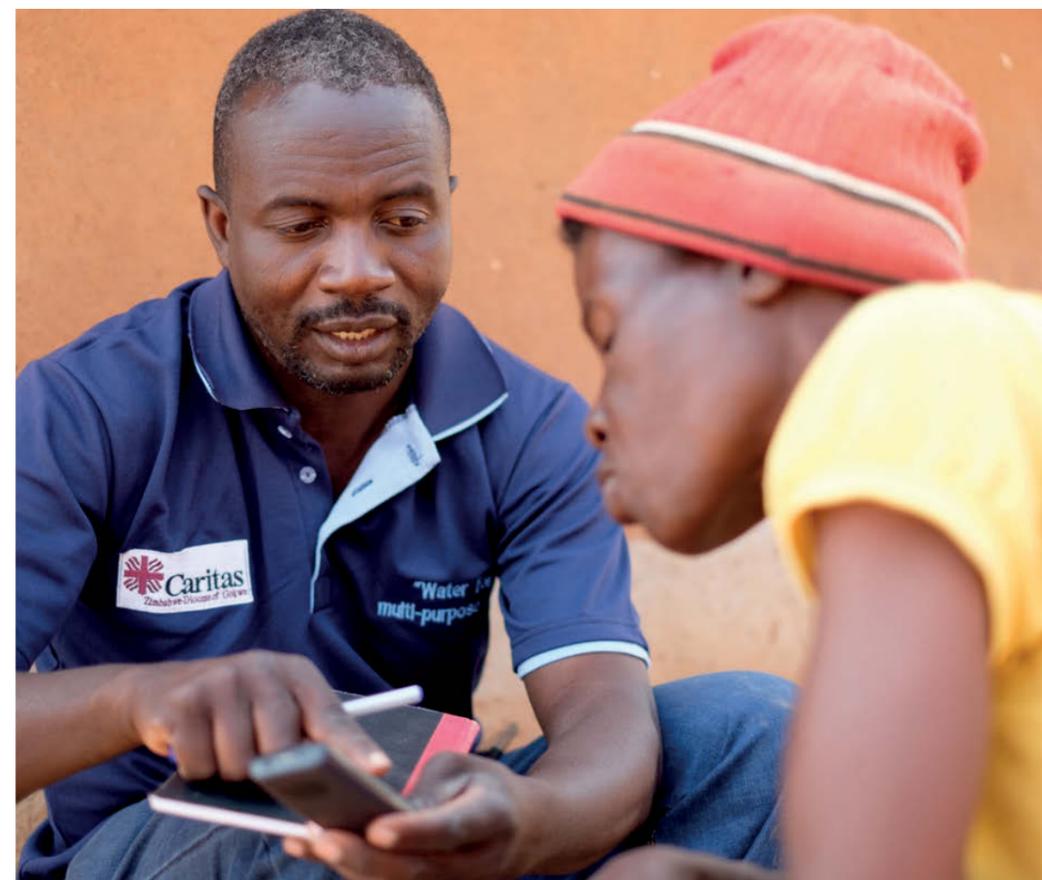
Over the last year we have worked to align our programmes against the three priority areas. The financial year 2016/17 was a transitional period as we moved to this new approach.

“In the present condition of global society, where injustices abound and growing numbers of people are deprived of basic human rights and considered expendable, the principle of the common good immediately becomes, logically and inevitably, a summons to solidarity and a preferential option for the poorest of our brothers and sisters”

Pope Francis, *Laudato Si’*



Above: Angela Aranda holds a picture of her daughter, Hilda, who is missing. Each year, migrants from central America go missing en route to the United States. Photo: Frank McGrath.



Left: Jephas Tichapondwa, from Trócaire’s Caritas partner in Zimbabwe, explains mobile phone money transfer to Beauty. Photo: Isabel Corthier.

Supporting sustainable livelihoods

Every person has a right to food and water, yet too often these basic rights are denied. In a world of plenty, one in nine people do not have enough food to eat, while millions are denied access to land and water.

The ravages of climate change are exacerbating this problem. Many of the world's poorest people can no longer rely on the traditional rainy seasons. Hunger is on the rise as farmers struggle to provide for their families in the face of almost constant drought.

In 2016 El Nino events increased hunger and need in many parts of the world including Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Guatemala and Honduras.

Trócaire works with communities to ensure that they can grow enough food to sustain themselves and build their resilience to the inevitable shocks caused by climate change. In 2016/17, our livelihoods and resource rights work benefited approximately 688,000 people.

By supporting families to diversify their crops, adopt better land care and farming techniques, and have improved access to water, we give them the best chance of improving their production and having a healthy harvest. As well as improving food supply, increased production also helps families to be resilient to unpredictable weather patterns and emergency situations.

Across Kenya, Honduras and Rwanda, 24,962 families reported increased crop yields last year as a result of our support.

In many countries we focus particularly on supporting women to have greater control over food-cropping, household nutrition and decision making. In Guatemala, for example, 60 per cent of women we support stated that they now have a say in the use and management of the family land, while female-headed households in communities where we work have boosted their food consumption by almost 50 per cent.

In the communities where we work in Nicaragua, the median annual income from agricultural production increased from \$396 to \$1,065 for male headed households and from \$218 to \$970 for female headed households.

Trócaire also supports initiatives which give families access to credit they can use to generate further income. A total of 20,637 families in Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda accessed credit as a result of these programmes last year. In Rwanda 2,302 families received loans to help them invest in their farms.

In order to be able to grow food and earn an income, people must first have access to water and land. Our programmes help people to secure access to these resources.

Securing access to water is an important way to ensure communities are no longer completely reliant on rainfall to grow crops. In Kenya, millet production rose by 127 per cent in communities where we work as a result of improved access to irrigation and water systems.

Across four countries – Ethiopia, Kenya, Honduras and Zimbabwe – our programmes secured access to water for over 9,500 families, while in Guatemala 386 families gained access to land under collective titles and 28 indigenous communities secured legal ownership of their land.

While maintaining our focus on helping people to grow sufficient food, our livelihoods programme is working to help people access critical resources such as land and water.



HUNGER IS ON THE RISE AS FARMERS STRUGGLE TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR FAMILIES IN THE FACE OF ALMOST CONSTANT DROUGHT.

CASE STORY

'This means I can support my family'

Dorcas Kenyatta (centre) lives in Kitui County, one of the most arid areas in Kenya. Following her husband's death, she struggled to support her family.

Many Kenyans are reliant on farming small pieces of land. These smallholder farmers are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of drought as they tend to be solely reliant on their own crops to feed their families.

Trócaire works with communities to build alternative ways to generate income. Beekeeping is one way of doing this and it offers many benefits to women like Dorcas.

Traditionally beekeeping was a male pursuit as hives were located in trees and it was an unacceptable cultural practice for women to climb to them. Trócaire introduced a freestanding hive to communities which can be placed on a small patch of ground close to home. It has made beekeeping far more accessible to women.

Dorcas, her family and members of her community received training in beekeeping and the necessary supplies to get started. It wasn't long before Dorcas became the Chair of her local beekeepers group, who call themselves 'Mwasuma'.



Members of Mwasuma Beekeepers in Kitui – (right to left) Tabitha Komu, Dorcas Kenyatta and Nzomo Musyoka. Photo: Allan Gichigi

Each of the twenty Mwasuma beekeepers has been trained in honey production and processing. They have five hives each from which they can harvest around ten kilograms of honey annually. Beekeeping has become an important source of income in Kitui and supports communities through the sale of honey and also beeswax for candles and soap.

Dorcas said: "We have worked hard on our beekeeping and the quantity and quality of honey we are able to harvest has improved. We eventually hope to open a honey processing factory in our area. The beekeeping and honey harvesting is carried out during the day along with household chores. This means I can support my family as both a mother and a provider."



TRÓCAIRE WORKS WITH COMMUNITIES TO BUILD ALTERNATIVE WAYS TO GENERATE INCOME.

Preparing for and responding to humanitarian crisis

Trócaire responds to humanitarian crises by providing assistance to people facing disaster. When war, storms or other disasters strike, we work to protect the rights of the most vulnerable, providing vital aid and helping people re-start their lives.

Much of our humanitarian work is focused on supporting people whose lives have been affected by conflict. The appalling war in Syria has now entered its sixth year. Last year, we reached 60,000 Syrians with food parcels, water and psycho-social support. Our response to the conflict in Syria stretches across Syria, Lebanon, Greece, Serbia and Croatia.

The horror in Syria has found its way onto television screens across the world but lower profile conflicts also continue to devastate lives. In Myanmar, for example, we delivered food and shelter to over 37,000 men, women and children who have fled conflict in the north of the country.

Conflict in Burundi has seen over 50,000 people flee across the border into Rwanda, where we are providing nutritional supplements to 3,500 lactating and pregnant women. In neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo we are providing food, water and sanitation to 25,000 displaced people.

As well as assisting people to access vital aid during emergencies, we focus on protecting crisis-affected communities – particularly

women - from risk of further violence. In times of crisis, we focus on reducing people's exposure to threats, particularly gender-based violence. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to violence during emergencies; protecting them from these threats is central to our humanitarian approach. For example, in DRC we provide safe and confidential response services to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including medical and legal support.

Our healthcare programmes in Somalia and Sudan provide services to catchment populations of 220,000 and 166,000 people respectively. In Somalia, a country beset by conflict and instability for 25 years, our healthcare services focus on nutrition for mothers and infants. In Sudan, meanwhile, we help to provide primary healthcare services to people living in an extremely dangerous and insecure environment.

Natural disasters, often exacerbated by climate change, are affecting increasing numbers

of people. Last year, more than 250,000 people in Malawi were displaced by flooding, while at the same time extreme drought across east and southern Africa left millions hungry. Trócaire responded to both situations, providing shelter, food and seeds.

As well as providing emergency aid to people after emergencies strike, we also help to prepare communities so as they are better able to cope when disasters occur.

In Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua, disaster risk reduction activities included risk mapping with local communities, contingency planning, and simulation exercises to help make over 115,000 people less exposed to natural disasters.

We also support communities to rebuild their lives long after the immediate disaster. In Nepal, we continued to support people affected by the 2015 earthquake through housing and school reconstruction, while in the Philippines we continued to assist people rebuilding their livelihoods following the 2013 typhoon.

CASE STORY

'There is nothing for us in Syria now'

The conflict in Syria has been raging for over six years and has seen 4.8 million people having to leave the country. A huge number of these refugees have sought refuge in neighbouring Lebanon.

In the Beqaa Valley in Lebanon, near the Syrian border, Trócaire is supporting some of these refugees with essential supplies. They are living in basic shelters and have little protection from the elements.

Nofa Dergham (33) lives there with her four children. Nofa is originally from Homs in Syria. She and her husband, Ahmed, had a good life and their own home. That life ended when a missile destroyed their house. It was the final straw for the family. Some time before their home was destroyed their three year old daughter, Sydra, had been badly injured in a missile strike. She has almost constant pain from the scar tissue left by her injuries.

Nofa has been in the camp for more than four years and has had to face alone the hardship and the worry over her children's safety. Her husband had tried to enter Lebanon five years ago to find shelter for the family but was arrested by the Syrian military at the border. He hasn't been seen or heard from since.

"I miss him so much," Nofa said. "I loved him. There is nothing for us in Syria now. Homs is a ghost-town to me. All I want is my husband back."

Nofa says her biggest fear is not food and shelter. "Thankfully I am receiving help with that," she says. "I am worried about my children and what kind of

upbringing they will have. It is very hard for a woman on her own as there is a cultural stigma attached to this. My 17 year old daughter cannot go out alone. I worry about the children so much that I can't sleep at night unless I am hugging them. I cry a lot but only when the children can't see me."



Nofa Dergham with two of her daughters, Dalaa (8) and Sydra (7), in the tent where they live. Photo: David O'Hare.



THE CONFLICT IN SYRIA HAS BEEN RAGING FOR OVER SIX YEARS AND HAS SEEN 4.8 MILLION PEOPLE HAVING TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

Promoting good governance and human rights

Breaking the cycle of poverty means ensuring that people have a say in decisions that affect their own lives and have their basic rights respected and upheld. In countries where Trócaire works people are often excluded from decisions that affect them and their human rights are continually under threat or undermined.

Our programmes develop opportunities for people to influence decision-making processes. Participation breaks the cycle of disempowerment and disadvantage, giving women and men a way to shape their own futures.

We believe this can be achieved through community mobilisation, capacity building of individuals, advocacy to hold duty bearers to account, and by supporting excluded individuals, including women and marginalised groups, to participate in decision-making spaces.

Last year 780,000 people around the world were supported through these programmes.

In Myanmar, for example, we helped to train 3,000 people about land rights and how to raise problems or concerns with the relevant authorities.

Our programmes in Nicaragua mobilised communities to advocate for improved services. In communities where we work 189 proposals relating to basic needs were submitted to local government, 119 of which were accepted.

In Sierra Leone 66 meetings were held between leaders and communities focused on service delivery and entitlements for women and girls, while in Zimbabwe 81 per cent of people where we work participated in decision-making spaces convened by local leaders.

In Rwanda, a government programme to protect food security was modified as a result of recommendations made by 1,024 people supported by Trócaire.

Working with women to ensure that they can participate fully across society is a key focus of our work. At a local level in Zimbabwe, women have attained leadership positions in informal spaces such as school management, health and water point committees as well as in more formal spaces such as ward and village committees.

The trend in the deliberate erosion of civil society space continued throughout 2016. Human rights organisations are often targeted – legally and physically – as a result of their criticism of government or powerful interests.

New legal provisions in a number of countries have made it more difficult for human rights organisations to access foreign funding.

In Myanmar, the criminalisation of those involved in peaceful assembly continued. Former Trócaire employee and activist Patrick Kum Jaa Lee was imprisoned for six months after being charged with sharing a Facebook post deemed insulting to the military.

We witnessed worsening violence against human rights defenders in 2016, particularly those working to defend land, indigenous rights and environmental rights. Thirty-three human rights defenders were murdered in Honduras and 12 in Guatemala (see accompanying case study).

We continue to support people who risk their lives to speak up for justice. Upholding people's rights and involving people in decision-making is vital in the battle against extreme poverty.

CASE STORY

Murdered for protecting people's rights



At 5.30pm on November 12th, 2016, Jeremy Abraham Barrios Lima was walking through Guatemala city when a motorbike slowed down beside him. Before he could react, his assailant shot him twice in the head.

He was 22 years old.

Jeremy had worked for the last two years with Trócaire partner organisation CALAS – the Centre for Legal, Environmental and Social Action. He supported day-to-day operations and handled sensitive information related to high profile cases that CALAS is litigating. Before joining CALAS, he was a student leader and activist.

His assailants did not steal his personal belongings, which included two mobile phones, his identity card, and a savings card.

CALAS director Yuri Melini also survived an assassination attempt in 2008, when he was shot several times outside the home of a family member.

These attacks and threats are linked to CALAS's work in defending indigenous communities and highlighting human rights abuses carried out by mining companies.

Human rights defenders in Guatemala are subjected to death threats, physical attacks, acts of harassment, surveillance, stigmatisation, judicial harassment, arbitrary detention, forced disappearance and killings.

Trócaire, along with many of our supporters in Ireland, relayed these concerns to the authorities in Guatemala in the aftermath of Jeremy's killing.

Sadly, human rights defenders face these risks every day in many countries around the world. Trócaire continues to support people like Jeremy who put their lives at risk in order to speak out in defence of their communities.

According to information provided by CALAS, Jeremy had not received any threats in the days prior to the murder. However, other members of CALAS have been subjected to intimidation, attacks and attempted assassinations in the past.

On 30 November 2015, Pedro Rafael Maldonado Flores, head of the legal team at CALAS, received death threats via his Twitter account.

A few months earlier, on 29 July 2015, Pedro Rafael was in the CALAS office, when an unknown gunman on a motorbike fired a number of shots outside.



TRÓCAIRE CONTINUES TO SUPPORT PEOPLE LIKE JEREMY WHO PUT THEIR LIVES AT RISK IN ORDER TO SPEAK OUT IN DEFENCE OF THEIR COMMUNITIES.

Empowering women to claim their rights

Globally, women and girls face significant inequality and remain under-represented in all spheres of life. One third of women worldwide have faced physical violence in their lifetime.

Gender equality and empowerment means ensuring equal human rights, responsibilities, opportunities and treatment for women and men in order to reach their full potential and that women are free from gender-based violence (GBV).

Gender equality remains central to the global development agenda through Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals which recognises the critical role of gender equality in reducing poverty and protecting the wellbeing of women, girls, men and boys.

Trócaire's programmes empower women to claim their rights and work with both men and women on the need to reduce acceptability of and impunity for GBV. Producing survivor-centred services that maintain safety, confidentiality, respect and non-discrimination is an essential component of programming and supports healing and recovery for survivors.

In Sierra Leone, 4,767 survivors of GBV received legal aid and support services through our programmes, while 47 women's community groups are playing an active role in prevention and response to violence against women.

Engaging men on the need to eradicate gender-based violence is vitally important. In Pakistan, over 7,000 men and boys were actively engaged in programme activities on GBV prevention in their respective areas.

Results are encouraging in many countries. Following our training, there has been a 38.5 per cent increase among community members in Sierra Leone who now find physical violence unacceptable. Trócaire's work with a Nicaraguan community has also resulted in an attitude change with 59 per cent of men and women recognising violence against women as a problem that must be resolved.

Engaging men and boys is critical to success. In Uganda, six Catholic Dioceses implemented a comprehensive GBV prevention programme that involved church leaders speaking out against violence against women.

As well as preventing violence, we also empower women to claim their rights. In Myanmar, for example, 65 per cent of women and 86 per cent of men we worked with have increased knowledge of key women's rights particularly around voting.

Accessing treatment to HIV

An aspect of our gender programme focuses on HIV since women continue to be disproportionately affected by the virus, particularly young women, who accounted for 58 per cent of new HIV infections among young persons aged 15-24 in 2015.

While successes have been achieved over the past decade, 36.7 million people worldwide are still living with HIV, almost half of whom are accessing treatment.

Trócaire has continued to play an important role in supporting communities to access treatment and support services including those that prevent transmission from mother to unborn child. Outreach services and innovative community initiatives such as moonlight testing (5-8pm) have been successful in accessing those most at risk.

Trócaire's programmes in Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe continue to advocate and promote the fundamental rights of men, women and children with HIV so that families can live with dignity and without stigma.

CASE STORY

'We learned that women can lead'

Dzve Tsolosi (left of photo) is a remarkable woman who suffered greatly during the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Over five million people were killed during the war that engulfed the country between 1998 and 2003. Armed groups moved from village to village killing and attacking innocent people. When her village was attacked Dzve would gather her children and hide in the bush. On one occasion, however, she did not have time to gather all her children, three of whom were left behind. She later learned that they had been murdered.

Dzve and her remaining children spent three years in hiding. They faced hunger and disease on a daily basis. Another three of her children did not survive.

When the fighting in her area eased, Dzve moved back to her village only to find it had been completely destroyed. "We had nothing," she says. "I still struggled to feed myself and the children."

What changed Dzve's life was a literacy project in her village funded by Trócaire.



Dzve Tsolosi (left) at the literacy training course for women. "We learnt that women can lead," she says. Photo: Virginie Vuylsteke / Trócaire.

"I saw the others learning to write their names and the advantage it gave them," she says. "On top of learning how to read and write, they learned about their rights and how to vote. I learned to analyse and discuss problems of my area. Before, women would not participate. It is thanks to the training that they started to give their opinion. We learned that women can lead."

Just a few years after having to flee in fear of her life, Dzve is now the elected leader of her village. For Dzve, the future is now one full of opportunity. She has ambitious plans for her village.

"I want to have a school in the village as the nearest one is 7km away," she says. "There is also no health centre. We need one because people have to go too far for their children's medical care and to give birth."



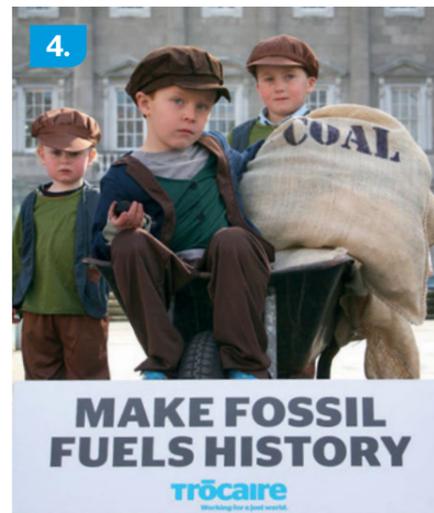
WHAT CHANGED DZVE'S LIFE WAS A LITERACY PROJECT IN HER VILLAGE FUNDED BY TRÓCAIRE.

We couldn't do it without you

In 2016/17, the public in Ireland donated **€22.2m** to support our work.

You held raffles, baked cakes and ran marathons. You supported our Lent campaign. You invited us to speak at your events, and you befriended us on social media. You signed our e-actions, watched our videos and welcomed us into your classrooms and parishes.

You are the reason why 2.6 million people in the developing world received assistance from Trócaire last year.



1. Four year old Mai Forkin, from Co. Dublin, pictured launching Trócaire's Christmas Gifts range at Maynooth College. Photo: Robbie Reynolds.
2. Trócaire volunteers taking part in Africa Day at Farmleigh House, Phoenix Park. Photo: Emmet Sheerin.
3. Shannon Campbell (left of photo) volunteers for Trócaire in Armagh, where she has worked with other young people to raise awareness of climate justice: "We have gained a lot from being involved. The girls [in the youth centre] have gained confidence and I have developed my organisation and leadership skills."
4. Connla (2), Conal (4) and Ian (6) at the launch of Trócaire's fossil fuel divestment campaign at Leinster House. Photo: Mark Stedman.
5. Musicians taking part in a Trad for Trócaire session at the Fleadh Cheoil in Ennis. Photo: Katie Bolger.
6. Marian Garvey with her granddaughter Emily at the launch of Trócaire's Christmas appeal. Photo: Sasko Lazarov.

THE NEXT GENERATION OF

GLOBAL CITIZENS

A core part of Trócaire's mission is to work with children, young people and their educators across Ireland to educate the next generation about how they can act to help build a just and sustainable world.

We work with schools throughout the year, producing educational resources, supporting teachers and running workshops for students to build their belief in the importance of being a global citizen. In total, we engaged 2,891 students last year through direct support or workshops.

The support received from Trócaire increases teachers' understanding of global justice issues and their confidence to incorporate this learning into their classrooms. With our support, 1,811 educators and teachers have integrated global justice issues into their lessons since 2013, with 94 per cent doing so at least once per academic term.

Ninety-four per cent of educators we work with have reported an increase in their understanding of these issues and 93 per cent feel more confident as a result of our support.

Among our most popular resources last year were the Lent 2016 resources, which focused on the impacts of climate change in the developing world, and our Creating Futures resource developed in partnership with the Centre for Human Rights and Citizenship Education in St Patrick's College/DCU.

We also ran a hugely successful poster competition for primary school students and a poetry competition – 'Forced to Flee' – for post-primary students. A total of 425 students from 17 schools entered the poster competition, while 184 students from 11 schools submitted poems.

Trócaire is one of the only development organisations in Ireland engaging in Early Years education. This is a crucial time in a child's life when the impressions of the 'other' are formed.

Since 2009 we have been working in partnership with the Centre for Human Rights and Citizenship Education to support young children's engagement with global justice issues.

Our Development Education approach has traditionally been focused on delivering workshops and resources aimed at the formal education system. Over the last year we have increasingly expanded our approach in two dynamic ways.

Firstly, we have built our engagement with youth outside the formal education system. By working with youth organisations across Ireland, including an early school leaver programme for students who often experience marginalisation and social injustice themselves, we are engaging young people away from the classroom.

Our Action for a Just World youth programme is working directly with 15 – 17 year olds and their Youth Workers in Cork, Kilkenny, Galway and Dublin. This is a collaborative, youth-led project where young people build their understanding and knowledge on how climate change affects the world's poorest people, as well as generating creative solutions to reduce their own contribution to the crisis.

The second innovation to our Development Education programme has been the introduction of the Schools for a Just World cluster initiative, which brings a number of schools together for a joint-learning experience. This approach, based on peer-learning and support, deepens our engagement with young people and strengthens their empathy, appreciation and understanding of global justice issues.

Last year, six regional cluster events were held with 312 students and 38 teachers from 38 schools participating.

This also offers a valuable opportunity for teachers to engage in continuing professional development on development education methodologies and learn from one another's experiences in the classroom.



**WITH OUR SUPPORT,
1,811 EDUCATORS
AND TEACHERS HAVE
INTEGRATED GLOBAL
JUSTICE ISSUES INTO
THEIR LESSONS
SINCE 2013.**

FROM NICARAGUA TO SKERRIES

We engage with teachers at a deep level in order to build their knowledge of global justice issues so they are fully equipped to educate their students.

In February 2016 a group of teachers who were particularly engaged with Trócaire's work travelled to Nicaragua to experience first-hand the impact of climate change on vulnerable communities.

One of the teachers involved was Johnny Tyndall from Milverton National School in Skerries, Co. Dublin. Johnny was inspired by the work of Funarte, a Trócaire partner in Nicaragua which uses art and creativity to engage young

people on human rights issues.

Following the trip, Trócaire worked with Johnny to deliver workshops in Skerries involving students from Milverton and Realt na Mara schools. With the help of artist Eimear McNally, the students set about creating a mural based on the stories from Nicaragua.

The result was a fantastic mural in Skerries that is an example of global learning, showing how young people in the town are motivated by the stories of their peers in Nicaragua. The mural sends a powerful message to the people of Skerries: "There is HOPE if we ACT together".



Above: Students from Skerries painting the climate change mural inspired by Trócaire's partners in Nicaragua.

Below Left: Irish teachers, including Johnny Tyndall, travelled to Nicaragua to experience the impacts of climate change first hand.

Below Right: The mural in Skerries town centre designed and created by students.



Giving parishes a sense of ownership

As the overseas development agency of the Catholic Church in Ireland, Trócaire seeks to engage in a deep and meaningful way with parishes across the country.

We work with parishes by providing resources, workshops and speakers to bring Trócaire's work to life and engage parishioners with the realities facing communities overseas.

This work is carried out on an ongoing basis but is particularly important during Lent. Last year, Trócaire staff and volunteers spoke at 486 masses across 148 parishes throughout the Lenten period.

Our Lent resource, which focused on the issue of climate change, was downloaded 1,366 times from trocaire.org and posted to approximately 1,360 parishes and pastoral workers across all dioceses.

Much of our ongoing engagement with parishes is led by our Diocesan Representatives, a group of key people appointed by their bishops, who provide a vital link between our work overseas and the communities who support us.

In November 2016, eight parish volunteers travelled with Trócaire to Honduras to meet the community which featured

in our 2017 Lenten campaign. This visit enabled them to spread the message of the campaign to parishes across their dioceses.

We are actively building our volunteer network throughout parishes. The parish volunteer initiative has been launched in the Archdiocese of Armagh, Diocese of Cloyne and Diocese of Kerry, and over the coming months will be launched in Dublin.

Climate change has been a core focus of our church outreach, in particular building an understanding of *Laudato Si'*, Pope Francis's encyclical on climate change. We held *Laudato Si'* workshops throughout the year aimed at parish and youth groups.

Another key focus has been the occupied Palestinian territories, where we have engaged with the Christian Solidarity Holy Land Pilgrimage Group and various travel agencies to engage people on our *Come and See* pilgrimage resource and ensure that pilgrims are exposed to the realities of daily life for people living across the region.

In January 2016, Bishop John McAreavey travelled to Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories as part of an international delegation of bishops, where he met with Trócaire partners and communities we support.

Last November, Bishop Noel Treanor, Bishop Alphonsus Cullinan, Bishop Brendan Leahy and Bishop Denis Nulty travelled with Trócaire to Zimbabwe to see the impact of donations on rural communities experiencing drought.

Many of Trócaire's projects overseas are delivered through church and faith-based partners. For example, partners such as the Diocese of El Obeid (Sudan), Diocese of Lodwar (Kenya) and Caritas agencies in various regions deliver some of the largest projects we support. Outside of our core countries, we also fund missionary projects in countries such as Brazil, Peru, Ecuador and Namibia.



LAST YEAR, TRÓCAIRE STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS SPOKE AT 486 MASSES ACROSS 148 PARISHES THROUGHOUT THE LENTEN PERIOD.



Khadijo Adan (78) arrives at a camp near Mogadishu as she attempts to escape from the drought that has badly affected the region of southern Somalia where she lives. Photo: Mohamed Sheikh (Nor/CRS).

How our work is made possible

Trócaire's work around the world is funded by two sources: donations from the public, and grants from institutional donors.

FUNDRAISING IN IRELAND

The incredible generosity of the Irish public continued in 2016/17, with €22.2m donated to Trócaire throughout the year.

Trócaire's Lenten campaign is Ireland's largest annual fundraiser. The 2016 Lenten campaign saw public donations of €7.4m – equivalent to almost €1.15 from every person living on the island of Ireland.

The campaign saw hundreds of community events, such as fundraisers, bake sales and other creative activities, take place across the parishes and schools of Ireland.

Supporters donated over €1.9m to Trócaire last Christmas. Our Christmas Appeal focused on the plight of refugees around the world, while our Christmas Gifts campaign allowed people to buy gifts such as chickens, goats and solar lamps for people in the developing world.

Outside of our major fundraising campaigns, over 25,000 people continue to give monthly donations to Trócaire. This special group of committed supporters is critical to ensuring we can carry out our work throughout the year. Last year, regular monthly donations amounted to €4.8m.

Many wonderful supporters also chose to make a lasting impact by generously leaving a gift to Trócaire in their will. These contributions, totalling almost €3m, ensure sustainable, long term change in many of the world's most vulnerable communities.

INSTITUTIONAL INCOME

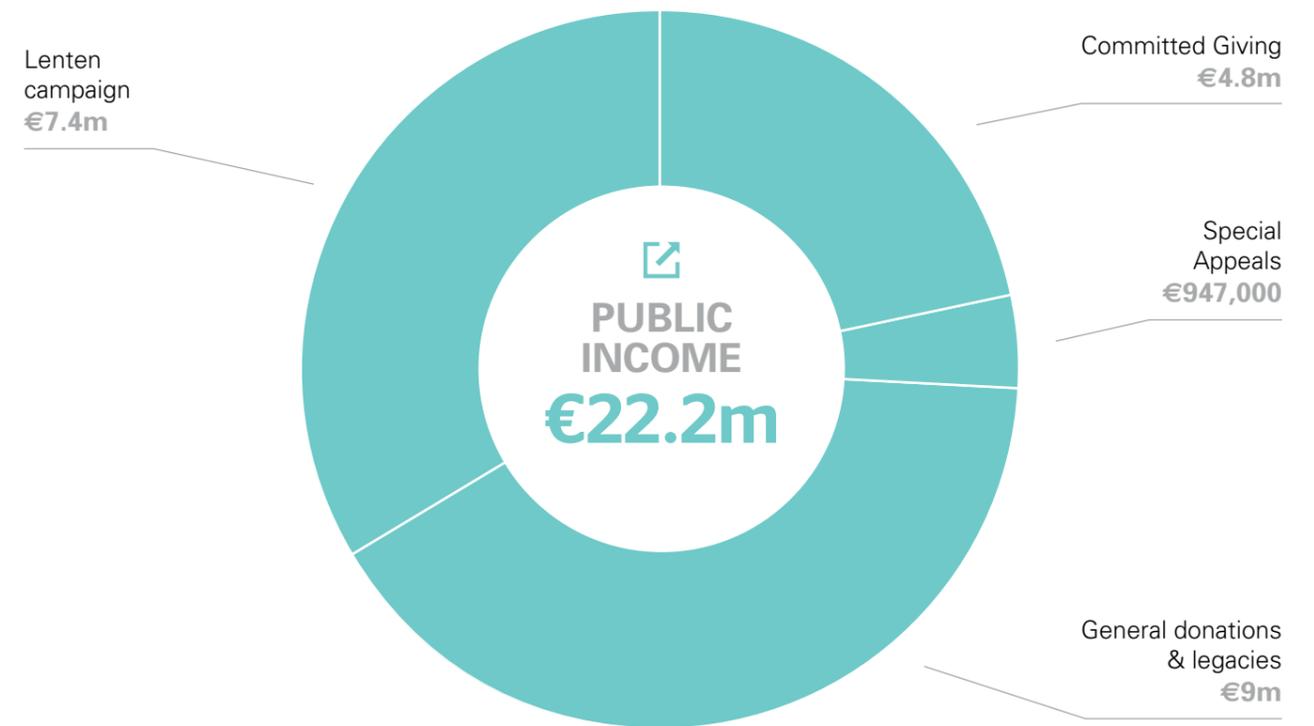
Income from governments and other institutional donors amounted to €40.1m in 2016/17.

Our largest institutional donor was the Irish Government, which provided €24m to Trócaire through Irish Aid. This was broken down as €16m for our development programmes and €8m for humanitarian support.

The UK Government, through the Department for International Development (DFID), provided €4.6m to support Trócaire's work.

We attracted the support of several new institutional donors during 2016/17, including the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (Kenya), Democratic Governance Facility (Uganda) and the Canadian Food and Grain Bank (Ethiopia), to name but a few.

In total during 2016/17, Trócaire made 82 donor applications, of which 43 were successful and 17 are pending.



Bringing global issues to Ireland



Trócaire's dual mandate ensures that as well as delivering life-changing projects overseas, we also engage with people across Ireland to build a greater understanding of the causes of extreme poverty.

Our outreach and communications activities bring to Irish audiences the stories of the people we work with overseas.

A major focus of our public engagement work has been highlighting the impact of climate change on communities in the developing world. In April we launched a campaign calling on the Irish government to divest the Ireland Strategic Investment Fund (ISIF) – the successor to the National Pension Reserve Fund – from the fossil fuel industry. Over 10,000 people signed-up to this campaign, which resulted in a majority of TDs backing legislation to withdraw ISIF funds from the fossil fuel industry.

In November, Heather Maseko, a Malawian climate activist, came to Ireland to conduct a speaking tour. Heather met with university and community groups to speak about the devastating impact of climate change in Malawi.

During the summer we took our divestment campaign to music festivals including the Electric Picnic and Body & Soul, engaging with thousands of people and spreading the climate justice message.

As well as supporting our divestment campaign, Trócaire supporters also took action on other important issues. In March, almost 1,500 supporters signed a petition calling on the Honduran government to ensure that those responsible for the murder of environmental and human rights activist Berta Cáceres were brought to justice.

During the onslaught on Aleppo in October, over 1,300 supporters took action to demand a full Dáil debate on the issue and stronger engagement from the Irish Government.

Engaging the media on issues of global justice is a key priority for Trócaire. Last year, Trócaire featured in approximately 2,500 media reports in Ireland. This level of engagement with the media ensures that Trócaire is putting issues of global importance onto the domestic agenda and keeping the Irish public informed of critical issues overseas.

We also use our own media channels for this purpose. We reached over seven million people through Facebook and Twitter posts last year, while our newly-launched monthly e-newsletter continues to grow in reach month-on-month.

Our website, meanwhile, continues to offer expert resources and information to members of the public. Last year, trocaire.org received over 210,000 unique visitors, with pages on the website viewed over one million times.

Over the past 12 months Trócaire's volunteer programme has gone from strength to strength. We currently have over 100 engaged volunteers in Northern Ireland, Dublin-North Leinster, and the counties of Cork and Kerry. Trócaire volunteers raise awareness of our work by giving talks in schools, youth groups and at parish events.



LAST YEAR, TROCAIRE.ORG RECEIVED OVER 210,000 UNIQUE VISITORS, WITH PAGES ON THE WEBSITE VIEWED OVER ONE MILLION TIMES.



Top and left: Trócaire volunteers promoting our fossil fuel divestment campaign at the Electric Picnic and Body & Soul festivals. Photos: Emmet Sheerin.

Above: An exhibition of photographs taken for Trócaire by Riverdance founder and Trócaire Ambassador John McColgan in Palestine launches in Belfast. Photo: Justin Kernaghan.

Below: Former President of Ireland Mary Robinson visits a Trócaire project in Tigray, northern Ethiopia, to highlight the impact of drought in the region.



LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

In 2016/17 we moved to a new strategic plan for the organisation. The new plan – [‘For a Just and Sustainable Future 2016-2020’](#) – was launched at the start of 2016 and over the following twelve months our programmes shifted focus to align to the three priority areas identified: resource rights, women’s empowerment, humanitarian preparedness and response.

We believe that this new alignment of priorities will put our resources to best use and generate the greatest impact in the countries where we work.

RESOURCE RIGHTS

Lack of access and use of resources, particularly land and water, remain key barriers to poverty alleviation. Many poor communities are evicted from land by powerful vested interests, while many who do have access to land face a daily struggle to get the water that is needed to let crops grow.

Our programme will tackle these joint challenges. We will support community efforts to secure land titles and access to land for communities under threat of eviction.

We will also work with communities to improve sustainable food production, particularly in the context of worsening climate change and prolonged droughts.

WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT

Globally, women continue to be disproportionately affected by poverty and exclusion. We believe that strengthening the rights of women is central to alleviating poverty.

Our Women’s Empowerment programme will work with communities – women and men – in targeted countries to increase female involvement in decision-making processes. We want to help women claim their places in society by finding their voices.

We will also continue to protect women from violence, both by providing support services and educating societies about the need to eradicate gender-based violence.

Our Women’s Empowerment programmes will continue to provide treatment and support

for women with HIV. Globally, women remain at greatest risk of HIV infection.

HUMANITARIAN PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

As humanitarian needs around the world grow, we will continue to expand our programmes to deliver emergency aid and relief to people in crisis.

We will meet acute needs, while at the same time supporting sustainable improvements to food security, health, water, sanitation and shelter.



Esther Eboi and Napei Timat Longoli tend to their tomatoes in their greenhouse in Turkana, northern Kenya. Photo: Catherine M Waking’a.



Reida Nyoka (35) in Bidi Bidi refugee camp in Uganda, which hosts tens of thousands of people who have fled South Sudan. Trócaire is providing assistance to people in the camp. Photo: Tommy Trenchard (Caritas).

Responding to famine and drought in East Africa will be a key priority of our humanitarian programme in 2017/18. We will continue to provide immediate relief in South Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya.

Protection remains a core focus of our humanitarian programming. Women and children are often particularly vulnerable during times of emergency. We will strengthen protective environments for women and children, ensuring they are safe from exploitation or abuse when disasters strike.

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

Our Development Education resources have had a major impact, reaching approximately 470,000 children and young people since 2013. In order to further strengthen the impact of our resources we will work with teachers, young workers and young people to collaboratively design and test our upcoming resources.

Our cutting-edge research informed the development of the *Just Children* resource pack in 2010 to enable Early Years educators to explore global justice issues in a way that is enjoyable, balanced and positive.

We are currently researching the impact this resource has had on both educators and children. Our research project includes a Children’s Research Advisory Group comprised of children aged eight to ten who are participating as co-researchers. We will adapt *Just Children* based on the findings of this research.

We are also partnering with Limerick Institute of Technology, where students have designed board games for Trócaire based on the refugee crisis in order to engage young people.

CHURCH

A major focus of our parish engagement is to build the Parish Volunteer Initiative. Over the coming months this initiative will extend to Armagh, Kerry, Cloyne,

Limerick and Dublin to help deepen our engagement with parishes across those dioceses. Ultimately, our intention is to build a network of Trócaire volunteers in all dioceses.

We will also continue to focus on *Laudato Si’*, Pope Francis’s encyclical, to engage parishes on the issue of climate change.

Over recent months we have strengthened our relationship with travel agencies and groups engaged in pilgrimages to the Holy Land. This will continue in 2017 as we work with groups travelling to the region to build an understanding of the challenges facing people in occupied Palestinian territories.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Plans are in place for a number of exciting media partnerships in 2017 to raise awareness of issues in the developing world. We will continue to proactively identify opportunities to profile development and humanitarian issues in the Irish media, as well as further building our digital media presence.

Climate Justice will continue to be a major focus of our advocacy work, including the hoped for passage into law of the fossil fuel divestment bill and a strong National Mitigation Plan in Ireland, and policies to strengthen the resilience of communities to the impacts of climate change in the countries where we work.

Another important event in 2017 will be the 50th anniversary of the occupation of the West Bank. Trócaire will continue to speak on behalf of people living under military occupation and will push for Ireland to formally recognise the state of Palestine. We will also encourage Ireland to finally publish its National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.



Above: Child psychologist Ola Dweek helps children in Gaza to overcome mental trauma. Photo: John McColgan.

Left: Ceann Comhairle Sean ó Feaghail with RTÉ broadcaster Mary Kennedy and Lela-alem Gebreyohannes, Ethiopian Ambassador to Ireland, at the launch of the Ceann Comhairle Project for Africa in support of Trócaire. The project aims to raise €50,000 for Trócaire's work in northern Ethiopia. Photo: Eoghan Rice.

Below: Patrick Barrett at the Trócaire and Poetry Ireland poetry competition awards event at the National Library of Ireland, Dublin, May 2016. Patrick was 1st place winner in the primary senior category for his poem, 'No room at the inn?' Photo: Clare McEvoy.



FUNDRAISING

We are focused on growing our public income to further support the work of Trócaire around the world. This will involve rolling out fundraising campaigns to increase our parish and school engagement and fundraising, our individual giving program and continuing the work of our corporate, major donor and bequest team.

We will also continue to expand our engagement with institutional donors. As well as working with existing institutional donors, including Irish Aid, we will explore new funding opportunities.

GLAS

Trócaire is committed to quantifying our organisational carbon footprint each year to understand and reduce the impact of our activities on the environment.

We have begun to collect data and set baselines for our head office relating to international travel, domestic travel, internal and external print, energy use and waste. These calculations have allowed us to identify key areas where we can reduce our carbon footprint.

We have an Environmental Policy which guides staff on the motivations for the GLAS project. We are working towards embedding GLAS policies into the organisation's annual planning and budgeting processes with a view to all our activities, where possible, having GLAS principles at their core.



Trócaire and members of the Stop Climate Chaos coalition in Northern Ireland with Claire Hanna of the SDLP outside Stormont. Photo: Justin Kernaghan.

Structure, Governance and Management

REGISTRATION AND CONSTITUTION

Trócaire is the overseas development agency of the Catholic Church in Ireland. It is a registered charity in the Republic of Ireland (charity number CHY 5883), granted charitable status under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 and with a Charities Regulatory Authority Number 20009601.

Trócaire is governed by a Trust Deed dated 18 December 1973, as amended on 14 June 2001 and 19 October 2010.

Trócaire was established to express the concern of the Irish Catholic Church for any form of human need, but particularly for the needs and problems of under-developed communities, by the relief of poverty and the advancement of education.

TRUSTEES AND BOARD

Trustees are appointed by the Episcopal Conference. There are seven Trustees, each of whom must be an Archbishop or Bishop of the Irish Hierarchy. The Trustees appoint a Board consisting of up to 14 members to advise and assist them in the governance of Trócaire. The members of the Board are subject to retirement by rotation, having held office for three years consecutively. No member of the Board other than a Trustee or an ex Officio Member shall hold office for longer than six consecutive years.

The Trustees meet annually to receive the annual report and audited financial statements of Trócaire. Other meetings take place as required.

The Board meets formally at least five times a year. One of these meetings takes place over a residential weekend to allow time for the members of the Board to develop a deeper understanding of our work both in Ireland and overseas. Trustees and Board members undergo an induction programme to ensure that collectively they have the overview necessary for the proper governance of the organisation, and ongoing training is arranged whenever a need is identified. They also travel overseas to view at first hand the work we support in the developing world.

There are five committees of the Board each of which meets three or four times a year to provide specialised advice to the Board. Each committee is chaired by a Board member and comprises people with broad and deep experience in their specialised area who volunteer their time to advise Trócaire. Committee members also attend an induction programme and visit our programmes overseas. The committees are:

- (1) The Organisation and Human Resources Committee is responsible for giving advice to the Board and management in relation to organisational structure, human resources and the allocation of related financial resources and support to ensure the objectives of the strategic plan are achieved within the approved budget.
- (2) The Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities by independently reviewing financial statements and the effectiveness of our internal controls. This Committee also monitors the effectiveness of the external and internal audit functions.
- (3) The International Programmes Advisory Committee is responsible for giving advice on the development of Trócaire's international programme work and monitoring the impact of this work.



Sitabile (31) and family members working on their maize field in Zimbabwe. They have received support through an irrigation pipe that waters their crops. Photo: Isabel Corthier.

- (4) The Finance and Investment Committee is responsible for overseeing all financial aspects of the organisation and ensuring prudent management of financial resources.
- (5) The Funding and Public Engagement Committee maintains oversight of public and institutional funding activity and our public engagement activities.

The Board has two additional committees, comprised solely of Board members, which meet on an ad hoc basis as the need arises. They are the Nominations Committee which is charged with identifying suitably qualified candidates for appointment to vacancies on the Board, and the Remuneration Committee which sets the compensation structure for the Executive Director.

DECISION MAKING

The Trustees and Board are the custodians of Trócaire's vision, mission and values; they approve strategy, structure, annual plans and budgets and ensure the organisation is effective and accountable. The Trustees appoint the Executive Director of Trócaire and have delegated a range of day-to-day decision-making powers to the Executive Director and the Executive Leadership Team.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

Trócaire has established a comprehensive risk management process which seeks to ensure the responsible people in the organisation identify, manage and mitigate risks in line with Trócaire's risk framework. This risk management process is an integral part of Trócaire's governance and management systems. Risks are regularly discussed and assessed at all levels in the organisation up to Board and Trustee level.

The risk management process begins with the Trustees as they have primary responsibility for risk management within Trócaire. They are aware of the major risks to which the charity is exposed and must be satisfied that control systems are in place to mitigate exposure in accordance with the organisation's risk management approach.

Risk management at Trócaire is systematic, structured and timely. The risk management framework involves risk identification, analysis, control, review and reporting. There are four levels of risk registers in place: the organisational level risk register, the divisional level risk registers, the country and programme level risk registers and the Trocaire (Northern Ireland) risk register.

Management at each level ensure that risk analysis is part of the decision-making process. Significant risks are captured through the risk registers and escalated to the next level of management.

The Executive Leadership Team in Trócaire is responsible for developing and executing the organisation's risk management process. The Chief Operating Officer's role encompasses the role of Chief Risk Officer who is responsible for improving risk management processes within Trócaire.

Internal Audit reports to the Audit Committee on the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management and internal controls and provides an annual assurance statement to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee approve the annual risk based internal audit plan and receive regular updates on progress throughout the year with a summary of priority findings.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties facing Trócaire are as follows:

FINANCIAL: The principal financial risks to Trócaire relate to public and institutional fundraising, cost control, cash security and foreign exchange management. Trócaire is dependent on the goodwill of the public and on Governments and co-donors for its income continuity. The fundraising environment remains very challenging with a combination of increased competition for public funds and pressure on Government finances. As a result, Trócaire needs to continue identifying and developing new sources of income, thereby reducing the risk of significant income fluctuations. Trócaire ensures costs are minimised by ensuring processes and procedures are in place to ensure we achieve value for money on all expenditure. Finally, Trócaire regularly reviews its currency exposure and investment strategy ensuring exposure to fluctuations in financial and currency markets is mitigated.

After a historic EU referendum, the UK is set to leave the European Union. It is unclear what impact this will have on the availability of DFID funding. The availability of funding, coupled with the fluctuating value of sterling has led to increased uncertainty which is closely monitored by the Executive Leadership Team.

ACCOUNTABILITY, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT: As Trócaire works in multiple countries throughout Central America, Africa and Asia there are key governance and management risks inherent in the geographic distribution of work. Robust management systems and processes have been developed to address these with recent restructuring to enhance oversight of Trócaire's international programme work. The strong country model which Trócaire operates ensures that management oversight, accountability and control is maintained. In Ireland, the Board and Sub-Committees provide guidance and advice to management with each Sub-Committee having direct responsibility for ensuring that management is addressing organisational level risks within its remit. The Board conducts periodic evaluations including each Sub-Committee to assess performance as part of its governance responsibilities.

OPERATIONAL: Trócaire's highest priority is the security and safety of staff, partners, and programme participants. Trócaire has implemented comprehensive safety and security management policies to ensure that this risk is appropriately managed. Procedures are in place to protect vulnerable adults and children in the delivery of our services. Our Global Security Coordinator and Global Safeguarding Advisor, are responsible for overseeing adherence to policy and best practice.

Trócaire works closely with local partners in developing countries to implement projects in collaboration with their local communities. These organisations bring an in-depth understanding of their local context, language and culture. Working with local partners has inherent risks as partners may lack capacity. To mitigate this risk and to ensure partners have systems and resources to deliver quality programming and meet their compliance requirements, Trócaire has in place minimum requirements for partner funding, organisation and financial capacity assessments, monitoring visits and provides regular capacity building and support.



TRÓCAIRE'S HIGHEST PRIORITY IS THE SECURITY AND SAFETY OF STAFF, PARTNERS, AND PROGRAMME PARTICIPANTS.

Trócaire's partnership approach is based on the core values of solidarity, participation and subsidiarity from Catholic Social Teaching. There are clear procedures in place to ensure that Trócaire's partners share its vision and values.

Trócaire has strengthened its relationships with sister agencies in the Caritas Internationalis network to improve its emergency response capabilities and fulfil a strong humanitarian mandate in response to the increasing frequency and severity of natural disasters.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND CYBER SECURITY: Trócaire is dependent on several IT systems for processing and storing its data. In an ever increasing online and digital environment robust cyber security is paramount especially as in some countries of operation data is particularly sensitive. Failure to secure and protect our information systems from cyber-attacks increases the risk of data loss, loss of service, and loss of confidential and sensitive data. Trócaire actively reviews and upgrades its IT software, systems and processes to mitigate risk relating to IT management, cyber security and data protection. It also collaborates with other INGO's ensuring Trócaire is at the forefront of best practice in the sector and achieves value for money.

COMPLIANCE AND REGULATION: Trócaire adheres to the sector's recommended codes of practice such as Charities SORP FRS102 - Accounting and Reporting for Charities ("SORP"), the Dóchas Code of Corporate Governance and is committed to the standards contained within the Statement of Guiding Principles for Fundraising. Trócaire also ensures compliance with law and regulations in all countries of operation with the country management team responsible for local requirements such as registration, taxation and statutory reporting.

Trócaire receives a significant amount of funding from institutional donors. Managing donor requirements which are complex and prescriptive can be challenging at both head office and field level. The organisation mitigates this risk by providing regular capacity building at staff and partner level to ensure donor obligations are met.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND EXTERNAL RISKS: Trócaire's programmes are vulnerable to changes in the external environment affecting all countries in which it operates. Trócaire actively monitors the external context in order to anticipate political, social or economic risks, so that plans can

be put in place to minimise any negative impact on organisational activities or the reputation of the organisation.

TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Trustees are required to prepare group and company financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs and of its income and expenditure for each financial year. In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are required to select suitable accounting policies, to apply them consistently and to make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent. The Trustees confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which comply with accounting standards and which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the charity. To ensure that proper books and records are kept, the charity has employed appropriately qualified personnel and has maintained appropriate computerised accounting systems. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity, and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Audit Committee meets at least three times a year and reviews the performance of the above responsibilities for the Trustees.

SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKING

Trócaire (Northern Ireland) (charity number XR 10431) is a subsidiary undertaking.

Subsidiary undertakings are those over which Trócaire exercises a dominant influence, being the ability to direct the operating and financial policies of the undertaking.

COMMITMENT TO STANDARDS IN FUNDRAISING PRACTICE

Trócaire is committed to the standards contained within the Statement of Guiding Principles for Fundraising. The statement was developed by the Irish Charities Tax Reform Group and exists to provide charities in Ireland with a Fundraising Code of Practice.

The purpose of the statement is to:

- Improve the way charities in Ireland raise their funds
- Promote high levels of accountability and transparency by organisations fundraising from the public
- Provide clarity and assurances to donors and prospective donors about the organisations they support.

Trócaire meets the standards as set out in the Code of Practice and is fully committed to working with the relevant agencies to maintain and develop the highest standards of fundraising methods in our sector.

COMMITMENT TO BEST PRACTICE IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Trócaire is committed to the standards contained within the Irish Development NGOs Code of Corporate Governance as developed by Dóchas. The aim of the code is to determine and formulate standards of best practice in corporate governance applicable to the Development NGO sector with a view to strengthening the impact and quality of Development NGO work and enhancing stakeholder confidence in the sector.



Elizabeth Mbura (40) from Ishiara parish in Embu, Kenya, displays crops she has grown on her farm as a member of Sky Limit irrigation system supported by Trócaire. Photo: Jeannie O'Brien

Trócaire adheres to the Dóchas Code of Conduct on Images and Messages. This Code promotes good practice among overseas development organisations in how they represent the people and communities they serve and the situations in which they work. It requires signatories to only use images and messages that respectfully and truthfully represent the people featured, maintaining their dignity and communicating solidarity.

STAKEHOLDER ACCOUNTABILITY

Trócaire makes the following seven commitments to our stakeholders under our Stakeholder Accountability Framework;

1. We put our values into practice, respecting the rights and valuing the contribution of our diverse stakeholders.
2. We work in partnership and solidarity with our stakeholders and ensure that decisions are made by, or as close as possible to, those most affected by them.
3. We are a transparent organisation and endeavour to collaborate and share information openly with our stakeholders.
4. We consult and listen to our stakeholders to ensure that our work is informed by their active participation and feedback.
5. We strive to safeguard all our stakeholders against harm, abuse or exploitation and to have complaint handling arrangements in place.
6. We work to ensure that all programmes are of the highest quality in line with international standards and best practice and can demonstrate results – as positive changes in people's lives.
7. We support our staff to learn, develop and innovate and to ensure that learning from our achievements and our failures allows us to continually improve.

In order to achieve these commitments, Trócaire will be responsible, transparent and participatory, seeking feedback and learning from our work.

SAFEGUARDING PROGRAMME PARTICIPANTS (CHILDREN AND ADULTS)

Trócaire believes that all individuals have the right to live with dignity and freedom from exploitation and abuse. It is Trócaire's policy to safeguard all individuals who are involved in or affected by our work from risks of exploitation and abuse, and to ensure that the behaviour of all those working with Trócaire meets the appropriate standards.

Trócaire has had Child Safeguarding Policies for our Ireland and overseas work since 2006. In May 2016 Trócaire appointed a Global Safeguarding Advisor to drive safeguarding practices across all of Trócaire's work both overseas and in Ireland. The safeguarding documents were reviewed to form the basis of an enhanced Safeguarding Architecture for all programme participants (both adults and children). The Complaints Policy and other policies and practices (such as recruitment, code of conduct, training) were also reviewed and updated to reflect specific safeguarding considerations. A suite of tools to support implementation and monitoring were also developed.

The Global Safeguarding Advisor working with Ireland and overseas teams commenced a review of practice and implementation of the updated policies. Each country identified a Safeguarding Focal Person to support processes and training at local level. Country offices also begun development of mechanisms for people to raise concerns and complaints. These include a dedicated e-mail address, complaints boxes as well as other mechanisms that are most suitable for each location. All of this work will continue during 2017.

Trócaire expects that all partner organisations share our safeguarding commitments. In 2016 Trócaire enhanced its partner grant agreement to reflect the specific requirements in order to meet this expectation. In addition to ensuring that our own practice meets required standards we will continue to support partner organisations through workshops and monitoring as they build capacity in this area.

Overall accountability for ensuring implementation of appropriate safeguarding measures (for children and adults) lies with the Trustees. The Head of Human Resources is the Chief Designated Safeguarding Officer and, as such with the support of the Global Safeguarding Advisor, is responsible for ensuring that organisational policy is in place in accordance with national and international law, policy and best practice. Each Country Director is responsible for ensuring that the policy is implemented in Trócaire's programme countries. Trócaire's Safeguarding Commitment Statement and policies are published on Trócaire's website: <https://www.trocaire.org/about/safeguarding>

Financial Review

The results for the year are presented on page 7 in the form of a Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities in order to comply with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) *Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)*.

INCOME

	28/2/2017	29/2/2016	28/2/2015	28/2/2014
Total Income	€63m	€66m	€58m	€61m

In 2016/17 we raised €63m, this is a €3m (5%) decrease on the previous financial year. The fall in the value of GBP to the Euro resulted in €1m less on unrestricted donations and legacies. Restricted donations and legacies were €2m less as Trócaire did not launch any large scale emergency appeals. In 2015/16 Trócaire held appeals for the response to the Nepal earthquake and the refugee crisis.

	28/2/2017	29/2/2016	28/2/2015	28/2/2014
Donations and Legacies Unrestricted	€21m	€22m	€22m	€22m
Donations and Legacies Restricted	€1m	€3m	€1m	€8m
Public Income Total	€22m	€25m	€23m	€30m

Income from donations and legacies comprises donations and legacies from individual and corporate donors. The Irish public very generously donated €22m. This was a 12% decrease on the previous year for the reasons stated above. Of this €22m, the Lenten campaign remains Trócaire's largest ongoing fundraising campaign, generating over €7m.

The charity and our beneficiaries give special thanks to all of our donors who have continued to support our work during challenging economic times.

	28/2/2017	29/2/2016	28/2/2015	28/2/2014
Charitable Activities	€40m	€40m	€34m	€31m

Income from Charitable Activities comprises of funds received through Institutional Funding.

Of the total received from charitable activities of €40m, €33m has come from Governmental organisations, an increase of 6% on the previous year, €5m from agencies and other groups. This is further supplemented by €2m from the Caritas network.

Of the €33m secured from Governmental organisations, €24m of this was from Irish Aid. In addition to the Irish Aid Programme Funding scheme, which accounted for €16m, Trócaire was allocated €8m from Irish Aid towards emergency response. Due to the change in timing of Irish Aid's Humanitarian Programme Plan funding, two contracts were included in the period of Trócaire's financial year to 28 February 2017 resulting in an increase of €4m. The Irish Government continues to be Trócaire's single largest donor contributing 38% of the total organisational income.

The UK Government (DFID) contributed €5m directly and an additional €1.5m through PSI as part of a consortium. In the previous financial year these funds were distributed through THET. Commodities donated and distributed to Trócaire were €215k. These donations in kind are medical supplies for our humanitarian work in Somalia and Sudan.

EXPENDITURE

The statement of financial activities shows the analysis of charitable expenditure between charitable activities (overseas development, emergencies, recovery and education programmes) and the cost of raising funds. Our total expenditure for the year was €64m which represents a 2% decrease from our 2015/16 levels.

	28/2/2017	29/2/2016	28/2/2015	28/2/2014
Charitable Activities	94%	93%	92%	92%
Raising Funds	6%	7%	8%	8%

Charitable activities amounted to €60m (€61m in 2016) which represents 94% of total expenditure.

Grants to partner organisations are similar to the previous year at €38m. This represents 59% of our total spend. The Trustees consider this a key performance indicator and are satisfied with the level of grants being given to partners. In the last financial year Trócaire worked with partners in over 20 countries. As in the previous year Trócaire's largest programme is in Myanmar. Please see Appendix 1 for a full list and spend on all of Trócaire's programmes. Preparing and responding to emergencies continues to be our largest programme response with spend of €25m (€23m in 2016).

Expenditure in support of our programmes and partners was €16m, again at the same level as in the previous year. This expenditure is primarily spent in our countries of operation and is focused on partner capacity building, monitoring, evaluation and ensuring we achieve a desired level of impact.

Charitable activities also includes expenditure on communications and education programmes in Ireland of just under €3m (€3m in 2016) which is aimed at creating a greater awareness of the causes of world poverty and injustice and how change can be achieved.

Spend on **raising funds** of less than €5m represented 6% of total expenditure. For every €1 invested in fundraising from the general public, Trócaire received €5.00 in return (€5.20 in 2016). The response to the Syria and refugee, Nepal appeals contributed to the increased rate of return achieved in 2015/16.

The total costs set out above in relation to charitable activities and raising funds include **support costs**. Support costs are those costs which cannot be directly attributed and have been allocated in proportion to estimated benefits received. These include costs such as finance and logistics, human resources, IT, premises and governance costs. Our total support costs for the year amounted to €4m (€4m in 2016). This represents 6% of our total expenditure.

FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES POLICY

It is Trócaire's policy to maintain a prudent level of reserves to enable the charity to deliver on our commitments and mandate and ensure that we manage financial, governance and operational risk. An adequate and working reserve policy provides essential accountability to our beneficiaries, institutional funders, public supporters, and other stakeholders and assures them that the charity's activities are sustainable.

Trócaire's available resources at the end of the year were €45m (2016 - €47m). Of the available resources, €29m (2016 - €29m) is held in **restricted funds**, as the funds were donated for specific areas and activities. **Unrestricted funds** of €16m (2016: €18m) are held in general and designated funds.

- In managing its unrestricted reserves of €16m, the organisation has an agreed policy of holding a contingency reserve in its Emergency Fund, to cater for emergencies and to allow the organisation to respond rapidly in such circumstances. The amount in this reserve at 28 February 2017 is €0.5m. The reserve in the Communications and Education Fund stands at €0.7m. This fund is used for work that helps to create a greater awareness among the Irish people of the causes of world poverty and injustice.
- The reserve in the Development Programme Fund stood at €13.5m. This will be used to fund programmes overseas to further the objectives of the organisation.
- The reserve in the General Fund at the end of the year amounted to €1.5m, of which €1m is invested in fixed assets and is not available for others uses.

During the year €1.2m was transferred from restricted to unrestricted funds. This represents administration support received from Institutional Funders which in line with the donor contract can be used to fund the support costs of the organisation and is expended through the development programme fund.

Free Reserves

In order to ensure that the organisation has access to funds it is necessary to adjust unrestricted reserves as recommended by SORP 2015 by excluding Fixed Assets and the Defined Benefit Pension Liability as it would be unlikely that the organisation would be able to liquidate the fixed assets in a timely manner.

Free reserves as at 28/2/2017 are €18.1m. This is equivalent to 6 months of planned expenditure for 2017/18. This meets the Trustees policy of holding free reserves in a range of 5 to 7 months of planned expenditure.

INVESTMENT POLICY AND PERFORMANCE

The objective of the Investment Policy is to maintain high liquidity while ensuring maximum security, meeting ethical standards and achieving the highest possible return within these limiting factors. Investments will be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio, mitigating against credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and county risk. The interest earned is applied to our work.

The primary mechanism for meeting the objectives is to invest in fixed interest deposits accounts, spreading the total invested and limiting the amount invested with any individual financial institution. These financial institutions are authorised by the Finance and Investment Committee. The management of the organisation will determine the level of funds and the period of investment with these institutions taking into account the day-to-day cash flow requirements.

	28/2/2017	29/2/2016	28/2/2015	28/2/2014
Average Rate of Return	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%

The investment return in the current year was in line with expectations having factored in the rates currently offered in the market.

The Investment Policy is approved by the Finance and Investment Committee.

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME DEFICIT

The valuation of the pension scheme at 28 February 2017, for the purposes of FRS102, showed a funding deficit of €2.9m (2015/16: €3.4m).

This deficit represents the difference between the liabilities of the pension fund and the value of its underlying assets; it does not represent an immediate cash commitment, as the cash flow required to meet the €2.9m deficit relates to future pension contributions. The valuation of the pension scheme's assets under FRS102 is different from the triennial actuarial valuation, which determines the pension contributions required to reduce the deficit.

The triennial valuation was last completed on the 28 February 2016 and Trócaire have committed to an annual contribution of €250k.

FRS102 requires that the pension deficit should be shown as a reduction in unrestricted funds.

The defined benefit pension scheme is closed to new entrants and all future benefits have ceased.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

There were no political contributions which require disclosure under the Electoral Act 1997.

AUDITORS

Deloitte Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit firm is eligible and has expressed a willingness to continue in office.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE TRUSTEES: Eamon Martin, William Crean

Date: 21/06/2017

Independent auditors' report to the members of Trócaire

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Trócaire for the financial year ended 28 February 2017 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement, the Trust Statement of Financial Activities, the Trust Balance Sheet, the Trust Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 20. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("relevant financial reporting framework").

This report is made solely to the Trustees of Trócaire, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Trustees of Trócaire as a body, for our audit 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, the Trustees 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 Irish 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 Trust'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 Trustees' Report and Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year ended 28 February 2017 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.

OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 28 February 2017 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework.

SIGNED BY: Kevin Sheehan

For and on behalf of: Deloitte

Date: 21/06/2017

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2017 €'000	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2016 €'000
Income from:							
Donations and legacies	3.1	21,182	1,064	22,246	21,667	3,236	24,903
Charitable activities	3.2	-	40,114	40,114	-	40,457	40,457
Investment Income	3.3	141	-	141	210	1	211
TOTAL INCOME		21,323	41,178	62,501	21,877	43,694	65,571
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	5	(4,459)	(69)	(4,528)	(4,737)	(65)	(4,802)
Charitable activities	6	(19,873)	(39,925)	(59,798)	(19,552)	(41,391)	(60,943)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		(24,332)	(39,994)	(64,326)	(24,289)	(41,456)	(65,745)
Net (expenditure)/income		(3,009)	1,184	(1,825)	(2,412)	2,238	(174)
Transfer between funds during the year							
	14/15	1,156	(1,156)	-	790	(790)	-
Other recognised gains/ (losses):							
Exchange translation difference arising on consolidation of subsidiary		(549)	(16)	(565)	159	(162)	(3)
Actuarial gain arising on valuation of defined benefit pension scheme	17	305	-	305	607	-	607
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS		(2,097)	12	(2,085)	(856)	1,286	430
Reconciliation of funds							
Fund Balances at beginning of the financial year	14/15	18,192	29,150	47,342	19,048	27,864	46,912
FUND BALANCES AT END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	13	16,095	29,162	45,257	18,192	29,150	47,342

There are no other recognised gains or losses other than those listed above and the net movement in funds for the financial year. All income and expenditure derives from continuing activities.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible fixed assets	9	938	977
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	10	31,301	26,634
Cash at bank and on short term deposit		24,838	32,489
Short term investments	11	1	1
		56,140	59,124
CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one year)	12	(8,952)	(9,406)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		47,188	49,718
Retirement benefit scheme liability	17	(2,869)	(3,353)
TOTAL NET ASSETS		45,257	47,342
FUNDS OF THE CHARITY			
Restricted funds	14	29,162	29,150
Unrestricted funds	15	16,095	18,192
TOTAL FUNDS		45,257	47,342

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 21/06/2017 and signed on its behalf by: Eamon Martin and William Crean

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Note	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Cash flows from charitable activities			
Net cash used in charitable activities	16	(7,635)	(5,095)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets		(157)	(46)
Interest received		141	211
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(16)	165
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the financial year		(7,651)	(4,930)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		32,490	37,420
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		24,839	32,490
Reconciliation to cash at bank and in hand:			
Cash at bank, short term deposits and investments at end of financial year		24,839	32,490

TRUST STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2017 €'000	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2016 €'000
Income from:							
Donations and legacies	3.4	14,642	834	15,476	14,679	2,169	16,848
Charitable activities	3.5	-	36,922	36,922	-	33,935	33,935
Investment Income	3.6	91	-	91	148	1	149
TOTAL INCOME		14,733	37,756	52,489	14,827	36,105	50,932
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	5	(3,739)	(69)	(3,808)	(3,440)	(65)	(3,505)
Charitable activities	6	(11,607)	(35,479)	(47,086)	(11,590)	(34,149)	(45,739)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		(15,346)	(35,548)	(50,894)	(15,030)	(34,214)	(49,244)
Net (expenditure)/income		(613)	2,208	1,595	(203)	1,891	1,688
Transfer between funds during the year	14/15	1,046	(1,046)	-	480	(480)	-
Other recognised gains/ (losses):							
Actuarial gain arising on valuation of defined benefit pension scheme	17	305	-	305	607	-	607
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS		738	1,162	1,900	884	1,411	2,295
Reconciliation of funds							
Fund Balances at beginning of the financial year	14/15	11,455	26,349	37,804	10,571	24,938	35,509
FUND BALANCES AT END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	13	12,193	27,511	39,704	11,455	26,349	37,804

There are no other recognised gains or losses other than those listed above and the net movement in funds for the financial year. All income and expenditure derives from continuing activities.

TRUST BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible fixed assets	9	489	478
		489	478
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	10	30,020	25,509
Cash at bank and on short term deposit		20,471	24,353
Short term investments	11	1	1
		50,492	49,863
CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one year)	12	(8,408)	(9,184)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		42,084	40,679
Retirement benefit scheme liability	17	(2,869)	(3,353)
TOTAL NET ASSETS		39,704	37,804
FUNDS OF THE CHARITY			
Restricted funds	14	27,511	26,349
Unrestricted funds	15	12,193	11,455
TOTAL FUNDS		39,704	37,804

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 21/06/2017 and signed on its behalf by: Eamon Martin and William Crean

TRUST CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Note	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Cash flows from charitable activities			
Net cash used in charitable activities	16	(3,816)	(925)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets		(157)	(44)
Interest received		91	148
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(66)	104
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the financial year		(3,882)	(821)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		24,354	25,175
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		20,472	24,354
Reconciliation to cash at bank and in hand:			
Cash at bank, short term deposits and investments at end of financial year		20,472	24,354

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies are applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material to the charity's financial statements:

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) *Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)* and FRS 102, effective from 1 January 2015.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Board have reviewed Trócaire's financial position and consequently believe there are sufficient resources to manage any operational or financial risks. The Board therefore considers there is a reasonable expectation that Trócaire has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. There is no material uncertainty about the ability to continue.

Trócaire is a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Trócaire and its subsidiary undertaking Trocaire (Northern Ireland). The results and balance sheet of Trocaire (Northern Ireland) have been consolidated on a line by line basis.

INCOME

Income included in the financial statements represents income from the public (i.e. donations and legacies), income from institutional donors (i.e. charitable activities) and deposit income received during the year.

Income is accounted for when the organisation becomes entitled to the funds, the income can be measured reliably and it is probable the funds will be received. Where income has been received in advance, it is deferred until the conditions are met. Where income has not yet been received, but all criteria for recognition has been satisfied, the income is accrued as a debtor in the balance sheet.

Non-monetary donations utilised by the organisation as part of programmes designed, implemented, and managed by Trócaire are valued and included in income in the year in which they are received. These donations are valued at the estimated market price at the time of receipt in their country of origin.

FUND ACCOUNTING

There are two types of funds maintained as follows:

- Restricted funds represent income which can only be used for particular purposes as specified by donors.
- Unrestricted funds are comprised of general funds and designated funds. General funds are expendable at the discretion of the organisation in furtherance of the objectives of the charity while designated funds are a portion of the unrestricted funds that have been set aside for a particular purpose.

Income is treated as being general and unrestricted, unless a donor has specified the manner in which the donation is to be spent, in which case it is treated as restricted income.

Administration support received from Institutional Funders which in line with the donor contract can be used to fund the support costs of the organisation is transferred from restricted to unrestricted funds and is expended through the development programme fund.

The Board review the restricted income funds on an annual basis. Where restricted public funds remain unspent three years following receipt and the Board consider that funds exist which are surplus to requirements, an appropriate transfer can be made to unrestricted funds.

In accordance with the policy laid down by the Trustees, unrestricted income is allocated to designated funds on the basis specified below. All Trócaire gifts income is allocated to the Development Programme Fund.

- 70% Development Programme Fund
- 20% Communications and Education Fund
- 10% Emergency Programme Fund

In accordance with FRS102, the defined benefit pension scheme is included with unrestricted funds.

RESOURCES EXPENDED

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been analysed between cost of raising funds and charitable activities.

Resources expended can be subcategorised as follows:

Grants to partners:

Grants are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities when they have been approved and where a binding commitment has been made to the partner organisation. Grants represent funds made available to partners and comprise either cash funds transferred to the partners or in kind provision of goods and services procured on their behalf. Grants that have been approved but not yet disbursed at the balance sheet date are carried forward as approved partner commitments in the balance sheet.

Programme and support costs:

Activity costs are those costs, excluding grants to partners, which can be directly attributed to producing the output of an activity. Support costs are those costs which cannot be directly attributed and have been allocated in proportion to estimated benefits received. These include costs such as finance and logistics, human resources, IT, premises and governance costs. Support costs have been allocated to activities as follows: 80% to the Overseas Programme, 10% to the Communications and Education Activities and 10% to Raising Funds.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in Euro.

Transactions in foreign currencies during the financial year are translated at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency balances at the balance sheet date are translated at the rate of exchange on that date. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of a transaction is included in the Statement of Financial Activities.

PENSIONS

Trócaire operates both defined contribution and defined benefit pension schemes.

Defined Contribution Scheme

Pension benefits are funded over the employees' period of service by way of contributions from the organisation and employees. Contributions are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they become payable.

Defined Benefit Scheme

The defined benefit scheme was closed to new members on 1 September 2013. The defined benefit scheme is administered by Trustees and is independent of the charity's finances. Contributions are paid to the scheme in accordance with the recommendations of independent actuaries to enable the Trustees to meet from the scheme the benefits accruing in respect of current and future service.

For defined benefit schemes the amounts charged to operating surplus are the costs arising from employee services rendered during the financial year and the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. The net interest cost on the net defined benefit liability is charged to income and expenditure. Re measurement comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on scheme assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

Defined benefit schemes are funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the charity, in separate Trustee administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the benefit obligation at the reporting date.

TAXATION

No charge to corporation taxation arises as the Trust has been granted exemption under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997. Irrecoverable value added tax is expensed as incurred.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Tangible fixed assets costing €3,000 or more are capitalised and stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of the asset, other than freehold property, over its expected useful life at the following annual rates:

Leasehold property	Over term of lease
Computer installation	33.3% straight line method
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	12.5% reducing balance method
Motor vehicles	20% reducing balance method

The Board reviews the estimates of useful lives and residual values regularly. Based on prices prevailing at the time of acquisition and based on their estimates, the Board has determined that any charge for depreciation on freehold properties would be immaterial in the current year.

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Software costs are recognised as internally generated assets provided that: There is certainty that it is technically feasible to complete the development activity so that it will be available for future use; there is the intention to complete the development activity and use it: the organisation can use the asset to generate probable future economic benefits; adequate technical, financial and other resources are available to complete the development activity and to use it; and, the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably. Depreciation on assets is charged from the date of first usage and provided on the straight line basis in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life, from the date it is first brought into use.

Tangible fixed assets held by overseas locations are not included in the tangible fixed assets in the balance sheet but expensed at the time of purchasing as part of the charitable expenditure.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Capital grants are treated as deferred income.

SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

Current asset investments are stated at market value.

STOCKS

The cost of publications and promotional and educational material is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are recognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the entity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the entity, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are recognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

OPERATING LEASE

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA).

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the entity's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the Trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that the Board of Trustees have made in the process of applying the organisation's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME

The organisation has a defined benefit pension scheme in operation for certain employees. There are estimates with respect to certain key assumptions made in calculating the actuarial liability relating to the scheme including the discount rate, inflation and mortality rates, as disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements.

PROVISIONS

Trócaire's activities encompass many foreign territories which can be subject to in-country assessment locally in respect of employment taxes and related obligations. The Trustees review in-country potential liabilities and where necessary take professional advice, and make appropriate provision where required.

3. INCOME

Group:	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2017 €'000	Total 2016 €'000
3.1 DONATIONS AND LEGACIES				
General Donations & Legacies	8,911	117	9,028	8,555
Lenten Campaign	7,431	-	7,431	8,276
Committed Giving	4,840	-	4,840	5,263
Special Appeals	-	947	947	2,809
Total Donations and Legacies	21,182	1,064	22,246	24,903
3.2 CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES				
<i>Contributions from Governments and similar bodies:</i>				
Irish Aid	-	23,916	23,916	18,373
UK Government, Dfid	-	4,617	4,617	8,835
EU & ECHO	-	1,469	1,469	1,021
Australian Aid	-	1,336	1,336	1,829
UN Agencies	-	512	512	521
Development Grant Facility (World Bank)	-	364	364	307
UN Agencies – goods in kind	-	215	215	140
	-	32,429	32,429	31,026
<i>Contributions from Caritas agencies:</i>				
Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund	-	646	646	1,552
Secours Catholique (France)	-	578	578	-
Misereor (Germany)	-	351	351	-
Caritas Spain	-	300	300	450
Cafod (England and Wales)	-	165	165	590
Development & Peace (Canada)	-	140	140	140
Caritas Australia	-	81	81	168
Caritas New Zealand	-	61	61	84
Caritas Germany	-	57	57	-
Caritas Korea	-	45	45	91
Caritas Italy	-	20	20	15
Caritas Japan	-	18	18	20
Catholic Relief Services (USA)	-	4	4	969
	-	2,466	2,466	4,079

3.2 CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2017 €'000	Total 2016 €'000
<i>Contributions from agencies and groups:</i>				
PSI (DFID)	-	1,506	1,506	-
Dreams	-	894	894	-
TRACE	-	709	709	810
Comic Relief	-	377	377	379
Oxfam	-	337	337	252
Human Dignity Foundation	-	330	330	437
Big Lottery Fund	-	297	297	231
MCA Honduras	-	186	186	-
ACF International	-	157	157	200
Drivers for Food Choice	-	149	149	-
Canadian Food Grain Bank	-	79	79	10
Fondo ACI Honduras	-	75	75	-
Danida Honduras	-	55	55	-
WHO	-	55	55	-
Bank of Ireland	-	51	51	43
State of Guernsey Overseas Aid Committee	-	49	49	-
Direct Aid Programme	-	36	36	-
Electric Aid	-	26	26	50
International Committee of the Red Cross	-	20	20	-
IFRAH	-	14	14	-
Fisher Foundation	-	2	2	2
Porticus	-	-	-	140
Manos Unidas	-	-	-	45
HIRDA	-	-	-	37
THET (DFID)	-	(87)	(87)	2,459
Goal	-	(98)	(98)	257
	-	5,219	5,219	5,352
Total Charitable Activities	-	40,114	40,114	40,457
3.3 INVESTMENT INCOME				
Interest Receivable	141	-	141	211
TOTAL INCOME	21,323	41,178	62,501	65,571

3.4 DONATIONS AND LEGACIES

Trust:	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2017 €'000	Total 2016 €'000
General Donations & Legacies	6,474	109	6,583	6,132
Lenten Campaign	4,502	-	4,502	4,971
Committed Giving	3,666	-	3,666	3,889
Special Appeals	-	725	725	1,856
Total Donations and Legacies	14,642	834	15,476	16,848
3.5 CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES				
Governments and similar bodies	-	30,605	30,605	25,866
Caritas agencies	-	1,823	1,823	3,329
Agencies and groups	-	4,494	4,494	4,740
Total Charitable Activities	-	36,922	36,922	33,935
3.6 INVESTMENT INCOME				
Total Investment Income	91	-	91	149
Total Income	14,733	37,756	52,489	50,932

4. SCHEDULE OF TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Group:	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2017 €'000	Total 2016 €'000
Total Income	21,323	41,178	62,501	65,571
DISPOSABLE INCOME	21,323	41,178	62,501	65,571
Allocated as follows:				
Charitable Activities	-	40,114	40,114	40,457
Development Programme Fund	15,195	-	15,195	15,629
Communications and Education Fund	4,085	-	4,085	4,165
Items for specific funds and programmes	-	1,064	1,064	3,237
Emergency Programme Fund	2,043	-	2,043	2,083
INCOME FOR DISTRIBUTION	21,323	41,178	62,501	65,571
Trust:				
Total Income	14,733	37,756	52,489	50,932
DISPOSABLE INCOME	14,733	37,756	52,489	50,932
Allocated as follows:				
Charitable Activities	-	36,922	36,922	33,935
Development Programme Fund	10,466	-	10,466	10,552
Communications and Education Fund	2,845	-	2,845	2,850
Items for specific funds and programmes	-	834	834	2,170
Emergency Programme Fund	1,422	-	1,422	1,425
INCOME FOR DISTRIBUTION	14,733	37,756	52,489	50,932

In accordance with the policy laid down by the Trustees, unrestricted income is allocated to designated funds on the basis specified below. All Trocaire gifts income is allocated to the Development Programme Fund. The income from Trocaire gift campaign was €0.9m.

70% Development Programme Fund
20% Communications and Education Fund
10% Emergency Programme Fund

5. RAISING FUNDS EXPENDITURE

Group:	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2017 €'000	Total 2016 €'000
Cost of generating donations and legacies	4,055	69	4,124	4,408
Support Costs (Note 7.1)	404	-	404	394
	4,459	69	4,528	4,802
Trust:				
Cost of generating donations and legacies	3,361	69	3,430	3,139
Support Costs (Note 7.1)	378	-	378	366
	3,739	69	3,808	3,505

Raising funds expenditure comprises of the costs incurred in fundraising. These include the costs of advertising, producing publications, printing and mailing fundraising material, staff costs in these areas, and an appropriate allocation of support cost.

6. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES EXPENDITURE

Group:	Grants €'000	Programme Costs €'000	Support Costs €'000	Total 2017 €'000	Total 2016 €'000
Overseas programmes					
Building sustainable livelihoods	8,790	3,539	716	13,045	14,033
Promoting gender equality	3,180	2,645	409	6,234	6,376
Addressing HIV and AIDS	1,651	1,209	233	3,093	3,138
Governance and human rights	5,164	4,145	804	10,113	11,363
Preparing for and responding to emergencies	19,214	4,293	1,075	24,582	23,354
	37,999	15,831	3,237	57,067	58,264
Communications and education activities	202	2,125	404	2,731	2,679
	38,201	17,956	3,641	59,798	60,943
Group:	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2017 €'000	Total 2016 €'000	
Overseas programmes	17,142	39,925	57,067	58,264	
Communications and education activities	2,731	-	2,731	2,679	
	19,873	39,925	59,798	60,943	

Expenditure on charitable activities is analysed as shown above. Many of these programmes achieve results in more than one of the thematic areas, but are analysed for this purpose under the principal theme only.

Further analysis of the overseas programmes (by country) can be seen in Appendix 1 and a list of our 50 largest partner grants can be seen in Appendix 2. (Appendices are not covered by the audit report).

6. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

Trust:	Grants €'000	Programme Costs €'000	Support Costs €'000	Total 2017 €'000	Total 2016 €'000
Overseas programmes	26,211	15,603	3,024	44,838	43,524
Communications and education activities	199	1,671	378	2,248	2,215
	26,410	17,274	3,402	47,086	45,739
	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2017 €'000	Total 2016 €'000	
Overseas programmes	9,359	35,479	44,838	43,524	
Communications and education activities	2,248	-	2,248	2,215	
	11,607	35,479	47,086	45,739	

7. SUPPORT COSTS

7.1 SUPPORT COSTS

	Group		Trust	
	2017 €'000	2016 €'000	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Premises and facilities	1,022	1,136	774	873
Human resources and organisational development	989	886	989	886
Information technology	897	849	897	849
Finance, procurement and logistics	709	657	709	657
Governance (see note 7.2)	428	415	411	396
	4,045	3,943	3,780	3,661

Support costs which cannot be directly attributed have been allocated in proportion to estimated benefits received and are apportioned as follows:

- 80% to the Overseas Programme
- 10% to the Communications and Education Programmes
- 10% to Raising Funds

Analysed as follows:	Group		Trust	
	2017 €'000	2016 €'000	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Overseas Programme	3,237	3,155	3,024	2,929
Raising funds	404	394	378	366
Communications and Education Programme	404	394	378	366
	4,045	3,943	3,780	3,661

7.2 GOVERNANCE COSTS

	Group		Trust	
	2017 €'000	2016 €'000	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Strategic management and directorate	282	268	277	262
Internal audit	93	92	93	92
Audit fee	53	55	41	42
	428	415	411	396

8. STAFF COSTS

The average number of employees in Ireland and overseas during the financial year was 427 (2016: 409).

The full staff profile is as follows:	Group		Trust	
	2017 Numbers	2016 Numbers	2017 Numbers	2016 Numbers
Programme staff in countries of operation	277	263	277	263
Management and support staff in Ireland	150	146	136	132
	427	409	413	395

The aggregate amounts paid to or on behalf of staff are as follows:	Group		Trust	
	2017 €'000	2016 €'000	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Salaries	11,199	10,633	10,417	9,546
Employer's social security contributions	857	785	767	744
Employer's pension contributions – Defined Contribution Scheme	703	640	662	600
Severance Costs	166	23	120	23
Employer's pension contributions – Defined Benefit Scheme	71	76	71	76
	12,996	12,157	12,037	10,989

The Trustees and members of the Board do not receive remuneration for their services as Trustees and members of the Board. Directly incurred expenses are reimbursed, if claimed, and amounted to € nil (2016: € nil).

The number of employees whose total employee benefits (excluding employer social security contributions and pension costs) was greater than €60,000 is as follows:

Salary Range	Group		Trust	
	2017 Numbers	2016 Numbers	2017 Numbers	2016 Numbers
€60,000 to €70,000	9	5	9	5
€70,001 to €80,000	6	8	6	8
€80,001 to €90,000	3	2	3	2
€90,001 to €100,000	1	2	1	2
€120,001 to €130,000	1	1	1	1
	20	18	20	18

The defined benefit pension scheme was closed to new entrants and accrual of benefits ceased with effect from 1 September 2013. A revised defined contribution scheme was established with standard employer contributions of 8-14% dependent on age.

8. STAFF COSTS (CONTINUED)

The Organisation and Human Resource Committee has the responsibility for approval and monitoring of the organisation's compensation philosophy and strategy, its compensation framework, salary management processes and benchmarking mechanisms to determine pay and benefits including pension arrangements of all staff below the Executive Director. Our policy is to benchmark remuneration around the median of the market having regard to similar employment in the NGO sector as well as general business/public service sectors where appropriate. Pay and conditions of the Executive Director are approved by the Remuneration Committee.

Executive Director, Éamonn Meehan is paid a salary of €118,750 per annum, is a member of the company pension scheme and has the use of a company car valued at €7,689 (benefit in kind).

The Executive Leadership Team (which is considered key management) remuneration, including employers social security and pension contributions, is €776,713 (2016: €795,492).

9. FIXED ASSETS

Group:	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €'000	Software Computer installation €'000	Motor vehicles €'000	Freehold property €'000	Leasehold property €'000	Total €'000
COST:						
Balance at 1 March 2016	919	2,548	26	745	6	4,244
Additions	-	157	-	-	-	157
Exchange difference	(17)	(39)	-	(36)	-	(92)
Disposals	(584)	(814)	-	-	-	(1,398)
Balance at 28 February 2017	318	1,852	26	709	6	2,911
DEPRECIATION:						
Balance at 1 March 2016	768	2,479	16	-	4	3,267
Charge for year	17	55	2	-	-	74
Disposals	(501)	(814)	-	-	-	(1,315)
Exchange difference	(15)	(39)	-	-	1	(54)
Balance at 28 February 2017	269	1,681	18	-	5	1,973
Net Book Value						
Balance at 1 March 2016	151	69	10	745	2	977
Balance at 28 February 2017	49	171	8	709	1	938

During the year Trocaire reviewed Fixed Assets to identify any assets no longer in use by the organisation. This resulted in the disposal of Software Computer installation and Fixtures, fittings and equipment with a remaining net book value of €82,661 which is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

9. FIXED ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Trust:	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €'000	Software Computer installation €'000	Motor vehicles €'000	Freehold property €'000	Leasehold property €'000	Total €'000
COST:						
Balance at 1 March 2016	701	2,498	26	263	6	3,494
Additions	-	157	-	-	-	157
Disposals	(584)	(814)	-	-	-	(1,398)
Balance at 28 February 2017	117	1,841	26	263	6	2,253
DEPRECIATION:						
Balance at 1 March 2016	565	2,431	16	-	4	3,016
Charge for year	7	54	2	-	-	63
Disposals	(501)	(814)	-	-	-	(1,315)
Balance at 28 February 2017	71	1,671	18	-	4	1,764
Net Book Value						
Balance at 1 March 2016	136	67	10	263	2	478
Balance at 28 February 2017	46	170	8	263	2	489

During the year Trocaire reviewed Fixed Assets to identify any assets no longer in use by the organisation. This resulted in the disposal of Software Computer installation and Fixtures, fittings and equipment with a remaining net book value of €82,661 which is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

10. DEBTORS

	Group		Trust	
	2017 €'000	2016 €'000	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Amounts due from subsidiary undertaking:				
Trocaire (Northern Ireland)	-	-	1,040	200
Donor income accrued	28,004	23,336	25,868	22,212
Taxation refundable	1,522	1,124	1,379	986
Other debtors/prepayments	1,316	1,094	1,299	1,084
Advertising prepaid	421	1,016	414	994
Deposit income accrued	38	64	20	33
	31,301	26,634	30,020	25,509

Included in **donor income accrued** is an amount of €0.8m (2016: €0.7m) relating to legacies and €27.2m (2016: €22.7m) due from institutional funders. Included in the institutional funders income accrued is Irish Aid Programme Funding and Irish Aid Humanitarian Programme Funding of €19.5m (2016: €15.1m).

Advertising prepaid of €0.4m (2016: €1.1m) relates to Lent. This reduction results from the timing of lent 2017 which began on 1st March 2017 (2016: 10th February 2016).

11. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	Group		Trust	
	2017 €'000	2016 €'000	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Market value at 1 March 2016 and at 28 February 2017	1	1	1	1
Historical Cost	1	1	1	1

The short term investments held by Trocaire are Prize Bonds (State Savings) donated by a supporter.

12. CREDITORS

	Group		Trust	
	2017 €'000	2016 €'000	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Approved partner commitments	5,632	5,299	5,632	5,299
Accruals	1,902	1,811	1,651	1,770
Trade creditors	701	1,289	695	1,289
Donor income deferred	418	692	215	600
Payroll taxes	225	236	215	226
Deferred Grant Income	74	79	-	-
	8,952	9,406	8,408	9,184

Approved partner commitments

Grants are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities when they have been approved and where a binding commitment has been made to the partner organisation. Grants represent funds made available to partners and comprise either cash funds transferred to the partners or in kind provision of goods and services procured on their behalf. Grants that have been approved but not yet disbursed at the balance sheet date are carried forward as approved partner commitments in the balance sheet.

Donor income deferred

Income is deferred when it is received ahead of income recognition criteria being met.

13. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2017 €'000	Total 2016 €'000
Net assets, after retirement benefit scheme deficit	15,157	29,162	44,319	46,365
Tangible fixed assets	938	-	938	977
Fund balances at end of financial year	16,095	29,162	45,257	47,342

In the opinion of the Trustees, sufficient resources are held in an appropriate form to enable each fund to be applied in accordance with the restrictions imposed. The majority of funds are held in short term cash deposits to enable the charity to respond rapidly to unforeseen emergency situations.

14. RESTRICTED FUNDS

Group:	Balance at beginning of year €'000	Incoming Resources €'000	Transfers Between funds €'000	Resources Expended/ Exchange Differences €'000	Balance at end of year €'000
Institutional funding and donor advised funds	25,446	40,229	(1,156)	(37,592)	26,927
Specific Funds:					
Syria and refugee crisis	2,578	524	-	(933)	2,169
Nepal	185	4	-	(158)	31
Philippines	723	-	-	(702)	21
African Food Crisis Appeal	-	332	-	(325)	7
Yemen	-	7	-	-	7
Iraq	10	-	-	(10)	-
Pakistan	208	-	-	(208)	-
Haiti	-	78	-	(78)	-
Ecuador	-	1	-	(1)	-
Sudan	-	3	-	(3)	-
	29,150	41,178	(1,156)	(40,010)	29,162
Trust:					
Institutional funding and donor advised funds	23,158	37,029	(1,046)	(33,859)	25,282
Specific funds	3,191	726	-	(1,688)	2,229
	26,349	37,755	(1,046)	35,547	27,511

During the year €1.2m was transferred from restricted to unrestricted funds (€1m in the Trust). This represents administration support received from Institutional Funders which in line with the donor contract can be used to fund the support costs of the organisation and is expended through the development programme fund.

The balances on the restricted funds represent amounts received from donors for specified purposes in response to specific appeals, which have not been expended at the balance sheet date. The balance on specified funds will be spent on relief and recovery over a long term period. Spending the funds over this timeframe will enable us to ensure that we spend the money to best effect with our partners.

15. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Group:	Balance at beginning of year €	Incoming Resources €	Transfers between funds €	Resources Expended €	Balance at end of year €
Designated Funds:					
Development Programme	15,575	15,195	(2,380)	(14,888)	13,502
Communications and Education	690	4,085	3,626	(7,725)	676
Emergency	477	2,043	(90)	(1,963)	467
	<u>16,742</u>	<u>21,323</u>	<u>1,156</u>	<u>(24,576)</u>	<u>14,645</u>
General Fund	1,450	-	-	-	1,450
	<u>18,192</u>	<u>21,323</u>	<u>1,156</u>	<u>(24,576)</u>	<u>16,095</u>
Trust:					
Designated funds	10,005	14,733	1,046	(15,041)	10,743
General funds	1,450	-	-	-	1,450
	<u>11,455</u>	<u>14,733</u>	<u>1,046</u>	<u>(15,041)</u>	<u>12,193</u>

(a) Development Programme Fund

The Development Programme Fund is used to support relief and development programmes overseas, in partnership with local communities.

(b) Communications and Education Fund

The Communications and Education Fund has been established to help create a greater awareness among the Irish people of the causes of world poverty and injustice and how change can be achieved.

(c) Emergency Fund

The Emergency Fund is set aside out of general income to enable Trocaire to react in the event of a disaster or emergency for which resources may not be otherwise available.

During the year €1.2m was transferred from restricted to unrestricted funds (€1m in the Trust). This represents administration support received from Institutional Funders which in line with the donor contract can be used to fund the support costs of the organisation and is expended through the development programme fund.

Resources expended include the exchange difference arising on consolidation of subsidiary and the actuarial movement on the valuation of the defined benefit pension scheme as per the SOFA.

16. RECONCILIATION OF CHANGES IN RESOURCES TO CASH FLOW FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

Group:	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Adjusted for:		
Net expenditure for the financial year (as per SOFA)	(1,825)	(174)
Depreciation	74	150
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	83	-
Defined Benefit Pension Scheme costs	71	76
Defined Benefit Pension Scheme contribution	(250)	(122)
Interest and investment income receivable	(141)	(211)
Increase in debtors	(4,667)	(2,614)
Decrease in creditors	(449)	(2,234)
Exchange Gain	(531)	34
	<u>(7,635)</u>	<u>(5,095)</u>
Trust:		
Adjusted for:		
Net income for the financial year (as per SOFA)	1,595	1,688
Depreciation	62	138
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	83	-
Defined Benefit Pension Scheme costs	71	76
Defined Benefit Pension Scheme contribution	(250)	(122)
Net movement with group undertakings	(840)	3,209
Interest and investment income receivable	(91)	(148)
Increase in debtors	(4,233)	(3,666)
Decrease in creditors	(213)	(2,100)
	<u>(3,816)</u>	<u>(925)</u>

17. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES

Defined contribution schemes

The Trust operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for all qualifying employees of Trócaire. The total expense charged to the statement of financial activities in the year ended 28 February 2017 was €0.7m (2016: €0.6m).

Defined benefit schemes

Following an in-depth review of the defined benefit scheme, the Trustees approved the closure of the scheme to new entrants and that all future benefits would cease. This came into effect on 1st September 2013. A revised defined contribution scheme was established with employer contributions of 8-14% dependent on age.

The most recent actuarial valuations of scheme assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 28 February 2017 by Mr Shane Wall, of Joseph G. Byrne Sons Consulting Actuaries Limited, who is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, the related current service cost and past service cost were all measured using the projected unit credit method.

	Valuation at	
	2017	2016
Key assumptions used:		
Discount rate	2.10%	2.20%
Future pension increase for service prior to 1 May 2007	5.00%	5.00%
Future pension increase for service after 1 May 2007	3.00%	3.00%
Inflation	1.75%	1.50%

Demographic assumptions:

The key demographic assumptions used to calculate the retirement benefit liabilities under FRS102 at the beginning and end of the period were:

	Valuation at	
	2017	2016
	Years	Years
Retiring today:		
Males	23.1	23.0
Females	23.9	23.8
Retiring in 20 years:		
Males	25.4	25.3
Females	25.9	25.8

17. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES (CONTINUED)

Amounts recognised in the Group and Trust's Statement of Financial Activities in respect of the defined benefit scheme is as follows:

	2017	2016
	€'000	€'000
Net interest cost	(71)	(76)
	<u>(71)</u>	<u>(76)</u>

Amounts recognised in the Group and Trust's Other Recognised Gains/Losses in respect of the defined benefit scheme is as follows:

	2017	2016
	€'000	€'000
Actuarial (losses) and gains	(582)	1,445
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest costs)	887	(838)
	<u>305</u>	<u>607</u>
Total gain relating to defined benefit scheme	234	531

The amount included in the Group and Trust's balance sheet arising from the Group and Trust's obligations in respect of its defined benefit retirement benefit schemes is as follows:

	2017	2016
	€'000	€'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(14,177)	(13,619)
Fair value of scheme assets	11,308	10,266
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	(2,869)	(3,353)

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	2017	2016
	€'000	€'000
At 1 March	13,619	14,786
Interest cost	299	281
Actuarial losses and (gains)	582	(1,445)
Benefits paid	(323)	(3)
	<u>14,177</u>	<u>13,619</u>

17. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES (CONTINUED)

Movements in the fair value of scheme assets were as follows:

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
At 1 March	10,266	10,780
Interest income	228	205
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost)	887	(838)
Contributions from the employer	250	122
Benefits paid	(323)	(3)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of February	11,308	10,266
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The analysis of the scheme assets at the balance sheet date was as follows:

	2017 %	2016 %
Fair value of assets		
Equity instruments	61.50	56.50
Debt instruments	38.50	43.50

18. LEASE COMMITMENTS

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Leasehold premises:		
Within one year	416	416
Between one and five years	1,664	1,664
After five years	403	819
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,483	2,899
	<hr/>	<hr/>

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying value of the group's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:-

Group:

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Financial Assets		
<i>Measured at undiscounted amount receivable</i>		
Donor income accrued	28,004	23,336
Other debtors	1,316	1,094
Deposit income accrued	38	64
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Trust:

	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
Financial Assets		
<i>Measured at undiscounted amount receivable</i>		
Donor income accrued	25,868	22,212
Other debtors	531	333
Amounts due from subsidiary undertaking	1,040	200
Deposit income accrued	20	33
	<hr/>	<hr/>

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Group:

2017
€'000

2016
€'000

Financial Liabilities

Measured at undiscounted amount payable

Approved partner commitments	5,632	5,299
Trade creditors and accruals	2,604	3,100
Donor income deferred	418	692

Trust:

2017
€'000

2016
€'000

Financial Liabilities

Measured at undiscounted amount payable

Approved partner commitments	5,632	5,299
Trade creditors and accruals	2,346	3,059
Donor income deferred	215	600

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting Trócaire since the financial year end.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(NOT COVERED BY THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT)

APPENDIX 1 – CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE BY COUNTRY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The following table shows the breakdown of charitable expenditure to overseas programmes. This includes grants to partners, programme activities and support costs.

Country	2017 €'000	2016 €'000
1 Myanmar	8,347	5,761
2 Ethiopia	4,448	4,180
3 Somalia	4,447	4,067
4 Zimbabwe	4,399	4,182
5 Malawi	3,416	3,386
6 Kenya	3,413	3,302
7 Honduras	3,053	2,477
8 DRC	2,980	3,425
9 Pakistan	2,943	4,002
10 Uganda	2,650	2,272
11 Nicaragua	2,507	2,408
12 Sudan	2,481	3,370
13 Rwanda	2,376	2,229
14 Guatemala	2,219	2,320
15 Sierra Leone	2,039	3,112
16 Syria	1,477	1,559
17 South Sudan	1,057	1,705
18 Philippines	810	564
19 Occupied Palestinian Territory	556	788
20 Iraq	278	-
21 Nepal	273	1,264
22 Eritrea	129	50
23 Greece	129	40
24 Haiti	95	-
25 Serbia	56	100
26 India	13	589
27 El Salvador	6	373
28 Macedonia	-	50
29 Vanuatu	-	5
30 Cambodia	-	34
Other countries and projects	470	650
Total overseas programme costs	57,067	58,264

APPENDIX 2 – TOP 50 GRANTS TO PARTNERS

Partner Name	Country	Total Grants €'000
1 Karuna Myanmar Social Services	Myanmar	4,162
2 Diocese of El Obeid	Sudan	1,420
3 Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	Nepal/Sth Sudan	1,150
4 Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat - Adigrat	Ethiopia	715
5 Basmeh & Zeitooneh - A Lebanese Association	Syria	651
6 Bishop Gassis Relief and Rescue Foundation	Sudan	633
7 Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Myanmar	579
8 Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat - Mekelle	Ethiopia	571
9 Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights	Zimbabwe	538
10 ECS Apostolic Vicariate of Hosanna	Ethiopia	478
11 Cordaid	Philippines/Iraq	446
12 Relief Society of Tigray	Ethiopia	359
13 Catholic Church of Gamo Gofa and South Omo	Ethiopia	348
14 Caritas Masvingo	Zimbabwe	323
15 Diocese of Meru	Kenya	298
16 Cadecom Mangochi	Malawi	282
17 CASM Comision de Accion Social Menonita	Honduras	280
18 Circle for Integrated Community Development	Malawi	272
19 Caritas Mahagi	DRC	271
20 Caritas Syria	Syria	250
21 Cadecom Dedza	Malawi	248
22 Association pour la Protection de l'Enfance au Congo	DRC	244
23 Zimbabwe Project Trust	Zimbabwe	242
24 CADEC / Caritas Bulawayo	Zimbabwe	233
25 Metta Development Foundation	Myanmar	229
26 Caritas Philippines	Philippines	220
27 Zimbabwe Peace Project	Zimbabwe	213
28 Practical Action	Zimbabwe	212
29 Cadecom Zomba	Malawi	192
30 Centro de Estudios de las Mujeres en Honduras	Honduras	190
31 Pakistan Village Development Program	Pakistan	186
32 Caritas Wamba	DRC	186
33 Caritas Rwanda	Rwanda	186
34 Unity, Motivation, Education, Empowerment for Development Foundation	Pakistan	183
35 Uganda Episcopal Conference	Uganda	182
36 Asociación Octupan "Lugar de los grandes caminos"	Nicaragua	179
37 Pak Rural Development Program	Pakistan	173
38 Asociacion de Organismos No Gubernamentales de Honduras	Honduras	158
39 Girl Child Network	Kenya	155
40 CCD - Comité Campesino del Altiplano	Guatemala	149
41 Aiming Change for Tomorrow (ACT) International	Pakistan	148
42 Centro Hondureño de Promoción para el Desarrollo Comunitario	Honduras	146
43 Medical Missionaries of Mary-Kirambi	Rwanda	142
44 Zimbabwe National Network of People Living Positively	Zimbabwe	141
45 Ethiopia Catholic Church Hosanna Catholic Secretariat	Ethiopia	140
46 Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Orfilia Vázquez	Nicaragua	138
47 Catholic Diocese of Lodwar	Kenya	137
48 Malawi Economic Justice Network	Malawi	137
49 Legal Resources Foundation	Kenya	135
50 Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras	Honduras	134
Total Top 50 Grants to Partners		19,384



Brilliant (7), Cute (6) and Thoselihle (6) eating a portions of porridge which Trócaire supplies to school children in a drought-affected region of Zimbabwe.
Photo: Isabel Corthier.

Trustees and other information

TRUSTEES OF TRÓCAIRE:

Archbishop Eamon Martin (Chair)
Archbishop Diarmuid Martin
Archbishop Michael Neary
Archbishop Kiernan O'Reilly
Bishop John Kirby
Bishop Noel Treanor
Bishop William Crean

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

Éamonn Meehan

BOARD

Bishop William Crean (Chair)
Harry Casey
Sr. Geraldine Henry
Éamonn Meehan
Margot Lyons
Prof Monica McWilliams
Fiona Tierney
Chris Queenan
Bishop Donal McKeown
Deirdre Kenny
Fionnuala Waldron
Conall O'Caoimh
Gerry Culligan (App June 2016)
Sandra Lawler (App June 2016)

BOARD SUB COMMITTEES

Audit Committee

Margot Lyons (Chair)
Chris Queenan
Declan Kenny
Anne Marie McKiernan

Finance & Investment Committee

Chris Queenan (Chair)
Donal Flynn
Yvonne Hill
Fergal Power

Organisation & Human Resource Committee

Fiona Tierney (Chair)
Eimear Kenny
Éamonn Meehan
Matt Walsh

TRUSTEES AND OTHER INFORMATION

International Programmes Advisory Committee

Conall O'Caoimh (Chair)
Su-Ming Khoo
Sr. Geraldine Henry
Mairtin O' Fainin
Rosemary McCreery
Deirdre Kenny

Funding & Public Engagement Committee

Gerry Culligan (Chair)
Fionnuala Waldron
Ronan Morris
Bronagh Twomey
Rachel Power
Sandra Lawler

EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP TEAM:

Executive Director
Finance Director
Director of International Division
Director of Fundraising and Marketing
Director of Strategy, Programmes and Advocacy
Director of Public Engagement
Head of Human Resources

Éamonn Meehan
Bryan Kelly
Sean Farrell
Gwen Dempsey
Finola Finnan
Fintan Maher
Joseph Shannon

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

Maynooth
County Kildare

PRINCIPAL BANKERS:

AIB Bank
7/12 Dame Street
Dublin 2

Bank of Ireland
Lower Baggot Street
Dublin 2

AUDITORS:

Deloitte
Deloitte & Touche House
Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2

CHY Number:

5883

Charities Regulatory Authority Number:

20009601