

Trocaire (Northern Ireland)

Reports and Financial Statements
for the year ended
28 February 2017

Public Benefit

Purpose 1: the relief of poverty. The direct benefits which flow from this purpose include access to secure and sustainable livelihoods, and reduced vulnerability to droughts, floods or other disasters. We achieve this by working across a number of areas: • Ending poverty and hunger, through supporting families and communities to secure access to land, clean water and the resources needed to produce a healthy and nutritious diet; to sustainably increase and diversify agricultural production; to access new sources of income to combat malnutrition and increase food security. • Responding to humanitarian crises in countries where natural disaster or conflict has put people's lives at risk. • Tackling HIV and AIDS through working to reduce vulnerability to HIV infection, and to reduce the impact of HIV and AIDS on poor and marginalised communities. • Promoting gender equality, helping women to achieve their basic rights, and to earn a living. Supporting those exposed to gender-based violence, and working to build women's leadership and support their equal participation in decision-making at all levels. • Campaigning for justice, supporting the work of documenting human rights violations and challenging those responsible, and empowering marginalised and poor people, especially women, to participate in governance processes and demand accountability from their governments. These benefits are demonstrated through the monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of all programmes, which include surveys and interviews with beneficiaries. All programmes have baseline data and success indicators against which outcomes are measured. This purpose does not give rise to any harm. The beneficiaries of this purpose are people who live in extreme poverty in a number of countries in the developing world. They also include those affected and impacted by humanitarian emergencies. There are no private benefits flowing from this purpose.

Purpose 2: the advancement of education. The direct benefits which flow from this purpose include increased awareness and understanding of the world in which we live, engaged children and young people, who are empowered to take action for a more just and sustainable world. The direct benefits also include improved quality in the delivery of development education. These benefits are demonstrated through the monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of all programmes. This includes surveys and interviews with participants. Baseline data and success indicators are also used to measure outcomes. This purpose does not give rise to any harm. The beneficiaries of this purpose are children and young people in formal education in schools in Northern Ireland, as well as children and young people in informal education settings in Northern Ireland. They also include educators who are involved in the delivery of development education in Northern Ireland. There are no private benefits flowing from this purpose.

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

**REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

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TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS:

Éamonn Meehan
Augustine McNamara
Kevin Donnelly
Mary Friel
Karen Gallagher (appointed 30 June 2016)
Angela O'Neill De Guilio (appointed 27 March 2017)

AUDIT COMMITTEE:

Chris Queenan (Chair)
Declan Kenny
Anne Marie McKiernan
Karen Dillon

**SECRETARY AND
REGISTERED OFFICE:**

Kevin Donnelly
50 King Street Belfast
BT1 6AD

**COMPANY NUMBER:
HMRC NUMBER:
NI CHARITY COMMISSION NUMBER:**

NI021482
XR10431
NIC103321

PRINCIPAL BANKERS:

First Trust Bank
31/35 High Street Belfast
BT1 2AL

Bank of Ireland
Belfast City Branch
BT1 2BA

AUDITOR

Deloitte
Chartered Accountants and Registered Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House
Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2

**TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL)**

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017.

1. STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

REGISTRATION AND CONSTITUTION

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) is a company limited by guarantee not having a share capital, governed by its memorandum and articles of association. It is a charity registered in Northern Ireland under the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008 and with the Charity Commission (charity number NIC103321).

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) was incorporated to aid underdeveloped communities by the relief of poverty and the advancement of education. This is achieved by providing support and relief to communities through development and emergency projects around the world.

COMPOSITION OF GROUP

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Trócaire, a registered charity in the Republic of Ireland.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The company is managed by a board of directors. Additional directors may be appointed at any time by the existing board of directors. The members of the board are subject to retirement by rotation.

The Board meets formally at least three times a year. Board members undergo an induction programme to ensure that collectively they have the overview necessary for the proper governance of the organisation. Ongoing training is arranged as and when a need is identified, they also travel overseas to view at first hand the work we support in the developing world.

The company provides support to areas and communities in need through development and emergency programmes. These programmes are carefully examined for their effectiveness and appropriateness in advancing the objects of the company before approval by the Board, thereby ensuring aid reaches those most in need. Regular reports are received from the programmes, and periodic visits are undertaken to ensure that the programmes are being managed in accordance with the company's guidelines.

The Board are supported by an Audit Committee which 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.

DECISION MAKING

The Board of Trocaire (Northern Ireland) are the custodians of the vision, mission and values of the company; they approve strategy, structure, annual plans and budgets and ensure the organisation is effective and accountable.

Programmes are approved within agreed strategies and programmes of work on the basis of proposals that are subject to formal appraisal, approval, monitoring and evaluation. Trocaire (Northern Ireland) have a services and funding agreement in place with Trócaire, the parent body which grants responsibility to Trócaire for the development and overall management of the overseas programmes within the framework of its strategic direction, policies and standards.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - CONTINUED

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) has established a comprehensive risk management process which ensures that the organisation is not exposed to preventable, unacceptable risk. This risk management process is an integral part of the company's organisational governance system.

The risk oversight process begins with the Directors as they are primarily responsible for risk management within Trocaire (Northern Ireland). They are aware of the major risks to which the charity is exposed and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks. The risk management process explicitly takes account of uncertainty, the nature of that uncertainty and how it can be addressed. Risk management is systematic, structured and timely. The risk management framework involves risk identification, analysis, control, review and reporting.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties facing Trocaire (Northern Ireland) are as follows:

Financial Stability: The principal financial challenges facing Trocaire (Northern Ireland) are in the areas of fundraising and institutional funding, cost control and cash security and management. Trocaire (Northern Ireland) is entirely dependent on the goodwill of the public and on Governments and co-funders. The fundraising environment remains very challenging. A combination of increased competition for public funds and pressure on government finances means Trocaire (Northern Ireland) needs to identify and develop new sources of income in order to reduce the risk of significant income fluctuations. Trocaire (Northern Ireland) works continually to reduce costs to ensure that it gets the best value for money in all its expenditure. Trocaire (Northern Ireland) is continually reviewing and assessing its investment strategy to reduce its exposure to fluctuations and risk in financial markets. In addressing the risk of Fraud, Trocaire (Northern Ireland) has developed financial management and reporting systems to help mitigate this risk, which are reviewed on a regular basis.

Governance and Management: Trocaire (Northern Ireland) has appropriate governance structures and procedures in place to ensure appropriate decision-making and the implementation of decisions. The increasing rate of change in the external environment highlights the continuing need for organisational renewal. Senior management and the Board are aware of the potential for adverse effects resulting from the ineffective implementation and management of the risk related to major organisational change or initiative overload. All organisational change initiatives and projects are regularly reviewed by senior management.

Operational: Trocaire (Northern Ireland)'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 our partners share our vision and values. Trocaire (Northern Ireland) works closely with partners to ensure that they have the systems and resources to achieve their objectives. Trocaire (Northern Ireland)'s staff is the key to its success. Trocaire (Northern Ireland) invests heavily in building strong relationships with staff and has launched new initiatives in performance management and staff and management development. The personal security of staff and safety of beneficiaries is Trocaire (Northern Ireland)'s highest priority.

Information Security and Continuity:

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) is dependent on several IT systems for processing and storing its data. In some countries of operation this data is particularly sensitive. Trocaire actively reviews and upgrades its IT software, systems and processes to mitigate risk relating to IT management. It also collaborates with other INGOs to be consistent with best practice and obtain better value for its expenditure.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - CONTINUED

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES - CONTINUED

Compliance and Regulation: Significant damage to Trocaire (Northern Ireland)'s reputation could be caused due to non-compliance with laws or regulations or policies. Trocaire (Northern Ireland) has established policies and procedures, and Codes of Practice to ensure compliance with statute, regulatory and labour law requirements.

Environmental and External Risks: Trocaire (Northern Ireland) must be able to demonstrate the impact of its work in a measurable and demonstrable way in order to be truly accountable to donors and beneficiaries, to guarantee the achievement of strategic objectives and to attract future funding support.

COMMITMENT TO STANDARDS IN FUNDRAISING PRACTICE

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) is fully committed to achieving the standards contained within the Codes of Fundraising Practice. The Codes of Practice were developed by the Institute of Fundraising and exist to provide charities in the United Kingdom with a framework for high standards in fundraising.

The purpose of the Codes of Practice are to:

- Improve the way charities in the United Kingdom 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.

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) meets the standards as set out in the Codes of Practice.

2. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

VISION

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) 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.

MISSION

Inspired by Gospel values, Trocaire (Northern Ireland) works for a just and sustainable world for all.

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) gives expression to this mission by:

- Providing long-term support to people who live in extreme poverty in the developing world, enabling them to work their way out of poverty
- Providing appropriate assistance to people most in need in emergencies and enabling communities to prepare for and resist future emergencies
- Tackling the structural causes of poverty by mobilising people for justice in Northern Ireland and abroad

To fulfil this mission Trocaire (Northern Ireland):

- Works in partnership with civil society organisations in Northern Ireland and abroad
- Works directly on development education, advocacy and campaigns that emphasise the underlying causes of poverty

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS – CONTINUED

VALUES

Trocaire (Northern Ireland)'s work is grounded in Catholic social teaching, which stresses the dignity of each person and their inalienable human rights, along with their responsibilities, regardless of culture, ethnicity, gender or religion. As we work to achieve our mission we practice the following values, both within the organisation and in our programmes and relationships:

- Solidarity
- Perseverance
- Accountability
- Participation
- Courage

ACTIVITIES

We recognise that a variety of responses is needed to make a difference to the lives of poor and marginalised people in the developing world. We will face these challenges by:

- Building on our strengths and prioritising key aspects of our current work
- Taking on targeted new areas of work both globally and regionally
- Working in a more integrated manner across all programme areas

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) builds long-term partnerships with local organisations in countries across Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East, supporting their work to build a better world for people living in poverty.

In emergency situations we provide immediate humanitarian relief but also support long-term rehabilitation programmes to enable people to rebuild their lives. In much of our international emergency work, we act as part of the global Caritas network, a federation of 165 Catholic relief and development organisations operating in over 200 countries and territories, promoting social change and development, and responding to emergency and other social needs. Membership of Caritas Internationalis enhances our capacity to respond to the needs of people around the world. At times of emergency and crisis, aid can be co-ordinated by and channelled through the local Caritas Internationalis organisation and its local church structures.

We also support the relief and development work of local missionaries in a number of countries.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS – CONTINUED

STRATEGY

Over the period of our previous strategic plan, 2006 to 2016, we developed and implementing five organisational programmes, as follows:

- **Building Sustainable Livelihoods and Demanding Environmental Justice:** Working with some of the most vulnerable communities in the developing world by helping people to make a living so that they can escape from poverty while ensuring that Trocaire (Northern Ireland) as an organisation, and through its programmes, contributes to the sustainable and just use of environmental resources.
- **Governance and Human Rights:** Building the capacity of civil society in poor countries to hold decision-makers to account and to engage in shaping policies that affect the lives of people living in poverty.
- **Preparing for and Responding to Emergencies:** Reducing the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable communities and individuals through disaster preparedness and mitigation, relief and recovery.
- **Addressing the HIV and AIDS Crisis:** Reducing vulnerability to HIV and mitigating the impact of HIV and AIDS on poor and marginalised communities.
- **Promoting Gender Equality:** Contributing to the elimination of gender inequalities and ensuring that women and men have equal rights and opportunities to fulfil their human potential and to play an active role in the building of society.

For over four decades Trocaire (Northern Ireland) has worked with communities in the developing world to tackle extreme poverty and protect people's basic rights. Since our foundation we have remained loyal to our original mandate, never wavering from tackling the big problems and asking the difficult questions.

Trocaire (Northern Ireland)'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*, Trócaire's new strategic plan which will run to the end of 2020 and 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:

- **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.
- **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.
- **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. 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.

3. ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Building Sustainable Livelihoods and Demanding Environmental Justice

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, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Guatemala and Honduras. We work with these communities to ensure that they can grow enough food to sustain themselves and build their resilience to the inevitable shocks caused by climate change. 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 Honduras, Kenya 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.

We also support 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 micro-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 transitioning to further strengthen our focus on helping people access critical resources such as land and water.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS – CONTINUED

Preparing for and Responding to Emergencies

We respond 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, and responding to the movement of refugees from the region, 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 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.

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 and extreme weather, are impacting increasing numbers of people. At the start of last year, more than 250,000 people in Malawi were displaced by flooding, while later in the year extreme drought across East and Southern Africa left millions hungry. We responded to both situations, providing shelter, food and seeds.

As well as providing emergency aid to people facing crisis, we also help to prepare communities for disasters so as they face reduced risks. 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.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS – CONTINUED

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 we work, 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.

In Myanmar, 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 Trocaire.

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 development, 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 Kenya, the campaign of intimidation against human rights activists has directly targeted our programme and our partner organisation the Kenyan Human Rights Commission. In Myanmar, the criminalisation of those involved in peaceful assembly continued.

We witnessed worsening violence against human rights defenders in 2016, particularly those working to defend land, indigenous rights and environmental rights. In Honduras 33 human rights defenders were murdered, and 12 in Guatemala. We continue to support people who risk their lives to speak up for justice, including through litigation where appropriate. Legal actions have put a stay on home demolitions in the West Bank in Occupied Palestinian Territories and evictions in countries of Central America.

Upholding people's rights, protecting human rights defenders and involving people in decision-making is vital in the battle against extreme poverty. Under the new strategic plan our focus on upholding people's rights is central to all of our programmes and will inform and guide all of our work.

Addressing the HIV and AIDS Crisis

More than 30 years since the disease was first described in 1981, HIV remains a leading cause of ill-health and mortality across the world. Investments in the HIV response have achieved unprecedented results. 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.

We continue 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.

Our 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. In Zimbabwe, 46,718 people received support services which include counselling, treatment and income generating programmes so that those living with HIV can support themselves and their families. In Malawi, local organisations and communities worked to bring in by-laws to eliminate harmful practices that increase vulnerability to HIV such as child marriage and initiation practices and successfully lobbied local authorities from deliberately excluding people living with HIV from subsidy schemes.

Promoting Gender Equality

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. Our 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. Our 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.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS – CONTINUED

Home Based Activities

In 2016/17, the Northern Ireland team brought media representatives to Kenya to see our work. This was particularly crucial in Northern Ireland in support of the UK Aid Match scheme, which saw public donations to the Lenten Campaign matched pound for pound by the UK government and resulted in an extra £1.9 million over 3 years for our work in Kenya.

We hosted a number of partners, staff and others during the year, including from our Kenya office, to support outreach with parishes and schools during the Lenten Campaign. We hosted a delegation of gender and peace activists from Myanmar as part of an EU-funded programme to strengthen the role of women in peacebuilding processes. The delegation met with a range of individuals and groups, at grassroots and political levels, and participated in workshops to build their capacity and to strengthen their leadership skills.

We also hosted a delegation of human rights defenders from Colombia, along with Monsignor Héctor Fabio Henao, director of Caritas Colombia, who engaged in advocacy activities to lobby for better protection of human rights defenders in Colombia with political representatives, including MEPs, MPs and MLAs, in addition to meeting church and civil society groups.

Another visitor was Yasmin Kayali, a founder of Basmeh and Zeitooneh, an organisation set up in Lebanon to support the most marginalised of refugees fleeing the conflict in Syria. Yasmin delivered a talk to over 2,000 young people on Work on International Peace Day at the Eikon exhibition centre, as well as engagements with schools and the media.

A key focus of the work in the year was the ongoing development and growth of the volunteers programme and the Armagh Ambassadors initiative. There are now 50 ambassadors and volunteers, which has significantly increased the outreach and fundraising capacity of Trócaire (Northern Ireland).

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS – CONTINUED

4. OUR FINANCES

The results for the year are presented on page 22 in the form of a Statement of Financial Activities in order to comply with the 2015 Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Charities".

INCOME

Income continues to be impacted by the difficult economic climate in Northern Ireland and abroad but despite this, support for our work continues to meet our expectations.

	28/2/2017	29/2/2016	28/2/2015	28/2/2014
Total Income	£8.3m	£10.5m	£11.6m	£11.7m

Total income in the period has decreased by £2.2m.

The main contributing reasons for this is the ending of a contract that Trocaire (Northern Ireland) had with DFID in Myanmar which was for £2m in the last financial year. This contract is now with the local Trocaire office in Myanmar and is reported in the consolidated financial statements of Trócaire.

In this financial year there were no large scale special appeals and the income received from this source of funding was £0.2m (£0.7m in 2015/16). In 2015/16 appeals were held as a response to the Nepal Earthquake and the refugee crisis.

The 2016/17 financial year was a very successful year for Legacies with £0.6m received (£0.3m - 2015/16). Our other funding campaigns are stable.

	28/2/2017	29/2/2016	28/2/2015	28/2/2014
Public Donations and Legacies : Unrestricted	£5.3m	£5.1m	£5.8m	£6.0m
Public Donations and Legacies : Restricted	£0.2m	£0.7m	£0.3m	£1.7m
Total Public Donations and Legacies	£5.5m	£5.8m	£6.1m	£7.7m

In the current year, the organisation secured £2.7m from institutional donors in support of our work.

	28/2/2017	29/2/2016	28/2/2015	28/2/2014
Charitable Activities	£2.7m	£4.7m	£5.4m	£4.0m

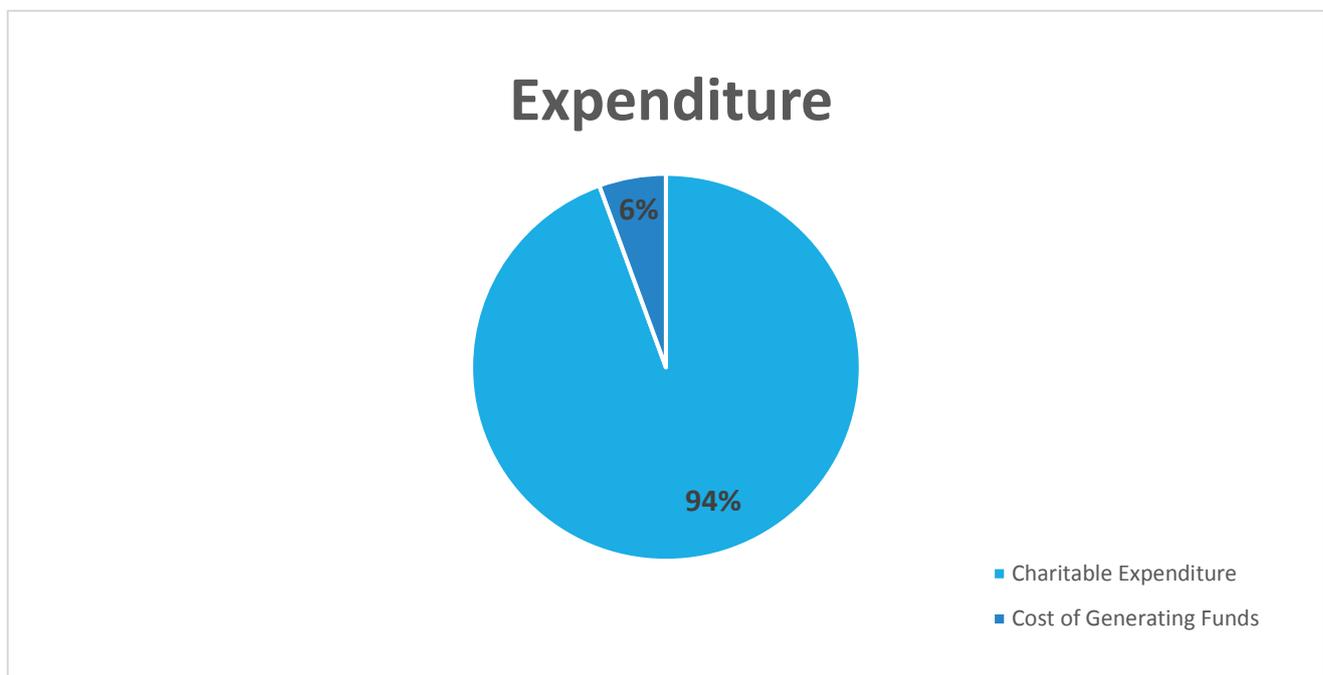
As in previous years, the UK government is our largest single donor with £1.6m (2015/16 £3.7m) received from DFID. Trocaire (Northern Ireland) has also for many years received support from other Institutional Funders like Big Lottery Fund, Comic Relief and through the Caritas Network.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS – CONTINUED

EXPENDITURE

The statement of financial activities shows the analysis of charitable expenditure between charitable activities (overseas development, emergency, recovery and education programmes) and cost of raising funds. Our total expenditure for the year was £11.1m, a decrease of 2% on the previous year.



Charitable expenditure on programmes amounted to £10.5m and represents 94% of total expenditure. In the last financial year we worked in over 20 countries. The largest country spend was in Ethiopia £1.7m, Zimbabwe £1.1m and Somalia £0.9m.

Spending on raising funds of £0.6m represented 6% of total expenditure. This is a reduction on the previous year spend of £1m. In the last financial year we scaled back our committed giving campaign in order to assess our overall Fundraising strategy.

**TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL)**

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS – CONTINUED

FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES POLICY

It is Trocaire (Northern Ireland)'s policy to maintain a prudent level of reserves to enable the charity to manage financial, governance and operational risk and deliver on our commitments and our mandate. 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.

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) available resources at the end of the year were £4.7m (2016 - £7.5m). Of the available resources, £1.4m (2016 - £2.2m) is held in **restricted funds**, as the funds were donated for specific areas and activities. **Unrestricted funds** of £3.3m (2016 - £5.3m) are held in designated funds.

- In managing its unrestricted reserves of £3.3m, 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 £0.1m.
- The reserve in the communications and education fund stands at £0.2m. This fund is used for work that helps to create a greater awareness among the public of the causes of world poverty and injustice.
- The reserve in the development programme fund stood at £3m. This will be used to fund programmes overseas to further the objectives of the organisation.

Free Reserves

Unrestricted funds are not all freely available, should the organisation need immediate access to 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 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 £3m. This is equivalent to 5 months of planned expenditure for 2017/18. This meets the Directors 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 country risk.

The interest earned is applied to our work.

The primary mechanism for meeting the objectives is to invest in fixed interest deposit accounts, spreading the total invested and limiting the amount invested with any individual financial institution. 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	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%

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

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS – CONTINUED

5. PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

A new direction: for a just and sustainable future

In 2016/17 we moved to a new strategic plan for the organisation. The new plan – *'For a Just and Sustainable Future'* 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 access 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 greater 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.

Responding to famine and drought in East Africa will be a key priority of our humanitarian programme in 2017. 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. In order to further strengthen the impact of our resources we will work with a small number of 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.

**TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL)**

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS – CONTINUED

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 to help deepen our engagement with parishes across this diocese. Ultimately, our intention is to build a network of 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.

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 media, as well as further building our digital media presence.

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 legacy team.

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

Advocating for change

In order to fully align our advocacy work with our programmes under the new Strategic Plan, we will establish four global advocacy priorities, each based on a thematic area. Central to this new approach will be having country programme representatives sit on cross-organisational working groups in order to ensure that our advocacy at home is fully rooted in our programmes overseas.

Home Based Activities

In 2017/18, the Northern Ireland team will continue to strengthen links with Myanmar, and in particular the work to promote women's inclusion in peace processes there. We will facilitate the visit of key actors from the Northern Ireland peace process to Myanmar in September to deliver workshops to parliamentarians, gender activists and others on how to ensure the voice of women is heard and acted upon in peace negotiations.

We will mark the 50th anniversary of the occupation of Palestine with a number of events throughout 2017/18. This will include the launch of a photographic exhibition in Belfast in May, as well as talks by staff and others as part of the Belfast and Derry Féiles to be held in August.

We will continue to focus on the volunteer programme and the Armagh Ambassadors initiative, ensuring that there are effective and sustainable processes in place to meet the requirements of an increasing number of volunteers and ambassadors, who are now delivering a significant volume of outreach with parishes, schools and communities across the north of Ireland. We will scope out plans to expand the Ambassadors initiative into other dioceses in the region.

We will work through the CADA (Coalition of Aid and Development Agencies) network to deliver the Better World Film Fringe Festival as part of the Belfast Film Festival in April. With Westminster elections in June, we will mobilise supporters to campaign to ensure UK government commitment to 0.7% of GNI is retained. We will monitor events in relation to the Northern Ireland Assembly, and continue to lobby for a local Climate Change Act once institutions are restored.

We will pilot an initiative to bring local council environmental education officers to Kenya, to make connections and to provide new channels for engaging the public in Northern Ireland on climate justice.

**TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL)**

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS – CONTINUED

STATE OF AFFAIRS AND EVENTS SINCE THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

In the opinion of the directors, the state of the company's affairs is satisfactory, and there has been no material change since the balance sheet date.

TAXATION STATUS

The company is a recognised charity within the meaning of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The present membership of the board is set out on page 2.

The following appointments took place:

Director

Karen Gallagher

(appointed 30 June 2016)

Angela O'Neill De Guilio

(appointed 27 March 2017)

The following resignations took place

Director

Eithne McNulty

(resigned 27 March 2016)

Seamus Collins

(resigned 30 June 2016)

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Augustine McNamara and Kevin Donnelly retire by rotation and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS

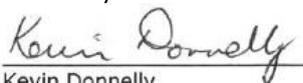
Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- 1) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- 2) the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte, who were appointed during the year have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution to reappoint Deloitte will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:


Kevin Donnelly
Secretary

Date: 19 June 2017

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations, Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008.

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

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)
(A company limited by a guarantee)**

We have audited the financial statements of Trocaire (Northern Ireland) (a company limited by guarantee) for the year ended 28 February 2017 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 23. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the charitable company's members as a body and the charitable company's trustees 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 (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 28 February 2017 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)
(A company limited by a guarantee)**

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



Kevin Sheehan, Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Deloitte
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Deloitte and Touche House
Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2

Date: 21/6/12

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

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

		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2017	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2016
	<i>Notes</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Income from:							
Donations and legacies		5,356,673	190,580	5,547,253	5,054,098	774,979	5,829,077
Charitable activities		-	2,733,887	2,733,887	-	4,662,073	4,662,073
Investment Income		43,644	-	43,644	46,052	-	46,052
Total Income	3	5,400,317	2,924,467	8,324,784	5,100,150	5,437,052	10,537,202
Expenditure on:							
Raising Funds	5	(617,792)	-	(617,792)	(974,635)	-	(974,635)
Charitable activities	6	(6,850,764)	(3,645,356)	(10,496,120)	(5,206,561)	(5,209,088)	(10,415,649)
Total Expenditure		(7,468,556)	(3,645,356)	(11,113,912)	(6,181,196)	(5,209,088)	(11,390,284)
Net (expenditure)/ income		(2,068,239)	(720,889)	(2,789,128)	(1,081,046)	227,964	(853,082)
Transfers between funds during the year	13	80,777	(80,777)	-	224,175	(224,175)	-
Net Movement in Funds		(1,987,462)	(801,666)	(2,789,128)	(856,871)	3,789	(853,082)
Reconciliation of Funds							
Fund Balances at beginning of the financial year	13/14	5,313,183	2,208,972	7,522,155	6,170,054	2,205,183	8,375,237
Fund Balances at end of the Financial Year	13/14	3,325,721	1,407,306	4,733,027	5,313,183	2,208,972	7,522,155

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

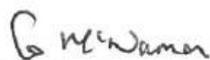
TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

	<i>Notes</i>	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	9	383,271	393,014
Current Assets			
Debtors and prepayments	10	1,980,270	1,044,651
Cash at bank and on short term deposit		3,720,940	6,417,189
		5,701,210	7,461,840
Creditors (Amounts falling due within one year)	11	(1,351,454)	(332,699)
Net Current Assets		4,349,756	7,129,141
Total Net Assets		4,733,027	7,522,155
Funds Of The Charity			
Restricted funds	13	1,407,306	2,208,972
Unrestricted funds	14	3,325,721	5,313,183
Total Funds		4,733,027	7,522,155

The financial statements of Trocaire (Northern Ireland), registered number: NI021482, were approved by the Board of Directors on 19 June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:



Angela O'Neill De Guilio
Director



Augustine McNamara
Director

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

	<i>Notes</i>	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from charitable activities			
Net cash used in charitable activities	15	(2,739,893)	(2,538,951)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets		-	(1,526)
Interest received		43,644	46,052
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash flows from investing activities		43,644	44,526
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the financial year		(2,696,249)	(2,494,425)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	16	6,417,189	8,911,614
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year		3,720,940	6,417,189
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Reconciliation to cash at bank and in hand			
Cash at bank and in hand at end of financial year	16	3,720,940	6,417,189
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 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:

A. 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 financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Board have reviewed Trocaire's (Northern Ireland) 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 Trocaire (Northern Ireland) has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. There is no material uncertainty about the ability to continue.

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) is a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

B. Income

Income included in the financial statements represents income from the public (i.e. donations and legacies), income from institutional donors and deposit income recognised 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.

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. 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 and in line with the grant agreements is transferred from restricted to unrestricted funds and can be used to fund the support costs of the organisation. This expended through the development programme fund.

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

In accordance with the policy laid down by the Directors, unrestricted funds are allocated to designated funds on the basis specified below. All Trocaire (Northern Ireland) gifts income is allocated to the Development Programme Fund.

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

D. Resources Expended

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

Direct costs include the cost of generating voluntary income and costs directly associated with programme activities.

Support costs which cannot be directly attributed have been allocated in proportion to estimated benefits received. These include costs such as finance and logistics, human resources, IT and governance costs and are apportioned as follows:

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. Foreign Currencies

The financial statements are prepared in British Pounds (GBP).

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.

F. Pensions

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) operates a defined contribution pension 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.

G. Government Grants

Capital grants are treated as deferred income.

H. 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:

Computer & Software installation	33.3% straight line method
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	12.5% reducing balance method
Motor vehicles	20% reducing balance method

The Board review 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 have 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.

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.

I. Project Allocations

Project allocations (Grants to Partners) are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they are approved and where a binding commitment has been made with the partner organisation.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

J. Stocks

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

K. Taxation

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) is a registered charity and therefore is not liable to income tax or corporation tax on income derived from its charitable activities. All of its income falls within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

L. 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 statement of financial activities, 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 derecognised 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 derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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. Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the accounting policies and notes to the financial statements.

The trustees do not consider there are any critical judgements or sources of estimation requiring disclosure.

TROCAIRE NORTHERN IRELAND

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

3. INCOME

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2017 £	Total 2016 £
DONATIONS AND LEGACIES				
Lenten Campaign	2,313,236	-	2,313,236	2,391,743
General Donations & Legacies	2,074,238	6,600	2,080,838	1,748,654
Committed Giving	969,199	-	969,199	996,853
Special Appeals	-	183,980	183,980	691,827
	<u>5,356,673</u>	<u>190,580</u>	<u>5,547,253</u>	<u>5,829,077</u>
CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES				
UK Government, DFID*	-	1,642,030	1,642,030	3,675,320
Comic Relief	-	291,350	291,350	280,846
Big Lottery Fund	-	244,066	244,066	162,870
Caritas Spain	-	236,543	236,543	-
Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund	-	125,934	125,934	446,041
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	-	99,909	99,909	95,246
Government of Guernsey	-	39,914	39,914	-
Caritas Korea	-	35,627	35,627	-
Caritas Italy	-	16,814	16,814	-
Fisher Foundation	-	1,700	1,700	1,750
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,733,887</u>	<u>2,733,887</u>	<u>4,662,073</u>
INVESTMENT INCOME				
Interest Receivable	43,644	-	43,644	46,052
	<u>43,644</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,644</u>	<u>46,052</u>
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES	<u>5,400,317</u>	<u>2,924,467</u>	<u>8,324,784</u>	<u>10,537,202</u>

* DFID Income Analysis

	Total 2017 £	Total 2016 £
DFID Arid Land Support Programme 202619-109 PO40068770	-	215,903
DFID Humanitarian Response Kachin Comp 203222-101	(89,850)	2,000,000
DFID GPAF IMP 101	142,296	322,390
DFID UKAID Match R1 PO40085781	497,280	848,614
DFID UKAID Match R3 PO40095430	878,230	288,413
DFID UKAID Match R5 PO40101525	214,074	-
	<u>1,642,030</u>	<u>3,675,320</u>

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

4. SCHEDULE OF TRANSFER OF FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2017 £	Total 2016 £
Total Income	5,400,317	2,924,467	8,324,784	10,537,202
DISPOSABLE INCOME	5,400,317	2,924,467	8,324,784	10,537,202
Allocated as follows:				
Charitable Activities	-	2,733,887	2,733,887	4,666,353
Income for specific funds and programmes	-	190,580	190,580	770,699
Development Programme Fund	3,880,641	-	3,880,641	3,672,042
Communications and Education Fund	1,013,117	-	1,013,117	952,072
Emergency Programme Fund	506,559	-	506,559	476,036
INCOME FOR DISTRIBUTION	5,400,317	2,924,467	8,324,784	10,537,202

In accordance with the policy laid down by the Directors, unrestricted income is allocated to designated funds on the basis specified below. All Trocaire (Northern Ireland) gifts income is allocated to the Development Programme Fund. The income from Trocaire (Northern Ireland) gift campaign was £334,731.

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

5. RAISING FUNDS EXPENDITURE

	2017 £	2016 £
Costs of Generating Donations and Legacies	595,371	954,128
Support Costs (see note 6.1)	22,421	20,507
	617,792	974,635

All expenditure related to raising funds was funded from unrestricted resources.

During the year an amount of £572,604 (2016: £918,295) was recharged from Trócaire in respect of costs of generating donations and legacies by Trócaire on behalf of Trocaire (Northern Ireland).

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

6. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES EXPENDITURE

	Grants	Programme Costs	Support Costs	Total 2017	Total 2016
	£	£	£	£	£
Overseas programmes					
Building sustainable livelihoods	2,996,330	609,845	44,751	3,650,926	3,438,899
Promoting gender equality	672,793	194,629	18,266	885,688	616,189
Addressing HIV and AIDS	398,355	179,158	10,959	588,472	766,388
Governance and human rights	918,148	405,621	50,230	1,373,999	1,630,193
Preparing for and responding to emergencies	3,260,024	285,384	55,161	3,600,569	3,626,077
	8,245,650	1,674,637	179,367	10,099,654	10,077,746
Communications and education programme	3,000	371,045	22,421	396,466	337,903
	8,248,650	2,045,682	201,788	10,496,120	10,415,649

Analysis of unrestricted and restricted Charitable Activities expenditure:

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2017	Total 2016
	£	£	£	£
Overseas programmes	6,454,298	3,645,356	10,099,654	10,077,746
Communications and education programme	396,466	-	396,466	337,903
	6,850,764	3,645,356	10,496,120	10,415,649

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

6.1 SUPPORT COSTS

	2017 £	2016 £
Activities	207,637	191,375
Governance (note 7)	16,572	13,694
	224,209	205,069

The parent company Trócaire does not charge Trocaire (Northern Ireland) for support costs incurred on its behalf. These support costs are deemed to be immaterial.

Support costs which cannot be directly attributed have been allocated in proportion to estimated benefits received. These include costs such as finance and logistics, human resources, IT and governance costs and are apportioned as follows:

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

	£	£
Overseas Programme	179,367	164,055
Communications and Education Programme	22,421	20,507
Raising Funds	22,421	20,507
	224,209	205,069

7. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2017 £	2016 £
Audit fee	11,981	9,141
Strategic management	4,591	4,553
	16,572	13,694

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

8. STAFF COSTS

The average number of employees in Northern Ireland during the financial year was 14 (2016: 14).

The aggregate amounts paid to or on behalf of staff based in Northern Ireland was as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Salaries	397,099	338,870
Employer's social security contributions	33,752	31,665
Employer's pension contributions	31,302	29,180
	462,153	399,715

Included in the above are costs relating to redundancy and compensation for loss of office of £35,176 (2016: £NIL)

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

The remuneration of the key management team was £55,655 (2016: £55,587). This includes Salaries, Employer's social security and pension contributions. There were no employees whose total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) were greater than £60,000

9. FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £	Fixtures & fittings £	Computer & Software £	Total £
COST				
Balance at 1 March 2016	380,144	172,456	39,659	592,259
Disposals during the year	-	-	(29,182)	(29,182)
Balance at 28 February 2017	380,144	172,456	10,477	563,077
DEPRECIATION				
Balance at 1 March 2016	-	161,035	38,210	199,245
Charge for year	-	8,802	941	9,743
Disposals during the year	-	-	(29,182)	(29,182)
Balance at 28 February 2017	-	169,837	9,969	179,806
NET BOOK VALUE				
Balance at 1 March 2016	380,144	11,421	1,449	393,014
Balance at 28 February 2017	380,144	2,619	508	383,271

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017****10. DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Donor income accrued	1,821,810	886,047
Taxation refundable	122,139	109,381
Other debtors/prepayments	20,935	25,144
Deposit income accrued	15,386	24,079
	1,980,270	1,044,651

Included in donor income accrued is an amount of £351,291 (2016: £52,380) relating to legacies and £1,470,519 (2016: £833,667) due from Institutional funders.

11. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed to Trócaire	888,276	157,766
Donor income deferred	356,311	72,641
Sundry creditors & accruals	44,711	40,136
Deferred grant income	62,156	62,156
	1,351,454	332,699

Amounts owed to Trócaire are repayable upon demand and are not interest bearing.
Income is deferred when it is received ahead of income recognition criteria being met.

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

12. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2017	Total 2016
	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	383,271	-	383,271	393,014
Net current assets	2,942,450	1,407,306	4,349,756	7,129,141
	<u>3,325,721</u>	<u>1,407,306</u>	<u>4,733,027</u>	<u>7,522,155</u>

In the opinion of the Directors, 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.

13. RESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance at beginning of year	Incoming Resources	Transfers between funds	Resources expended	Balance at end of year
	£	£	£	£	£
Designated Funds:					
Institutional funding and donor advised funds	1,804,581	2,740,487	(80,777)	(3,061,193)	1,403,098
Specific Funds:					
Syria and refugee crisis	404,391	110,329	-	(514,720)	-
African Food Crisis Appeal	-	56,347	-	(56,347)	-
Haiti	-	11,701	-	(11,701)	-
Yemen	-	4,208	-	-	4,208
South Sudan	-	1,045	-	(1,045)	-
Nepal	-	190	-	(190)	-
Ecuador	-	150	-	(150)	-
Philippines	-	10	-	(10)	-
	<u>2,208,972</u>	<u>2,924,467</u>	<u>(80,777)</u>	<u>(3,645,356)</u>	<u>1,407,306</u>

During the year £80,777 was transferred from restricted to unrestricted funds. This represents administration support received from Institutional funders and in line with the grant agreements can be used to fund the support costs of the organisation and is expended through the development programme fund.

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

14. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance at beginning of year £	Incoming Resources £	Transfers between funds £	Resources expended £	Balance at end of year £
UNRESTRICTED FUNDS					
Development Programme	5,063,183	3,880,641	305,489	(6,173,592)	3,075,721
Communications and Education	150,000	1,013,117	125,490	(1,138,607)	150,000
Emergency	100,000	506,559	(350,202)	(156,357)	100,000
	5,313,183	5,400,317	80,777	(7,468,556)	3,325,721

(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.

15. RECONCILIATION OF CHANGES IN RESOURCES TO NET CASH FLOW USED IN CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	2017 £	2016 £
Net expenditure for the financial year	(2,789,128)	(853,082)
Depreciation	9,743	10,821
Interest and investment income receivable	(43,644)	(46,052)
Net movement with group undertakings	730,510	(2,319,797)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(935,619)	776,208
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	288,245	(107,049)
Net cash used in charitable activities	(2,739,893)	(2,538,951)

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

16. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	1 March 2016 £	Cash Flows £	28 February 2017 £
Cash at bank and on short term deposit	6,417,189	(2,696,249)	3,720,940

17. DETAILS OF GUARANTEE

The company is limited by guarantee having no share capital. At 28 February 2017, there were 6 members (2016 – 6) whose guarantee is limited to £1. This guarantee continues for one year after membership ceases. The company is exempt from including the word limited in its name.

18. GROUP AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	Trócaire £
Balance at 1 March 2016	(157,766)
Net movement in group undertakings	(730,510)
Balance at 28 February 2017	(888,276)

19. REPORTING CURRENCY

The financial statements are stated in GBP.

20. LEASE COMMITMENTS

At 28 February 2017 the company had no annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases (2016: £Nil).

21. Taxation

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) is a registered charity and therefore is not liable to income tax or corporation tax on income derived from its charitable activities. All of its income falls within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Financial Assets		
<i>Measured at undiscounted amount receivable</i>		
Donor income accrued	1,821,810	886,047
Deposit income accrued	15,386	24,079
Taxation refundable	122,139	109,381
Other debtors	20,935	25,144
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Financial Liabilities		
<i>Measured at undiscounted amount payable</i>		
Sundry creditors and accruals	44,711	40,136
Amounts due to parent	888,276	157,766
Donor income deferred	356,311	72,641
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

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

TROCAIRE (NORTHERN IRELAND)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(NOT COVERED BY THE INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' 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 and support costs.

Country	2017 £'000
1 Ethiopia	1,684
2 Zimbabwe	1,129
3 Somalia	888
4 Democratic Republic of Congo	832
5 Malawi	728
6 South Sudan	663
7 Uganda	552
8 Kenya	550
9 Rwanda	418
10 Syria	407
11 Sudan	404
12 Nicaragua	404
13 Myanmar	321
14 Honduras	184
15 Guatemala	177
16 Pakistan	169
17 Sierra Leone	123
18 Greece	94
19 Occupied Palestinian Territory	47
Other countries and projects	325
Total overseas programme costs	10,099

APPENDIX 2 – TOP 50 GRANTS TO PARTNERS

Partner Name	Country	£'000
1 Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	South Sudan	654
2 Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat - Adigrat	Ethiopia	490
3 Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat - Mekelle	Ethiopia	477
4 Relief Society Of Tigray	Ethiopia	280
5 Diocese Of El Obeid	Sudan	253
6 Women Now	Syria	158
7 Cadecom Dedza	Malawi	149
8 Practical Action	Zimbabwe	139
9 Circle For Intergrated Community Development	Malawi	122
10 Association Pour La Protection De L'Enfance Au Congo	DRC*	121
11 Caritas Masvingo	Zimbabwe	118
12 Caritas Lebanon	Syria	114
13 Bishop Gassis Relief And Rescue Foundation	Sudan	101
14 Cadecom Zomba	Malawi	100
15 Zimbabwe Project Trust	Zimbabwe	94
16 Zimbabwe National Network Of People Living Positively	Zimbabwe	92
17 Caritas Greece	Greece	89
18 Cadecom Mangochi	Malawi	88
19 Diocese Of Meru	Kenya	87
20 Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat	Ethiopia	80
21 Club Des Volontaires Pour L'Appui Aux Peuples Autochtones	DRC	74
22 Dabane Trust	Zimbabwe	73
23 Asociación Octupan "Lugar De Los Grandes Caminos"	Nicaragua	71
24 Labour Education Foundation (Lef)	Pakistan	71
25 Initiative Pour La Promotion De La Femme De Gikongoro	Rwanda	66
26 Uganda Episcopal Conference	Uganda	64
27 Programme Nourriture D'Abord	DRC	63
28 Cadre D'Appui Pour La Recherche Des Solutions	DRC	63
29 Soroti Catholic Diocese Intergrated Development Organisation	Uganda	62
30 Zimbabwe Lawyers For Human Rights	Zimbabwe	62
31 Fleuves D'Eau Vive Qui Coulent Aux Autres	DRC	59
32 Cooperativa De Ahorro Y Crédito Orfilia Vázquez	Nicaragua	58
33 Community Health And Development	Myanmar	56
34 Women'S International League For Peace And Freedom	DRC	55
35 Asociación Para La Diversificación Y El Desarrollo Agrícola.	Nicaragua	54
36 Bridging Rural Integrated Dev And Grassroot Empowerment	Myanmar	54
37 Cadecom National Office	Malawi	54
38 Ugaq - Unión De Agricultores Y Ganaderos De Quilalí R.L.	Nicaragua	50
39 Diocese Of Mutare Community Care Programme	Zimbabwe	50
40 Caritas Wamba	DRC	50
41 Sawa For Development And Aid	Syria	49
42 Asociation Des Mamans Anti-Bwaki	DRC	48
43 Caritas Syria	Syria	47
44 Conseil Consultatif Des Femmes	Rwanda	47
45 Cicod	Malawi	47
46 Land & Equity Movement In Uganda	Uganda	47
47 Oromia Pastoralist Association	Ethiopia	45
48 Cadec / Caritas Bulawayo	Zimbabwe	45
49 Coordinadora De Mujeres Rurales	Nicaragua	45
50 Youth Movers Uganda	Uganda	44
Total		5,479

* DRC is the Democratic Republic of the Congo