



# TRUSTEES' REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Year ended  
28 February 2015

**trócaire**  
Working for a just world.

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**trócaire**  
Working for a just world.





Sunadei Nayk from the province of Odisha, India, where Trócaire is supporting people to claim their rights through working with their local governments.

# Our vision

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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.

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 works together for global justice. The CIDSE membership has a presence in over 118 countries and territories worldwide.



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Letay Glyohans aged 32 from Adwa, northern Ethiopia, who is benefitting from a poultry rearing project. She breeds her chickens as part of a cooperative and sells the chicks and eggs.



# Our values

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Trócaire'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 vision, we practice the following values, both within the organisation and in our programmes and relationships: solidarity, perseverance, accountability, participation and courage.



Nairobi's Kibera is the largest slum in Africa and home to up to one million people, many of whom have fled rural areas due to the impact of climate change. Climate change has now become a dominant cause of poverty in many of the communities where we work.



# Preface by our Executive Director

## Ending poverty together

In October last year, I travelled to Sierra Leone, where Trócaire, from its base in Freetown, was responding to the Ebola epidemic.

Before this outbreak, Sierra Leone was already a desperately poor country and its health services underdeveloped. Attempts to curb the spread of the virus were slowed down in the early weeks by a lack of information about how to reduce contamination.

Seeing the commitment with which the local organisations we support in Sierra Leone met this overwhelming challenge was incredibly inspiring. These were people who put aside their pain at seeing their own people suffer so greatly to tackle the task at hand.

Funds from Ireland, thanks to our generous supporters, enabled local leaders, both religious and civic, to get vital information into communities about how to prevent the virus from spreading. Emergency food supplies and psychosocial support for affected families and individuals were provided.

It is these deep-rooted community partnerships overseas and in Ireland which are at the heart of Trócaire. In 2014/15, Trócaire spent almost **€58 million** helping to improve the lives of an estimated **2.4 million people directly (and over 19 million people indirectly)**, in some of the poorest places in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and Asia.

As we reflect on the year 2014/15 through our annual report, I would like to sincerely thank our supporters in Ireland, including individuals, families, schools and parishes, for their energy, kindness and commitment. I also extend my gratitude to the brave organisations and human rights activists around the world that we support each year, as they work with dedication and vision to transform their own communities.

Trócaire believes that poverty and injustice can be ended. That's what drives our work. Together, we can build a more just world and change lives for the better.



As we celebrate his beatification this year, may the courage of Blessed Oscar Romero inspire us to work with integrity for an end to poverty, violence and injustice.

Éamonn Meehan  
Executive Director



Hussein Daher aged 10 at the building site in Tripoli, Northern Lebanon, where he lives with his family since fleeing Syria. The crisis in Syria is one of the world's worst humanitarian disasters. Trócaire is supporting refugees who have fled with shelter, food and other assistance.



# The work we do

## Mission

Inspired by Gospel values, Trócaire works for a just and sustainable world for all.

## Trócaire 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 assistance to people most in need in emergencies and enabling communities to prepare for future emergencies;
- Tackling the structural causes of poverty by mobilising people for justice in Ireland and abroad.

## To fulfil this mission, Trócaire:

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

### Preparing for and responding to emergencies

Responding to humanitarian emergencies is a core element of our work. We provide food, water, shelter and medicine to those who need it the most. We also help affected communities recover, 'build back better' and get back on their feet in the long term.



### Building sustainable livelihoods to prevent hunger and poverty

An estimated 805 million people experience chronic under-nourishment every day.

Trócaire's livelihoods programme supports families and communities to:

- Secure access to land, clean water and the resources needed to produce a healthy and nutritious diet;
- Increase and diversify their agriculture production in a sustainable way;
- Access new ways of earning an income to combat malnutrition and increase their food security all year round.



### Supporting people to live positively with HIV

HIV is a preventable and treatable disease, and huge strides have been made in addressing it globally in recent years. However, HIV is still the leading cause of death among young women (aged 15-44 years) globally. We support vulnerable families who are affected by HIV and AIDS to gain access to treatment, care and medicine. We also promote and defend the rights of people living with and affected by HIV through advocacy work at local level.



### Protecting human rights and holding governments to account

We work with local organisations to educate people about their rights. We give them the courage to stand up and call for transparency, basic rights and an end to corruption. We support people and organisations across the developing world who challenge vested interests, stand up to oppressive governments and come under extreme pressure for speaking out.



### Unlocking the potential of women

Poverty affects both men and women. Women, however, frequently face additional discrimination, exclusion and limited choice as a result of discriminatory laws, practices and policies. Trócaire believes that supporting women is vital in attempts to bring dignity, hope and justice to communities in the developing world. We help women to achieve their basic needs and to earn a living. We also work to build women's leadership opportunities and capacity.



## 2014/15: Our work at a glance

In 2014/15, Trócaire spent almost **€58 million** helping to improve the lives of an estimated **2.4 million people directly and over 19 million people indirectly** in some of the poorest places in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and Asia.

### SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



**€13.3 million**  
spent supporting  
livelihoods programmes  
in 14 countries



**794,898**  
people benefitted  
directly



**1,500,000**  
people benefitted  
indirectly

### RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES



**€26.9 million**  
spent supporting  
humanitarian and disaster  
risk reduction work in 16  
countries



**Over 1.1 million**  
people supported  
directly



**Over 3 million**  
people supported  
indirectly

### UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF WOMEN



**€3.5 million**  
spent supporting gender specific  
programmes in 6 countries



**75,442**  
people benefitted  
directly



**Over 11.2 million**  
people benefitted  
indirectly

### SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH HIV



**€3 million**  
spent supporting HIV  
programmes in 5 countries



**76,253**  
people benefitted  
directly



**Over 242,765**  
people benefitted  
indirectly

### PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS



**€8.8 million**  
spent supporting governance  
and human rights  
programmes in 16 countries



**356,240**  
people benefitted  
directly



**Over 3 million**  
people benefitted  
indirectly



# Making an impact

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In 2014/15, Trócaire spent almost **€58 million** helping to improve the lives of an estimated **2.4 million people directly - and over 19 million people indirectly** - in some of the poorest places in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and Asia.



Tekilu Tesfay aged 60, the water and sanitation committee leader in Sebaya, northern Ethiopia. His committee's work is supported by Trócaire and our local partner, Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat.



# Where we work

In 2014/15 Trócaire worked in 24 countries.



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

## AFRICA:

1. Democratic Republic of Congo, 2. Ethiopia, 3. Kenya, 4. Malawi, 5. Rwanda, 6. Sierra Leone, 7. Somalia, 8. South Sudan, 9. Sudan, 10. Uganda, 11. Zimbabwe

## ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST:

12. India, 13. Pakistan, 14. Occupied Palestinian Territories, 15. Myanmar

## CENTRAL AMERICA:

16. Guatemala, 17. Honduras, 18. Nicaragua

We also worked in: **Haiti** (country office closed 31 Dec 2014), **Liberia** (country office closed 30 June 2014), **El Salvador** and **Cambodia** (country offices to close later in 2015).

We also provided relief and support to people in the **23. Philippines** in the wake of Typhoon Haiyan and in **24. Syria** (and in communities affected by the Syrian crisis, **Lebanon, Iraq** and **Jordan**).



## Some examples of our work in 2014/15

### Somalia

110,000 people supported with health, nutrition and education

### Sierra Leone

47,050 people reached with humanitarian support during the Ebola outbreak

### Sudan

288,811 people reached through a Trócaire-supported hospital in South Kordofan

### Myanmar

37,000 people in camps assisted with food and shelter

### Uganda

Anti-domestic violence campaign across 19 Catholic dioceses and 25,000 churches

### India

53,985 people had better knowledge on women's rights and employment rights

### Guatemala

785 human rights defenders were protected to continue their work after attacks or threats

### Iraq

Over 14,400 Christians and people from other minority groups received emergency aid



# Building sustainable livelihoods to prevent hunger and poverty

805 million people in the world do not have enough food. The vast majority live in developing countries, where one in six children are underweight. Trócaire supports people to increase their harvests, build small businesses and incomes, irrigate land and install drinking water facilities.

Supporting people to adapt to climate change has become a defining characteristic of our work. Recurring droughts and floods are leading to failed harvests and hunger. For example, in February 2015, when floods affected 638,000 people in southern Malawi we provided shelter to those who were most impacted.

In 2014/15, 52,100 families benefitting from Trócaire support in Rwanda, India, Kenya and Pakistan grew more food and had more nutritious diets.

Trócaire also helped 47,100 families from Nicaragua, Rwanda, Kenya and India to increase their crop yields and sell surplus produce.

In Malawi, Rwanda, Kenya, India and Pakistan, 47,600 families varied their income sources by processing and selling crops or starting new businesses, while in Pakistan, 385 households were enabled to set up businesses in areas such as embroidery and tailoring, small shop provisions and mobile phone repair.

In Rwanda, Trócaire-funded cooperatives partnered with five processing plants turning millet and maize into 28 food products including soya milk, tofu, soybean oil and maize paste.

A key part of our work is supporting families to access much-needed water for farming, drinking and sanitation. In Kenya, we improved drinking water facilities for 18,400 families and in Honduras we supported 360 families with new or improved irrigation systems. In Ethiopia, 2,759 households benefitted from irrigation schemes.

In 2014/15, we helped 169 communities in Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Kenya to organise natural resource management groups, disaster risk management plans, and water and sanitation committees.

Our work to protect land against climate change increases the farmland available to rural communities. Last year in Ethiopia, 1,580.13 hectares were rehabilitated, while in Nicaragua, 1,100 manzanas (774 hectares) underwent conservation.

In Pakistan, 4,790 fruit and forest trees were planted to nourish land and provide fruit. Smokeless stoves were provided to 1,217 households.

Trócaire strives to secure land for marginalised communities, supporting advocacy at local and national levels. In 2014/15, over 45,000 families were supported to have access to and control over resources, especially land.

In the Aguan region, northern Honduras, Trócaire is supporting peasant farmers who are demanding their rights to land amid threats and intimidation. The Report on Violent Deaths in the Aguan was presented by Trócaire partner, OPDHA, in a public forum with embassies and government officials and with hearings at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).



Thiga Nanuaga from Kenya.

## CASE STUDY Livelihoods (Kenya)

Thiga Nanuaga still gets excited at seeing his fields green again. The 65-year-old farmer has lived his whole life near to the village of Chuka in the Tharaka district of central Kenya, but increased drought over recent years was making it more difficult to survive.

Farmers in this region have traditionally relied on two rainy seasons each year. With no other way of getting water to their land, the rain was vital if crops were to grow. When the rains came, farmers could grow enough food to sustain their families through the dry period. When the rains did not come, however, people went hungry.

"We had to wait for the rain for our crops to grow," explains Thiga. "The rains are disappearing so it was getting more difficult every year. Life was very hard. We experienced hunger very often."

Thiga, who lives with his wife, Alice, and their two young children, received a lifeline earlier this year when his farm was connected to a Trócaire-funded irrigation project which brings water directly from a river to over 1,400 farms in the area. The irrigation project means that people are no longer reliant on the rain for their crops.

The irrigation project has transformed this community. However, across Kenya millions of farmers are still reliant on rain to grow crops. With rains becoming more erratic and less predictable due to climate change, hunger is on the rise.





# Preparing for and responding to emergencies

Millions of people were affected by humanitarian disasters in 2014. Many crises were protracted conflicts, with 230 million children living in war-torn countries.

Trócaire's biggest humanitarian programmes were focused primarily in conflict zones in Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, South Kordofan (Sudan), Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

In Myanmar, conflict between government forces and armed groups have forced over 100,000 people in Kachin state into camps. With Trócaire support, more than 37,000 people were assisted with food and shelter.

In Gedo, Somalia, Trócaire supported health, nutrition and education for 110,000 people last year, including nutritional supplements for mothers and infants.

The Syrian crisis has killed over 220,000 people. Trócaire has worked with local organisations in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria to reach over 194,000 refugees.

In Iraq, Trócaire, alongside Catholic Relief Services and Caritas Iraq, has supported over 14,400 people from Christian and other minority groups, with hygiene kits, cooking utensils, blankets and other items.

On July 7 2014, Israel launched 'Operation Protective Edge' against the Gaza Strip, forcing over 100,000 people from their homes. Trócaire funded psychosocial support and medical supplies for hospitals in Gaza.

Trócaire works with its UK sister organisation, CAFOD, in South Sudan, to improve food supplies and support. 1.6 million people have fled their homes since conflict erupted in 2013, with floods last year causing further damage to homes and camps.

In South Kordofan, Sudan, despite the bombing of the hospital which Trócaire supports in the Nuba Mountains, healthcare services, food and livelihood assistance were delivered to 288,811 people.

In Sierra Leone, we funded social mobilisation, psychosocial support and food provision, reaching 47,050 people affected by the Ebola crisis in Kambia, Port Loko and Bombali.

Trócaire's work in the Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan in 2013 shifted from immediate emergency response into recovery and rehabilitation. We worked with Caritas agencies to construct stronger homes and reconstruct school buildings.

In Ethiopia, Trócaire works with the Apostolic Vicariate of Hosanna Social Development Coordination Office in Hadiya and Kembata Tembaro zones, to reach 32,320 people with food and income generation programmes.

Central America is regularly ravaged by natural disasters. Innovative approaches, involving universities and the private sector, have improved awareness around disaster risk reduction in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua benefitting over 90,000 people.



Ayak Makwach from South Sudan.

## CASE STUDY Humanitarian (South Sudan)



Ayak Makwach cannot stop smiling. It has been two years since she came back home to Wau in South Sudan, after living as a refugee in Khartoum in Sudan for close to three years. Increased fighting and violence near her home had forced her to flee.

"We were staying in a small crowded camp outside the main city," she remembers. "It was safe and we had a roof over our heads but it was not home. When we heard that peace had come we decided to travel back."

Nonetheless, tough times lay ahead. "I couldn't wait to get home but when we arrived I had no idea where to start," Ayak says. "Our old house was gone and we had nothing."

This is the reality for thousands of South Sudanese families who are returning home after years of being displaced because of conflict and war. Most have little to restart life with, including a place to call home, and have to depend on relatives or neighbours for shelter.

Funded by Irish Aid, Trócaire has supported 460 families just like Ayak's in Wau, with cash to construct their homes. For Trócaire, reintegrating returnee families back into their communities enables them to contribute to the overall development of the area.

"Helping formerly displaced people to assimilate back into their communities after such a long

absence is the right move towards long term recovery and supporting them to direct and take control of their lives," says Trócaire's humanitarian programme officer, Cliff Onega.

Despite the suffering caused by the war, Ayak and her family can now look forward to better days.

"I wasn't sure about coming back but home is home," she says. "I look around and finally I'm just like everyone else, maybe even better. I look forward to my children finishing school and settling down here - their home."



# Unlocking the potential of women

Trócaire's gender programme helps to eliminate inequalities that keep women poor and marginalised, empowering women to improve their own lives and stand up for their rights. We offer support to women survivors of violence, as well as working with both women and men to tackle the culture that leads to many women suffering.

The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Malala Yousafzai was a boost to defenders of women's and girls' rights globally. Women can encounter barriers to taking on leadership roles or participating in local or national decision-making alongside men. Low confidence and self-esteem, lack of independent finances and the burden of their role as care-givers can all mean that women do not realise their potential.

Trócaire's gender programme provides training on gender equality and women's rights to both women and men, funds women's solidarity groups, helps women to build incomes, and encourages support for women to take on more visible roles in their communities.

In Myanmar, women have been trained in public speaking, negotiation and networking to encourage them to take up influential positions in their communities. In 2014/15, 521 women and 111 men received training on women's civic and political rights, including their right to vote and participate in decision-making structures.

In Pakistan, Uganda, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Kenya deep-rooted norms result in violence

against women being accepted by women and men, and in men using violence to exert control over their wives.

Across these countries, 4,433 women and 2,987 men were reached with education about laws protecting women's legal and social rights including legal aid and services for survivors.

In Kenya, a four-year programme reached 30,804 women and girls with awareness about their rights. Meanwhile, in Sierra Leone, 3,488 people attained increased awareness of the Gender Acts and Sexual Offences Act through participating in training.

In Uganda, Sierra Leone, Pakistan and Kenya, services for survivors of violence including legal aid, health services, psychosocial counselling, shelter and vocational training were provided to 6,613 people. In Pakistan, Uganda, Sierra Leone and Kenya, 2,136 survivors of gender-based violence were supported with legal assistance, with 214 cases taken to court. In some countries, our partners provided direct legal assistance through networks of trained paralegals.

Economic dependence on the perpetrator, fear, intimidation, prolonged court processes and

corruption can discourage women from taking their cases to court and lead to them settling out of court, which does not always benefit them in the long-term.

Across our programme, men, women, leaders and officials are taking greater steps in their communities to prevent violence against women, including supporting survivors or helping to report the crime.

In Sierra Leone, 40 women's groups are now working with their communities on women's rights. In Uganda, Trócaire works with Irish Aid and the Ugandan Episcopal Conference on a national campaign to prevent domestic violence across all 19 Catholic dioceses and 25,000 Churches nationwide, targeting 12 million Catholics.

In Pakistan, as a result of our partners' advocacy, the Sindh Assembly unanimously passed the Child Marriages Restraint Bill.

In December 2014, Dr Claudia Paz y Paz, who was the first female Attorney General of Guatemala, addressed the annual conference of the Irish Consortium on Gender-Based Violence as a Trócaire guest.

## CASE STUDY Gender (Ethiopia)



Mihret Atsebeha (45) lived in Eritrea but 13 years ago fierce fighting forced her to flee with her three children to northern Ethiopia. "We came to Ethiopia with nothing. There was just me and the children – I don't know if my husband is alive or dead."

The challenges she faced were many, especially as a woman on her own. "We had no land and no work. I took part in cash for work and food for work schemes to look after my family. It was difficult work – building terraces on the land to prevent soil erosion and so forth.

These were times I was filled with despair."

Two years ago Mihret and her children were selected by community leaders to become beneficiaries of a Trócaire-supported project which saw Mihret receiving a small loan of 5000 Birr (€225).

She used this money to construct and open her own shop. She sells spices like fenugreek and cumin as well as household items and vegetables like green peppers, onions and carrots. Mihret has

been able to use the profits from her shop to buy sheep and chickens which she breeds and sells. This hardworking business woman also sells at a stall in the market on a Saturday.

"Since opening the shop I have been very successful and have been able to build a small house for my family – we were renting before. If we had not been helped I think we would be dead."



Mihret Atsebeha from Ethiopia.



## Supporting people to live positively with HIV

There are 35 million people living with HIV in the world, with 24.7 million of these living in sub-Saharan Africa. AIDS-related deaths have fallen by 35% since 2005. Trócaire's HIV programme increases knowledge of prevention and transmission, secures access to testing and treatment and improves the health and social standing of people living with HIV.

Through our six-year programme, which ran to the end of 2014, 5,977 people in Central America increased their knowledge of HIV and the rights of people living with HIV. In Kenya, 4,029 people reported an increased knowledge about HIV transmission.

In 2014, over 36,000 people were supported to access testing, counselling and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services funded by Trócaire.

In Kenya, 11,692 people received testing and counselling for HIV, 46% of these for the first time. Treatment around preventing mother-to-child transmission was given to 5,732 women.

In Malawi, 6,386 people received testing and counselling, while in Zimbabwe, 3,029 received counselling and outreach support.

In the Central America programme, 90% of people reported good health. In Kenya, 93% of adults and children living with HIV, also reported good health. At 96%, attendance at clinic appointments in Kenya was almost universal.

In HIV-affected families, the need for income rises with the demand for nutrition and medical care. We helped 3,688 people living with HIV to build incomes in 2014. Crops grown boosted nutrition and income earned is paying for school fees and other needs.

In Kenya, 315 people living with HIV reported an increase in household income, while in Malawi, 65 Trócaire-funded voluntary savings and lending groups are now in operation.

We helped to empower people living with HIV to demand access to quality healthcare and greater accountability from service providers. In Zimbabwe, 53 MPs and representatives from the Ministry of Health and Child Care, were reached with information about the rights of people living with HIV, the law, women's rights and the responsibilities of those in positions of power.

We have noted a trend in our programmes towards fewer cases of stigma, which can discourage people from testing and treatment, and greater engagement with local leadership. Integrating people living with HIV into self-help groups, assistance from peers and psychosocial support have contributed to this.



Valentina Dones from Guatemala.

### CASE STUDY HIV (Guatemala)

Valentina Dones (33) from Escuintla in Guatemala, discovered that her partner was HIV positive the day he died. "He was sick but I thought it was a liver illness. The day he died, the hospital called me to confirm that he died of AIDS. After the test the doctors found out that I was HIV positive. I was in shock. The only thing I could think of was my three children."

The impact of such a diagnosis for a poor family is devastating. In addition to the medical and financial implications, there is a significant social burden.

"The stigma in this society is still very bad. I lied to my family and neighbours because I didn't want to

be seen as a prostitute or drug addict. People still relate HIV with drugs and sex workers."

Valentina's health deteriorated rapidly after her own diagnosis and she relied on her mother to care for her children when she was hospitalised. Medical staff told her of an organisation that provides support to people living with HIV and their families. Trócaire's partner *Gente Nueva* accompanied Valentina to a health unit where she received medication, psychological support and treatment.

"I joined the support group in *Gente Nueva* and this was liberation for me. For the first time

I could talk openly about my fears, my feelings. It was nice to see how other people had the same kind of feelings. After some training and group support sessions, the facilitator suggested to me to be a leader. Now I support people like me, giving them information and support. Education is very important. My kids know what HIV is, how to avoid it, and the oldest are involved in youth groups that give talks in schools about HIV. I'm so proud that sometimes I cry."





# Protecting human rights and holding governments to account

The right to participate in economic, cultural, social and political life are vital for development and human rights. Trócaire supports people to scrutinise their government's spending, behaviour and alliances, and supports them to demand accountability, while partnering with brave human rights defenders to challenge abuses.

As a result of Trócaire's work, last year in India 53,985 people had developed detailed knowledge of women's rights and rural employment rights and were better informed to access services.

In Kenya, seven radio talk shows in Nakuru County, reaching approximately 300,000 listeners, informed the public about local government plans, while in Malawi, 16 community groups increased their knowledge about district budgeting.

Research by Trócaire in Nicaragua, Democratic Republic of Congo and India highlighted the difficulties women face in gaining political leverage.

In Sierra Leone, potential female candidates are being mentored by our partners ahead of the 2017 election. In Honduras, 91 community groups we support have women in leadership roles and in Myanmar, 47 community groups have women in prominent positions.

Advocating on government policies is key to improving services and infrastructure such as roads, education and health.

In Sierra Leone, 19 submissions were made by women's groups supported by Trócaire to improve local services including better hygiene in a maternity hospital and street lighting.

In Rwanda, local groups lobbied on 18 issues, including road repairs. A total of 135 proposals submitted in Nicaragua by community groups were accepted by local government in 2014.

In India, over 96% of community priorities put forward by villages were included in local development plans, including roads and land development.

In Honduras, 17 community organisations conducted social audits on local budgets, health and education. Lobbying in Sierra Leone brought 14 service improvements, a health centre and a school building.

Human rights violations in the Occupied Palestinian Territories included house evictions and demolitions, restrictions of movement and restrictions on the right to freedom of expression and assembly.

During 2014/15, 757 successful cases of freedom of movement were achieved, enabling people to access their land in the West Bank and gain entry and exit permits between Israel and Gaza.

In Central America, 785 human rights defenders in Guatemala received protection and were able to continue their work after an attack or incident and 100 human rights violations were documented in Honduras with five reports presented at the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights.

## CASE STUDY Governance (Myanmar)

Rapid development in mining in Myanmar is putting communities at risk. Pollution, inhumane business and labour practices and violence are some of the many issues affecting communities and community leaders. Trócaire has supported a workshop on mining in Yangon, Myanmar, to empower and equip community leaders working on mining issues to help vulnerable communities protect their lands and their environment.

One community leader, who has to remain anonymous for security reasons, is working on coal mining in southern Myanmar and said, "It was really useful for us to get knowledge from an expert on mining. I knew about the mining law but I didn't know about how companies get the permission to conduct mining operations. There are many steps that the mining companies don't respect.

Knowing about the procedure will allow us to closely monitor the mining companies and pressure them to comply by sending complaint letters to the relevant government departments."



Community leaders working on mining rights in Myanmar.



# We couldn't do it without you

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In 2014/15 you donated **€23 million** to support our work.

You invited us to give school workshops reaching over 6,530 pupils; you downloaded thousands of our publications; invited us to speak in 114 parishes and befriended us on Facebook (19,123) and Twitter (6,795).

You slept outdoors, walked for water, baked cakes, gave up technology, ran marathons and one man named Billy Lavelle cycled 28,000 kilometers...



Darren Kiely from Millstreet Community School in County Cork at a Trad for Trócaire session.



# A SUPPORTER AT WORK

He was held-up at gunpoint, trapped in the middle of riots and dodged bears, but Dubliner **Billy Lavelle** completed his 28,000 kilometre cycle for Trócaire from Alaska to Argentina.

Almost precisely two years after setting off from Prudhoe Bay, the most northern point accessible by road in North America, Billy Lavelle, from Blackrock in Co. Dublin, safely arrived in the Argentinian city of Ushuaia, the southernmost city in the world in July 2014. His cycle, which has raised **over €21,000** to support Trócaire's work in Latin America, has seen him pass through 15 countries.

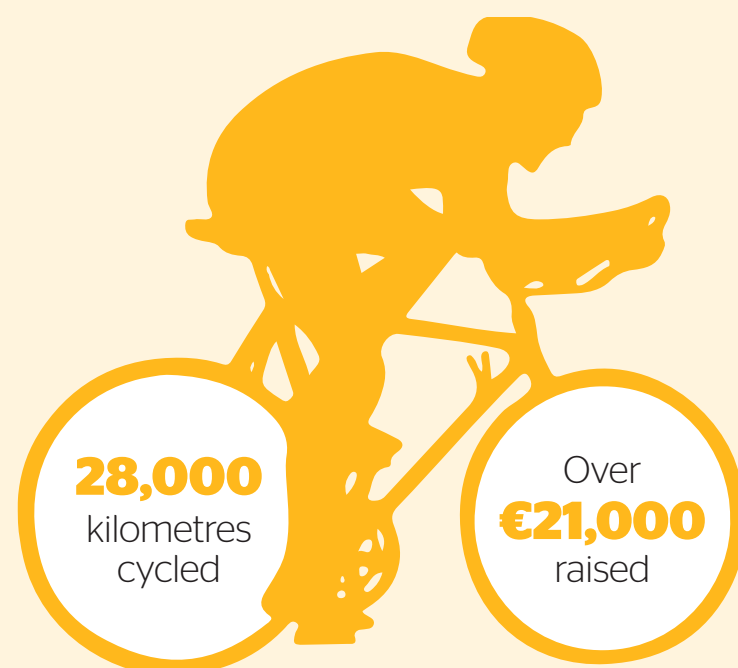
"There were some very challenging moments," says Billy. "The worst was getting held-up at gunpoint by three masked men on an isolated dirt track in Guatemala. They stole most of my valuables."

"I arrived into Colombia during a nationwide strike and I had to attempt to get through road blocks. The first road block that I encountered was the most intimidating. There were hundreds of masked men with sticks blocking the road. They had taken two policemen hostage and run the rest of the police out of the town. Nobody was allowed to pass for seven hours until the UN brokered the release of the two policemen."

"In Alaska I had to cycle by a large bear, who stood up on his hind legs for a better view."

"Thankfully a car happened to be passing and the driver kindly waited until I was safely past the curious bear before continuing on their journey."

Billy undertook his cycle to raise funds for Trócaire's work in Latin America. Along the way, our office teams were delighted to show Billy some of the work he helped to raise money for. Thank you Billy for your courage, determination and generosity.



Dubliner Billy Lavelle completed a 28,000 kilometre cycle from Alaska to Argentina to raise funds for Trócaire. He raised over €21,000 to support our work in Latin America.



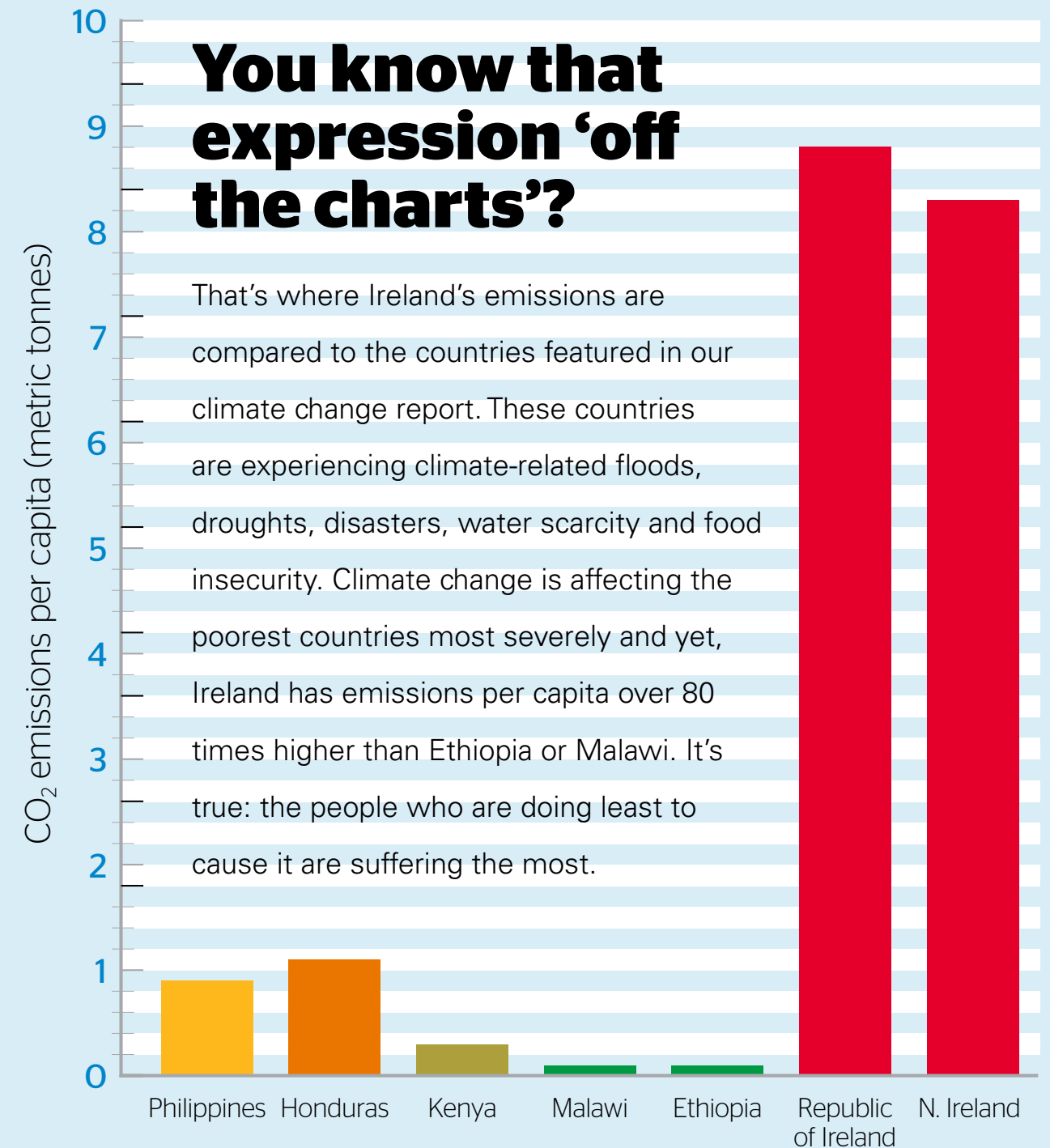
## Our work on climate justice in 2014/15

Since Trócaire was set up in 1973, we have had a dual mandate. As well as working with communities in the developing world to tackle poverty and injustice, we also have an important responsibility and obligation to educate and inform the public in Ireland, north and south, about the root causes of poverty.

Our Ireland-based work is important in strengthening the public's understanding of the structural injustices that contribute to global poverty and which prevent people from escaping it. We work with people in schools, colleges, parishes and communities throughout the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland to raise awareness of injustice and create solidarity with people in the developing world.

In our overseas work we see the issue of climate change coming up time and time again. That is because the world's poorest communities are some of those worst affected by it. Yet they have done the least to contribute to it. Climate justice and the effects of climate change was our major advocacy priority in 2014.

- A new sustainable living section on the Trócaire website was created featuring many green actions that people in Ireland can take to help mitigate against climate change, in their daily lives. (Visit the webpage).
- *The Cry of the Earth*, a pastoral reflection on climate change from the Irish Catholic Bishops' Conference was launched. To accompany this, we developed GLAS, a pastoral resource for parishes wishing to engage on the issue. GLAS has proved to be one of our most popular resources. (View GLAS).
- We made a submission to Dáil Éireann's Environment Committee in May on the Heads of a Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Bill. We have since been advocating for significant changes to the Bill.
- Our Head of Policy attended the UN Climate summit in New York in September, where urgent action by world leaders was called for.
- We launched a new research report called *Feeling the Heat*, to coincide with the 1<sup>st</sup> anniversary of Typhoon Haiyan. (View Report). See overleaf a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions chart from *Feeling the Heat*.
- Our Climate Change challenge was held in November for 30 16-18 year-olds. We simulated a natural disaster to enable these young people experience life as a climate refugee.
- We produced a voxpop video on climate change on the streets of Dublin. (View video).



Sources:

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PC>

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/322822/20140624\\_Full\\_Dataset.xlsx](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322822/20140624_Full_Dataset.xlsx)





## Raising awareness in Ireland

### LENT 2014

Our Lent campaign focused on our work in central **Malawi**, where people are struggling to cope with the effects of climate change.

The girl on the 2014 Trócaire Box was 9-year-old Enestina and the campaign highlighted the lack of clean drinking water in her village – a situation replicated in thousands of communities across Africa. (Watch Lent video).



Media representatives from Ireland travelled to Malawi to see our work. This was particularly crucial in Northern Ireland in support of UK Aid Match funding from the UK Government which saw public donations to the campaign matched pound for pound and resulted in an extra £2.1 million over 3 years for our work in Malawi and Zimbabwe.



Trócaire staff spoke at masses across 114 parishes reaching 136,800 people. This engagement at parish level is much valued by Trócaire.



Our Lent education microsite was developed in-house and was the second most visited of our Lent information with 38,578 pageviews.



Liturgical resources were disseminated to 3,500 parishes and individuals.



Lent resource packs numbering 8,830 went to teachers.



The St Patrick's College Maynooth, Trócaire Lent Lecture on 26 March 2014 was given by Father Agbonkhianmeghe E Orobator SJ on the theme: *Water has no enemy: ethical narratives, claims and conflicts surrounding accessibility to water in sub-Saharan Africa.*



The Digital Communications team designed a new style Lent landing page and slideshow to tell the Lent story in a more engaging way. (See Lent story).



An estimated 15,000 pupils watched two iCatholic livestreams to classrooms including one during Lent.



Enestina, aged 9 from Dedza, Malawi, featured on the Trócaire Box during Lent 2014. The Lenten campaign highlighted the difficulties faced by Enestina's community, and others in the developing world, in accessing clean water.



## Other awareness-raising in Ireland

Our Church, Development Education and Campaigns teams all work under the banner of Outreach. These teams, with the support of colleagues in the Communications and Policy units, work to engage people in Ireland on development issues.

The mission of Trócaire's Development Education programme is to enable children and young people to understand our complex world from a human rights perspective and be inspired and equipped to take action on global inequalities.

The Development Education team delivered interactive Trócaire workshops on a number of global justice issues throughout 2014/15 reaching 6,530 students.

Other Development Education programme highlights in 2014 include:

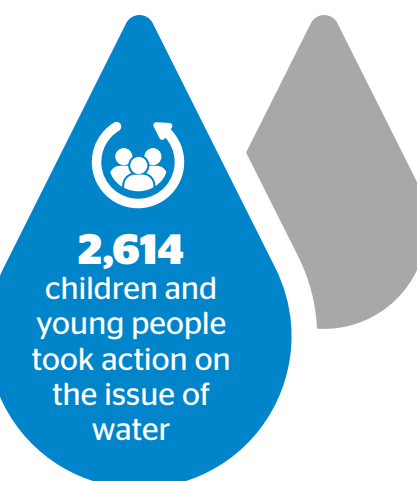
- 95% of teachers we asked, told us that their confidence to explore global justice issues in the classroom has increased because of our support;
- There were 91,792 visits to our resource library located on [trocaire.org/education](http://trocaire.org/education);
- 2,614 children and young people took action on the issue of water.

April 2014 marked the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the genocide in Rwanda, one of the darkest chapters in recent human history.

Trócaire produced a documentary entitled 'Let the Devil Sleep'. This was disseminated primarily online and has been viewed more than 12,000 times. The documentary was also screened at a Rwanda anniversary event in Dublin and at the Belfast Human Rights Festival.

Trócaire works with both Israeli and Palestinian partners in an effort to bring peace to that region. In June, Trócaire hosted a photographic exhibition in Dublin's Gallery of Photography with our partner Breaking the Silence (BTS), an organisation of former Israeli military personnel. (Click to short video).

During the war in Gaza in summer 2014, the Campaigns team organised a public awareness peace vigil in Dublin city centre on 25 July. This was undertaken in collaboration with Poetry Ireland and with Afro-Eire drummers.



The shocking reality of life in Syria was brought home to us by a visit to Ireland from Bishop Antoine Audo, Bishop of Aleppo, in November. He met with political and religious leaders, as well as speaking in Cork, Dublin, Maynooth and Belfast. The Bishop spoke about the impact of this war on the ordinary people of Syria and the urgent need for political action to bring it to a close and to secure a lasting peace.



A visitor at the Breaking the Silence photo exhibition in Dublin's Temple Bar in summer 2014.



# Fundraising in Ireland

We are hugely grateful to the public for their support of our work. Last year, your donations of €23 million were put to critical use in 24 countries across the world.

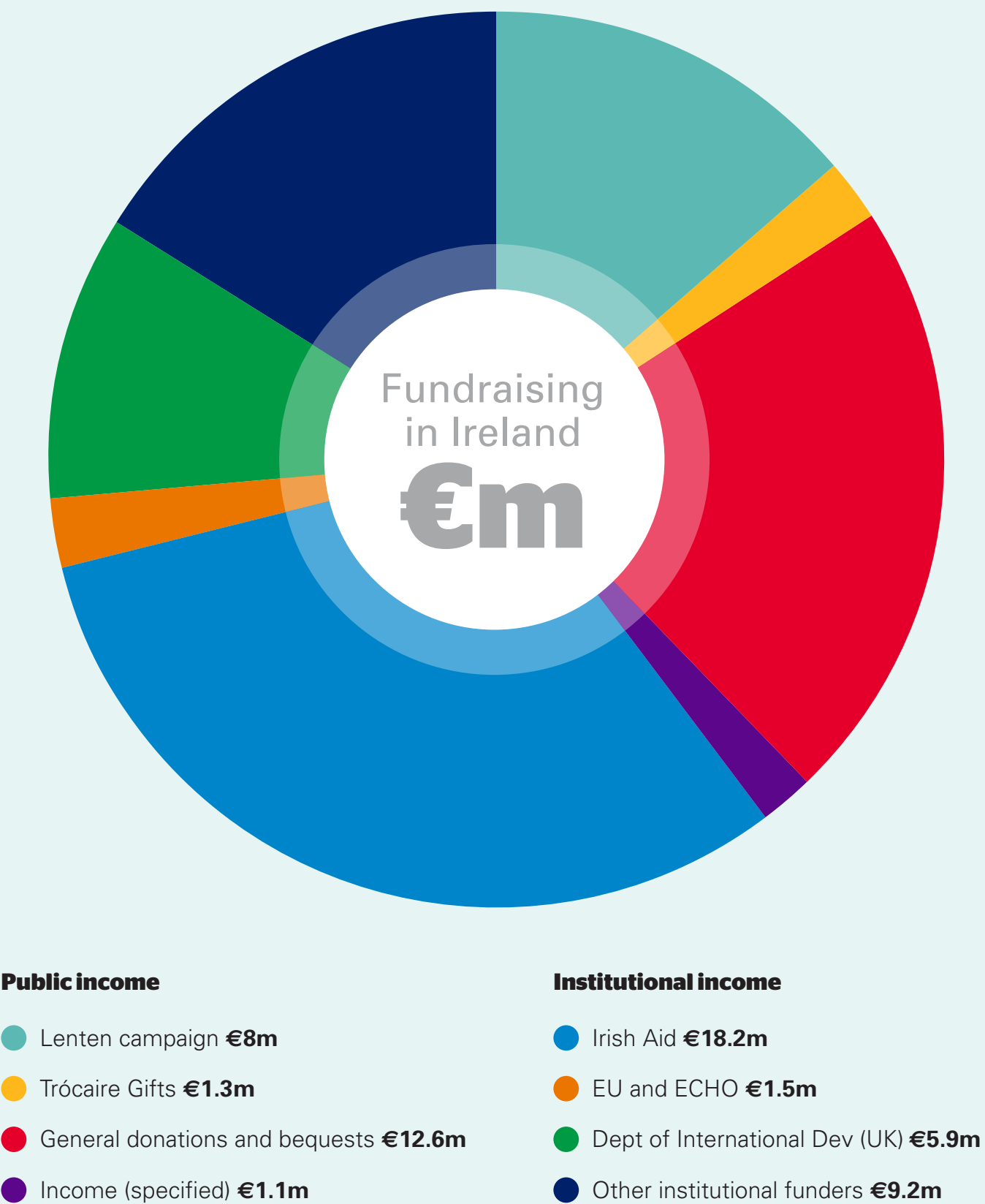
Along with donations from the public, Trócaire receives significant and vital support from governments and other institutional donors. This funding supports both our long-term development projects and our humanitarian work. Income from institutional donors during the financial year 2014/15 amounted to €35 million.

Across all activities, Trócaire maintained an average return on investment ratio of 5:1 in 2014/15.

The Irish Government provides generous support to our programmes through Irish Aid. The total funding received from Irish Aid during the financial year 2014/15 was €18.2 million, (with €15.4 million allocated to development projects and €2.8 million for humanitarian projects).

Trócaire received a total of €5.9 million from the UK Government’s Department for International Development (DFID) during 2014/15 for both development and humanitarian projects.

A further breakdown of public income and institutional funding is provided on page 60.





# Looking to the future

## LIVELIHOODS

Strengthening resilience to climate change and advocating for improved political and personal responses to the changing climate will be a core focus of our livelihoods work.

At programme level, a number of initiatives are beginning or are underway to ensure we deliver stronger interventions so that those we support in our livelihoods work are more resilient to floods and droughts. We are continuing to scale up our support for agro-ecological practices across all our programmes. This includes undertaking new research in Central America, Malawi and Zimbabwe on effective practices that increase families' resilience to climate change. Improved water management practices are being scaled up in 2015/16 in Malawi, Zimbabwe and Rwanda.

Reflecting an increased commitment on access to resources, especially land for women, we are engaging with the International Land Coalition at a global and regional level.

We are identifying opportunities to apply exciting digital technologies to our programmes by coordinating a pilot on trialling digital data management in

Malawi, Ethiopia and Kenya on both the Humanitarian and Sustainable Livelihoods Programmes.

## HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The provision of emergency relief to people affected by crises will remain a key tenet of Trócaire's work in 2015. The number of people displaced from their homes worldwide due to conflict has hit its highest point since World War II. These conflicts are protracted and continue to demand both an immediate and long-term response from Trócaire and the wider international humanitarian community. The conflict in Syria in particular has brought unspeakable suffering to millions of people, particularly women and children. Trócaire will continue to work with Caritas partners and local organisations to reach the most affected both within Syria and beyond its borders. We will also continue to advocate for the international community to reach a political solution to address this most complex crisis.

Trócaire provides life-saving food, water, shelter and medicine to hundreds of thousands of conflict affected people in Kachin State in Myanmar, in Gedo region of Somalia, in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, in South

Kordofan in Sudan and in the Upper Nile in South Sudan. This will continue to be the core of Trócaire's humanitarian work in 2015. Trócaire's work in Sierra Leone will focus on rebuilding the lives and livelihoods of families affected by the Ebola outbreak, as the country begins to recover from the epidemic.

In 2015 and into 2016, Trócaire will renew its work on building resilience within communities at high risk of disaster. Trócaire's emergency response to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines in 2013 will evolve to focus on ensuring communities are more prepared, through early warning systems and awareness raising, for similar hazards in the future.

## GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

In several countries, Trócaire and our partners are challenging negative practices by governments, such as preventing freedom of the media or banning peaceful protests, or where governments are not taking sufficient action to block negative practices by others, such as addressing conflict between groups or responding to high levels of gender-based violence. In 2015, a number of these countries have to account for their record

before the UN and Trócaire is consulting with communities and organisations and victims of abuse, to ensure their concerns are raised at UN level and that national governments are challenged on their record. Later in the year, to mark International Human Rights day on 10 December, Trócaire will collaborate with others to organise a human rights festival, profiling some of the ongoing situations of human rights violations and highlighting Ireland's responsibility to respond.

Trócaire has observed that human rights defenders, individuals and organisations who champion the cause of human rights, are under increasing pressure. In 2015, Trócaire will review how we support Human Rights Defenders and partners at risk. We will ensure we provide the most appropriate support, and that individuals and organisations have the necessary capacity to speak out about instances of gross violations of human rights.

## GENDER

A Gender Quota working paper, a literature review on polygamy and formative research on women's participation will shape Trócaire's existing programme and new programme development next year.

In March 2013, the findings from our women's participation research were presented at an Irish Aid side event at the Commission on the Status of Women in New York. The three-year piece of research, which is drawing to a close, points to a number of key requirements to ensure that women can participate fully in their communities. This includes addressing women's low self-esteem, discrimination, violence and cultural norms and state protection of women's rights.

Working with faith communities and faith leaders will remain a key strategy of our work to promote gender equality. SASA, a methodology developed by Raising Voices (a non-profit organisation in Uganda), is being adapted to suit the needs of faith communities in Uganda. Strategies for engaging men and mobilising communities in support of gender equality are also being rolled out in a new integrated programme in Kenya and in Sierra Leone.

Continued impunity for violence against women in conflict and emergencies has been an ongoing challenge that has affected Trócaire's programming work. As a result, integrated gender and humanitarian learning on fragile states and gender-based violence will be advanced in 2015.

## HIV

One of the most important changes in the global fight against HIV is the recognition of the role of gender in fuelling and increasing the burden of the epidemic. It is widely recognised that HIV is not only driven by gender inequality – it entrenches gender inequality, putting women, but also men and children, further at risk. It is therefore important to deepen knowledge about how gender relates to HIV and AIDS and how gender issues contribute to the problem of HIV.

Ensuring that we continue to learn and to develop high quality resources for our colleagues in the field, Trócaire is collaborating alongside KODE, the Red Cross, Oxfam Ireland, APA and Irish Aid on the development of an eight

week online course on *Gender Equality and HIV*.

Our technical team in Ireland will continue to provide support to programmes overseas in 2015. The main purpose of technical assistance is to ensure that interventions meet the needs of the target communities in which we work. In addition, we will continue to engage with Irish Aid and the Irish Government to ensure that HIV remains a core issue for international development, especially with 2016 bringing a High Level Event for inclusion at the United Nations General Assembly, and the International AIDS Conference in Durban.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND OUR WORK IN IRELAND

2015 is a year of unprecedented opportunities for making progress in reducing global poverty and putting the world on a path towards sustainable development. Three significant processes come together in 2015: the Financing for Development (FFD) Summit in Addis Ababa in July; the Summit to sign off on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September; and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations to secure a binding climate deal in Paris in December. Trócaire is actively involved in each of these processes. We are pushing for the Irish Government to recommit to the target of 0.7% of gross national income going to Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) by 2020.





Sam O'Keeffe (2), Aoife Hamilton (2) and Shay Coulter (2) from Belfast help promote Trócaire's Christmas gift of school kits for children in Somalia. This gift was one of a range of ten Trócaire gifts at Christmas 2014 and provided school fees, books, pencils and teachers' salaries in the war-torn country, where Trócaire supports 15 primary schools.

The main focus of our policy work this year, however, is our organisational climate campaign. A highlight will include organising a major conference on the issue with St Patrick's Pontifical College and Maynooth University in June. We will also actively participate in the newly created Irish Leadership Forum on Climate Smart Agriculture.

Our Development Education programme has an action-packed year ahead as we continue to enable and motivate children and young people in Ireland to become active local and global citizens. We recently introduced a three-year learning journey for

educators to explore the critical issue of climate change and how it affects people. We will tackle this issue through our new 'Climate Change - Climate Justice' cross-curricular education resources; CJ, our climate justice bee who introduces children to new terminology such as 'Greenhouse Effect' through an interactive animation and 'There is no Planet B' documentary.

Before, during, and after the Paris summit in December, Trócaire campaigners will put pressure on Irish and world leaders, demanding the adoption and implementation of an ambitious and fair global agreement – an agreement which

sets binding emission reduction targets, and which promotes the rights of the most vulnerable people in the developing world. Across our target audiences, Trócaire supporters will actively campaign to ensure the passing of a strong climate law in the Republic of Ireland. In Northern Ireland, Trócaire campaigners will continue to put pressure on elected representatives, demanding the introduction of much needed climate legislation.

2015/16 will be an important and exciting year in Trócaire from a volunteering perspective. We will be developing meaningful roles for volunteers to get involved in

Trócaire's Irish-facing work of engaging with the public to raise awareness of our work and to raise funds. Our centres in Dublin, Belfast and Cork will focus on how we can better improve and deepen our engagement with the Irish public.

The Church team will be engaging with the Clergy and lay faithful of Ireland around issues of justice and poverty. In 2015/16 our Church work will seek to engage with our supporters around new resources. 'Come and See' will see us engage with Holy Land Pilgrimage leaders and groups travelling to Palestine, GLAS will see us highlight the message of climate justice and will afford us an opportunity to forge relations with Catholic groups around the anticipated environmental encyclical of Pope Francis. At a Diocesan level, the

'Working for Justice and Peace' pack produced in association with the Council for Justice and Peace will see the establishment of Diocesan JPIC groups across the country that will undoubtedly support the Trócaire message into the future.

The Fundraising and Marketing team has many exciting initiatives planned for 2015/16. A key part of our strategy will be to bring Trócaire's work closer to our audiences, from school children and teachers to clergy and diaspora. Trócaire deeply values each interaction and aims to meet the individual needs of our supporters, bringing the message of social justice to all. In 2015 we aim to increase our base of regular monthly givers, continue our annual calendar of fundraising activity including Lent, Gifts and

Trad for Trócaire and introduce a number of new initiatives. We will also build on the success of bringing the message of social justice to our digital audience and plan to refine our 2015 Trócaire box app for more fundraising initiatives.

Our Communications team has plans to further develop our online and visual communications offering. Delivering a high-performance website in terms of rich content, accessibility, transparency, excellent search performance, and user experience will be a priority. Our media focus will again be on securing quality broadcast coverage.



Children at a school in a camp for displaced people outside of Myitkyina, Kachin State in northern Myanmar. Conflict has displaced approximately 100,000 people in the region. Church agencies in Kachin State, supported by Trócaire, are assisting people in camps by providing shelter and food.



# Trócaire

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees present their report and the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2015.

### 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 the 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, all 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 our 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. 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. Members of the committees of the Board also attend the induction programme and visit our programmes overseas.

There are currently five committees of the Board:

- (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 framework.
- (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 Programme Advisory Committee is responsible for giving advice on the development of Trócaire's international programme work and to monitor the impact of this work.
- (4) The Finance and Investment Committee is responsible for overseeing all financial aspects of our operation and performance to ensure short- and long-term viability.

- (5) The Funding and Public Engagement Committee has oversight of public and institutional funding along with public engagement activities.

#### 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 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 within Trócaire involves risk identification, analysis, control, review and reporting. There are four levels of risk register in place; the organisational (executive) level risk register, the divisional level risk registers and the country and programme level risk registers. Trócaire (Northern Ireland) also has a 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 and they act as the risk committee for the organisation. The Finance Director is the Chief Risk Officer with responsibility for improving risk management processes within the

organisation. The Internal Auditor reports to the Audit Committee on the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems in the organisation.

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties facing Trócaire are as follows:

**Financial:** The principal financial challenges facing Trócaire are in the areas of public and institutional fundraising, cost control, and cash security and management. Trócaire is entirely dependent on the goodwill of the public and on Governments and co-donors. The fundraising environment remains very challenging. A combination of increased competition for public funds and pressure on Government finances means Trócaire needs to identify and develop new sources of income in order to reduce the risk of significant income fluctuations. Trócaire continually works to reduce costs to ensure that it gets the best value for money from all of its expenditure. Trócaire regularly reviews its currency exposure and investment strategy to mitigate the uncertainty of exposure to fluctuations in the financial markets.

**Governance and Management:** Risks related to robust management systems and processes have been addressed through the restructuring of Trócaire's operations internationally and in Ireland. Trócaire's Board structure has been strengthened with the creation of two new Board committees – the Finance and Investment Committee and the Fundraising and Public Engagement Committee. Full Board meetings have increased from three to five a year plus a Board teleconference. The organisational level risk register is reviewed at Board committee level.

A key ongoing challenge for the organisation is its ability to attract and retain appropriately skilled staff. Trócaire has developed its human resources policies and procedures to address this risk. These include regular investment in skills development and performance management education.

**Operational:** Trócaire's highest priority is the security and safety of staff, partners, and programme participants. Trócaire has in place 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. We have employed a security advisor



and a safeguarding officer, each of whom has responsibility for overseeing adherence to policy and best practice.

Trócaire works closely with local partners to ensure that they have the systems and resources to deliver quality programming and meet their compliance requirements. 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 Security:** Trócaire is dependent on several IT and communication systems for processing and storing its data. In some countries of operation this data is particularly sensitive. To prevent disruption to operations due to damage to systems or unauthorised access to data, Trócaire has developed robust IT security and data recovery measures. Trócaire actively reviews and upgrades its IT software and systems and collaborates with other INGOs to be consistent with best practice and obtain better value for its expenditure.

**Compliance and Regulation:** Trócaire adheres to the sector’s recommended Codes of Practice such as the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) and the Dóchas Code of Corporate Governance, and also ensures compliance with regulations and laws in all countries of operation. Trócaire has welcomed the establishment of the Charities Regulatory Authority in Ireland and has completed the registration process.

**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. Details of transactions with the subsidiary undertaking are set out in Note 20 of the financial statements.

**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 Research 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 meet 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.

Trócaire adheres to the Dóchas Code of Conduct in its use of imagery 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 AND CHILD PROTECTION**

Trócaire believes that all individuals have the right to life with dignity and to freedom from exploitation and abuse. It is Trócaire 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 a Child Protection Policy in operation in our Irish context and in overseas field offices since 2006. Following a review by the National Board for Safeguarding Children, it was updated in 2010. In 2012, the Trócaire policy was again reviewed to ensure that emerging lessons on good practice were adequately addressed. As a result, in 2013 Trócaire’s policy for overseas operations was reframed in a new Safeguarding Programme Participants Policy (SPPP) and guidance documents on SPPP implementation were developed for both staff and partner organisations.

The revised SPPP was piloted in three countries (Kenya, India and the Democratic Republic of Congo) from late 2013 to the end of 2014. The experience gleaned from workshops with Trócaire staff, partners and communities in these countries, together with that gathered from additional visits to Malawi and Myanmar, yielded insights into the complexity surrounding the issue of safeguarding in different cultural contexts. It is necessary also, to consider the legislative environment in each individual country, and the status of Trócaire’s internal policies vis-à-vis national laws.





Trócaire Executive Director Éamonn Meehan with the staff of Caritas Sierra Leone. Éamonn travelled to the country in October 2014 to see how Trócaire was supporting people in the face of the Ebola crisis.

Lessons learned from work in the pilot countries, and from other in-depth field work in Malawi and Myanmar, informed the production of a new policy document, Safeguarding in International Programmes. The policy is being rolled out in field offices from March 2015, through workshops for staff and an e-learning module. The policy is applicable to all Trócaire staff, visitors and third parties, such as consultants.

While it will be possible within Trócaire to set clear standards for the conduct of its own staff, wherever they are located, pushing out the safeguarding agenda to partner organisations, and publicising this in the communities where they work, will require some detailed and careful dialogue. It is for this reason that a time-frame to the end of 2016 is anticipated for the full roll-out to partner organisations.

As part of the roll-out to the field, a Safeguarding Focal Person has been identified in each country office. An eight-week online course on safeguarding and the prevention of exploitation and abuse has been developed in collaboration with the Kimmage Development Studies Centre, and 13 staff members are currently pursuing the course. It is planned that other staff members will undertake a similar course later in 2015. Also planned, for September 2015, is a workshop bringing together all Safeguarding Focal Persons.

For the proper implementation of a safeguarding approach, a mechanism to handle complaints from programme participants is required. In addition to the safeguarding documentation, two documents on complaint handling were produced – a policy and an

implementation guide. These are at working draft stage and have been circulated to field offices to inform the setting up of appropriate mechanisms for dealing with comments, allegations and complaints from programme participants, and in advising partner organisations on creating similar structures and procedures themselves. The proper establishment of these mechanisms will have to take account of, among other things, local legislation, levels of literacy in target communities, and preferences for written or verbal means of communication.

The intention is that the establishment of complaint handling mechanisms will be complete in all Trócaire country offices by the end of 2016, and that there will be significant progress towards a similar mechanism in all partner organisations.

The Accountability and Safeguarding Officer, recruited in August 2013, left Trócaire in March 2015. Recruitment of a replacement is ongoing, with the position moving to the Human Resources Department, a location more in keeping with the organisation-wide scope of the role.

Overall accountability for ensuring implementation of appropriate child protection and safeguarding measures lies with the Trustees. The Head of Human Resources is the Chief Designated Safeguarding Officer and, as such, 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.

OUR FINANCES

The results for the year are presented on page 55 in the form of a Statement of Financial Activities in order to comply with the 2005 Statement of Recommended Practice “Accounting by Charities.”

INCOME

Trócaire’s income continues to be impacted by the difficult economic climate in Ireland and abroad but despite this, support for our work continues to meet with our expectations.

	28/2/2015	28/2/2014	28/2/2013	29/2/2012
Total Income	€58m	€61m	€60m	€67m

Total Income in the period has decreased by 5%.

	28/2/2015	28/2/2014	28/2/2013	29/2/2012
Public Income Unrestricted	€22m	€22m	€25m	€25m
Public Income/ Restricted Emergency Response	€1m	€8m	-	€10m
Public Income Total	€23m	€30m	€25m	€35m

Income from the public decreased by 23% primarily as a result of the generous donations received in 2014 for the Philippines and Syria crises.

Excluding the income raised from emergency responses, our supporters donated €22m, a similar amount to 2014. The Lenten campaign remains Trócaire’s largest fundraiser, generating €8m.

The organisation secured €35m from institutional donors in support of our work. This represents an increase of 13% and is primarily due to the emergency response in several countries.

	28/2/2015	28/2/2014	28/2/2013	29/2/2012
Institutional Funding	€35m	€31m	€35m	€31m

Trócaire received €18.2m from Irish Aid in the current financial year. In addition to the Irish Aid Programme Funding scheme, which was €15.4m, we received €2.8 million from Irish Aid towards emergency response.

As in previous periods, the Irish Government is Trócaire’s single largest donor contributing 31% of the total organisational income.



EXPENDITURE

The Statement of Financial Activities shows the analysis of charitable expenditure between charitable activities (overseas development, emergency, recovery and education programmes), cost of generating funds and governance costs. Our total expenditure for the year was €63m. This represents a 5% decrease from our 2013/14 levels.

	28/2/2015	28/2/2014	28/2/2013	29/2/2012
Charitable Expenditure	91 %	91 %	92 %	91 %
Cost of Generating Funds	8 %	8 %	7 %	8 %
Governance Costs	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %

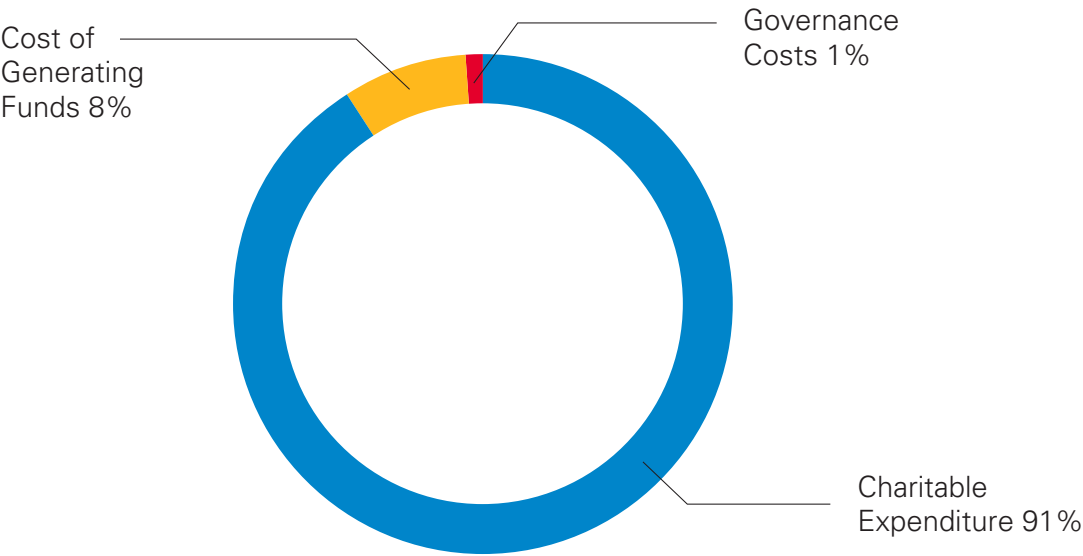
Charitable expenditure amounted to €58m (€61m in 2013/14) which represents 91 % of total expenditure.

Direct expenditure on overseas programmes is, similar to the previous year, just under €40m. Expenditure on programme support costs has decreased by 8%. This is a result of the implementation of the organisational decision on restructuring taken in January 2012.

Charitable expenditure also includes expenditure on communications and education programmes in Ireland of €2.5m (€3m in 2013/14) which is aimed at creating a greater awareness of the causes of world poverty and injustice and how change can be achieved.

Spending on fundraising and publicity expenditure of €5.2m represented 8% of total expenditure. For every €1 invested in fundraising from the general public, Trócaire received €4.42 in return (€5.67 in 2013/14). The response to the Philippines and Syria appeals greatly contributed to the rate of return achieved in 2013/14.

Expenditure



The total expenditure set out above includes management and administration costs of €3.8m, similar to the previous year.

These costs are apportioned 80% to programme support activities, 10% to communications and education activities and 10% to the cost of generating funds.

FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES POLICY

It is Trócaire’s policy to maintain a prudent level of reserves to enable the Charity to manage financial risk and deliver on our commitments and our mandate.

Trócaire’s available resources at the end of year were €27m (2013/14 - €33m). Of the available resources, €8.2m (2013/14 - €14.9m) is held for restricted purposes, as the funds were donated for specific areas and activities. Unrestricted funds of €19.1m (2013/14 €18.3m) are held in designated funds.

In managing its unrestricted reserves of €19.1m, 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 2015 is €0.487m. The reserve in the Communications and Education Fund stands at €0.706m. 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 €16.5m (2013/14 - €15.8m). This will be used to fund programmes overseas to further the objectives of the organisation.

The general reserve fund at the end of the year amounted to €1.45m, €1.0m which is invested in fixed assets and is not available for others uses.

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.

	28/2/2015	28/2/2014	28/2/2013	29/2/2012
Average Rate of Return	1.0 %	1.2 %	1.8 %	2.4 %

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

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



**POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

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

**AUDITORS**

Crowe Horwath Bastow Charleton is eligible and has expressed a willingness to continue in office.

**SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE TRUSTEES:** Bishop John Kirby and Bishop William Crean

**Date:** 24 June 2015

# Trócaire

## INDEPENDENT REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE TRUSTEES OF TRÓCAIRE



We have audited the financial statements of Trócaire for the year ended 28 February 2015, which comprise the statement of accounting policies, the consolidated statement of financial activities, the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated cashflow statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

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 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 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 Report of the Trustees, the Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements giving 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 Trusts 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 Report of the Trustees 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, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, of the state of the Trusts affairs as at 28 February 2015 and of the groups incoming resources and application of resources for the year ended.



**MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT**

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion proper books of account have been kept.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.
- In our opinion the information given in the Report of the Trustees is consistent with the financial statements.

**MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION**

We have nothing to report to you in respect of disclosures of transactions specified by law.

**SIGNED BY:** Sharon Gallen

For and on behalf of:

**Crowe Horwath  
Bastow Charleton**

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors  
Marine House  
Clanwilliam Court  
Dublin 2.

**Date:** 24 June 2015



# Trócaire

**STATEMENT OF 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 ACCOUNTING**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the recommendations of the revised Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) Accounting and Reporting by Charities issued by the UK Charity Commissioners in 2005.

**INCOME**

Income from the public represents donations received during the year.

The charity can reclaim tax on certain donations and this tax income is credited to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which it is receivable.

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. 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.

Institutional funding received is credited directly to the appropriate fund. Income earned on funds held on deposit is treated as unrestricted income in its respective jurisdiction, unless specified by the donor.

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

In accordance with the policy laid down by the Trustees, unrestricted funds are allocated to designated funds on the basis specified below, after deducting governance costs. 100% of Trócaire Gifts income is allocated to the development programme fund.

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

Restricted income is allocated to the funds as specified by the donors.

**RESOURCES EXPENDED**

Resources expended are analysed between charitable expenditure, fundraising and publicity and governance costs. Governance costs are those costs incurred on the strategic management of the charity, and on compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.



Where costs cannot be directly attributed, they have been allocated in proportion to estimated benefits received.

The costs have been apportioned to designated funds as follows:

Costs recorded as managing and administering the charity are apportioned 80% to the Development and Emergency Programme fund, 10% to the Communications and Education fund and 10% to Fundraising and Publicity.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Amounts held in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the rate of exchange on that date. Profits and losses on translations are dealt with through the Statement of Financial Activities.

PENSIONS

Trócaire operates both defined contribution and defined benefit pension schemes. Pension benefits are funded over the employees’ period of service by way of contributions from the organisation and employees. The defined benefit scheme was closed to new members on 1 September 2013. Contributions are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they become payable.

TAXATION

No charge to taxation arises as the Trust has been granted exemption under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Tangible fixed assets are 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 per cent straight line method
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	12.5 per cent reducing balance method
Motor vehicles	20 per cent 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.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Capital grants are treated as deferred income.

SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

Current asset investments are stated at market value.

PROJECT ALLOCATIONS

Project allocations are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they are approved. Project funds approved but not disbursed are reviewed at the balance sheet date and are carried forward as project creditors in the balance sheet.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2015	Total 2014
	Note	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Incoming resources					
Incoming resources from generating funds:					
Voluntary income		21,783	1,223	23,006	29,587
Investment income		356	-	356	500
Incoming resources from charitable activities:					
Government and institutional funding		-	34,812	34,812	31,056
Total incoming resources	1	22,139	36,035	58,174	61,143
Resources expended					
Costs of generating funds:					
Fundraising and publicity	3	(5,111)	(51)	(5,162)	(5,218)
Charitable expenditure	4	(16,592)	(41,115)	(57,707)	(60,837)
Governance costs	5	(316)	-	(316)	(445)
Total resources expended		(22,019)	(41,166)	(63,185)	(66,500)
Net outgoing resources for year before Exceptional item		120	(5,131)	(5,011)	(5,357)
Exceptional Item (Pension)	22	-	-	-	2,271
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources for year		120	(5,131)	(5,011)	(3,086)
Transfer between funds during the year	15/16	1,735	(1,735)	-	-
Net movement in funds for year		1,855	(6,866)	(5,011)	(3,086)
Fund balances at beginning of year		18,397	14,853	33,250	37,344
Currency translation gain		1,412	205	1,617	561
Actuarial loss (Pension)	22	(2,520)	-	(2,520)	(1,569)
Fund balances at end of year	15/16	19,144	8,192	27,336	33,250
		=====	=====	=====	=====

All income and expenditure arises from continuing operations.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustees on 24 June 2015 and signed on its behalf by: Bishop John Kirby and Bishop William Crean



## STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Net movement in funds	(5,011)	(3,086)
Actuarial loss on defined benefit pension scheme	(2,520)	(1,569)
<b>TOTAL MOVEMENT IN FUNDS FOR THE PERIOD</b>	<b>(7,531)</b> =====	<b>(4,655)</b> =====

## RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Net movement in funds	(5,011)	(3,086)
Actuarial loss for the year	(2,520)	(1,569)
Currency translation gain	1,617	561
Opening funds	33,250	37,344
<b>CLOSING FUNDS</b>	<b>27,336</b> =====	<b>33,250</b> =====

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2015

	Note	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	7	1,123	1,102
Less: Government grants	8	(84)	(75)
		<u>1,039</u>	<u>1,027</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors	9	3,285	3,075
Cash at bank and on short term deposit		37,419	41,714
Short term investments	10	1	1
		<u>40,705</u>	<u>44,790</u>
<b>CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one year)</b>			
Approved programme allocations	11	(6,513)	(6,805)
Creditors and accruals	12	(3,889)	(3,805)
		<u>(10,402)</u>	<u>(10,610)</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u>30,303</u>	<u>34,180</u>
<b>CREDITORS (Amounts falling due after one year)</b>	12	-	(88)
<b>RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEME DEFICIT</b>	22	<u>(4,006)</u>	<u>(1,869)</u>
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>	14	<u>27,336</u> =====	<u>33,250</u> =====
<b>INCOME FUNDS</b>			
Restricted funds	15	8,192	14,853
Unrestricted funds	16	<u>19,144</u>	<u>18,397</u>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>		<u>27,336</u> =====	<u>33,250</u> =====

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustees on 24 June 2015 and signed on its behalf by: Bishop John Kirby and Bishop William Crean



**TRUST BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2015**

	Note	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	7	571	599
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors	9	6,435	4,842
Cash at bank and on short term deposit		25,174	29,797
Short term investments	10	1	1
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		31,610	34,640
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one year)</b>			
Approved programme allocations	11	(6,513)	(6,805)
Creditors and accruals	12	(3,853)	(3,769)
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		(10,366)	(10,574)
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		21,244	24,066
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>CREDITORS (Amounts falling due after one year)</b>	12	-	(88)
<b>RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEME DEFICIT</b>	22	(4,006)	(1,869)
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>		17,809	22,708
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		=====	=====
<b>INCOME FUNDS</b>			
Restricted funds		7,129	11,269
Unrestricted funds		10,680	11,439
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>		17,809	22,708
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		=====	=====

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustees on 24 June 2015 and signed on its behalf by: Bishop John Kirby and Bishop William Crean

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015**

	Note	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	17	(4,527)	(4,205)
RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS AND SERVICING OF FINANCE	18	356	500
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT	18	(124)	(211)
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
DECREASE IN CASH	19	(4,295)	(3,916)
		=====	=====
RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH FLOW TO MOVEMENT IN NET FUNDS			
DECREASE IN CASH	19	(4,295)	(3,916)
NET CASH FUNDS AT START OF YEAR	19	41,715	45,631
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
NET CASH FUNDS AT END OF YEAR	19	37,420	41,715
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		=====	=====



## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

<b>1. TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES</b>	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2015	Total 2014
<b>1.1 INCOME FROM THE PUBLIC</b>	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
General donations and bequests	12,527	73	12,600	13,764
Lenten Campaign	7,995	-	7,995	7,357
Trócaire Gifts	1,261	-	1,261	1,245
Specified income	-	1,150	1,150	7,221
Total income from the public	21,783	1,223	23,006	29,587
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b>1.2 INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING</b>				
Irish Aid	-	18,208	18,208	18,551
EU and ECHO	-	1,458	1,458	2,509
DFID	-	5,894	5,894	3,596
Australian Aid	-	653	653	-
	-	26,213	26,213	24,656
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b>Contributions from agencies and groups:</b>				
CAFOD	-	285	285	233
Caritas Austria	-	-	-	100
Caritas Australia	-	216	216	139
Caritas New Zealand	-	156	156	-
Caritas Korea	-	73	73	78
Caritas Italy	-	40	40	50
Caritas Japan	-	20	20	20
Caritas Spain	-	200	200	300
Cordaid	-	171	171	-
Catholic Relief Services	-	1,015	1,015	-
Development and Peace	-	129	129	148
MISEREOR	-	200	200	-
SCIAF	-	1,250	1,250	1,275
Secours Catholique	-	938	938	952
	-	4,693	4,693	3,295
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b>Contributions from agencies and groups:</b>				
Band Aid Trust	-	102	102	-
Big Lottery Fund	-	233	233	194
Comic Relief	-	497	497	622
Electric Aid	-	52	52	72
Goal	-	79	79	-
Human Dignity Foundation	-	147	147	218
Isle of Man Overseas Aid Committee	-	4	4	-
NIPSA	-	-	-	6
Net Hope	-	63	63	-
Partner MDG	-	(14)	(14)	33
Raskob Foundation	-	14	14	-
THET DFID	-	2,529	2,529	1,877
UN	-	80	80	8
Unicef	-	120	120	75
	-	3,906	3,906	3,105
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total Institutional Funding	-	34,812	34,812	31,056
	=====	=====	=====	=====

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

### 1. TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES (CONTINUED)

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2015	Total 2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>1.3 OTHER INCOME</b>				
Deposit and investment income	356	-	356	500
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b>TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES</b>	22,139	36,035	58,174	61,143
	=====	=====	=====	=====

### 2. SCHEDULE OF ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2015	Total 2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Total income	22,139	36,035	58,174	61,143
Governance costs	(316)	-	(316)	(445)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
DISPOSABLE INCOME	21,823	36,035	57,858	60,698
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Allocated as follows:				
Items for specific funds and programmes	-	1,223	1,223	7,688
Institutional Funding	-	34,812	34,812	31,056
Development Programme Fund	15,655	-	15,655	15,741
Communications and Education Fund	4,112	-	4,112	4,142
Emergency Programme Fund	2,056	-	2,056	2,071
	=====	=====	=====	=====
INCOME FOR DISTRIBUTION	21,823	36,035	57,858	60,698
	=====	=====	=====	=====



## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

## 3. FUNDRAISING AND PUBLICITY COSTS

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Advertising and publicity	1,180	1,556
Committed giving campaign	842	596
24 Hour Fast	74	67
Lenten campaign	1,220	1,179
Wages and Salaries	1,459	1,394
Other staff costs	3	10
Management and Administration (Note 5.2)	384	416
	<u>5,162</u>	<u>5,218</u>
	=====	=====

## 4. CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE

Charitable expenditure represents 91.3 per cent (2014: 91.5 per cent) of total expenditure. Charitable expenditure includes funds approved for partner organisations working overseas and also the cost of goods, services and salaries relating directly to overseas programmes which are paid from Ireland. It also includes direct expenditure on communications and education programmes in Ireland aimed at creating a greater awareness of the causes of world poverty and injustice and how change can be achieved and is analysed as follows:

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Overseas programme (note 4.1)	39,680	40,655
Communications and education programmes (note 4.2)	2,505	2,967
Programme support costs (note 4.3)	15,522	17,215
	<u>57,707</u>	<u>60,837</u>
	=====	=====

## 4.1 Overseas Programme Expenditure

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Building Sustainable Livelihoods	9,499	8,174
Governance and Human Rights	6,334	7,515
Preparing for and responding to Emergencies	19,151	20,652
Addressing the HIV and Aids crisis	2,160	2,006
Promoting Gender Equality	2,536	2,308
	<u>39,680</u>	<u>40,655</u>
	=====	=====

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

## 4. CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE - CONTINUED

## 4.2 Communications and Education Programmes

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Wages and salaries	1,408	1,653
Other staff costs	-	1
Travel	97	135
Training	4	7
Campaigns	-	14
Web related costs	52	80
Strategic partnerships	272	315
Media consultants	30	42
Resource production and distribution	170	200
Other costs	88	128
Management and administration (note 5.2)	384	392
	<u>2,505</u>	<u>2,967</u>
	=====	=====

## 4.3 Programme Support Costs

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Wages and salaries	7,906	8,015
Other staff costs	1,862	2,113
Training	107	148
Telephone, postage, stationery and printing	17	23
Travel	681	724
Professional fees and consultancy	194	223
Office costs	687	823
Miscellaneous	84	55
Strategic partnerships	85	104
Campaigns	3	3
National and international co-operation	247	222
International Division transition costs	38	631
Programme quality and monitoring	247	261
Field capital purchases	89	279
Accountability	8	23
IT and communications	194	213
Management and administration (Note 5.2)	3,073	3,355
	<u>15,522</u>	<u>17,215</u>
	=====	=====



## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

**5. MANAGING AND ADMINISTERING THE CHARITY**

Governance costs are those costs incurred on the strategic management of the charity, and on compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements. Costs recorded as managing and administering the charity are apportioned 80 per cent to the Development and Emergency Programme fund, 10 per cent to the Communications and Education fund and 10 per cent to Fundraising and Publicity.

<b>5.1 Governance Costs</b>	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Wages and salaries	221	271
Other staff costs	33	113
Auditors' remuneration – audit services	62	61
	<u>316</u>	<u>445</u>
	=====	=====
<b>5.2 Management and Administration</b>	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Wages and salaries	1,892	1,938
Other staff costs	60	136
Travel	112	155
Insurance	32	49
Office rent	387	388
Office maintenance and repairs	130	242
Light and heat	7	6
Postage and stationary	62	67
IT costs	390	324
Bank charges	134	113
Professional fees	374	434
Miscellaneous	36	12
Depreciation	165	141
Training	60	139
Loss on disposals of fixed assets	-	19
	<u>3,841</u>	<u>4,163</u>
	=====	=====
Analysed as follows:	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Programme Support Costs (Note 4.3)	3,073	3,355
Fundraising and Publicity Costs (Note 3)	384	416
Communication and Education Programmes (Note 4.2)	384	392
	<u>3,841</u>	<u>4,163</u>
	=====	=====

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

**6. STAFF COSTS**

The average number of employees in Ireland and overseas during the financial year was 416 (2014: 416).

The full staff profile is as follows:

	2015	2014
Management and support staff in Ireland	161	154
Programme staff in countries of operation	255	262
	<u>416</u>	<u>416</u>
	=====	=====

The aggregate amounts paid to or on behalf of staff are as follows:

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Wages and salaries	11,349	11,544
Social welfare costs	795	833
Pension costs	688	894
	<u>12,832</u>	<u>13,271</u>
	=====	=====

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 (2014: € nil).

The number of employees whose remuneration was greater than €70,000 to whom retirement benefits were accruing under a defined contribution scheme is 13 (2014:12) as follows:

<b>Salary Range</b>	2015	2014
€70,000 to €80,000	7	7
€80,001 to €90,000	3	2
€90,001 to €100,000	2	2
€120,001 to €130,000	1	1
	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>
	==	==

Remuneration includes salaries and benefits in kind but excludes employer pension scheme contributions.

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.

The Organisation and Human Resources Committee has the responsibility for the approval and monitoring of all elements of pay and conditions for Divisional Directors, Heads of functions and the mechanisms put in place for the review and determination of pay and conditions for all other staff. Our policy is to benchmark remuneration around the median of the market having regard to analogous 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 Trustees.

All employees contracted from Ireland received a pay cut in 2009 and a pay freeze was implemented. In December 2012 salary bands were reviewed, revised and where applicable, an increment was granted.

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 (BIK).

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

## 7. FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €'000	Computer installation €'000	Motor vehicles €'000	Freehold property €'000	Leasehold property €'000	Total €'000
<b>COST:</b>						
Balance 1 March 2014	905	2,468	26	726	6	4,131
Additions	2	122	-	-	-	124
Exchange difference	27	6	-	59	1	93
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Balance 28 February 2015	933	2,597	26	785	7	4,348
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>DEPRECIATION:</b>						
Balance 1 March 2014	698	2,317	9	-	5	3,029
Charge for year	34	129	4	-	-	167
Exchange difference	22	6	-	-	-	29
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Balance 28 February 2015	754	2,453	13	-	5	3,225
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>						
At 29 February 2014	207	151	17	726	1	1,102
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
At 28 February 2015	179	144	13	785	2	1,123
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

All fixed assets are held by the charity for use in meeting its charitable objectives.

The property at Cork is held under a 35-year lease dated 1 December 1987.

The net book value of the group fixed assets at 28 February 2015 is made up as follows:

	Trust €'000	Subsidiaries €'000	Total €'000
Leasehold property	2	-	2
Freehold property	263	522	785
Motor vehicles	13	-	13
Computer installation	142	2	144
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	151	28	179
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	571	552	1,123
	=====	=====	=====

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

## 8. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	Group		Trust	
	2015 €'000	2014 €'000	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Opening balance	75	72	-	-
Exchange difference	9	3	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Closing balance	84	75	-	-
	=====	=====	=====	=====

## 9. DEBTORS

	Group		Trust	
	2015 €'000	2014 €'000	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Amounts falling due within one year				
Amounts due from subsidiary undertaking:				
Trocaire (Northern Ireland)	-	-	2,932	1,478
Tax refundable	1,343	1,122	1,184	981
Deposit income accrued	69	91	69	91
Advertising prepaid	665	720	665	720
Other debtors and prepayments	1,208	1,142	1,107	1,094
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	3,285	3,075	5,957	4,364
Amounts falling due after one year				
Amounts due from subsidiary undertaking:				
Trocaire (Northern Ireland)	-	-	478	478
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	3,285	3,075	6,435	4,842
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Amount due after one year from Trocaire (Northern Ireland):

This amount mainly arises as a result of the sale of the property situated at 50 and 52 King Street, Belfast from Trócaire to Trocaire (Northern Ireland). All monies due are secured by a registered charge over this property and are interest free.



## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

## 10. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Market value at 1 March 2014 and 28 February 2015	1	1
	=====	=====
Historical cost	1	1
	=====	=====

Investments on hand at 28 February 2015 relate to €521 prize bonds.

## 11. APPROVED PROJECT ALLOCATIONS

This amount represents approved project allocations, which were pending payment at the balance sheet date.

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Approved project allocations	6,513	6,805
	=====	=====

## 12. CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

	Group		Trust	
	2015 €'000	2014 €'000	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade creditors and accruals	3,568	3,348	3,526	3,312
Payroll taxes	233	249	239	249
Bank loan (note 13)	88	208	88	208
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	3,889	3,805	3,853	3,769
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Amounts falling due after one year:				
Bank loan (note 13)	-	88	-	88
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	3,889	3,893	3,853	3,857
	=====	=====	=====	=====

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

## 13. BANK LOAN

The bank loan is unsecured and repayable as follows:

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Bank loan within one year	88	208
Bank loan from one to two years	-	88
	=====	=====
	88	296
	=====	=====

## 14. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted funds €'000	Restricted funds €'000	Total 2015 €'000	Total 2014 €'000
Tangible Fixed Assets after Grants	1,039	-	1,039	1,027
Net assets, after Retirement Benefit Scheme Deficit	18,105	8,192	26,297	32,223
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	19,144	8,192	27,336	33,250
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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 as cash deposits to enable the charity to respond rapidly to ongoing Trócaire activities.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

## 15. RESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance at beginning of year €'000	Incoming resources €'000	Exchange differences and transfers between funds €'000	Resources expended €'000	Balance at end of year €'000
Development programme	-	31,489	(1,518)	(28,756)	1,216
Emergency	215	3,396	(162)	(2,259)	1,190
Specific funds:					
East Africa	2,630	2	13	(2,209)	436
Ebola Response	-	115	-	(82)	33
Haiti	1,041	9	14	(1,064)	-
Iraq	-	92	-	(92)	-
Japan	-	-	3	(3)	-
Middle East	-	-	245	(245)	-
Occupied Palestinian Territory	-	384	-	(235)	149
Other	39	-	(39)	-	-
Pakistan	4,065	-	(486)	(1,723)	1,856
Philippines	2,764	69	47	(1,716)	1,164
Sahel Region	9	-	-	(9)	-
Somalia	-	35	35	(70)	-
South Kordofan	-	-	500	(500)	-
South Sudan	603	3	(134)	(472)	-
Sudan	-	126	148	(274)	-
Syria	3,487	315	(196)	(1,457)	2,149
	14,853	36,035	*(1,530)	(41,166)	8,192
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

During the year €1.165m was transferred from restricted to unrestricted funds. This represents the reimbursement of unrestricted funds which were used to fund activities in advance of the receipt of income from Institutional Funders.

During the year €365k was transferred from restricted to unrestricted funds. This represents administration support received from Institutional Funders which can be used to fund the management and administration activities of the organisation and is expended through the development programme fund.

In accordance with our policies, in May 2014 the Board of Trócaire approved the transfer of €500,000 from Pakistan to the South Kordofan specific fund. It was determined that these funds were needed most in this area.

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 Pakistani, East African, Syrian, Sierra Leone (Ebola Response), Palestinian and Philippines partners.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

## 16. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance at beginning of year €'000	Incoming resources €'000	Exchange differences and transfers between funds €'000	Resources expended/ actuarial movements €'000	Balance at end of year €'000
Designated Funds:					
Development Programme	15,803	15,655	(1,024)	(13,933)	16,501
Communications and Education	676	4,112	4,318	(8,400)	706
Emergency	468	2,056	(147)	(1,890)	487
	16,947	21,823	3,147	(24,223)	17,694
General Fund	1,450	-	-	-	1,450
	18,397	21,823	3,147	(24,223)	19,144
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

- (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 Trócaire to react in the event of a disaster or emergency for which resources may not be otherwise available.
- (d) General Fund  
The general fund is represented mainly by tangible fixed assets.

## 17. RECONCILIATION OF CHANGES IN RESOURCES TO NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Net outgoing resources for year	(5,011)	(5,357)
Depreciation	167	141
Interest and investment income	(356)	(500)
(Increase) / Decrease in debtors	(210)	27
(Decrease) / Increase in creditors	(679)	930
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	19
Exchange gain	1,562	535
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(4,527)	(4,205)
	=====	=====



## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

### 18. ANALYSIS OF CASH FLOWS FOR HEADINGS NETTED IN CASH FLOW STATEMENT

#### 18.1 RETURNS ON INVESTMENT AND SERVICING OF FINANCE

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Deposit and investment income interest received	356	500
	=====	=====

#### 18.2 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Payment to acquire tangible fixed assets	(124)	(211)
	=====	=====

### 19. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	1 March 2014 €'000	Cash flows €'000	28 February 2015 €'000
Cash at bank and on short term deposit	41,714	(4,295)	37,419
Current asset investments	1	-	1
	<u>41,715</u>	<u>(4,295)</u>	<u>37,420</u>
	=====	=====	=====

### 20. SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKING

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) is a registered charity in Northern Ireland (charity number XR 10431). It was established for the relief of poverty and the advancement of education. Trocaire (Northern Ireland) received income amounting to GBP£11.9m and expended GBP£13.1m in charitable expenditure, GBP£17k on governance costs and GBP£925k on fundraising and publicity costs during the year under review. It had funds of GBP£6.9m at 28 February 2015.

Trócaire (Northern Ireland) is a company limited by guarantee registered in Northern Ireland, and has its registered office at 50 King Street, Belfast BT1 6AD.

### 21. COMMITMENTS

#### RENTAL

Commitments payable during the next twelve months on leasehold properties amount to €364,000 on leases, which expire after five years.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

### 22. PENSIONS

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 in to effect on 1st September 2013. A revised defined contribution scheme was established with employer contributions of 8-14% dependent on age.

The actuarial loss for the defined benefit scheme for the year was €2,520,000 (2014: €1,569,000). This arises due to changes in the discount rate to 1.90% (2014: 3.50%) used to calculate the valuation of the plan.

The exceptional gain in 2014 of €2,271,000 arose due to the curtailments and settlement of the defined benefit pension obligations on the transfer of certain members to the defined contribution scheme.

The pension cost charged in respect of the schemes for the year was €688,258 (2014: €893,553). A provision of €448,510 (2014: €71,754) is included in accruals, being outstanding contributions.

The defined benefit pension scheme assets are held in separate trustee administered funds.

#### FRS 17 DISCLOSURES

The valuation is based on the most recent actuarial valuation carried out on 28 February 2015 so as to comply with the requirements of FRS 17 in order to assess the liabilities of the scheme at 28 February 2015.

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet:	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Present value of funded obligations	14,786	11,146
Fair value of plan assets	(10,780)	(9,277)
Deficit	<u>4,006</u>	<u>1,869</u>
	=====	=====
Amounts in the balance sheet		
Liabilities	<u>4,006</u>	<u>1,869</u>
Net liability	<u>4,006</u>	<u>1,869</u>
	=====	=====

#### Amounts reported in the statement of total recognised gains and losses and statement of financial activities:

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Current service cost	-	308
Interest on obligations	390	499
Expected return on plan assets	(395)	(525)
Past service cost	-	(1,413)
Losses/(gains) on the curtailments and settlements	-	(690)
Total cost recognised	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(1,821)</u>
	=====	=====
Actual return	<u>2,286</u>	<u>1,345</u>
	=====	=====

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

## 22. PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

## Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Opening defined benefit obligation	11,146	14,490
Service cost	-	308
Interest cost	390	499
Contributions by plan participants	-	72
Actuarial gain arising from experience being different than expected	(433)	(475)
Actuarial loss arising from change in liability valuation assumptions	4,844	2,864
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	(5,196)
Liability increase due to Past Service Costs	-	(1,413)
Benefits paid	(1,161)	(3)
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>14,786</b> =====	<b>11,146</b> =====

## Changes in the fair value of plan assets

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Opening fair value of plan assets	9,277	11,919
Expected return	395	525
Actuarial gains/(losses)	1,891	820
Contributions by plan participants	-	72
Contributions by employer	378	450
Benefits paid	(1,161)	(4,509)
<b>Closing fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>10,780</b> =====	<b>9,277</b> =====

## The major categories of the plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets are as follows:

	2015 %	2014 %
Equities	58.50	59.50
Fixed interest	41.50	40.50
Property	0.00	0.00
Cash	0.00	0.00

## Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:

	2015 %	2014 %
Discount rate	1.90	3.50
Expected return on plan assets	1.90	4.20
Future pensionable salary increases	n/a	n/a
Future pension increases for service prior to 1 May 2007	5.00	5.00
Future pension increases for service after 1 May 2007	3.00	3.00
Inflation rate	1.50	2.00
Future revaluation	1.50	2.00

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

## 22. PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

## Amounts for current and previous four periods are as follows:

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000	2013 €'000	2012 €'000	2011 €'000
Defined benefit obligation	(14,786)	(11,146)	(14,490)	(15,300)	(14,017)
Fair value of plan assets	10,780	9,277	11,919	12,168	11,023
<b>Deficit in the plan</b>	<b>(4,006)</b> =====	<b>(1,869)</b> =====	<b>(2,571)</b> =====	<b>(3,132)</b> =====	<b>(2,994)</b> =====
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	433	475	1,674	530	964
Experience adjustment on plan assets	1,891	820	376	(714)	422
Changes in assumptions	(4,844)	(2,864)	(1,966)	(466)	-
<b>Total actuarial (loss)/gain recognised in STRGL</b>	<b>(2,520)</b> =====	<b>(1,569)</b> =====	<b>84</b> =====	<b>(650)</b> =====	<b>1,386</b> =====



# Our Trustees and other information



The President of Ireland, Michael D Higgins and his wife Sabina visiting WISE - Women in Self Employment, the Trócaire-supported project in Ethiopia, during his official visit to that country in November 2014. Also pictured is Trócaire Country Director, Patricia Wall (right).

TRUSTEES OF TRÓCAIRE:

- Archbishop Eamon Martin (Chair) (App Sept 2014)
- Cardinal Seán Brady (Chair) (Resigned June 2014)
- Archbishop Diarmuid Martin
- Archbishop Dermot Clifford (Resigned March 2015)
- Archbishop Michael Neary
- Archbishop Kieran O'Reilly (App March 2015)
- 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
- Professor Monica McWilliams
- Ronan Murphy
- Fiona Tierney
- Chris Queenan
- John Carr (Resigned May 2014)
- Ita Lehane (Resigned Sept 2014)
- Ronan O'Loughlin (Resigned May 2014)
- Bishop Donal McKeown (App Sept 2014)
- Conor Carmody (App June 2014)
- Deirdre Kenny (App June 2014)
- Fionnuala Waldron (App June 2014)

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)  
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Bishop William Crean

International Programmes Advisory Committee

Ronan Murphy (Chair)  
Su-Ming Khoo  
Sr. Geraldine Henry  
Mairtin O’ Fainin  
Conall O’Caoimh  
Niamh Gaynor  
Rosemary McCreery  
Deirdre Kenny

Funding & Public Engagement Committee

Conor Carmody (Chair)  
Ronan Morris  
Fionnuala Waldron

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

Éamonn Meehan  
Bryan Kelly  
Sean Farrell  
Catrina Sheridan  
Finola Finnan  
Fintan Maher

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

Maynooth  
County Kildare

PRINCIPAL BANKERS:

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7/12 Dame Street  
Dublin 2

Bank of Ireland  
Lower Baggot Street  
Dublin 2

AUDITORS:

Crowe Horwath  
Bastow Charleton  
Chartered Accountants and  
Registered Auditors  
Marine House  
Clanwilliam Court, Dublin 2

CHY NUMBER:

5883

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Picture credits

FRONT COVER

Children at school in Sebeya, northern Ethiopia where Trócaire is supporting rural farming families to grow crops and earn a living. *Jeannie O’Brien.*

INNER COVER

Sunadei Nayk from the province of Odisha, India, where Trócaire is supporting people to claim their rights through working with their local governments. *Alan Whelan.*

PAGE 3:

Letay Glyohans aged 32 from Adwa, northern Ethiopia, who is benefitting from a poultry rearing project. She breeds her chickens as part of a cooperative and sells the chicks and eggs. *Jeannie O’Brien.*

PAGE 5:

Nairobi’s Kibera is the largest slum in Africa and home to up to one million people, many of whom have fled rural areas due to the impact of climate change. Climate change has now become a dominant cause of poverty in many of the communities where we work. *Eoghan Rice.*

PAGE 7:

Hussein Daher aged 10 at the building site in Tripoli, Northern Lebanon, where he lives with his family since fleeing Syria. The crisis in Syria is one of the world’s worst humanitarian disasters. Trócaire together with our partner organisations has supported 194,000 refugees who have fled with shelter, food and other assistance. *Nick Harrop/CAFOD.*

PAGE 13:

Tekilu Tesfay aged 60, the water and sanitation committee leader in Sebaya, northern Ethiopia. His committee’s work is supported by Trócaire and our local partner, Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat. *Jeannie O’Brien.*

PAGE 17:

Thiga Nanuaga from Kenya. *Eoghan Rice.*

PAGE 19:

Ayak Makwach from South Sudan. *Faith Kasina.*

PAGE 21:

Mihret Atsebeha from Ethiopia. *Sarah Hunter.*

PAGE 23:

Valentina Dones and her family from Guatemala. *Elena Hermosa.*

PAGE 25:

Community leaders working on mining rights in Myanmar. *Earth Rights.*

PAGE 27:

Darren Kiely from Millstreet Community School in County Cork at a Trad for Trócaire session. *Courtesy of the School.*

PAGE 29:

Dubliner Billy Lavelle completed a 28,000 kilometre cycle from Alaska to Argentina to raise funds for Trócaire. He raised over €21,000 to support our work in Latin America. *Terry and Cynthia Julien of Northern Exposure Photography.*

PAGE 33:

Enestina, from Malawi, featured on the 2014 Trócaire Box. The Lenten campaign highlighted the difficulties faced by Enestina’s community in accessing clean water. *Jeannie O’Brien.*

PAGE 35:

A visitor at the Breaking the Silence photo exhibition in Dublin’s Temple Bar in summer 2014. *Alan Whelan*

PAGE 40:

Sam O’Keeffe (2), Aoife Hamilton (2) and Shay Coulter (2) from Belfast help promote Trócaire’s Christmas gift of school kits for children in Somalia. This gift was one of a range of ten Trócaire gifts at Christmas 2014 and provided school fees, books, pencils and teachers’ salaries in the war-torn country, where Trócaire supports 15 primary schools. *Justin Kernoghan.*

PAGE 41:

Children at a school in a camp for displaced people outside of Myitkyina, Kachin State in northern Myanmar. Conflict has displaced approximately 100,000 people in the region. Church agencies in Kachin State, supported by Trócaire, are assisting people in camps by providing shelter and food. *Eoghan Rice.*

PAGE 46:

Trócaire Executive Director Éamonn Meehan with the staff of Caritas Sierra Leone. Éamonn travelled to the country in October 2014 to see how Trócaire was supporting people in the face of the Ebola crisis. *Trócaire staff.*

PAGE 76:

The President of Ireland, Michael D Higgins and his wife Sabina visiting WISE - Women in Self Employment, the Trócaire-supported project in Ethiopia, during his official visit to that country in November 2014. Also pictured is Trócaire Country Director, Patricia Wall (right). *Tamiru Legesse.*