



# Trustees' Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 29 February 2016

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**trócaire**  
Working for a just world.



Edward Njuki (42) and his wife Nancy (38) used to have to walk 10km every day with their animals to get to water before a Trócaire-funded water supply was installed in Tharaka Nithi, Kenya.

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

Cover Photo: A refugee's shoes are worn, wet and muddy after a long journey. These shoes are owned by Ali, a Yazidi refugee who travelled from Iraq to Presevo, Serbia to avoid persecution.

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Sospeter Njeru displays his harvest of melons grown despite climate change and drought in Ishiara, Kenya, with a Trócaire-supported irrigation scheme.

# 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.



Petul (11), a Syrian refugee, arrived in Presevo refugee centre, Serbia, after a long journey and received aid from Trócaire partner, Caritas Serbia. Five years of war in Syria has forced millions of people from their homes.

# Preface by our Executive Director

## A challenging and significant year for global justice

2015 saw three very important gatherings which will profoundly impact on the lives of hundreds of millions of people around the world.

The Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Ethiopia (13 – 16 July) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in New York (25 – 27 September) set new anti-poverty goals and financial agreements to fund them. In December, at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, COP 21, in Paris (30 November – 12 December), world leaders signed an historic global agreement on climate change.

The severity of the ongoing crisis in Syria, where over 12 million people are in need of aid, finally caught the world's attention, as the numbers of refugees fleeing to Europe escalated. Trócaire has been working with *Caritas Internationalis* and other partners to bring vital aid to refugees in Syria and neighbouring countries and brought urgent assistance to refugees in Greece and the Balkans last year. The world urgently needs to bring peace to Syria to stop the unacceptable suffering of its people.

In April an earthquake struck Nepal leaving much of the country devastated. The outpouring of support from Ireland was immediate as people donated

money and organised fundraising events to get shelter, food and water to people affected. That support enabled Trócaire to reach 300,000 people with our Caritas partner, CAFOD.

Climate change was our major focus for 2015/16. In June, Pope Francis' encyclical, *Laudato Si'* called for action at local, national and international levels to combat ecological destruction, and in particular the future threat and current reality of climate change.

The encyclical, which is addressed to 'every person who lives on this planet', clearly aligns the Catholic Church with the growing movement calling for urgent changes to lifestyles and energy consumption in order to safeguard the future of the planet.

Our Lenten appeal highlighted the impacts of climate change on farming communities in Ethiopia. We brought you the story of Mahlet and her family who, along with tens of millions across Africa, are finding it increasingly difficult to grow food due to changing weather patterns.

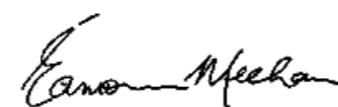
We held a climate conference in Maynooth that featured addresses by leading global experts on climate justice. The conference shone a spotlight on the issue at a particularly crucial time in Ireland given the drafting of the Climate Bill.

Trócaire has campaigned for several years for climate legislation in Ireland. The Climate Bill finally passed through the Dáil in December 2015, meaning that for the first time Ireland has legislation linked to climate change.

When you consider that over recent months we have seen domestic legislation passed, an international agreement secured and huge public demonstrations calling for increased climate action, it is clear that 2015 was a very important year for the climate justice movement.

Yet, in this success we remember that speaking out to protect the environment can be met with grave violence in some countries. Berta Cáceres, a Honduran indigenous and environmental rights campaigner and a former Trócaire partner, was murdered on March 3<sup>rd</sup> 2016. Her murder is a reminder to us all of the vital and life-changing work undertaken by our partners, who put their own lives at risk to build a more fair and equal world.

I want to thank all of our supporters for their generosity and commitment over what has been a busy, challenging and hugely significant year.



**Éamonn Meehan**  
Executive Director



Berta Cáceres, a Honduran environmental activist and former Trócaire partner, was murdered in her home on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2016 after she was threatened for opposing a hydroelectric project. She was one of the most prominent resource rights defenders in Honduras and co-founder of COPINH, the confederation of indigenous organisations of Honduras. Her death has prompted international outrage, as well as a flood of tributes to this courageous human rights defender.

# 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.

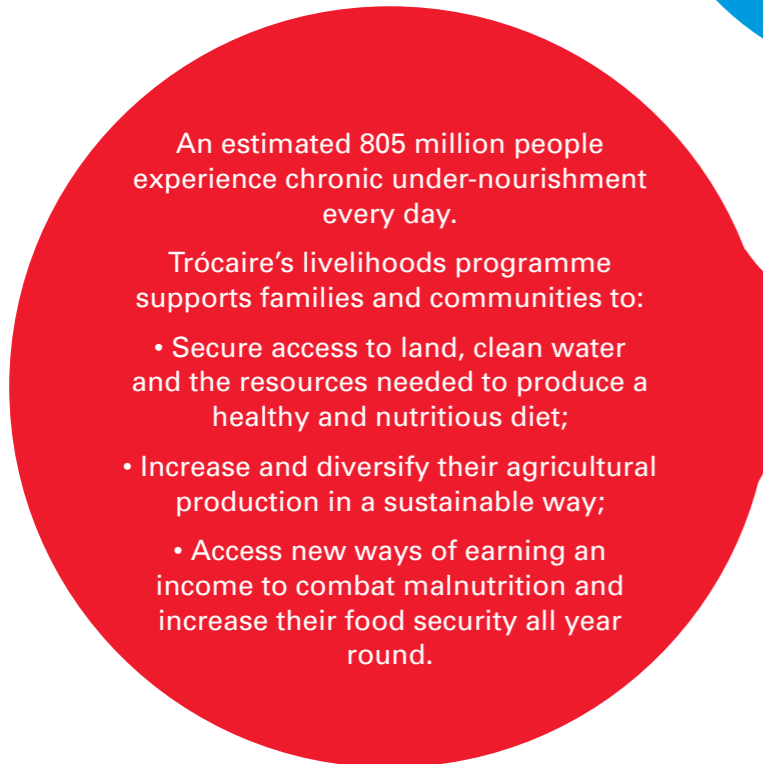
### To fulfil this mission, Trócaire:

- 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.



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 agricultural production in a sustainable way;
- Access new ways of earning an income to combat malnutrition and increase their food security all year round.



**Building sustainable livelihoods to prevent hunger and poverty**



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.

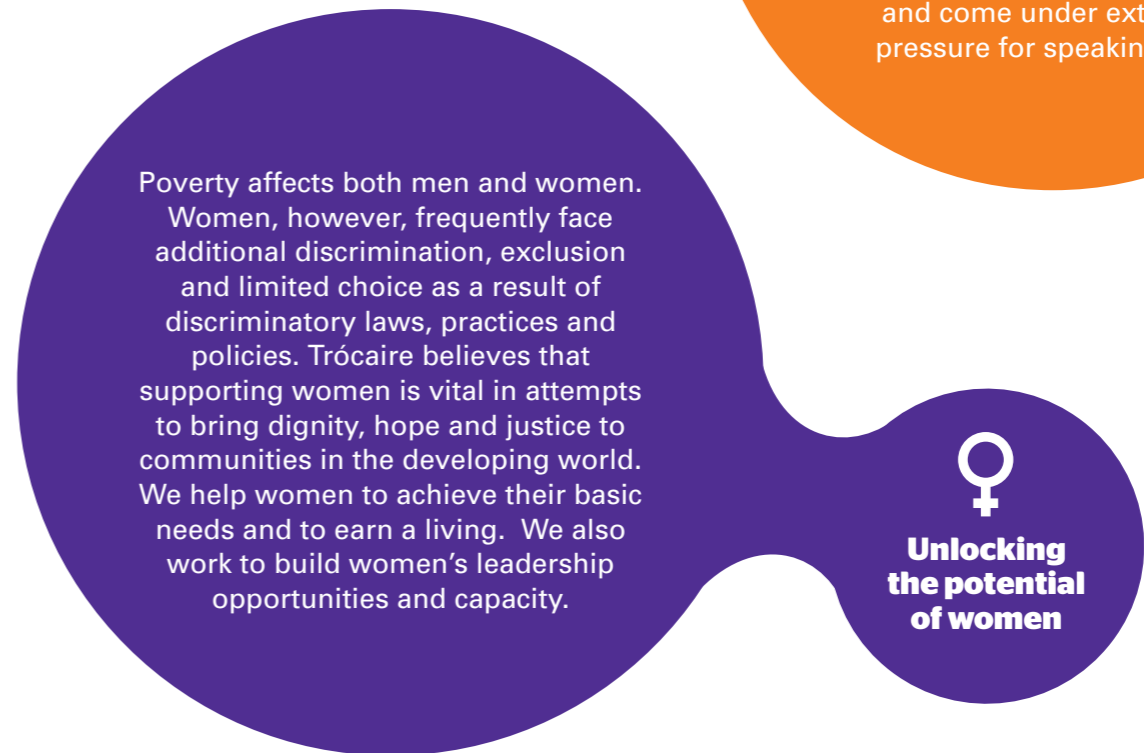


**Supporting people to live positively with HIV**



**Protecting human rights and holding governments to account**

We work with local organisations to educate people about their rights. We help them as they 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.



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.



**Unlocking the potential of women**

# Making an impact

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In 2015/16, Trócaire spent **€58.3 million** helping to improve the lives of 2,387,000 people directly in some of the poorest places in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and Asia.



Borhu Abrahe (60) from Lehama, Tigray, northern Ethiopia, displays her crop of coffee beans on land she farms through an irrigation system developed by Trócaire partner, Adigrat Diocese Catholic Secretariat.

# 2015/16: OUR WORK AT A GLANCE

In 2015/16, Trócaire spent €58.3 million helping to improve the lives of almost 2.4 million people directly in some of the poorest places in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and Asia.

## SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



**€14 million**  
spent supporting livelihoods programmes in 15 countries



**872,000**  
people benefitted directly

## UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF WOMEN



**€6.4 million**  
spent on supporting gender specific programmes in 6 countries



**81,000**  
people benefitted directly

## RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES



**€23.4 million**  
spent supporting humanitarian and disaster risk reduction work in 14 countries



**978,000**  
people benefitted directly

## SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH HIV



**€3.1 million**  
spent supporting HIV programmes in 4 countries



**115,000**  
people benefitted directly

## PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS



**€11.4 million**  
spent supporting governance and human rights programmes in 16 countries



**341,000**  
people benefitted directly

# Where we work

In 2015/16, Trócaire worked in 25 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. Pakistan, 13. Occupied Palestinian Territories, 14. Myanmar

## CENTRAL AMERICA

15. Guatemala, 16. Honduras, 17. Nicaragua

We also worked in: **Cambodia** (country office closed June 2015), **El Salvador** (country office closed December 2015) and **India** (country office closed April 2016).

We also provided relief and support to people in **21. Nepal**, after the earthquake; in **22. the Philippines**, in the wake of Typhoon Haiyan; in **23. Syria** (and in communities affected by the Syrian crisis in **Lebanon**, **Iraq** and **Jordan**); in **24. Serbia** (and also in **Greece**, **Macedonia** and **Croatia**) in response to people seeking refuge and asylum in Europe; and in **25. Vanuatu**, in the aftermath of Cyclone Pam.



## Some examples of our work in 2015/16

### Pakistan

Support provided to over 2,200 survivors of gender-based violence.

### Malawi

Over 21,700 people were supported to access HIV services.

### Myanmar

Over 25,000 civilians fleeing conflict were reached with food and shelter.

### Ethiopia and Nicaragua

11,751 families have improved access to drinking water.

### Ethiopia

Over 36,000 families are using new sustainable agricultural techniques and technologies.

### Zimbabwe

Almost 31,000 people living with HIV received support services (e.g. counselling, treatment, literacy), while over 12,000 people accessed services in Malawi.

### Rwanda

Over 31,200 farmers are using improved seeds for better yields.

### Nicaragua and Guatemala

Over 1,000 families across Nicaragua and Guatemala were supported in securing access to land.

### Sierra Leone

In Sierra Leone, almost 7,000 women and over 5,700 men were reached by Trócaire's programme against gender-based violence.

### Syria, Lebanon and Jordan

Over 142,000 refugees supplied with food, water and psycho-social support.

## Building sustainable livelihoods and resilient communities

Securing the rights of citizens to resources, particularly land and water, is a key enabler for communities to work their way out of poverty. This is made even more difficult by the impact of climate change. Providing long-term support to communities to access resources and to make them productive is key to helping those who are most vulnerable.

The *El Niño* climate phenomenon was observed in early 2015 and drought and widespread crop losses affected many of Trócaire's programme countries, including Malawi, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Despite this challenge, Trócaire's programmes succeeded in increasing the capability of communities to cope by adopting sustainable and climate-smart agriculture at community level. Almost 105,000 families in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Rwanda enhanced their resilience by adopting improved on-farm agricultural practices, diversifying production and employing environmental management.

Over-reliance on one income source, one source of nutrition or limited agricultural practices can increase poor people's vulnerability. In Trócaire's programmes in Kenya, the proportion of female-headed households with only one source of income has reduced to 22%, and in Nicaragua, Pakistan and Ethiopia, reliance on agricultural income was reduced.

In 2015/16, Trócaire helped over 30,000 families in Pakistan, Guatemala, Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe to grow and eat a wider range of foods. In Malawi for example, over 7,500 households are growing at least four different crops while in Pakistan, almost 5,000 families have food from their own harvest, or have an alternative source of income to buy food for 12 months of the year.

Adding value to farm produce also improves livelihoods. In Rwanda, groups of farmers bargain collectively to sell their harvests and associated processing plants are acquiring certification for their products such as maize, sorghum and soya, from the Rwanda Standards Board, improving quality and increasing the price.

Adopting new technologies can bring positive change to rural households. In Nicaragua, over 670 families use soil and water conservation practices, while in Malawi, almost 6,000 households have started using mulching in crop production.

Securing rights to land and water is essential for sustainable development. Over 1,000 families across Nicaragua and Guatemala were supported in securing access to land. In Honduras, communities succeeded in having two local authorities adopt a declaration to keep their municipalities mining-free, thus restraining large-scale exploitation of natural resources and keeping land in the hands of farming families.

In Malawi, Trócaire partner organisations were involved in advocating for a Disaster Risk Management Policy, adopted in early 2015. This ensures that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority and that the government is willing to make investments in systematic efforts to increase the people of Malawi's resilience to disaster. Those partners continue to lobby on other legislation such as the national Agriculture Policy, the Climate Change Policy and the Right to Food Bill.

### CASE STORY

## Land and a new beginning for women in Nicaragua

Every day Aurora Zarate arranges the products in the window of her convenience store, before opening it. She brings here the fruits and vegetables from the plot of land she owns and also homemade sweets and cakes. It's a tiny business in a small rural community in Nueva Segovia, northern Nicaragua, but it has enormously improved Aurora's life.

"I earn 50 córdobas on a bad day and 500 on a good one (€1.60 and €16), so the shop is successful, and I can cover the house expenses and the school material for my grandchildren,"

she says. Since she built the store, sales are going up. "I don't sell more because I don't have more products".

Thanks to Trócaire's partner, COACOV, a cooperative made up mostly by women, Aurora built her shop and bought a small plot of land. "Now I produce enough corn and beans for the whole year, and I only use organic techniques because COACOV taught us how to do it."

Aurora is one of a minority of female landowners in Nicaragua. Trócaire and its partners have

been working for years to facilitate women's access to land, such as buying, renting and sharecropping.

The changes in Aurora's life go beyond her economic situation.

"I'm very grateful to Trócaire because now we have the place in society that we deserve, now we are empowered, we are not afraid of men anymore." Walking between her fruit trees, she adds: "We are women with power now, we do what we want to do."



Aurora Zarate from Nicaragua surveys her fruit trees on her plot of land.

## Preparing for and responding to humanitarian crises

A core element in Trócaire's founding mandate is to respond to those affected by disasters and crises that are both natural and man-made. In a context of continuing conflict and increasing levels of natural disasters, the call to provide assistance to so many in need remains constant and challenging. Trócaire continues to work to protect the rights of the most vulnerable people in these situations.

2015/16 has been marked by continued conflict and displacement of civilians, notably in Syria, Iraq, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Myanmar. Our responses to these protracted and often forgotten crises accounted for most of Trócaire's humanitarian work.

More than 460,000 people have perished in the war in Syria since 2012. Trócaire has worked with local organisations in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria to reach over 142,000 refugees and internally displaced people with food parcels, water supply and psycho-social support. Trócaire has worked with Caritas partners to provide hot food, clothing and temporary bedding to over 30,000 refugees massing at border areas in Greece, Serbia, Macedonia, and Croatia.

In Kachin State, Myanmar, Trócaire has reached more than 25,000 civilians, who fled violence between government forces and rebels, with food and shelter. In Gedo, Somalia, Trócaire has supplied health services to 220,000 people, focusing particularly on nutrition for mothers and infants, as well as a school feeding programme for children.

In South Kordofan, Sudan, despite high levels of conflict and insecurity, healthcare services, food and livelihood assistance were delivered to a population of more than 250,000 people. Trócaire delivered food vouchers and clean water supplies to 4,800 displaced men, women, and children in Yirol, Lakes State, South Sudan. We also provided education facilities for long-term displaced South Sudanese children in Gambella refugee camp in Ethiopia.

In Rwanda, home to 47,000 Burundian refugees fleeing political instability, Trócaire provided nutritional supplements to 5,000 lactating and pregnant women, children under five years old and elderly people. In Ituri, DRC, we worked with local organisations to provide psycho-social support to women affected by violence, as well as food, water and sanitation to 16,000 displaced people.

Trócaire also responded to multiple natural disasters in 2015/16. Over 8,000 people lost their lives in the devastating Nepal earthquake in April. Trócaire, in

partnership with Caritas agencies, reached over 300,000 people with food, water and temporary shelter in the immediate aftermath. 4,200 people in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan were also assisted in October.

*El Nino* has caused severe drought in East and Southern Africa in the past year, as well as affecting Central America. In response, Trócaire provided 90,000 people in Ethiopia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Honduras and Guatemala with cash transfers, nutritional support and drought-resistant seeds. We responded to heavy flooding in northern Myanmar in August 2015 and our recovery work in the Philippines following Typhoon Haiyan continued, with families receiving housing and livelihood support.

### CASE STORY 1

## Running from war in Syria

Midiia (25) left Syria a year ago after her husband was taken by the army. She has not seen him since.

"We are running, running from war," she says, standing in a long queue at Presevo refugee centre in Serbia. "In Syria, I was married but the army came and took my husband and I don't know where he is. He disappeared."

Midiia has two young children who are staying with her parents-in-law. She has not seen them since she left and dreams of them being together again.

After fleeing Damascus, she lived in Lebanon for six months with relatives, then for over a month in Turkey and from there it has taken a week to get to Presevo on the border between Serbia and Macedonia.

"I've walked 7km a day. Even when on the train there were no seats so I stood and I've spent most of my money. I have slept on the bus and mostly on the street. To sleep outside is scary. I wouldn't usually do that."

"But I am happy to be here. I am a little closer to Germany, where my



Midiia (25), a Syrian refugee from Damascus. Her face is concealed to protect her identity.

family is waiting for me," she says. "I need to be with them, I don't need anything else, just to go as quickly as I can."

Last year, Trócaire supported Caritas Serbia to provide food, hygiene supplies and baby kits to refugees crossing from Macedonia into Serbia at Presevo refugee registration centre.

### CASE STORY 2

## Helping children make the best of a bad situation

The Mohammed family comes from Hama, a city in west-central Syria and arrived in Shatila Refugee Camp, in Beirut, in 2014.

The family had wanted to stay in Syria and stayed for as long as possible but eventually the conflict and insecurity became too much and they took the difficult decision to leave their home for a safer environment.

The family fled to Lebanon where the father found work on construction sites. However, accommodation in Shatila Refugee Camp where the family lived can be very basic and is particularly unsuitable for children.

In 2015/16, Trócaire (with support from Irish Aid) supported local partner Basmeh & Zeitooneh to renovate dilapidated apartments. The Mohammed family apartment has a small kitchen, bathroom and two rooms which double as both bedrooms and living areas.

The renovation of their accommodation involved re-wiring, re-plumbing and fixing or replacing the doors and windows – particularly important to keep rats out, which had infested the property previously. The roof and ceiling were repaired and the apartment was freshly painted.



Shaymaa (8), Mariam (6), Israa (4) and Ahmed Mohammed (2) in their renovated apartment.

The children helped pick the paint colour and did some drawings to help brighten up the apartment and make it more homely.

The family pay US\$230 per month for rent, water and electricity but there is an agreement with the landlord not to raise the rent, following the renovation. The family would prefer to return to their home in Syria but sadly the ongoing war prevents this possibility.

## Promoting good governance & human rights

Good governance and the upholding of human rights underpins development and the creation of a just society. In many countries across the world where Trócaire works, governance and human rights are continually under threat and undermined.

Restriction of the space within which ordinary citizens can assert their rights presents a significant challenge to communities where Trócaire works. In 2015/16 this space was eroded in Kenya and Nicaragua, while human rights defenders were subjected to violence and intimidation in Honduras and Guatemala. Despite this, there were notable achievements.

In Kenya, Trócaire's programme supported over 100 actions to demand improved education, health, water supply and road infrastructure. Lobbying by local civil society groups resulted in the defeat of a number of proposed amendments to the Public Benefit Organisation Act, which would have restricted the activities of non-governmental organisations in the country. In Rwanda, consultation of citizens by local authorities was at 84%, up from 64% in 2013.

The programme made significant advances in increasing transparent practices by local government in a number of countries. In Kenya, Uganda and Malawi, partner lobbying resulted in improved

access to information on budgets and public services through community accountability initiatives. In Kenya, radio enabled listeners to raise their social concerns and have these addressed by locally-elected representatives.

In Zimbabwe, 92% of councillors and 60% of traditional leaders demonstrated high levels of responsiveness to community requests for engagement.

Change is also evident in Malawi where on 15 occasions Trócaire partner organisations were invited to participate in government meetings with their recommendations included in formal speeches. In Myanmar, the content of the National Land Use Policy was influenced to include joint land titling, spousal signature in land transfers and recognition of customary land tenure. Also in Myanmar, communities are pursuing a case against the Heinda Tin Mine, seeking reparations for damages caused to houses and lands by wastewater from the mine.

In Zimbabwe over 60 cases of human rights violations were resolved, 29 of these through traditional courts. In one case a judgement was made that upheld the rights of people not to be discriminated against on the basis of political affiliation. In Honduras, two cases related to forced disappearances and death threats were presented by Trócaire partner organisations to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

Of great significance in January 2016 was the case brought in Guatemala against two former military officers by 15 Mayan Q'echi women who had been held as domestic and sexual slaves in the military camp of Sepur Zarco (see Case Story).

### CASE STORY

## Historic victory for women's rights and justice in Guatemala

History was made in Guatemala in February 2016 as former Lieutenant Esteelmer Reyes Girón and military commissioner Heriberto Valdez Asij were found guilty of crimes against humanity committed during Guatemala's 36 year internal armed conflict.

The crimes included sexual violence and sexual slavery committed against 15 Maya Q'eqchi women for periods of six months to six years, the forced disappearances and murders of the women's husbands and the murder of Dominga Choc and her two daughters.

The court sentenced Reyes and Asij to 120 and 240 years in prison respectively following a six year struggle for justice.

The crimes occurred between 1982 and 1983, one of the most violent and repressive periods of Guatemala's internal armed conflict. At the time, the women's husbands were in the process of obtaining legal title over their lands. They were identified by local authorities and land owners, branded 'agitators' and accused of aiding guerrilla forces.

Their wives were beaten and raped and the men were taken to military bases for interrogation. The women never saw their husbands alive again; seven were murdered and eight more remain "disappeared".

The women were brought to an army barracks where they

were told they belonged to the soldiers. Eleven were held against their will for six months to cook and clean for 400 soldiers. They were raped by multiple soldiers on a daily basis.

Trócaire supported organisations such as Women Transforming the World (MTM), The Centre for Community Studies and Participation (ECAP) and National Union of Guatemalan Women (UNAMG), to provide psychological, social and legal support, carry out forensic investigations, gather witness testimonies and expert reports and mount the legal case against the former military officials.



Plaintiffs at the trial in Guatemala.

## Supporting people living with HIV & AIDS

More than 30 years since the disease was first described in 1981, HIV remains a leading cause of ill-health and mortality across the world. Investments in the HIV response have achieved unprecedented results and globally, as of June 2015, 15.8 million people living with HIV were receiving anti-retroviral therapy.

However, HIV continues to shine a harsh light on the inequalities in the world. The latest data shows that in 2014 there were 36.9 million people living with HIV, 22 million people in need of antiretroviral therapy, 17.1 million people who do not know their status, 2 million new infections and 1.2 million deaths. Seven out of ten people living with HIV are in sub-Saharan Africa, where HIV is a leading cause of death among children, adults and women of child-bearing age.

As well as considering HIV and AIDS in all programme work, Trócaire supported specific activities in Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi and Zimbabwe in 2015/16. In Malawi, more than 2,400

women and men were supported to generate an income, so that they could benefit from an improved diet and living conditions, and over 21,700 people, of whom more than 12,000 were women, were supported to access HIV services including testing and counselling for individuals and couples, care to prevent mother-to-child transmission, access to anti-retroviral therapy and home-based care.

Trócaire worked to reduce stigma and to mitigate its impact on people it affects. Over the life of the programme to date in Malawi, the proportion of people demonstrating stigmatising attitudes has dropped from an initial 57% to just over 10% in 2015/16.

In Zimbabwe, 38 people who did a course aimed at addressing self-stigma employing a method called Inquiry Based Stress Reduction showed an improved Quality-of-Life score at the end of the course and again after three months. Nearly 40 different rights issues relating to access to medicines and the decentralisation of technology were pursued at district level. Lobbying efforts extended to more than 60 policymakers, including members of parliament and officials from the Ministry of Health.

### CASE STORY

## Reducing risk of HIV for single mothers in rural Malawi

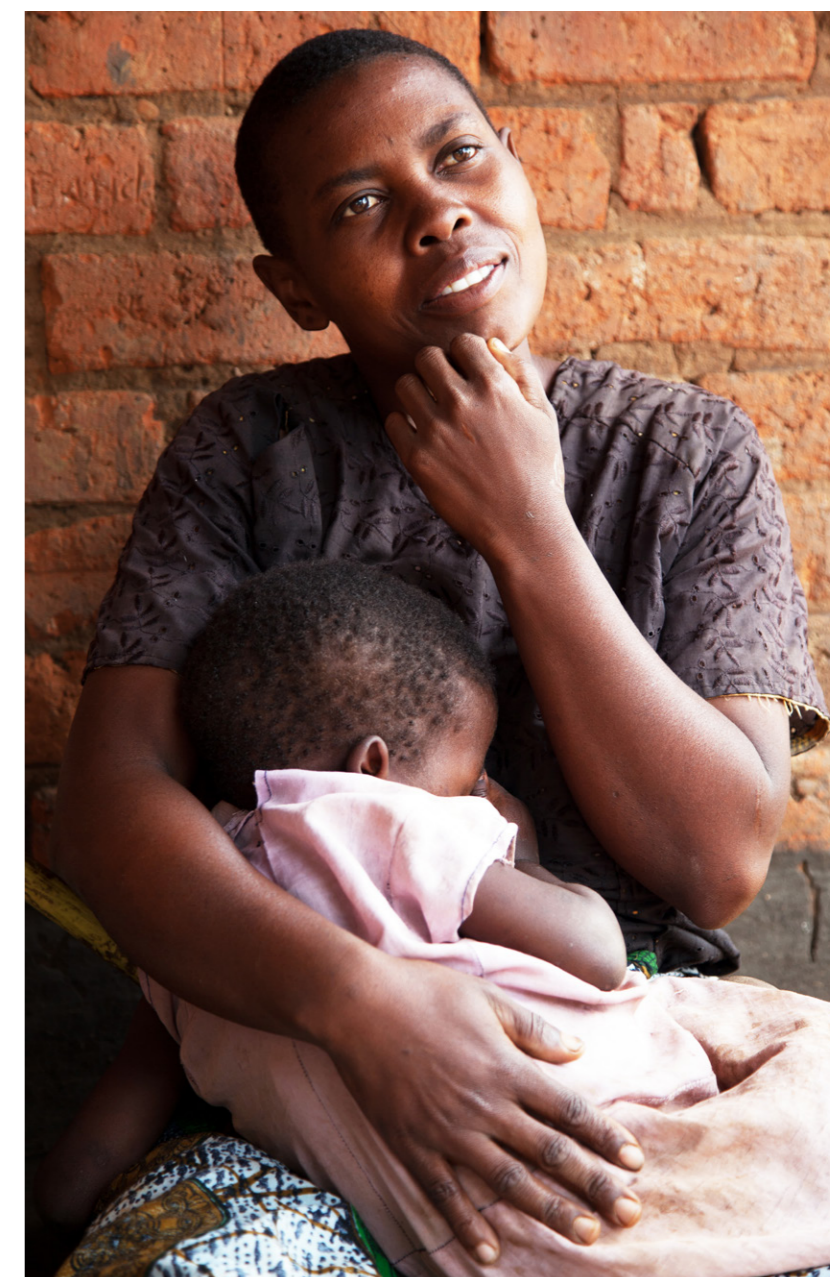
Destar Banda (35) from Malawi had a happy marriage to her husband Aaron for ten years and together they had five healthy children. Two years ago, Aaron left Malawi to work in Mozambique as a carpenter. She never heard from him again, leaving her to support her family of five alone.

As a single parent trying to farm her land and provide for her children, she faced serious financial hardship. With five young mouths to feed, she had to find money. The only option she could see was to engage in transactional sex with men in return for the food and cash she desperately needed. She says this is common in her community since many women have been abandoned by husbands who have migrated.

Thankfully, her life changed when she met a Trócaire-funded organisation that introduced her to a village savings and loans scheme project and education about human rights, gender and HIV issues. She realised that if she engaged in transactional sex, she risked contracting HIV.

Through the savings and loans scheme and her own hard work, she increased her income and now can buy her children's school uniforms and little "luxuries" such as sugar, tea and soap; all the things that she could not afford in the past.

She is now hopeful that she will be able to live as an independent single woman and provide her children with a hopeful future.



Destar Banda from Malawi with her baby.

## Unlocking the potential of women

One of the new Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UN in September 2015, Goal 5, focuses specifically on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. Yet twenty years on from the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action, progress has been particularly slow for the most marginalised women and girls who experience multiple forms of discrimination. Trócaire seeks to reduce gender-based violence (GBV) and to increase women's participation in decision-making.

In Myanmar, following the 2015 elections, women's representation in the parliament has grown considerably from less than 5% to 13%, a hugely significant shift. Of the 148 women who were elected, 21 came from or worked with Trócaire partner organisations.

In Sierra Leone, eleven women were newly elected or appointed to official administrative positions within their communities, while in Honduras, almost 90% of all community-based organisations have women exercising effective leadership.

In Trócaire's programme in Pakistan, there was a 30% reduction in the number of people feeling that GBV is acceptable (when women do not do their work or were judged to be "disobedient"). In Sierra Leone, almost 7,000 women and over 5,700 men were reached by Trócaire's programme against GBV.

The decline in acceptance of GBV as normal behaviour was also recorded in communities in Nicaragua and Uganda.

Survivors of GBV require support to be able to access justice. In 2015-16, Trócaire and its partners in Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Honduras and Guatemala provided legal assistance to over 1,900 survivors.

At local level, actions to prevent gender-based violence took place. A Trócaire survey in northern Uganda revealed that 65% of priests and 85% of catechists had counselled a person who was experiencing gender-based violence. Overall, across Pakistan, Uganda and Sierra Leone, over 3,600 women survivors of GBV were supported. In Sierra Leone, all 42 women's groups involved in the programme to prevent GBV in their communities took action and 44 communities developed action plans against GBV.

Trócaire is also supporting work to change policy and legislation in support of women's rights. In Pakistan, for example, Trócaire commissioned research, the first of its kind, exploring the link between bonded labour and gender-based violence. The research will be used to lobby for more effective implementation of existing laws.



Damali Kasunsu (57) with her daughter Brenda (18) in their home in Mbikko, Uganda.

### CASE STORY

## Widowed women rebuild their lives

For many women the loss of a husband means not just losing a loved one, but losing all income.

Damali Kasunsu (57) from Uganda was reliant on her husband to support their family, but when he died she found herself without any means to earn money.

Damali heard about the Widow's Programme at the Twezimbe Centre in Mbikko, which is run by the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Africa and supported by Trócaire. Irish missionary, Sr. Maureen Carroll, works with widowed women in the centre

to empower them to become self-reliant in a caring environment where they share experiences, acquire new skills and earn incomes to better support their children.

She joined the Widow's Programme, which helps widows to get back on their feet after their husbands die.

She participated in income-generating activities and was given a small loan with which she bought ten pigs and was given training in organic farming. She used the additional income to build

her own house and support her daughter's education.

"The group helps to bond us together and to have friends," she says. "We work together and we support each other. We laugh, dance and sing together and I feel loved. Everything is offered wholeheartedly."

# We couldn't do it without you

In 2015/16 the public in Ireland donated **€24.9 million** to support our work.

You invited us into your schools to talk to over 4,500 students about social justice; you downloaded thousands of our publications; welcomed us to speak at Masses in 148 parishes and befriended us on Facebook and Twitter. You slept outdoors, baked cakes, gave up technology, ran marathons and held concerts.

Our work simply wouldn't happen without you.



Anna O'Shea and Fionnuala Dolan from Co. Westmeath, supporting our 2015 Lenten campaign.

## A SUPPORTER'S STORY

**On returning from years of travelling overseas, Sinéad Hayes, from Dublin, joined the Trócaire Volunteer Programme in September 2015. Since then, she has been supporting Trócaire through school visits and campaign events.**

“When looking for volunteer opportunities, I discovered that Trócaire was looking for recruits to join various departments such as schools outreach, community outreach and activism, all of which appealed to me,” she said. “I am very willing to commit my free time to working with and for Trócaire, as they have invested a great deal of time in terms of training, organisation and support. If truth be told, I really feel that I get more out of being part of the organisation than I put in.”

“What stands out the most to me is that I have learned the importance of starting the conversation. We can all too easily be passive in our own views, but Trócaire has taught me the importance of starting conversations about major issues such as climate change. Climate change is not viewed as a topic worth discussing amongst many members of the public. However, as an organisation, Trócaire is finding creative and informative ways of starting a crucial dialogue.”

Sinéad has taken part in many Trócaire events, but most of her time has been dedicated to speaking about Trócaire in schools with students ranging from 4 to 16 years old.

“I can honestly say that with each talk I give, I learn something new. The enthusiasm displayed by students and teachers is something to be admired. These visits are one of the many ways in which Trócaire is starting conversations within communities. I am so proud to play a part in that.”

Sinéad is one of the many people around Ireland who support our work and engage people on justice and global poverty issues. Thank you to Sinéad and all of our wonderful volunteers for your time, energy and commitment.



Mairtin Cronin and Sinead Hayes serve coal canapes and petroleum punch at the launch of Trócaire's divestment campaign in Dublin.

**“These visits are one of the many ways in which Trócaire is starting conversations within communities. I am so proud to play a part in that.”** Sinéad Hayes



**‘Climate change is a global problem with grave implications: environmental, social, economic, political and for the distribution of goods. It represents one of the principal challenges facing humanity in our day.’**

Encyclical Letter of Pope Francis, *Laudato Si’: On Care For Our Common Home*

Trócaire continued to campaign on climate justice throughout 2015/16, encouraging supporters to put pressure on elected representatives to deliver a strong Climate Bill in the Republic of Ireland, climate legislation in Northern Ireland and a meaningful international agreement at the UN Climate Summit in Paris.

In June, Trócaire, along with Maynooth University and St. Patrick’s College, hosted a major conference entitled ‘Climate Justice – From Evidence to Action’. Keynote speakers at the conference included Mary Robinson, activist Bill McKibben and leading climate scientist Jean-Pascal van Ypersele.

Trócaire contributed to debate and discussion around Ireland’s Climate Bill and the Energy White Paper. The Climate Bill was eventually passed in December, for the first time giving the Republic of Ireland climate legislation.

Submissions were also made as part of the Northern Ireland national mitigation plan and a launch of the ‘Feeling the Heat’ research report on climate change was held at Stormont in March.

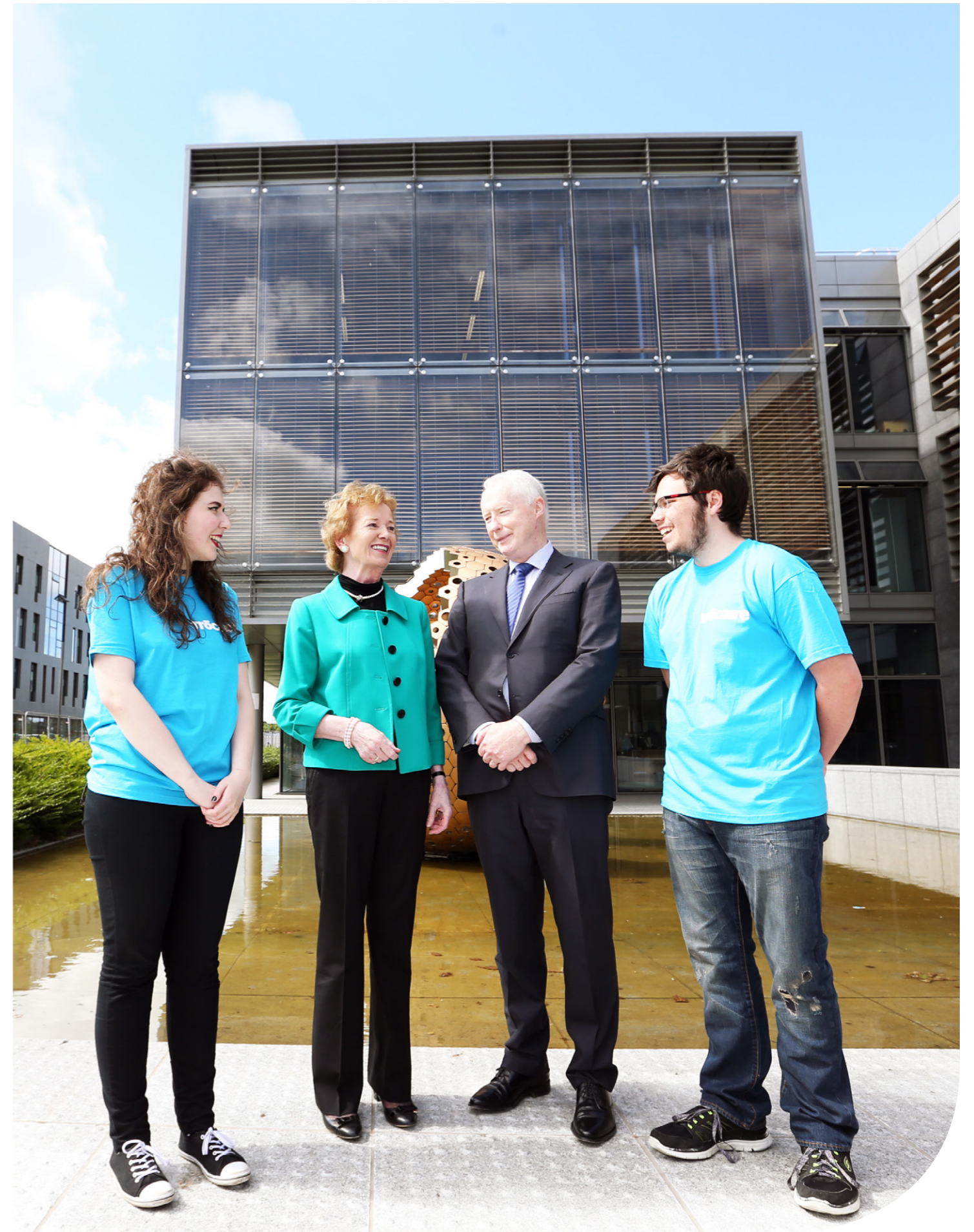
Trócaire played a leading role in several high-profile initiatives held in conjunction with the Stop Climate Chaos coalition to raise the profile of climate justice.

In July over 100 campaigners stuck their heads in the sand on Sandymount Strand to highlight global indifference towards the climate crisis. Two months later, we screened the Irish premiere of Naomi Klein’s film ‘This Changes Everything’ in Dublin’s Merrion Square at an event attended by almost 800 people.

Trócaire worked at parish level to promote Pope Francis’ encyclical on climate change, *Laudato Si’*.

On the eve of the UN Climate Summit in Paris, Trócaire and Stop Climate Chaos mobilised 5,000 people to take part in marches in Dublin, Cork and Belfast, calling on governments to agree a legally binding climate deal. Trócaire was active at the Summit and urged the Irish government to show ambition and commit to a deal to limit global warming.

Even after the Paris Agreement was signed, we kept up political pressure by making climate change an election issue in Ireland. We mounted a successful campaign to have climate introduced as a question on the election leaders’ televised debate, and we also launched a satirical video – watched by 40,500 people – highlighting political indifference to climate change.



Mary Robinson and Trócaire’s Éamonn Meehan with Trócaire volunteers Tara Connolly (17) from Belfast and Daniel Cullen (17) from Clonee at a major climate change conference organised by Trócaire, Maynooth University and St. Patrick’s College Maynooth in June 2015.

# Raising awareness in Ireland

## Lent 2015

### 2015 Lenten Campaign

Our Lenten campaign focused on our work in northern Ethiopia, where people are struggling to cope with the effects of climate change. The girl on the 2015 Trócaire Box was 13-year-old Mahlet and the campaign highlighted drought caused by unreliable rainfall in her village.



Thanks to the incredible kindness of people across Ireland, the Lenten campaign raised almost €8.3 million. Much of this was raised through the Trócaire Box, taken so generously into homes, parishes and businesses across the country. We also launched a new Trócaire Box app as a way to collect for Trócaire, available for Android and iTunes.



In Northern Ireland the support of the UK Aid Match scheme saw public donations to the Lenten Campaign matched pound for pound by the UK government and resulted in an extra £2 million over three years for our work in Ethiopia.



Representatives from various media outlets including Newstalk, the Irish Sun and Q Radio from Ulster, travelled to Ethiopia to highlight the effects of climate change with their listeners and readers. The Lenten campaign also received widespread coverage on local radio and in local press.



The Development Education Team produced education resources for the Primary and Post Primary sectors for Lent 2015 on climate justice. Over 7,500 Primary and Post Primary development education resources were distributed to teachers and early years educators during Lent. Our Lent education microsite featured significantly in the top content accessed throughout Lent, with 14,773 page views.



Trócaire staff spoke at a total of 486 masses during Lent across 148 parishes reaching around 138,000 people. Pastoral resources were distributed to 1,347 parishes and individuals and downloaded 1,366 times from trocaire.org.



Mahlet Ali (13) from Tigray, northern Ethiopia, who featured on the 2015 Trócaire box.

## Other awareness-raising in Ireland

Our Public Engagement and Outreach Team works with supporters from parishes, schools, communities and the media across Ireland to raise awareness of global poverty and injustice.

Trócaire's Development Education programme enables children and young people to understand the world from a human rights perspective and inspires them to take action on global inequalities.

In 2015/16 the Trócaire Development Education team delivered interactive workshops to 4,500 students.

### Other highlights included:

- 97% of teachers we worked with stated greater confidence to explore global justice issues in the classroom.
- Over 96,000 unique views of [trocaire.org/education](http://trocaire.org/education).
- New initiatives with Hibernia College's Professional Masters in Early Years Education, the BA in Early Childhood Studies at Mary Immaculate College, and St. Patrick's College Drumcondra.

Climate Justice was the focus of our campaigning in 2015/16. In the lead up to the new Climate Law in December supporters sent thousands of emails to the Minister for the Environment, Alan Kelly TD.

We handed 4,749 petitions to the Minister the week before he travelled to the Paris climate summit, as part of the Global Catholic Climate Movement petition. Trócaire travelled to Malawi with RTÉ Radio and the Irish News to highlight the impact of climate change.

In November, the Church team helped to arrange the National Ecumenical Service in preparation for the U.N. climate summit in St Teresa's Church, Clarendon Street, Dublin in the presence of H.E. Michael D Higgins, Uachtarán na hÉireann. Parish workshops were hosted around Pope Francis' encyclical, *Laudato Si'*.

In September, within 48 hours almost 3,500 supporters demanded the Taoiseach recall the Dáil to respond to the refugee crisis. Newstalk Breakfast and the Sunday World travelled with us to refugee centres in Serbia and Croatia. Our response to the earthquake in Nepal also generated strong media coverage and emergency income.

To commemorate the anniversary of children killed in the Israel/Palestine conflict of 2014, Trócaire placed 552 ribbons on the railings of Merrion Square, Dublin and St. Mary's Church, Belfast, one for each child killed.

We launched a new volunteer programme in September 2015 with a recruitment drive for volunteers in Northern Ireland, Dublin-North Leinster, Cork-Kerry region and volunteer initiatives in the Diocese of Kerry and the Archdiocese of Armagh.

In October 2015, we launched a newly-designed website, [trocaire.org](http://trocaire.org), which strives to deliver the best experience to our supporters in terms of ease of use for users of all abilities, information provided and organisational transparency.

Our video 'Let the Devil Sleep' about the Rwandan Genocide won the Bronze Award at the Irish Council for Civil Liberties Human Rights Film Award.



In November 2015 thousands of people took part in the People's Climate March in Dublin to call for climate justice. Marches also took place in Cork and Belfast and were organised by Trócaire and Stop Climate Chaos.

# Raising Funds

In the year 2015/16 Trócaire received funding from two main sources: donations from the public in Ireland, north and south, and funds from institutional funders such as the Irish and UK governments.

## Fundraising in Ireland

The Irish public's generosity continued in 2015/16 with €24.9 million donated throughout the year. This represented a 7% increase over the previous year and enabled Trócaire to deliver critical development and humanitarian programmes in 25 countries.

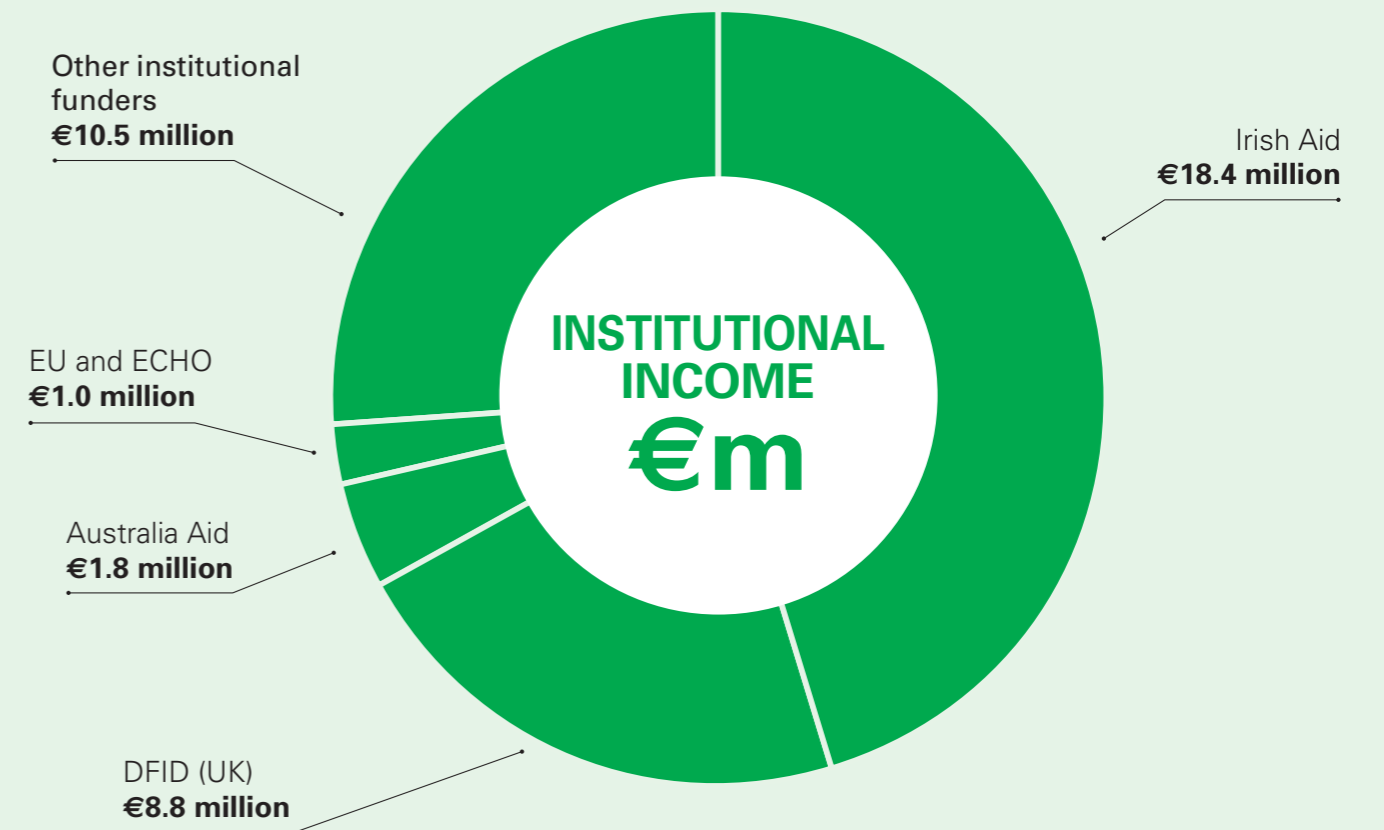
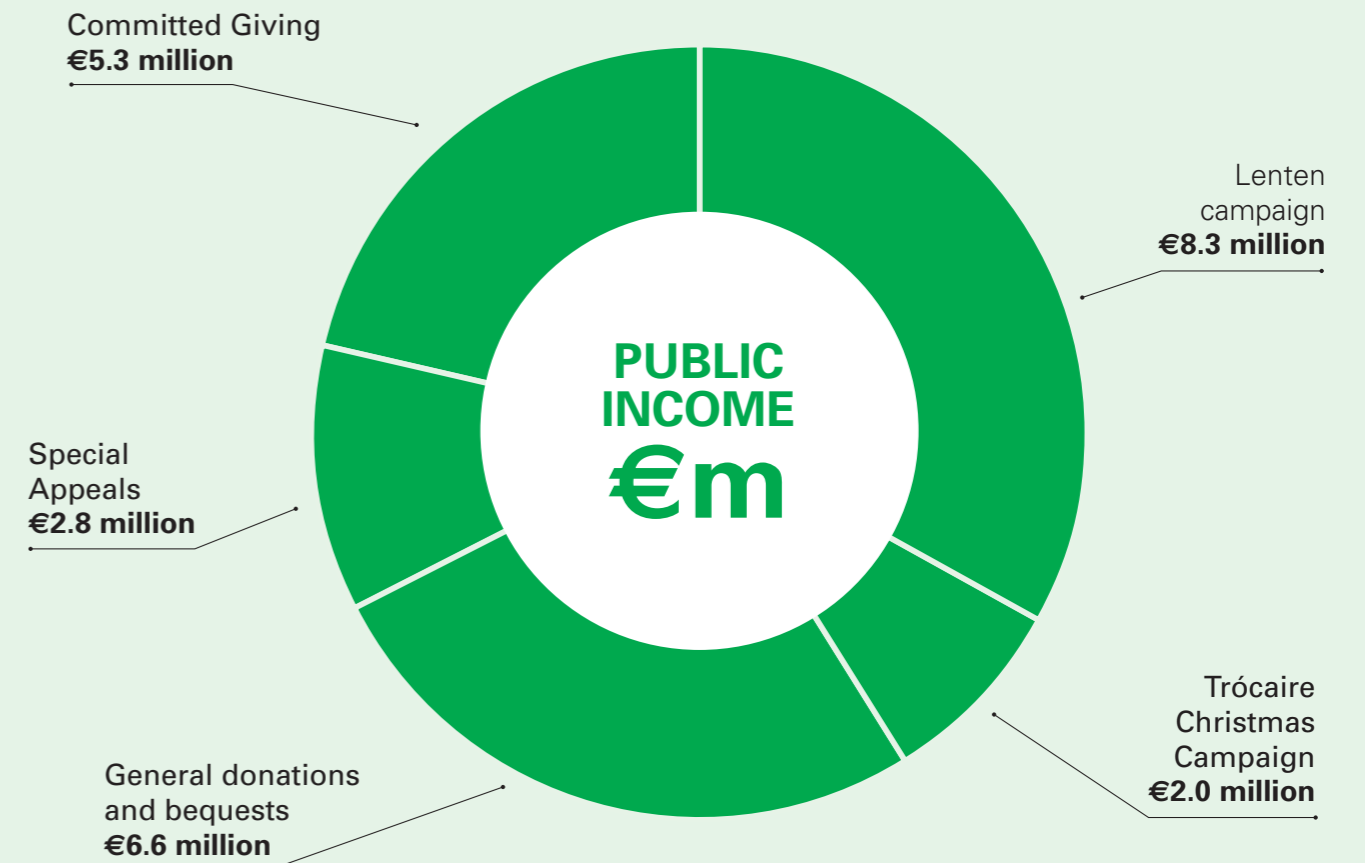
Of particular note was the Irish public's generosity to the Nepal earthquake and the Syria appeal which raised over €2.8 million in funding.

The Lenten campaign income grew by over €300,000 in comparison to the previous year and our Christmas appeal grew by 6%.

The Fight for Justice campaign was launched highlighting the Irish public's support and the important impact this has made in the lives of the most vulnerable and marginalised communities overseas. The fundraising professionalism of Trócaire was recognised publicly in March 2015 with the organisation winning Professional Fundraiser of the Year at the Ireland Fundraising Awards.

## Institutional Income

Our total income from government and other institutions during the year was €40.5 million. The Irish Government provides generous support to our programmes through Irish Aid. The total funding received from Irish Aid during the financial year 2015/16 was €18.4 million, (with €15.1 million allocated to development projects and €3.3 million for humanitarian projects). Trócaire received a total of €8.8 million from the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID) during 2015/16 for both development and humanitarian projects.



# LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

## A NEW DIRECTION: FOR A JUST AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

**‘We must regain the conviction that we need one another, that we have a shared responsibility for others and the world, and that being good and decent are worth it.’**

Encyclical Letter of Pope Francis, *Laudato Si'*: On Care For Our Common Home

In 2015/16, as we approached the final stages of our Strategic Plan for 2006-2016, we carried out a detailed analysis of the global context and trends. We identified that inequality is growing and fuelling conflict, that communities are increasingly being denied access to resources like water and land, that humanitarian crises are growing and lasting longer and that women continue to carry the burden of poverty.

Alongside this, we reviewed how effective our work had been over the previous five years. We had a considerable impact on the lives of the poor and marginalised, despite an extremely challenging economic environment.

‘For a Just and Sustainable Future’, our Strategic Plan for 2016 to 2020, sets out how we plan to build on our successes and refine our work to have maximum impact.

Over the next five years, we will prioritise resource rights, women’s empowerment and humanitarian preparedness and response, to position ourselves and our partners to respond to the world’s most challenging and pertinent development problems. In

addressing these, we will tackle head-on some of the problems which lie at the very heart of global inequality and injustice. We believe that this will put our resources to best use.

### RESOURCE RIGHTS

Climate-related disasters are increasing and having a devastating impact. Extreme weather affects people’s ability to grow food and earn an income. In parallel, we are witnessing a global scramble for land and water. The dominant large-scale commercial agriculture model is failing to meet the needs of the rural poor.

In response, we will scale up our work on rural livelihoods, promoting an alternative and more sustainable model of agriculture based on agro-ecological principles. We will build community resilience, better equipping them to prepare for, withstand and recover from shocks and stresses. We will strengthen individuals’ and communities’ access to and control over land and other natural resources.

In many countries, working on resource rights poses a significant risk to the lives of individuals and partners. We will work to ensure their rights are respected and protected.

### WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT

Globally, women and girls face vast inequality. They are under-represented in all spheres of life, with high incidents of gender-based violence within and outside of the home. Our work will ensure that women have a voice in decisions that affect their lives, within their homes and communities. We will build our work on gender-based violence: supporting survivors, addressing destructive social norms and challenging impunity. In countries with high prevalence of HIV, we will recognise and address the destructive links between gender-based violence and HIV.

### HUMANITARIAN PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSES

Challenges posed by humanitarian crises continue to grow. Conflicts have displaced millions of civilians, depriving them of food, clean water, education, health services, sanitation and protection. Women and girls are particularly at risk.

Extreme weather conditions and natural disasters are eroding people’s resilience, affecting their ability to grow food, earn an income and withstand future hazards.

Trócaire will invest in its humanitarian capacity to prepare for and respond to these crises, prioritising the safety and dignity of communities. We will meet acute needs, while at the same time supporting sustainable improvements to food security, health, water, sanitation and shelter.

In all contexts, we work towards strengthening the protective environments for crisis-affected communities. In particular, we will assist women affected by conflict and violence in humanitarian crises.

### HOW WE WILL WORK

At the heart of our work is a commitment to addressing the imbalance of power that exists in today’s increasingly unequal world. To do this, we will continue to address governance and human rights issues in the countries where we work and adopt a rights-based approach.

We will also continue to invest in research to ensure that our programming and advocacy are grounded in evidence. To have greater impact at country level, we will adopt a more holistic approach to programming, better integrating our work. We will continue to work at a number of levels: supporting individuals, building sustainable and resilient communities, strengthening civil society and promoting fairer institutions.

Strengthening local communities and civil society is fundamental to how we work. Our strength lies in how we work in partnership with the Church and civil society organisations. We know real and lasting change can only be achieved through supporting individuals and communities to be the authors of their own development. This is reflected in our core organisational value of solidarity.

In the coming years, we will adopt a broader understanding of potential partners to include the private sector, social movements and Irish-based partners.

### CLIMATE JUSTICE

Climate justice will remain Trócaire’s overarching advocacy priority. In collaboration with the Climate Action Network, CIDSE and Stop Climate Chaos,



Mido (5) and Namza Naser (3) from Palestine/Dublin looking at 552 white ribbons hanging from the railings of Dublin’s Merrion Square, one to commemorate each child who was killed during the 2014 conflict in Gaza and Israel.



Joseph Ireri (38) from Ishiara, Kenya displays his crop of tomatoes grown through a Trócaire-funded irrigation scheme that has transformed his community.

we will continue to monitor the implementation of the COP21 Paris Agreement and Ireland's Climate Act. We will also push for greater climate finance for adaptation.

Given the need to increase ambition in climate mitigation, a major focus of the advocacy will be divestment of Irish public money from the fossil fuel industry and investments in renewable energy. Trócaire will engage with the global movement to divest from fossil fuels.

The initial call to action of our campaign will target the government to divest the €72 million of the Ireland Strategic Investment Fund that resides in fossil fuel investments. As part of this we will challenge the government to put in place guidelines or legislation to prohibit future government investment in fossil fuels.

### OVERSEAS AID

Trócaire will continue to track Ireland's aid in the context of a changing external environment and the importance of public finance flows for development. A particular focus will be monitoring Ireland's commitments in the context of the OECD focus on 'modernisation of aid' and on ensuring that Ireland's aid quantity and quality remain high. We will support the movement for tax justice and the coalition calling for the implementation of a financial transaction tax.

### THE REFUGEE CRISIS

The growing crisis facing migrants and refugees, particularly in relation to the EU, will remain central in 2016, and Trócaire will continue to push to ensure that the EU response to the crisis is

based on principles of international humanitarian law and human rights. In this regard, Trócaire will be actively engaged in the World Humanitarian Summit and Global Refugee Summit at the UN in September.

### PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND OUR WORK IN IRELAND

In the next twelve months, there are a number of new initiatives taking place within the Development Education team. The last year of our three-year learning journey for schools on climate justice will concentrate on what actions young people can take to influence this issue.

We plan to host our first Youth for a Just World event and our third Climate Change Challenge will

take place in the autumn of 2016, bringing together young people from the formal and non-formal education sectors to look in-depth at actions they can take to fight climate change.

This event will also form a key component of an eight month long programme of engagement resulting in youth-led actions in 2017. It will be the second phase of our new Schools/Youth for a Just World Programme with more progress being made on developing materials and working with teachers to explore practical ways that the project can support integration of global learning into primary classrooms.

Our education team in Northern Ireland will be a key partner for Eco-Schools NI and for the DFID-funded Global Learning Programme for Northern Ireland, developing and delivering quality education workshops and resources. We will also participate in a World Peace Day event in Northern Ireland, which will bring 5,000 students together.

Our new volunteer programme will continue to grow with a planned doubling of the number of volunteers involved in speaking at Masses, visiting schools, supporting events and at parish level. Our volunteer programme in Northern Ireland and two parish volunteer pilots in Kerry and Armagh will continue to evolve and volunteer initiatives will be rolled out in other Dioceses.

In September, Trócaire in Northern Ireland will host a visit to Belfast for a delegation of women community leaders from Myanmar, given the role that women and civil society organisations played in the peace process, to share and learn from the women's inclusion in that process.

The Church team will engage with clergy and lay faithful of Ireland around issues of justice and poverty. A new social justice resource for Confirmation entitled *Called to be Prophets* will be distributed. Our church work will continue in the context of the Holy Year of Mercy by further implementing our *Rediscovering Mercy* resource.

We will continue to bring our climate justice message to our faith-based supporters through parish workshops with our *Glas* and *Glas Óg* resource and *Laudato Si'*. We will invite Holy Land pilgrimage groups to work with our resource 'Come and See'.

Through our online, video and media work the Communications Team will raise awareness, advocate and educate on global justice issues. A key focus will be in ensuring that trocaire.org meets the highest standard of accessibility online, so that people of all abilities can interact with our website with ease.

We will continue to innovate and deliver high quality social media content to bring the latest news about our work to as wide an audience as possible. We will engage media in Ireland, north and south, on overseas development issues and in particular the plight of refugees and of those in crisis because of climate change.

### FUNDRAISING IN IRELAND

We will work to reach out to more people around justice issues through a series of new initiatives combining campaigns, events and digital. Our fundraising efforts

will continue to focus on and grow our Lenten and Christmas income through our invaluable relationships with schools and parishes and we will continue to build our loyal following of monthly givers and community fundraisers.

Through a new fundraising appeal in memory of Archbishop Oscar Romero, the Romero Campaign, we aim to inspire existing and new supporters and businesses to lend their voice and support.

### GLAS

Trócaire is committed to quantifying our organisational carbon footprint each year to understand and reduce the impact of our activities on the environment. To do this, in the financial year 2016/17 we will collect data and set baselines initially at headquarters in Ireland for our international travel, domestic travel, internal and external print, energy use and waste. We will set baselines and targets for our field offices for the same areas in the next financial year.

We will calculate the equivalent tonnes of carbon dioxide produced by our activities. By analysing the results of these calculations we will identify key areas for improvement. We will set annual targets, initially at headquarters and then in the field, to reduce our carbon footprint. An organisational environmental policy will guide us and our staff in this endeavour.

Good environmental practice will be embedded within the organisation through sharing information on the internal intranet, staff engagement through our GLAS Group and the inclusion of GLAS responsibilities in staff performance management.

# Report of the Trustees

The Trustees present their report and the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 29 February 2016

## STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

### REGISTRATION AND CONSTITUTION

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

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

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

### TRUSTEES AND BOARD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### DECISION MAKING

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

### RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

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

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

Risk management at Trócaire is systematic, structured and timely. The risk management framework involves risk identification, analysis, control, review and reporting. There are four levels of risk register in place: the organisational 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 Trócaire. The Internal Auditor reports to the Audit Committee on the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems.

### 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. Trócaire is dependent for its income 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 is working to reduce costs by putting in place processes and procedures 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. In addressing the risk of Fraud, Trócaire has developed financial management and reporting systems to help mitigate this risk, which are reviewed on a regular basis.

**Governance and Management:** There are key governance and management risks inherent in the geographic distribution of Trócaire's work across the world. Robust management systems and processes have been developed to address these. The strong country model which Trócaire operates ensures that management oversight and control is maintained close to our work in the field. Trócaire's headquarters organisation was restructured during the year to

enhance the oversight of its international and programme work. The Board and Board committees provide guidance and advice to management and each Board committee has direct responsibility for ensuring that management is addressing organisational level risks within its remit. The Board conducts periodic evaluations of its and its committees' performance as part of its governance responsibilities.

**Operational:** Trócaire's highest priority is the security and safety of staff, partners, and programme participants. Trócaire has 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 global security coordinator and a global safeguarding advisor, each of whom is primarily responsible 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 systems for processing and storing its data. In some countries of operation this data is particularly sensitive. Trócaire actively reviews and upgrades its IT software, systems and processes to mitigate risk relating to IT management. It also collaborates with other INGOs to be consistent with best practice and obtain better value for its expenditure.

**Compliance and Regulation:** Trócaire adheres to the sector's recommended codes of practice such as the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) and the DOCHAS Code of 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.

**Environmental and External Risks:** Trócaire's programmes are vulnerable to changes in the external environment affecting all countries in which it operates. Trócaire actively monitors the external context in order to anticipate political, social or economic risks, so that plans can be put in place to minimise any negative impact on organisational activities or the reputation of the organisation.

#### TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

#### SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKING

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

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

#### COMMITMENT TO STANDARDS IN FUNDRAISING PRACTICE

Trócaire is committed to the standards contained within the Statement of Guiding Principles for Fundraising.

The statement was developed by the Irish Charities Tax Reform Group and exists to provide charities in Ireland with a Fundraising Code of Practice.

The purpose of the statement is to:

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

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

#### COMMITMENT TO BEST PRACTICE IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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

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

#### STAKEHOLDER ACCOUNTABILITY

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

1. We put our values into practice, respecting the rights and valuing the contribution of our diverse stakeholders.
2. We work in partnership and solidarity with our stakeholders and ensure that decisions are made by, or as close as possible to, those most affected by them.

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

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

#### SAFEGUARDING PROGRAMME PARTICIPANTS AND CHILD PROTECTION

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

Trócaire has had Child Protection Policies in operation in our Irish and overseas field offices since 2006. These policies (and associated policies) are continually reviewed and updated in line with best practice and learnings from internal reviews and policy implementation. A complaint handling mechanism to handle complaints from partners and programme participants will be rolled out to all overseas offices during 2016.

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 50 in the form of a Statement of Financial Activities in order to comply with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) *Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) – effective from 1 January 2015.* (See note 22 on page 76)

### INCOME

	29/2/2016	28/2/2015	28/2/2014	28/2/2013
<b>Total Income</b>	€66m	€58m	€61m	€60m

In 2015/16 we raised €66m. a 13% increase on the previous year.

	29/2/2016	28/2/2015	28/2/2014	28/2/2013
<b>Donations and Legacies Unrestricted</b>	€22m	€22m	€22m	€25m
<b>Donations and Legacies Restricted</b>	€3m	€1m	€8m	-
<b>Public Income Total</b>	€25m	€23m	€30m	€25m

The Irish public very generously donated €25m. This was a 7% increase on the previous year, primarily as a result of the generous donations received for the Refugee and Syria crisis and the Nepal Earthquake. Of this €25m the Lenten campaign remains Trócaire’s largest ongoing fundraiser, generating over €8m.

	29/2/2016	28/2/2015	28/2/2014	28/2/2013
<b>Charitable Activities</b>	€40m	€34m	€31m	€34m

We secured €31m from Governmental organisations, an increase of 24% on the previous year and €5m from agencies and other groups. This support was supplemented by a further €4m from the Caritas network

Of the €31m secured from Governmental organisations €18m of this was from Irish Aid. In addition to the Irish Aid Programme Funding scheme, which accounted for €15m, Trócaire was allocated €3 million from Irish Aid towards emergency response. As in previous years the Irish Government is Trócaire’s single largest donor contributing 28% of the total organisational income. We continue to see an increase in funds from DFID, securing just under €9m in the current year, a 60% increase.

### EXPENDITURE

The statement of financial activities shows the analysis of charitable expenditure between charitable activities (overseas development, emergencies, recovery and education programmes) and the cost of fundraising. Our total expenditure for the year was €66m which represents a 4% increase from our 2014/15 levels.

	29/2/2016	28/2/2015	28/2/2014	28/2/2013
<b>Charitable Expenditure</b>	93%	92%	92%	93%
<b>Raising Funds</b>	7%	8%	8%	7%

Charitable expenditure amounted to €61m (€58m in 2014/15) which represents 93% of total expenditure.



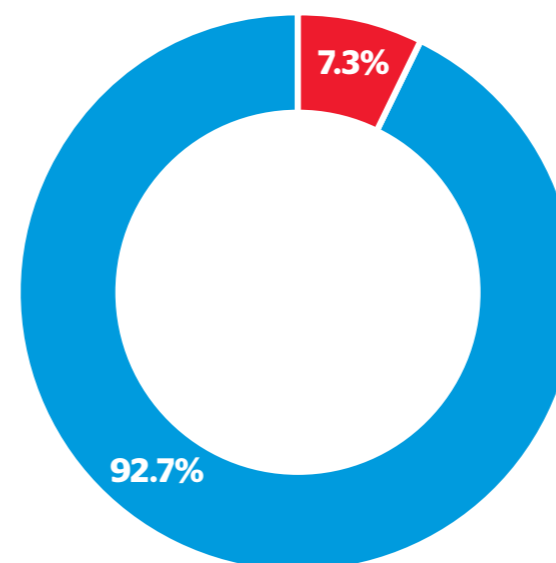
Paul Healy, Trócaire’s Country Director in Kenya, at Pope Francis’ event in Nairobi.

Grants to partner organisations are similar to the previous year at €39m. Expenditure on programme activities is €16m. This is a decrease of 8% and 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 just under €3m (€3m in 2014/15) which is aimed at creating a greater awareness of the causes of world poverty and injustice and how change can be achieved.

Spend on raising funds of €5m represented 7% of total expenditure. For every €1 invested in fundraising from the general public, Trócaire received €5.18 in return (€4.48 in 2014/15). The response to the Refugee, Syria and Nepal appeals contributed to the increased rate of return achieved in 2015/16.

### FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES POLICY



## EXPENDITURE

Cost of Raising Funds **7.3%**

Charitable Expenditure **92.7%**

The total expenditure set out above includes support costs of €4m, a 5% reduction from the previous year.

These costs are apportioned 80% to overseas programme activities, 10% to communications and education programme activities and 10% to fundraising and publicity costs.

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. An adequate and working reserve policy provides essential accountability to funders, donors and other stakeholders and assures them that the charity's activities are sustainable.

Trócaire's available resources at the end of the year were €47m (2014/15 - €47m). Of the available resources, €29m (2014/15 - €28m) is held for restricted purposes, as the funds were donated for specific areas and activities. Unrestricted funds of €18m (2014/15 €19m) are held in designated funds.

In managing its unrestricted reserves of €18m, 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 29 February 2016 is €0.5m. The reserve in the Communications and Education Fund stands at €0.7m. This fund is used for work that helps to create a greater awareness among the Irish people of the causes of world poverty and injustice.

The reserve in the Development Programme Fund stood at €16m. This will be used to fund programmes overseas to further the objectives of the organisation.

The reserve in the General Fund at the end of the year amounted to €1.5m, of which €1m is invested in fixed assets and is not available for others uses.

#### 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.

	29/2/2016	28/2/2015	28/2/2014	28/2/2013
<b>Average Rate of Return</b>	0.65%	1.0%	1.2%	1.8%

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

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

#### POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

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

#### AUDITORS

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

**SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE TRUSTEES:** Eamon Martin and William Crean

**Date:** 29 June 2016

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Trócaire

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Trócaire for the financial year ended 29 February 2016 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Trust Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 22. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("relevant financial reporting framework").

This report is made solely to the Trustees of Trócaire, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Trustees of Trócaire as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES AND AUDITORS

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Trust's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the trustees; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Trustees' Report and Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year ended 29 February 2016 to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit.

#### OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 29 February 2016 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework.

**SIGNED BY:** Kevin Sheehan

For and on behalf of: Deloitte

**Date:** 29 June 2016

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2016

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Restated Total 2015 €'000
<b>Income from:</b>							
Donations and legacies		21,667	3,236	24,903	22,018	1,223	23,241
Charitable activities		-	40,457	40,457	-	34,309	34,309
Investments		210	1	211	356	-	356
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	3	<b>21,877</b>	<b>43,694</b>	<b>65,571</b>	22,374	35,532	57,906
<b>Expenditure on:</b>							
Raising funds	5	(4,737)	(65)	(4,802)	(5,143)	(51)	(5,194)
Charitable activities	6	(19,552)	(41,391)	(60,943)	(16,876)	(41,115)	(57,991)
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>(24,289)</b>	<b>(41,456)</b>	<b>(65,745)</b>	(22,019)	(41,166)	(63,185)
<b>Net (expenditure)/income</b>		<b>(2,412)</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>(174)</b>	355	(5,634)	(5,279)
<b>Transfer between funds</b>	15/16	790	(790)	-	1,735	(1,735)	-
<b>Other recognised gains/ (losses):</b>							
Currency translation loss		159	(162)	(3)	1,412	205	1,617
Remeasurement of net defined benefit pension liability	18	607	-	607	(2,520)	-	(2,520)
<b>NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS</b>		<b>(856)</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>430</b>	982	(7,164)	(6,182)
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>							
Fund Balances at beginning of the financial year		19,048	27,864	46,912	18,066	35,028	53,094
<b>FUND BALANCES AT END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	14	<b>18,192</b>	<b>29,150</b>	<b>47,342</b>	19,048	27,864	46,912

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

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2016

	Notes	2016 €'000	Restated 2015 €'000
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	9	977	1,123
Less: Government grants	10	(79)	(84)
		<b>898</b>	1,039
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors and prepayments	11	26,634	24,020
Cash at bank and on short term deposit		32,489	37,419
Short term investments	12	1	1
		<b>59,124</b>	61,440
<b>CREDITORS</b> (Amounts falling due within one year)			
Creditors and accruals	13	(9,327)	(11,561)
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>49,797</b>	49,879
RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEME LIABILITY	18	(3,353)	(4,006)
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>		<b>47,342</b>	46,912
<b>FUNDS OF THE CHARITY</b>			
Restricted funds	15	29,150	27,864
Unrestricted funds	16	18,192	19,048
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>		<b>47,342</b>	46,912

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 29 June 2016 and signed on its behalf by: Eamon Martin and William Crean

## TRUST BALANCE SHEET AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2016

	Notes	2016 €'000	Restated 2015 €'000
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	9	478	571
		<u>478</u>	<u>571</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors and prepayments	11	25,787	25,052
Cash at bank and on short term deposit		24,353	25,174
Short term investments	12	1	1
		<u>50,141</u>	<u>50,227</u>
<b>CREDITORS</b> (Amounts falling due within one year)			
Creditors and accruals	13	(9,462)	(11,284)
		<u>(9,462)</u>	<u>(11,284)</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>40,679</b>	38,943
RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEME LIABILITY	18	(3,353)	(4,006)
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>		<b>37,804</b>	35,508
<b>FUNDS OF THE CHARITY</b>			
Restricted funds	15	26,349	24,938
Unrestricted funds	16	11,455	10,570
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>		<b>37,804</b>	35,508

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 29 June 2016 and signed on its behalf by: Eamon Martin and William Crean

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2016

	Note	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
<b>Cash flows from charitable activities</b>			
Net cash used in charitable activities	17	(4,973)	(4,149)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of fixed assets		(46)	(124)
Defined Benefit Pension Scheme		(122)	(378)
Interest received		211	356
<b>Net cash flows provided by investing activities</b>		<b>43</b>	(146)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the financial year		<b>(4,930)</b>	(4,295)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<b>37,420</b>	41,715
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>		<b>32,489</b>	<b>37,419</b>
<b>Reconciliation to cash at bank and in hand:</b>			
Cash at bank, short term deposits and investments at end of financial year		<b>32,489</b>	37,419

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2016

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### BASIS OF PREPARATION

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) *Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)* and FRS 102, effective from 1 January 2015.

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

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

The financial statements for the year ended 29 February 2016 are the first set of financial statements for Trócaire that comply with FRS 102. The transition to FRS 102 has resulted in a small number of changes to the accounting policies. The prior year comparatives have also been restated to reflect the changed policies and similarly the opening balance sheet for the prior year has been updated for FRS 102. See note 22 to the Financial Statements.

#### PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

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

#### INCOME

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

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

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

### FUND ACCOUNTING

There are two types of funds maintained as follows:

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

Income is treated as being general and unrestricted, unless a donor has specified the manner in which the donation is to be spent, in which case it is treated as restricted income. The Board review the restricted income funds on an annual basis. Where restricted funds remain unspent three years following receipt and the Board consider that funds exist which are surplus to requirements, an appropriate transfer is made to unrestricted funds.

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

70% Development Programme Fund

20% Communications and Education Fund

10% Emergency Programme Fund

#### RESOURCES EXPENDED

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been analysed between fundraising and publicity costs and charitable activities.

Resources expended can be subcategorised as follows:

##### *Grants to partners:*

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

##### *Activity and support costs:*

Activity costs are those costs, excluding grants to partners, which can be directly attributed to producing the output of an activity. Support costs are those costs which cannot be directly attributed and have been allocated in proportion to estimated benefits received. These include costs such as finance and logistics, human resources, IT and governance costs.

Support costs have been allocated to designated funds as follows:

- 80% to the Development and Emergency Programme fund
- 10% to the Communications and Education fund
- 10% to Fundraising and Publicity

## FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in Euro.

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

## PENSIONS

Trócaire operates both defined contribution and defined benefit pension schemes. 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.

Trócaire operates a defined benefit pension scheme, for its administrative and executive staff. The scheme is administered by Trustees and is independent of the charity's finances. Contributions are paid to the scheme in accordance with the recommendations of independent actuaries to enable the trustees to meet from the scheme the benefits accruing in respect of current and future service.

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

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

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

## TAXATION

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

## TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Tangible fixed assets 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% straight line method
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	12.5% reducing balance method
Motor vehicles	20% reducing balance method

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

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

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

## GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Capital grants are treated as deferred income.

## SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

Current asset investments are stated at market value.

## 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.

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

### *Financial assets and liabilities*

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

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

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

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

## OPERATING LEASE

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

## 2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

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

### DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME

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

### PROVISIONS

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

## 3. INCOME

	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Restated Total 2015 €'000
<b>3.1 DONATIONS AND LEGACIES</b>				
Lenten Campaign	8,276	-	8,276	7,995
General Donations & Bequests	6,172	427	6,599	8,438
Committed Giving	5,263	-	5,263	3,797
Special Appeals	-	2,809	2,809	1,150
Christmas Campaign	1,956	-	1,956	1,861
<b>Total Donations and Legacies</b>	<b>21,667</b>	<b>3,236</b>	<b>24,903</b>	23,241

### 3.2 CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Restated Total 2015 €'000
Irish Aid	-	18,373	18,373	17,566
Dfid	-	8,835	8,835	5,509
Australian Aid	-	1,829	1,829	653
EU & ECHO	-	1,021	1,021	950
UN Agencies	-	521	521	240
Development Grant Facility (World Bank)	-	307	307	-
UN Agencies – goods in kind	-	140	140	81
Isle of Man Overseas Aid Committee	-	-	-	4
	-	31,026	31,026	25,003
<i>Contributions from Caritas agencies:</i>				
SCIAF (Scotland)	-	1,552	1,552	1,244
Catholic Relief Services (USA)	-	969	969	1,456
Cafod (England and Wales)	-	590	590	358
Caritas Spain	-	450	450	200
Caritas Australia	-	168	168	216
Development & Peace (Canada)	-	140	140	129
Caritas Korea	-	91	91	73
Caritas New Zealand	-	84	84	156
Caritas Japan	-	20	20	20
Caritas Italy	-	15	15	40
Cordaid (The Netherlands)	-	-	-	814
Secours Catholique (France)	-	-	-	972
	-	4,079	4,079	5,678

**3.2 CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)**

	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Restated Total 2015 €'000
<i>Contributions from agencies and groups:</i>				
THET(DFID)	-	2,459	2,459	2,302
TRACE	-	810	810	-
Human Dignity Foundation	-	437	437	147
Comic Relief	-	379	379	343
Goal	-	257	257	376
Oxfam	-	252	252	-
Big Lottery Fund	-	231	231	229
ACF International	-	200	200	-
Porticus	-	140	140	-
Electric Aid	-	50	50	52
Manos Unidas	-	45	45	-
Bank of Ireland	-	43	43	-
HIRDA	-	37	37	-
Canadian Foodgrains Bank	-	10	10	-
Fisher Foundation	-	2	2	-
Bank Aid Trust	-	-	-	102
Net Hope	-	-	-	63
Raskob Foundation	-	-	-	14
	-	5,352	5,352	3,628
<b>Total Charitable Activities</b>	-	40,457	40,457	34,309

**3.3 INVESTMENT INCOME**

	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Restated Total 2015 €'000
Deposit and investment income	210	1	211	356
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	21,877	43,694	65,571	57,906

**4. SCHEDULE OF TRANSFER OF FUNDS**

	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Restated Total 2015 €'000
Total Income	21,877	43,694	65,571	57,906
<b>DISPOSABLE INCOME</b>	21,877	43,694	65,571	57,906
Allocated as follows:				
Institutional Funding	-	40,457	40,457	34,309
Development Programme Fund	15,629	-	15,629	16,041
Communications and Education Fund	4,165	-	4,165	4,222
Items for specific funds and programmes	-	3,237	3,237	1,223
Emergency Programme Fund	2,083	-	2,083	2,111
<b>INCOME FOR DISTRIBUTION</b>	21,877	43,694	65,571	57,906

**5. RAISING FUNDS EXPENDITURE**

	2016 €'000	Restated 2015 €'000
Cost of generating voluntary income	4,408	4,778
Support costs	394	416
	4,802	5,194

## 6. CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE

	Grants €'000	Programme Activities €'000	Support Costs €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Restated Total 2015 €'000
<b>Overseas programmes</b>					
Building sustainable livelihoods	8,780	4,407	846	14,033	13,283
Promoting gender equality	3,275	2,699	402	6,376	3,546
Addressing HIV and AIDS	1,540	1,369	229	3,138	3,020
Governance and human rights	6,100	4,431	832	11,363	8,857
Preparing for and responding to emergencies	19,054	3,454	846	23,354	26,780
	<u>38,749</u>	<u>16,360</u>	<u>3,155</u>	<u>58,264</u>	<u>55,486</u>
<b>Communications and education programmes</b>					
	-	2,285	394	2,679	2,505
	<u>38,749</u>	<u>18,645</u>	<u>3,549</u>	<u>60,943</u>	<u>57,991</u>

## 7. SUPPORT COSTS

### 7.1 SUPPORT COSTS

	2016 €'000	Restated 2015 €'000
Premises and facilities	1,136	1,408
Human resources and organisational development	886	737
Information technology	849	897
Finance, procurement and logistics	657	710
Governance (see note 7.2)	415	405
	<u>3,943</u>	<u>4,157</u>

Support costs are apportioned 80 per cent to overseas programmes, 10 per cent to the cost of raising funds and 10 per cent to the Communications and Education fund. This is based on the actual expenditure in these areas.

### Analysed as follows:

	2016 €'000	Restated 2015 €'000
Overseas programmes	3,155	3,325
Raising funds	394	416
Communication and education programmes	394	416
	<u>3,943</u>	<u>4,157</u>

### 7.2 GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2016 €'000	Restated 2015 €'000
Strategic management and directorate	268	254
Internal audit	92	89
Audit fees	55	62
	<u>415</u>	<u>405</u>

## 8. STAFF COSTS

The average number of employees in Ireland and overseas during the financial year was 409 (2015: 416).

The full staff profile is as follows:

	<b>2016</b>	2015
	<b>Numbers</b>	Numbers
Programme staff in countries of operation	<b>263</b>	255
Management and support staff in Ireland	<b>146</b>	161
	<b>409</b>	416

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

	<b>2016</b>	2015
	<b>€'000</b>	€'000
Wages and salaries	<b>10,656</b>	11,351
Social welfare costs	<b>785</b>	839
Pension costs	<b>640</b>	699
	<b>12,081</b>	12,889

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 (2015: € nil).

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

<b>Salary Range</b>	<b>2016</b>	2015
	<b>Numbers</b>	Numbers
€60,000 to €70,000	<b>5</b>	5
€70,001 to €80,000	<b>8</b>	7
€80,001 to €90,000	<b>2</b>	3
€90,001 to €100,000	<b>2</b>	2
€120,001 to €130,000	<b>1</b>	1
	<b>18</b>	18

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

## 8. STAFF COSTS (CONTINUED)

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

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

Remuneration, including pension contributions of €725,915 (2015: €628,012), were paid to the Executive Leadership Team who are listed on page 81.

## 9. FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €'000	Software Computer installation €'000	Motor vehicles €'000	Freehold property Cathedral Street €'000	Leasehold property €'000	Total €'000
<b>COST:</b>						
Balance at 1 March 2015	933	2,597	26	785	7	4,348
Additions	5	41	-	-	-	46
Exchange difference	(19)	(3)	-	(40)	(1)	(63)
Disposals	-	(87)	-	-	-	(87)
<b>Balance at 29 February 2016</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,244</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION:</b>						
Balance at 1 March 2015	754	2,453	13	-	5	3,225
Charge for year	31	116	3	-	-	150
Disposals	-	(86)	-	-	-	(86)
Exchange difference	(17)	(4)	-	-	(1)	(22)
<b>Balance at 29 February 2016</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,267</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>						
Balance at 1 March 2015	179	144	13	785	2	1,123
<b>Balance at 29 February 2016</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>977</b>

The net book value of the group fixed assets at 29 February 2016 is made up as follows:

	Trust €'000	Subsidiaries €'000	Total €'000
Leasehold property	2	-	2
Freehold property	263	483	746
Motor Vehicles	10	-	10
Software computer installation	67	2	69
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	136	14	150
	<b>478</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>977</b>

## 10. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	Group 2015 €'000	Trust 2015 €'000
Opening balance	84	-
Exchange difference	(5)	-
Market value at 29 February	<b>79</b>	<b>-</b>

## 11. DEBTORS

	Group Restated 2015 €'000	Trust Restated 2015 €'000
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Amounts due from subsidiary undertaking:		
Trocaire (Northern Ireland)	-	2,932
Donor income accrued	23,336	18,618
Other debtors/prepayments	1,094	1,107
Advertising prepaid	1,016	664
Taxation refundable	1,124	1,184
Deposit income accrued	64	69
	<b>26,634</b>	<b>24,574</b>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</b>		
Amounts due from subsidiary undertaking:		
Trocaire (Northern Ireland)	-	478
	<b>26,634</b>	<b>25,052</b>

## 12. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	Group Restated 2015 €'000	Trust Restated 2015 €'000
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Market value at 1 March 2015 and at 29 February 2016	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Historical Cost	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**13. CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS**

	Group		Trust	
	Restated 2016 €'000	2015 €'000	Restated 2016 €'000	2015 €'000
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>				
Amounts due to subsidiary undertaking:				
Trocaire Northern Ireland	-	-	278	-
Approved partner commitments	5,299	6,513	5,299	6,513
Trade creditors	1,289	1,278	1,289	1,278
Accruals	1,811	2,621	1,770	2,562
Donor income deferred	692	828	600	604
Payroll taxes	236	233	226	239
Bank loan	-	88	-	88
	<u>9,327</u>	<u>11,561</u>	<u>9,462</u>	<u>11,284</u>

**14. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS**

	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Restricted Funds €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Restated Total 2015 €'000
Net assets, after retirement benefit scheme deficit	17,294	29,150	46,444	45,873
Tangible fixed assets	898	-	898	1,039
<b>Fund balances at end of financial year</b>	<u>18,192</u>	<u>29,150</u>	<u>47,342</u>	<u>46,912</u>

**15. RESTRICTED FUNDS**

Group:	Balance at beginning of year (as restated) €'000	Incoming Resources €'000	Exchange Differences and Transfers Between funds €'000	Resources expended €'000	Balance at end of year €'000
Institutional funding and donor advised funds	22,077	40,587	(908)	(36,310)	25,446
Specific Funds:					
Syria and refugee crisis	2,149	1,769	(39)	(1,301)	2,578
Philippines	1,164	2	5	(448)	723
Pakistan	1,856	6	-	(1,654)	208
Nepal	-	1,265	(10)	(1,070)	185
Iraq	-	13	-	(3)	10
East Africa	436	6	-	(442)	-
Ebola appeal	33	4	(1)	(36)	-
Occupied Palestinian Territory	149	9	1	(159)	-
Somalia	-	17	-	(17)	-
Sudan	-	11	-	(11)	-
Vanuatu	-	5	-	(5)	-
	<u>27,864</u>	<u>43,694</u>	<u>(952)</u>	<u>(41,456)</u>	<u>29,150</u>
Trust:					
Institutional funding and donor advised funds	19,586	34,059	(480)	(30,007)	23,158
Specific funds	5,352	2,043	-	(4,204)	3,191
	<u>24,938</u>	<u>36,102</u>	<u>(480)</u>	<u>(34,211)</u>	<u>26,349</u>

During the year €790k 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.

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

## 16. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Group:

	Balance at beginning of year (as restated) €	Incoming Resources €	Exchange Differences and Transfers between funds €	Resources expended/ actuarial (gain) €	Balance at end of year €
Designated Funds:					
Development Programme	16,405	15,629	(2,737)	(13,722)	<b>15,575</b>
Communications and Education	706	4,165	3,806	(7,987)	<b>690</b>
Emergency	487	2,083	(120)	(1,973)	<b>477</b>
	<u>17,598</u>	<u>21,877</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>(23,682)</u>	<u><b>16,742</b></u>
General Fund	1,450	-	-	-	<b>1,450</b>
	<u>19,048</u>	<u>21,877</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>(23,682)</u>	<u><b>18,192</b></u>
Trust:					
Designated funds	9,120	14,827	480	(14,422)	<b>10,005</b>
General funds	1,450	-	-	-	<b>1,450</b>
	<u>10,570</u>	<u>14,827</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>(14,422)</u>	<u><b>11,455</b></u>

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

	2016 €'000	Restated 2015 €'000
<b>Adjusted for:</b>		
Net expenditure for the financial year (as per SOFA)	<b>(174)</b>	(5,279)
Depreciation	<b>150</b>	167
Defined Benefit Pension Scheme costs	<b>76</b>	61
Interest and investment income receivable	<b>(211)</b>	(356)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	<b>(2,614)</b>	58
Decrease in creditors	<b>(2,234)</b>	(362)
Exchange Gain	<b>34</b>	1,562
Net cash used in charitable activities	<u><b>(4,973)</b></u>	<u>(4,149)</u>

## 18. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES

### Defined contribution schemes

The Trust operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for all qualifying employees of Trócaire. The total expense charged to the statement of financial activities in the year ended 29 February 2016 was €527,178 (2015: €730,961).

### Defined benefit schemes

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

The most recent actuarial valuations of scheme assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 29 February 2016 by Mr Shane Wall, of Joseph G. Byrne Sons Consulting Actuaries Limited, who is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, the related current service cost and past service cost were all measured using the projected unit credit method.

Key assumptions used:	Valuation at	
	2016	2015
Discount rate	<b>2.20%</b>	1.90%
Future pension increase for service prior to 1 May 2007	<b>5.00%</b>	5.00%
Future pension increase for service after 1 May 2007	<b>3.00%</b>	3.00%
Inflation	<b>1.50%</b>	1.50%

### Demographic assumptions:

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

	Valuation at	
	2016 Years	2015 Years
<b>Retiring today:</b>		
Males	<b>23.0</b>	22.8
Females	<b>23.8</b>	23.6
<b>Retiring in 20 years:</b>		
Males	<b>25.3</b>	25.2
Females	<b>25.8</b>	25.7

**18. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES (CONTINUED)**

Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities in respect of the defined benefit scheme is as follows:

	<b>2016</b>	2015
	<b>€ '000</b>	€ '000
Current service cost	-	-
Net interest cost	<b>(76)</b>	(61)
	<u><b>(76)</b></u>	<u>(61)</u>

Amounts recognised in Other Recognised Gains/Losses in respect of the defined benefit scheme is as follows:

	<b>2016</b>	2015
	<b>€ '000</b>	€ '000
Actuarial gains and losses	<b>1,445</b>	(4,411)
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest costs)	<b>(838)</b>	1,891
	<u><b>607</b></u>	<u>(2,520)</u>
<b>Total gain/(cost) relating to defined benefit scheme</b>	<u><b>531</b></u>	<u>(2,515)</u>

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

	<b>2016</b>	2015
	<b>€ '000</b>	€ '000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	<b>13,619</b>	14,786
Fair value of scheme assets	<b>(10,266)</b>	(10,780)
<b>Net liability recognised in the balance sheet</b>	<u><b>3,353</b></u>	<u>4,006</u>

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

	<b>2016</b>	2015
	<b>€ '000</b>	€ '000
At 1 March	<b>14,786</b>	11,146
Service cost	-	-
Interest cost	<b>281</b>	390
Actuarial (gains) and losses	<b>(1,445)</b>	4,411
Contributions from scheme participants	-	-
Benefits paid	<b>(3)</b>	(1,161)
At end of February	<u><b>13,619</b></u>	<u>14,786</u>

**18. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES (CONTINUED)**

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

	<b>2016</b>	2015
	<b>€ '000</b>	€ '000
At 1 March	<b>10,780</b>	9,277
Interest income	<b>205</b>	395
Actuarial gains and losses	-	1,891
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost)	<b>(838)</b>	-
Contributions from the employer	<b>122</b>	378
Contributions from scheme participants	-	-
Benefits paid	<b>(3)</b>	(1,161)
At end of February	<u><b>10,266</b></u>	<u>10,780</u>

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

	<b>2016</b>	2015
	<b>%</b>	%
<b>Fair value of assets</b>		
Equity instruments	<b>56.50</b>	58.50
Debt instruments	<b>43.50</b>	41.50
Property	<b>0.00</b>	0.00
Other assets	<b>0.00</b>	0.00

**19. LEASE COMMITMENTS**

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

	<b>2016</b>	2015
	<b>€'000</b>	€'000
Leasehold premises:		
Within one year	<b>364</b>	364
Between one and five years	<b>1,456</b>	1,456
After five years	<b>728</b>	1,092
	<u><b>3,548</b></u>	<u>3,912</u>

## 20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

<b>Group:</b>	<b>2016</b>	Restated
	<b>€'000</b>	2015
		€'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
<i>Measured at undiscounted amount receivable</i>		
Donor income accrued	<b>23,336</b>	20,735
Taxation refundable	<b>1,124</b>	1,343
Advertising prepaid	<b>1,016</b>	665
Other debtors/prepayments	<b>1,094</b>	1,142
Deposit income accrued	<b>64</b>	135
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>
<b>Trust:</b>		
	<b>2016</b>	Restated
	<b>€'000</b>	2015
		€'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
<i>Measured at undiscounted amount receivable</i>		
Donor income accrued	<b>22,212</b>	18,618
Advertising prepaid	<b>994</b>	665
Other debtors/prepayments	<b>1,084</b>	1,107
Taxation refundable	<b>986</b>	1,184
Amounts due from subsidiary undertaking	<b>478</b>	3,410
Deposit income accrued	<b>33</b>	69
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>

## 20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

**Group:**

	<b>2016</b>	Restated
	<b>€'000</b>	2015
		€'000
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
<i>Measured at undiscounted amount payable</i>		
Approved partner commitments	<b>5,299</b>	6,513
Trade creditors and accruals	<b>3,100</b>	3,899
Donor income deferred	<b>692</b>	828
Payroll Taxes	<b>236</b>	226
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>

**Trust:**

	<b>2016</b>	Restated
	<b>€'000</b>	2015
		€'000
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
<i>Measured at undiscounted amount payable</i>		
Approved partner commitments	<b>5,299</b>	6,513
Trade creditors and accruals	<b>3,059</b>	3,840
Donor income deferred	<b>600</b>	604
Amounts due to subsidiary undertaking	<b>278</b>	-
Payroll Taxes	<b>233</b>	239
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>

## 21. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

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

## 22. EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO FRS 102

This is the first year the trust has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standards 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The following disclosures are required in the year of transition. The last financial statements under SORP 2015 were for the year ended 28 February 2015 and the date of transition to FRS 102 was therefore 1 March 2014. As a consequence of adopting FRS 102, a number of accounting policies have been changed to comply with that standard.

	At 1 March 2014 €	At 28 February 2015 €
<b>Funds reported under previous SORP (2005)</b>	33,250	27,336
Adjustments to funds on transition to FRS 102		
Adjustment to Accrued Income	20,466	20,741
Adjustment for Employee Holiday Accrual	(331)	(331)
Adjustment for Deferred Income	(291)	(834)
<b>Funds Reported under FRS 102</b>	<u>53,094</u>	<u>46,912</u>

### Reconciliation of Statement of Financial Activities for the financial year ended 28/02/2015

	2015 €
<b>Net Expenditure for the financial year under previous SORP (2005)</b>	(5,914)
1. Effect of Accrued Income	275
2. Effect of Employee Holiday Accrual	-
3. Effect of Deferred Income	(543)
Net Expenditure for the financial year under FRS 102	<u>(6,182)</u>

FRS 102 requires that when resources are received or receivable by the organisation that do not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, those incomes must be recognised. Likewise, that when resources are received or receivable by the organisation that do impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, that have not been met, a liability must be recognised.

FRS 102 requires recognition of the cost of all employee benefits to which employees have become entitled to during the period. This has necessitated the creation of an accrual for the value of annual leave and other holiday allowances that staff are entitled to and have carried forward from one accounting period to the next.

## APPENDIX 1 – CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE BY COUNTRY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2016

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

Country	2016 €'000
1 Myanmar	5,761
2 Zimbabwe	4,182
3 Ethiopia	4,180
4 Somalia	4,067
5 Pakistan	4,002
6 DRC	3,425
7 Malawi	3,386
8 Sudan	3,370
9 Kenya	3,302
10 Sierra Leone	3,112
11 Honduras	2,477
12 Nicaragua	2,408
13 Guatemala	2,320
14 Uganda	2,272
15 Rwanda	2,229
16 South Sudan	1,705
17 Syria	1,559
18 Nepal	1,264
19 Occupied Palestinian Territory	788
20 India	589
21 Philippines	564
22 El Salvador	373
23 Serbia	100
24 Macedonia	50
25 Eritrea	50
26 Greece	40
27 Cambodia	34
28 Vanuatu	5
Other countries and projects	650
<b>Total overseas programme costs</b>	<u>58,264</u>

**APPENDIX 2 – TOP 50 PARTNER LIST**

Partner Name	Country	Total Grants 2016 €'000
1 Diocese of El Obeid	Sudan	2,717
2 Karuna Myanmar Social Services	Myanmar	2,675
3 CAFOD	Nepal/Sth Sudan	1,945
4 ECS - Apostolic Vicariate of Hosanna	Ethiopia	862
5 Catholic Relief Services	Syria/Nepal/Sth Sudan	761
6 Caritas Philippines	Philippines	550
7 Basmeh & Zeitooneh - A Lebanese Association	Syria	519
8 Catholic Diocese of Lodwar	Kenya	451
9 Zimbabwe Peace Project	Zimbabwe	429
10 Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights	Zimbabwe	392
11 PAK Rural Development Program	Pakistan	382
12 Cadecom Dedza	Malawi	373
13 Zimbabwe Project Trust	Zimbabwe	364
14 Pakistan Village Development Program	Pakistan	348
15 Jesuit Refugee Service Middle East-North Africa	Syria	324
16 Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat - Mekelle	Ethiopia	291
17 Community Initiative Facilitations Assistance - Ethiopia	Ethiopia	280
18 Caritas Masvingo	Zimbabwe	276
19 Kambia District Development and Rehabilitation Organisation	Sierra Leone	260
20 Access to Justice Law Centre	Sierra Leone	258
21 Practical Action	Zimbabwe	255
22 Cadecom Mangochi	Malawi	237
23 Network Activities Group	Myanmar	233
24 Association pour la Protection de l'Enfance au Congo	DRC	231
25 Comité Campesino del Altiplano	Guatemala	218
26 Sodo Catholic Secretariat	Ethiopia	211
27 Research and Development Foundation	Pakistan	210
28 Caritas Mahagi	DRC	205
29 Caritas Nepal	Nepal	200
30 Action for Advocacy and Development Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	195
31 Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Logistique	Sudan	194
32 Caritas Wamba	DRC	191
33 Mojaz Foundation	Pakistan	188
34 Agency For Cooperation & Research In Development	Ethiopia	186
35 Network Movement for Justice and Development	Sierra Leone	176
36 Commission Diocésaine Justice et Paix Bunia	DRC	175
37 Cadecom National Office	Malawi	173
38 Zimbabwe National Network of People Living Positively	Zimbabwe	161
39 Unity,Motivation,Education, Empowerment for Development Foundation	Pakistan	155
40 Dabane Trust	Zimbabwe	154
41 Action for Development	Ethiopia	153
42 Circle for Integrated Community Development	Malawi	151
43 Association for Betterment and Development of Human Beings	Pakistan	150
44 Centre for Democracy and Human Rights	Sierra Leone	148
45 Diocese of Meru	Kenya	143
46 Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat	Ethiopia	141
47 Uganda Episcopal Conference	Uganda	140
48 Caritas Bulawayo	Zimbabwe	139
49 FSAR Fundacion San Alonso Rodriguez	Honduras	138
50 Caritas Syria	Syria	135
<b>Total grants to top 50 partners</b>		<b>19,843</b>



Trócaire's Fintan Maher (centre) in Wexford to congratulate local organisers (left to right) Fr. Tom Dalton, Catherine Jordan, Mary Moran, James Morrissey, Ger Colfer and Joan Etchingham on raising over €170,000 for the people of Nepal.

# Trustees and other information

## TRUSTEES OF TRÓCAIRE:

Archbishop Éamon Martin (Chair)  
 Archbishop Diarmuid Martin  
 Archbishop Dermot Clifford (Resigned March 2015)  
 Archbishop Michael Neary  
 Archbishop Kiernan O'Reilly (App March 2015)  
 Bishop John Kirby  
 Bishop Noel Treanor  
 Bishop William Crean

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

Éamonn Meehan

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 Harry Casey  
 Sr. Geraldine Henry  
 Éamonn Meehan  
 Margot Lyons  
 Prof Monica McWilliams  
 Ronan Murphy (Resigned May 2015)  
 Fiona Tierney  
 Chris Queenan  
 Bishop Donal McKeown  
 Conor Carmody (Resigned Sept 2015)  
 Deirdre Kenny  
 Fionnuala Waldron  
 Conall O'Caoimh (App June 2015)

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 Chris Queenan  
 Declan Kenny  
 Anne Marie McKiernan

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### Organisation & Human Resource Committee

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 Matt Walsh

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 Sr. Geraldine Henry  
 Mairtin O' Fainin  
 Rosemary McCreery  
 Deirdre Kenny

### Funding & Public Engagement Committee

Fionnuala Waldron (Chair)  
 Ronan Morris  
 Bronagh Twomey

## EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP TEAM:

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

Éamonn Meehan  
 Bryan Kelly  
 Seán Farrell  
 Catrina Sheridan  
 Finola Finnan  
 Fintan Maher  
 Joseph Shannon

## PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

Maynooth  
 County Kildare

## PRINCIPAL BANKERS:

AIB Bank  
 7/12 Dame Street  
 Dublin 2

Bank of Ireland  
 Lower Baggot Street  
 Dublin 2

## AUDITORS:

Deloitte  
 Deloitte & Touche House  
 Earlsfort Terrace  
 Dublin 2

## CHY Number:

5883

## Charities Regulatory Authority Number:

20009601

## PICTURE CREDITS

### FRONT COVER

Refugee's shoes are worn, wet and muddy after a long journey. These shoes are owned by Ali, a Yazidi refugee who travelled from Iraq to Presevo, Serbia to avoid persecution. Photo: Meabh Smith/Trócaire

### INNER COVER

Before a Trócaire-funded water supply came to this part of Edward Njuki (42) and his wife Nancy (38) used to have to walk 10km every day with their animals to get to water before this Trócaire-funded water supply was installed in Tharaka Nithi, Kenya. Photo: Justin Kernoghan/Photopress

### PAGE 2

Sospeter Njeru displays his harvest of melons grown despite climate change and drought in Ishiara, Kenya, with a Trócaire-supported irrigation scheme. Photo: Alan Gichigi

### PAGE 5

Petul (11) a Syrian refugee, arrived in Presevo refugee centre, Serbia, after a long journey and received aid from Trócaire partner, Caritas Serbia. Five years of war in Syria has forced millions of people from their homes. Photo: Meabh Smith/Trócaire

### PAGE 7

Berta Caceres, a Honduran environmental activist and former Trócaire partner, was assassinated in her home on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2016 after she was threatened for opposing a hydroelectric project. She was one of the most prominent resource rights defenders in Honduras and co-founder of COPINH, the confederation of indigenous organisations of Honduras. Her death has prompted international outrage, as well as a flood of tributes to this courageous human rights defender. Photo: Courtesy of the Goldman Environmental Prize

### PAGE 11

Borhu Abrahe (60) from Lehama, Tigray, northern Ethiopia, displays her crop of coffee beans on land she farms through an irrigation system developed by Trócaire partner, Adigrat Diocese Catholic Secretariat. Photo: Jeannie O'Brien

### PAGE 17

Aurora Zarate from Nicaragua surveys her fruit trees on her plot of land. Photo: Trócaire

### PAGE 19

Case Story 1: Midiia (25), a Syrian refugee from Damascus. Her face is concealed to protect her identity. Photo: Meabh Smith/Trócaire

Case Story 2: Shaymaa (8), Mariam (6), Israa (4) and Ahmed Mohammed (2) in their renovated apartment. Photo: Trócaire

### PAGE 21

Plaintiffs at the trial in Guatemala. Photo: Trócaire

### PAGE 23

Destar Banda from Malawi with her baby. Photo: Trócaire

### PAGE 25

Damali Kasunsu (57) with her daughter Brenda (18) in their home in Mbikko, Uganda. Photo: Lisa Byrne/Trócaire

### PAGE 27

Anna O'Shea and Fionnuala Dolan from Co. Westmeath, supporting our 2015 Lenten campaign. Photo: Photocall Ireland

### PAGE 29

Mairtin Cronin and Sinead Hayes serve coal canapes and petroleum punch at the launch of Trócaire's divestment campaign in April 2016, Dublin. Photo: Alan Whelan/Trócaire

### PAGE 31

Mary Robinson and Trócaire's Éamonn Meehan with Trócaire volunteers Tara Connolly (17) from Belfast and Daniel Cullen (17) from Clonee at a major climate change conference organised by Trócaire, Maynooth University and St. Patrick's College Maynooth in June 2015. Photo: Sasko Lazarov/Photocall Ireland

### PAGE 33

Mahlet Ali (13) from Tigray, north Ethiopia, who featured on the 2015 Trócaire box. Photo: Jeannie O'Brien

### PAGE 35

In November thousands of people took part in the People's Climate March in Dublin to call for climate justice. Marches also took place in Cork and Belfast and were organised by Trócaire and Stop Climate Chaos. Photo: Alan Whelan/Trócaire

### PAGE 39

Mido (5) and Namza Naser (3) from Palestine/Dublin looking at 552 white ribbons hanging from the railings of Dublin's Merrion Square, one to commemorate each child who was killed during the 2014 conflict in Gaza and Israel. Photo: Photocall Ireland

### PAGE 40

Joseph Ireri (38) from Ishiara, Kenya displays his crop of tomatoes grown through a Trócaire-funded irrigation scheme that has transformed his community. Photo: Justin Kernoghan/Photopress

### PAGE 47

Paul Healy, Trócaire's Country Director in Kenya, at Pope Francis' event in Nairobi. Photo: Trócaire

### PAGE 79

Trócaire's Fintan Maher (centre) in Wexford to congratulate local organisers (left to right) Fr. Tom Dalton, Catherine Jordan, Mary Moran, James Morrissey, Ger Colfer and Joan Etchingham on raising over €170,000 for the people of Nepal. Photo: John Ironside.