

**TRÓCAIRE**  
**TRUSTEES' REPORT AND**  
**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010**

# TRÓCAIRE

## CONTENTS

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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Trustees and other information	2
Report of the trustees	4
Report of the auditors	28
Statement of accounting policies	30
Consolidated statement of financial activities	32
Statement of total recognised gains and losses	33
Reconciliation of movement in funds	33
Consolidated balance sheet	34
Trust balance sheet	35
Cash flow statement	36
Notes to the financial statements	37
Supplementary information	54

## TRÓCAIRE

### TRUSTEES AND OTHER INFORMATION

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<b>TRUSTEES:</b>	Cardinal Seán Brady (Chairman) Archbishop Diarmuid Martin Archbishop Dermot Clifford Archbishop Michael Neary Bishop John Kirby Bishop Donal Murray (resigned 17 December 2009) Bishop Noel Treanor
<b>DIRECTOR:</b>	Justin Kilcullen
<b>HONORARY TREASURER:</b>	Judy Fay
<b>BOARD:</b>	Bishop John Kirby (Chairman) Bishop Colm O'Reilly Cathy Molloy Harry Casey John Carr Judy Fay Justin Kilcullen Lucy Fallon Byrne Maighread Uí Mháirtín Michael O'Connor Paul Keating Ronan Murphy Ronan O'Loughlin Sr Ursula Sharpe
<b>BOARD SUB COMMITTEES:</b>	
<b>Audit Committee</b>	Michael O'Connor (Chairman) Margot Lyons Declan Kenny
<b>Funding &amp; Finance Committee</b>	Justin Kilcullen (Chairman) Judy Fay Ita Lehane Paul Caskey
<b>Organisation &amp; Human Resource Committee</b>	Lucy Fallon Byrne (Chairman) John Carr Ursula Murphy Justin Kilcullen Bishop John Kirby
<b>Programme Review Committee</b>	Ronan O'Loughlin (Chairman) Ronan Murphy Sr Ursula Sharpe Paul Keating Gillian Wylie Carmel Fox Su-Ming Khoo

**TRÓCAIRE**  
**TRUSTEES AND OTHER INFORMATION**

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**STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP TEAM:**

Director	Justin Kilcullen
Head of Ireland Division and Deputy Director	Eamonn Meehan
Head of International Division	Mike Williams
Head of Support Services	Eileen Ryan
Programme Leader for Sustainable Livelihoods & Environmental Justice	Sorcha Fennell
Programme Leader for Emergency Preparedness & Response	Maurice McQuillan
Programme Leader for HIV & Gender Equality	Finola Finnan
Programme Leader for Governance & Human Rights	Caoimhe de Barra
Fundraising and Marketing Manager	Natalie O'Toole

**PRINCIPAL OFFICE:**

Maynooth  
Co Kildare

**PRINCIPAL BANKERS:**

AIB Bank  
7-12 Dame Street  
Dublin 2

Bank of Ireland  
Lower Baggot Street  
Dublin 2

Bank of Scotland (Ireland) Limited  
Bank of Scotland House  
124-127 St Stephen's Green  
Dublin 2

Anglo Irish Bank Corp  
Stephens Court  
18 St Stephens Green  
Dublin 2

First Trust Bank  
31 High Street  
Belfast  
BT1 2AL

**INVESTMENT ADVISORS:**

Davy Stockbrokers  
Davy House  
49 Dawson Street  
Dublin 2

**PRINCIPAL SOLICITORS:**

WJ Brennan and Company  
33 Upper Merrion Street  
Dublin 2

**AUDITORS:**

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

## **TRÓCAIRE**

### **REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES**

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**The Trustees present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2010.**

#### **1. 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. Trócaire is governed by a trust deed dated 18 December 1973, as amended on 14 June 2001.

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

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

The Board meets formally at least three 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. They also travel overseas to view at firsthand the work we support in the developing world. Members of the sub-committees of the Board also attend the induction programme and visit our programmes overseas.

There are currently four subcommittees of the Board:

- (1) The Organisation and Human Resources Committee is responsible for giving advice to the Board and management in relation to organisational structure, human resources and the allocation of related financial resources and support to ensure the objectives of the strategic plan are achieved within the approved budget framework.
- (2) The Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities by independently reviewing financial statements and the effectiveness of our internal controls. This Committee also monitors the effectiveness of the external and internal audit functions.
- (3) The Programme Review Committee is responsible for the review and formal approval of regional and country strategies and thematic policies and strategies for the six key organisational programmes. It also oversees the internal programme evaluation processes.
- (4) The Funding and Finance Committee is responsible for overseeing all financial and funding aspects of our operation and performance to ensure short- and long-term viability.

##### **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 Director of Trócaire and have delegated a range of day-to-day decision-making powers to the Director and the strategic leadership team.

## **TRÓCAIRE**

### **REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES**

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#### **RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL**

The Trustees are aware of the major risks to which the charity is exposed, in particular those related to the operations and finances of the organisation, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

An essential component of the approval mechanism for overseas programme expenditure is the risk management system. This assesses risk under a number of headings including financial risk, partner risk, programme/activity risk, contextual risk and management risk. The completion of a risk matrix for each programme provides a risk rating score, which then determines what level of approval is required within the management structure. Once the overall amount of expenditure for a particular programme is approved, the allocation and approval of expenditure to individual projects and other activities within that programme rests with the regional manager for each of the geographic regions. Before any individual project is approved for funding a risk matrix must also be completed for that project.

Senior members of the finance team regularly review the financial and accounting systems in the overseas offices. In addition, external auditors carry out a detailed internal control review of overseas offices every four to five years on a rotating basis. During the year a member of the finance department visited our field office in Indonesia.

Trócaire has an Internal Auditor who reports directly to the Director or, if required, may report directly to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. During the year the Internal Auditor visited our Asia regional office in Cambodia. A formal review of the Internal Audit function will be undertaken in the financial year 2010/11.

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

The Trustees are required to prepare 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, which is a subcommittee of the Board, meets at least three times a year and reviews the carrying out of the above responsibilities for the Trustees.

#### **SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKING**

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

Subsidiary undertakings are those over which Trócaire exercises a dominant influence, being the ability to direct the operating and financial policies of the undertaking. Details of transactions with the subsidiary undertaking are set out in Note 20 of the financial statements.

# TRÓCAIRE

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

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### 2. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

#### VISION

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

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

To fulfil this mission Trócaire:

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

#### VALUES

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 mission we practice the following values, both within the organisation and in our programmes and relationships:

- Solidarity
- Persistence
- Accountability
- Participation
- Courage

#### ACTIVITIES

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

- Building on our strengths and prioritising key aspects of our current work.
- Taking on targeted new areas of work both globally and regionally.
- Working in a more integrated manner across all programme areas.
- Focusing on 27 programme countries.

## TRÓCAIRE

### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

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

We coordinate our work overseas through regional offices in Kenya (Horn and East Africa), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Central and West Africa), Honduras (Latin America), Cambodia (Asia), Mozambique (Southern Africa) and through the relief and development structures of the Catholic Church. These are supported by field offices in a number of countries, helping to ensure funds reach the people for whom they are intended.

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

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

### STRATEGY

Over the period of our current strategic plan, 2006 to 2016, we are developing and implementing six organisational programmes, as follows:

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

### **3. ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE**

In the past year the economic crisis has severely affected Trócaire's income through stagnation in public donations and government funding. This has forced us to review our activities and reduce costs to protect our life-saving projects overseas.

Support from the Irish government's aid programme has been drastically cut. In 2009, we received €7 million less than anticipated to fund our work. The government Multi-Annual Programme Scheme (MAPS) funding pledged to us was €23 million, and we received €16 million – more than a 30 per cent cut.

We now anticipate a funding shortfall of over €30 million in the next three years because of a reduction in government funding and public income. We have reduced our spending in all of our work in Ireland to support our overseas programmes.

We had already decided in 2006 to reduce the number of countries in which we work to achieve greater focus in our programmes. A three-year phase out process in Brazil, Tanzania, Philippines, Sri Lanka and South Africa was completed in 2009. Unfortunately, due to the financial crisis and the resulting decline in income from the Irish government and the public, we have now been forced to close a further four country programmes in Zambia, Nigeria, Indonesia and Peru. All of these closures will be completed by the end of 2010. For operational and financial reasons, in 2009 we also decided to close the Afghanistan programme. Our programme in Haiti was re-opened in 2010 in response to the major humanitarian crisis there. The Angola programme is being scaled back significantly, as are many of the programmes and activities in the 27 countries where we now remain. Management structures for the two Asia regions were merged in November 2009 in order to achieve further cost savings. We will continue to support missionaries in those countries we are leaving.

This large reduction in funding means that people overseas to whom we promised our support must suffer. For example, in Nigeria, our care for people living with HIV/AIDS and support for families and communities to grow and sell food will end. In Peru, our work to help rural communities introduce better farming methods to grow more food and to cope in the aftermath of a natural disaster has stopped.

Both overseas and in Ireland, we reduced our staffing levels and our salary costs. We introduced a pay freeze until 2012 and implemented a graduated pay cut of between 2.5 and 10 per cent on all salaries. The director's pay was reduced by 15 per cent. Despite these cutbacks we continued our life-giving work inspired by the work of our partners overseas who struggle daily to overcome poverty, hunger and injustice.

#### **Building Sustainable Livelihoods**

The right of people in the developing world to produce enough food to eat and to earn an income is central to our livelihoods work. One of the most basic human rights is people's right to food. Stark statistics from the UN this year revealed that for the first time ever, over one billion people in the world are hungry. That's one in six people.

Across the world there has been persistent failure to address the injustice of poverty. A large part of our work helps poor households in rural areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America to meet their basic needs. Without agricultural support they rely on very small plots of land and in many places they are denied even the basic right to farm their own land. We support people as they build a reliable way of life. This includes developing agricultural techniques, helping families to store food, supporting people to securing access to their land and working with people to teach them the skills they can use to make money.

Our work focuses strongly on helping people to meet their basic needs. But we also support people's rights to land, shelter, water and their right to a fair wage and good working conditions. This rights-based approach links to our political advocacy work on trade and related issues at national and international level.

During this period, we supported 19 livelihoods programmes that had two central aims: increasing the quantity and improving the quality of food produced by the rural poor. For instance, we promote the diversification of crops. In El Salvador, the average number of crops used by farmers in the programme has increased from five to nine; the use and sale of vegetables has increased sevenfold and the number of women involved in livestock projects has increased from 89 to 468. In India, growing numbers of farmers are adopting our approach. 1,123 farmers are now involved in forest, soil and water conservation; 515 farmers adopted mixed cropping, 237 adopted a new method of rice intensification and 55 are involved in seed multiplication. These initiatives, together with work focused on securing access to land and supporting farmers to market their produce, are helping families improve their quality of life.

In 20 municipalities in Nicaragua, 2,400 families with high and severe levels of poverty have improved their food security because of our support. They now have more diversified diets and can generate an income. This also means that more than 500 children in those families have improved nutrition. Another 1,992 people were helped to develop new ways of earning a living. Similarly, in El Salvador, the programme supported 1,100 people in 35 communities across 12 municipalities to produce more food, and 1,106 people in the same communities have increased their income by between 30 and 60 per cent in a three-year period.

Because of our work in Malawi in the past three years, the number of households we work with that had enough food all year round rose from 36 per cent to 45 per cent. The number of those who had enough food for more than six months of the year increased from 55 per cent to 66 per cent.

The organisation's Lenten campaign this year dealt with the scandal of hunger. Our work to encourage governments to uphold their commitments to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 will continue. These goals deal with issues such as hunger and poverty.

Our new livelihoods policy, which was developed in 2009, confirms our commitment to small scale farmers as being central to helping people produce enough food. The challenge now is to look at how all our 19 programmes are together impacting at a global level. We decided to set baselines for our work across those programmes to allow us to better measure change over time. The work to set comprehensive baselines will begin in January 2010 in Ethiopia, India and one Central American country.

The organisation also delivered position papers on related issues like the use of biofuels, genetically modified foods and organic/inorganic agriculture. We recognise that another key factor that prevents people from producing the food they need is their lack of access to land. In 2009 we produced a synthesis paper on the New Dynamics of Land Grab in Africa and a paper on food security and food sovereignty in developing countries.

**Trauma of hunger is overcome**

Hunger is not just a physical sensation. In extreme forms, it can cause intense emotional and psychological trauma.

Pilemina Aceng lives on a small plot of land in Ngora in northern Uganda. During that country's 20 years of vicious civil war, she endured more than any human should ever have to face. Her husband was beheaded in front of her in their home. Four of her six children were taken by militia; forced into a brutal life as child soldiers. Their childhood was stolen from them as they were stolen from their mother. Pilemina has not seen her children since. The militia stole a piece of her that day as well that can never be replaced.

Pilemina took her two remaining sons, Sunday and Innocent, one of whom has special needs, and fled to a camp that housed thousands of families victimised and uprooted by a conflict in which they had no part. There she eked out enough food to survive. While she is in deep despair over the decimation of her family, the hunger she and her sons faced in the camp is etched in her memory for ever.

"I struggled to feed my children there," said Pilemina. "Often I would leave the camp and go back home to try to get some food for us." Every time Pilemina left the camp she risked being attacked or even killed by militia.

Pilemina's teenage son, Sunday, remembered the fear he felt when his mother left the camp. "Every time she left I was afraid," he said quietly. "I thought she wouldn't come back, that she was gone forever."

When the civil war ended people in Pilemina's camp were encouraged to go home but many were still too terrified. But Pilemina found the camp's misery too much to bear. "I decided I would rather die at home than in the camp," she said. The family moved back to their homestead, penniless but determined to take control of their lives again.

The support of Irish people for Trócaire's work in Uganda meant that we could offer Pilemina, Sunday and Innocent the help they needed to get back on their feet. That meant rebuilding a small home, and starting work to grow food on the family's plot of land. The community where she lives was given an ox and plough to work the land. "We are growing beans, potatoes, millet, cabbage and eggplant," Pilemina told Trócaire proudly. "When I think back on what happened I get weak," she said, clutching her stomach. "But with the support I've received I will work hard and have something to pass on to my children when I die."

Despite all the trauma and pain at such a young age, Sunday, too, is very clear about what is important to the family. "Life is getting better, we have enough food," he said.

**Governance and Human Rights**

Our work to hold those in power to account for policies and actions that lead to poverty and injustice underpins everything we do in developing countries. We focus on governance – without good governance sustainable development is impossible. We help local communities in Africa, Asia and Latin America to build systems of good governance, respecting human rights and promoting peaceful approaches to dealing with conflict.

Last year, we consolidated this work through more than 30 programmes. New three-year programmes were developed for Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Angola, Sierra Leone, India and Guatemala. In all countries we worked to promote lasting, sustainable change by actively influencing how policies were developed. Those policies dealt with laws around health, education and land, national development plans and elections.

Ensuring that people had access to justice was an important part of our work in 2009 in Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Colombia and Guatemala. For instance, Trócaire's partners were involved in a range of work from training paralegals to taking test cases to international courts to fight for people's rights.

Many of the countries in which we work are either experiencing or emerging from conflict. When possible, we incorporated peace-building elements into our work.

The struggle for justice can often be dangerous. We are inspired by our partners in so many countries who constantly put their own personal safety at risk in their struggle for a just world. They speak out, telling stories of violence, discrimination and corruption that exist in their country, and try to bring about change. Many of our partners, their families and the communities they work with have been threatened, attacked, tortured and even killed as a result of their bravery.

In 2009 we deepened our understanding of the dangers and threats they face, and how to best support and protect them. We developed guidelines and resources to strengthen this work. We worked with the Irish government to highlight particular cases, urging it to use its influence to pressure relevant governments to protect their citizens. One high-profile case was our campaign for the release of our partner Jestina Mukoko, a Zimbabwean human rights defender who had been abducted from her home and illegally detained. Following a concerted effort by Trócaire and other groups, supported by the Irish public north and south, Jestina was eventually released. She was later honoured for her work by US First Lady, Michelle Obama and US Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, who presented her with an International Women of Courage Award.

The role of business in development is an area of considerable interest for Trócaire. Business plays a pivotal role in the fight against poverty through much needed investment, job creation and training. However, not all such investments are positive. From our experiences we have seen how businesses can contribute to environmental degradation and human rights abuses. Through the Irish National Pension Reserve Fund (NRPF), many companies benefit from investments on behalf of the Irish people. In 2009 Trócaire campaigned for ethical oversight of this pension fund and the government is considering a number of options to address it. We were also influential in advancing the engagement of churches in Ireland as active shareholders. Supporting this, the topic of the Trócaire's *Development Review* in 2009 was business and development.

Plans for 2010 include the development of a governance and human rights policy and strategy to guide our work, build stronger monitoring and evaluation systems and promote gender equality. We are committed to better understanding how women and men are affected differently by poverty and injustice, and ensuring our work actively addresses this.

## TRÓCAIRE

### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

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#### **From maid to mayor**

“For a long time men have been in charge and it is time that women took their place in the decision-making process.” Justina Machaca Huaylipa, a local politician from a rural village outside the Bolivian capital, La Paz, realised as she grew up that the way to improve things for women was to be on the inside.

She grew up on a poor farm and when she finished school she left her village to look for a better life in the city. She managed to get a place in university but was unable to earn enough money to support her studies. “I ended up working as a maid for a family where everybody was educated and I began asking myself questions,” she said.

Justina realised that she had been denied opportunities, firstly because of her indigenous background and secondly because she was a woman. She was determined to return to her village and tackle these issues. “I had friends who felt the same as I did,” she said. “We would spend many hours together discussing how we could have a better balance between the lives of men and women.”

Justina knew of a local organisation funded by Trócaire, which trained men and women in literacy, agriculture, animal care and handicrafts. She and her friends joined a training programme.

Justina then became involved in local politics, joining a committee which oversees the government budget for each village in the district. She was the first woman on the committee. Justina was later elected to the local council. She even stepped into the role of mayor when he was on an official visit overseas. “We work like men, in fact we work harder than the men, and we constantly have to put pressure on them to consider women’s issues,” Justina said.

Trócaire works to promote equal rights for men and women and to make sure that women have a role in deciding issues that affect their lives.

#### **Preparing for and responding to emergencies**

Trócaire responded to a number of major crises in 2009. In January, during the Israeli offensive on the Gaza strip, we worked through our partners to deliver immediate relief. We also advocated for the protection of civilians in the conflict and called on Israel to uphold international law in all its dealings with the Palestinian people.

In May/June of 2009, over two million people were displaced in Pakistan during the government’s military operations against the Taliban. This was the highest number of displaced people due to conflict since the Rwandan genocide of 1994. Trócaire, in collaboration with three local partners, spent €436,000 to help ensure that the most vulnerable had food and could meet other basic needs. In keeping with our justice mandate and rights-based approach, the programme provided safe services for women and children, assisted the displaced to get registered with government and helped them to access their rights as internally displaced people. Our Protection Officer travelled to Pakistan to support the work. A subsequent evaluation found it had been “a well-planned programme providing a good example of strategic thinking, building a programme which is needs-based, but also plays to Trócaire’s strategic priorities.”

A series of natural disasters struck Asia in September and October, including two earthquakes, a tsunami, a typhoon and severe flooding. In Indonesia, we responded quickly to greatest needs through our regional office in the Indonesian capital, Jakarta. Staff from Maynooth travelled to the region to support the work.

On 12 January 2010, an earthquake registering 7.0 on the Richter scale struck near Port-au-Prince in Haiti. Through our membership of Caritas Internationalis, the second biggest humanitarian network in the world, we could respond immediately through our local partners and the confederation. In the early days of the crisis we took delivery of tents, plastic sheeting and water containers from Irish Aid and distributed these through the Caritas Haiti network. Working with Catholic Relief Services and Caritas Haiti, we supported the distribution of emergency shelter kits to over 12,000 families within the first month. In the same period food was provided for 597,989 people in camps and settlements in Port-au-Prince, Léogane, and other areas.

The way we responded was influenced by our learning after the 2004 Asian tsunami and other recent earthquakes. We focused on contributing to a large-scale response through our international partners, while also supporting smaller scale inventions with Irish missionaries and local partners.

## TRÓCAIRE

### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

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Our humanitarian staff members have been seconded to both international partners and to Caritas Haiti, where they are focusing on the protection of children. Initially this involved tracing and reuniting children with family members. We created safe and protected areas where traumatised children have access to psychological help but also to organised and structured play facilities. This is crucial in socialising traumatised children and providing a sense of normality as they start to return to school. In the last week of April 1,851 children attended our dedicated areas in three camps in Port au Prince.

As well as funding immediate relief efforts Trocaire will also assist the recovery phase. Our work will be influenced by what we learned after Hurricane Mitch in Honduras. We now have an office in Port au Prince and recruitment is ongoing. Agriculture will be a key sector in the recovery process. Rural farm families are already affected by the large numbers of displaced people leaving the capital for the countryside.

During the year, the programme leader for Emergency Preparedness and Response took part in a peer review as part of Caritas Internationalis. The review looked at the work of Action for Churches Together (ACT), Caritas and the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC). We looked at how accountable we are to communities affected by disasters. Our humanitarian coordinator was one of a two-person team to evaluate our ACT/Caritas programme in Darfur. Other humanitarian staff members played high profile roles in United Nations (UN) and non-governmental organization (NGO) coordination in a number of crisis-affected countries.

During the year we also piloted a new Emergency Preparedness and Planning Framework in Indonesia which will assist us to plan for future crises. We will develop country-specific contingency plans as a result. Our work continued to link with other key programme areas, including livelihoods, environmental justice and disaster risk reduction.

#### **“As long as you are alive, you always have hope”**

On 12 January 2010, Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti and one of the most densely-populated cities in the world, was flattened by an earthquake. The devastation was apocalyptic in scale: whole neighbourhoods reduced to tangles of rubble and steel and the smell of death hung heavy in the air. People were on the streets because they had nowhere to go. It quickly became obvious that the emergency response would need to be among the biggest ever undertaken.

Carmen is 36 but proudly tells us that people think she looks younger. She had it all: a job in a communications company, a nice house - even a woman to help with the housework once in a while. Now she lives with 14 other people, in a tent fashioned from branches and old, patterned sheets. She came here after the earthquake. Her house fell apart around her. She had to go somewhere.

“I was at home when the earthquake came,” she says. “My children had just come back from school, and I was getting them changed and washed. I felt something very violent, a shaking. I grabbed the children - the whole house was falling and starting to lean. I cried out to God, and ran from the house.”

“All around there was crying,” she remembers. “There were so many people injured. There were people dead. I saw things I don’t want to talk about.”

As Carmen talks, two of her children, Corielle and Marielle, display worrying coughs. She tells us that they now have diarrhoea. Such is life in the camp. On the day we visited Carmen, she had just received two weeks of rations from Trócaire, working in collaboration with Caritas, the international confederation of Catholic aid agencies.

Trócaire and partners have provided shelter kits and tents to 900,000 people since the earthquake struck. Over one million people have been given health care in the form of kits, check-ups, and primary care at hospitals.

Over 1.5 million people have been given regular food supplies or hot meals. Over 200,000 people have already been given access to clean water or have been provided with hygiene kits. 13,000 children, elderly, or disabled people have received specific support in terms of places to play or meet, learn, or feel protected.

With devastation as massive as in Haiti it is sometimes difficult to find hope. But Carmen displays an incredible resilience that the international aid workers are slowly learning is a trait of the Haitian people. “As long as you are alive, you always have hope,” she says. “I still have my children and that is a blessing for me. Haiti will live again.”

#### Addressing the HIV Crisis

Our HIV programmes ensure that communities have access to a range of prevention, care and treatment services and that the rights of people living with and affected by HIV are promoted and protected. In 2009, we supported nine dedicated HIV programmes in Asia, Africa and Latin America and continued to promote a response to HIV in the organisation.

In 2009, a number of three-year programmes that ended showed proven results and successes. In Central America, our work with communities achieved high levels of HIV awareness and a reduction in risk behaviour. Elsewhere, successful door to door counselling in Angola and work in Zimbabwe led to higher levels of voluntary counselling and testing.

In our own workplace, we updated our policies and developed materials to help staff understand HIV, including information posters and leaflets. Training sessions addressed stigma and discrimination for those living with HIV and promoted a positive approach.

Within our HIV programmes, we also look at the rights of women. This is now yielding positive results. In Cambodia, Angola and East Africa, our work with governments improved women's access to HIV services, including the prevention of mother to child transmission. In Angola, we collaborate with hospitals to provide a range of antenatal services, including antiretroviral therapy and psychosocial support for those with HIV.

We recognise that access to treatment is a key issue in the developing world for those with HIV. We worked through ecumenical and Catholic networks globally and through our partners in Angola, Zimbabwe and DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo) to advocate for improved access to treatment. In Sudan, campaigning work by one of our partners led to the development of a national bill on the rights of people living with HIV; while in Central America, partners accompanied people living with HIV through legal processes. Child protection remains a concern in countries such as Cambodia and Zimbabwe. Our partners have worked on child protection policies (Cambodia) and awareness of child abuse (Zimbabwe).

To highlight the HIV crisis and the need for equal rights for men and women among a young audience, we worked on three innovative films with the international group, No Strings (whose staff were lead puppeteers with the internationally-acclaimed Jim Henson of *The Muppet Show* fame). The films used puppets to educate children about the themes of equality between women and men, stigma and discrimination. They were developed together with our partners in East Africa and will be accompanied by a training manual.

**Crime fighter turned priest brings hope to Cambodia**

(Story by journalist Seán Boyne of the *Sunday World* who visited Cambodia with Trócaire)

Ed McGovern used to be a hard-nosed prosecutor in New York, bringing the bad guys to justice. Then he had a change of heart. The Irish-American crime fighter, who used to go after the gangsters and the hoods on the mean streets of the Big Apple, decided to become a priest.

Now Fr Ed McGovern (57), whose mother is from Co Cork, works with impoverished people infected with HIV in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. One of his tasks is to run a hospice where penniless HIV patients can die with dignity. There were times when he was virtually the only mourner at the cremation of patients who passed on. He has met the widows and the orphans of those whose lives have been snatched away by AIDS. He and his colleagues try to ensure that the orphans are looked after, and don't become slaves to the sinister people who traffic children on the streets of Phnom Penh.

A member of the Maryknoll Missionaries, his work is supported by Trócaire. Fr McGovern said he was deeply grateful for the assistance from Ireland. "I want to say 'thank you' to the Irish people, 'thank you' to those who donate to Trócaire," he said.

Experts estimate that Cambodia will have 140,000 children orphaned to HIV. Fr McGovern reckoned that some of the harrowing homicide scenes he witnessed as a prosecutor prepared him for what he was to encounter in Cambodia.

After his arrival in Phom Penh, Fr McGovern visited a ward in a public hospital where 36 patients with AIDS lay on metal slabs with just a straw mat under them. People asked him how he could visit one of those awful places. He said: "You don't know what I've seen."

Fr McGovern runs the Seedlings of Hope Hospice on the outskirts of the city. It provides round the clock care for patients who are very poor and in the late stages of AIDS. The programme provides end of life care. But with the help of proper medication, 85 per cent of patients are able to go home, to walk out on their own two feet.

Fr McGovern said they used to lose ten patients a month at the hospice. In accordance with local custom, the body of a patient who died was placed on a straw mat, wrapped in cloth and taken on a flatbed truck to the local crematorium. "If the family has accompanied the person, they are there. But often the only people present might be myself and a staff member from the hospice," he said. The stigma associated with the disease can frighten families into staying away.

Fr McGovern also talked of how important it was to care for children orphaned by AIDS – otherwise there was a danger these kids could end up on the streets, vulnerable to disease and human predators. The priest finds his work very fulfilling. "My mother would say, 'you can't go wrong if you make yourself useful.' I think I am making myself useful."

#### **Promoting Gender Equality**

Trócaire focuses on the empowerment of women and works to eliminate gender inequalities. We address gender-based violence, which has a major impact on huge numbers of women in the developing world, particularly in emergencies, and is a major source of suffering and injustice.

We promote gender equality as a stand-alone programme of work and as a key strategy in all the work that we do – and in our workplace. Violence against women seriously hampers the development of people and communities across the world. During the year we addressed violence against women in Pakistan, Nicaragua, Kenya, Cambodia and Sierra Leone, while in Uganda, new work with the Catholic Church addressing domestic violence began. In Malawi, we began work on women's vulnerability to HIV.

In Kenya, innovative work with the police, schools and public health practitioners was very successful. Post rape-care services are available to women in 16 public health sites, and more than 860 victims of rape and sexual abuse have already attended for care.

Elsewhere, partners in Asia, Africa and Latin America support women's access to justice through legal aid. In Cambodia, we supported 40 legal cases dealing with violence against women. In Sierra Leone, our work led to the dismissal of a police officer due to sexual harassment.

In Pakistan, our partner's work with the media in Chitral resulted in women's rights being discussed publicly and with religious leaders. In the Northwest Frontier Province, we lobbied for the implementation of the 'Women's Protection Act in Chitral.' In Nicaragua, over 268 women have been trained to counsel women who have been victims of violence.

Throughout our programmes, we advocate for laws and policies that empower women. In Cambodia, we are advocating for new anti-trafficking laws, while in Kenya, partners are educating communities about the Sexual Offences Act. We also worked with men and boys to combat violence against women – we will continue this key work in 2010.

In Ireland, we chaired the Joint Consortium on Gender-Based Violence which researched the links between this type of violence and poverty. The findings were launched by former Irish president Mary Robinson in November 2009. We also played a key role in the Consortium's learning and advocacy working groups. Our advocacy included work at Irish and European level – and particularly focused on the development of an Irish National Action Plan on a key UN resolution dealing with the protection of women and girls in conflict.

In 2009, we completed our 'Gender Policy and Strategy (2009-2014)', which sets out how we will deliver our work in this area in the coming years. In Ireland, the findings of a gender audit are being implemented and we developed a resource for field offices to help them carry out a similar exercise. We produced materials such as posters to help staff learn how to include a focus on the needs of women in all of their programme work.

**Supporting women is key to supporting families**

It's barely sunrise. Speciose Niyonambaza (33) and her husband, Thacien Mujejimana (47), are already hard at work. There is a lot to be done today on their farm before Rwanda's blazing sun reaches its peak. A large patch of cassava needs to be weeded, a new crop of beans planted and the last of their soya harvest sits ready for picking, drying and threshing. The family's cattle low in the background as the couple's four children, Tatiana, Florian, Gaetan and Clement, weave through the long grasses, cutting and tying them into neat bundles of fodder. The cattle are a valuable asset. Their milk keeps the family diet rich in protein and the manure fertilises their crops.

Neighbours pass through the couple's hilly farmland as the smell of mint and leafy crops fill the air. There's little time for chat. This is farming Rwanda-style; arduous, manual and tiring without the machinery that's indispensable on Irish farms. The nutritious meal they'll eat this evening and in days to come make it all worthwhile. Yet, life wasn't always so straightforward.

"Eight years ago I was a farmer producing cassava and beans but I had limited farming skills. I was poor and didn't have money. Everything was provided by my husband; food, clothes, everything, and we were struggling," explains Speciose.

She joined a local farming coop overseen by COCOF, a progressive Trócaire partner that supports rural women. COCOF gives small loans to women too poor to access banking and teaches them to save and invest their profits in small enterprises, building steady incomes.

"I started with a loan to plant and sell beans," she recalls. "I have since saved and used loans to grow cassava, buy more land and grow sorghum. Now our economic situation is changing. We're sending our children to school and pay for this ourselves. It can be hard to buy the extras like clothes and school materials. But because our country is becoming more developed the person who hasn't been to school will find it hard to get a job, so we would really like our children to go to secondary school."

Speciose's determination led to her being voted president of her local co-op two years ago. Later today she'll walk to Ruhuha village where the women will meet under the shade of a tree to discuss their budding craft business and refine their delicate handiwork. "It was my idea to make baskets," she says. "We don't have enough land to make much money, so this is an alternative."

As she lays her tools down for the morning, her many tasks are not over – she begins cooking food for her children before school. She has high hopes that they too will be leaders. "When they are older they can decide for themselves what they want to do but we would like to see them work in industry or even become government ministers."

**Demanding Environmental Justice**

In our strategic framework 2006-2010, Trócaire clearly set out how we would tackle the impact of climate change on those in the poorest countries who had done least to cause it.

This is crucial to our work to help people build sustainable livelihoods. We also focus on people's access to resources, such as land, to help them produce food.

During 2009 we completed our discussion paper on Environmental Justice which sets out the direction our programme work should take. It became clear to us that the best way to deliver this body of work was to incorporate it into existing programme work on livelihoods, governance and human rights. However, in Cambodia, a body of work on environmental justice is a stand-alone programme.

## TRÓCAIRE

### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

---

2009 was a major year for climate change policy, with the build up to the UN climate change summit in Copenhagen in December. We continued to roll out our intensive advocacy strategy at the Irish, EU and UN levels, and supported other internal units working on our public climate change campaign.

Our work had a significant impact. Our lobbying helped shape the government position in advance of the summit. Green Party Minister for the Environment, John Gormley adopted the question of additional funding to deal with the impact of climate change in his position paper as a result of our work. He personally endorsed Trócaire's position on climate change. A government stance on the promise of additional funding to help developing countries cope with the catastrophic effects of changing weather patterns remains elusive but our work will continue this year.

Trócaire focused on the element of 'justice' in the debate on climate change. 'Climate justice' became a major part of the discussions in Ireland before and during the Copenhagen meeting – testimony to the impact of our advocacy alongside our close allies.

During the same period, we also made significant progress on a research project in four countries overseas, Honduras, Bolivia, Kenya and Malawi, into how climate change is impacting households. By the end of 2011 we will have invaluable information to help us plan our future programming and policy work around environmental justice.

Another strand of our programme involved reducing our own carbon footprint – we will renew our work on this element in 2010.

#### **...”The rain never came...”**

*David Nyaga from Kenya received the gift of a lifetime when his father died – the family farm. But without rain, his inheritance and only life-line was almost destroyed. After years of battling drought, Trocaire is helping David protect his crops against climate change.*

When David Nyaga (33) inherited his father's farm it was up to him to carry on his family's farming tradition and only way of life. His father had given the land all he could and in return it made sure his family was healthy. His cycle of work was as reliable as night and day. He sweated it out under the searing sun to plant seeds. Then he waited for the rains to come and watched his crops flourish.

A generation ago, the family's district, Thuraka, was enviable for its fertile land and bountiful harvests. But by the time David's father died the land had withered. The rains had almost disappeared, leaving it parched and unproductive.

David's first year in charge of the 2.5 acre farm was the darkest of his life. His crops failed continuously and his family suffered. "We all lost weight and were exhausted," he recalls. "I tried to get casual labour but it was hard to come by and I struggled to do a full day's work on so little food. When you know you've to work for your family, but you're hungry and weak, it's so difficult."

David worked as many days as he could, feeding his family day by day. His wife, Mary (24), remembers struggling to feed their newborn baby, Schola, now five. "I worried every day about how I would feed my child. I prayed every day for a miracle but the rain never came."

In 2005, David and Mary got help from Trócaire through the local Catholic diocese of Meru. They were given agricultural training and learned to grow drought-resistant crops and to prepare their land to cope with irregular rain. The following year they were rewarded with a bumper harvest, their best in years. David is hopeful that they will be able to make the most of whatever rain comes. In this area alone, where thousands of families are struggling, Trócaire is supporting 7,000 farming families.

Because of climate change life is one step forward and two steps back for farmers like David. But he is hopeful, taking one harvest at a time. "If the rains come I will have enough food to feed my family, buy them clothes and get seeds to plant next year."

## TRÓCAIRE

### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

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#### HOME-BASED ACTIVITIES

##### **Mobilising for Justice Programme**

This work educates and inspires people to speak out and act against poverty and injustice. It works with people in schools, colleges and parishes throughout the island. The programme also advocates on behalf of the poor with legislators and politicians at both the Irish and international level.

In 2009, our work focused on preventing further cutbacks in Ireland's overseas aid budget and securing a fair deal for the developing world at international climate change talks in Copenhagen.

Although the government cut aid by a significant €25 million in the budget for 2010, this was a marked improvement on 2009, when almost a quarter of the aid budget was slashed. Trócaire campaigned against the cuts through an intensive lobbying campaign and a grassroots letter-writing campaign. As a result of our campaign 23 town, city and county councils passed motions against further cuts to the aid budget. All of this work was covered extensively in the media at national and local levels. We also produced a special post-primary schools resource to let young students know why aid matters.

As the clock ticked for a fair climate change deal for developing countries, Trócaire called on our extensive supporter network to help us lobby the government. We wanted to secure new finance to help poor countries adapt to the effects of changing weather patterns on their livelihoods. The Catholic Bishops' Pastoral Reflection, *The Cry of the Earth*, released in November 2009, echoed some of our work for climate justice. In Kerry, a special day of bell-ringing was held to draw attention to the theme. On the eve of the Copenhagen summit Trócaire helped organise an ecumenical service in Christchurch Cathedral addressed by former President Mary Robinson.

Staff and volunteer campaigners attended the summit in December and presented petitions collected by Trócaire and our Catholic sister agencies throughout Europe at a special ceremony where retired Anglican Bishop of Capetown Desmond Tutu officiated. Despite the hopes of people across the planet, world leaders failed to deliver a fair deal and the struggle for climate justice will continue this year.

In January 2009, Israel launched Operation Cast Lead against Gaza. Trócaire organised a series of protest events including a public reading in conjunction with Poetry Ireland and Amnesty International attended by Seamus Heaney, among others. Special resources were also produced for the primary and post-primary sectors to help teachers explain the background and context of Israel's assault on Gaza in January.

A series of nationwide events organised by Trócaire with candidates and MEPs from all parties in the run up to the European elections in May 2009 gave the public the opportunity to question them about their policies on global poverty. We also published our own manifesto in advance of the elections, *Stand for Global Justice*.

Our annual Trócaire Development Review 2009 looked at the role of business in development and the potential for the private sector to make a positive contribution. It featured papers from leading academics and development professionals.

Trócaire continues to build a strong network of supporters throughout Ireland to work for justice and human rights.

##### **Communicating about our Work**

Our supporters are vital to our work and Trócaire communicates with them as often as possible through the media in broadcast, print, online and social media. We do our best to highlight the impact we make in the developing world with the money so generously entrusted to us. We highlight the causes of poverty and the unjust political, social and economic structures that make and keep people poor. Our communications work supports our fundraising and advocacy campaigns.

## TRÓCAIRE

### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

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During 2009, we concentrated on communicating better with young people to increase their awareness of the work we do – an innovative online video diary was created as part of our Lenten campaign to show the horror experienced by those forced to flee their homes because of conflict or disasters. We increased our feedback to parishes through a series of photo exhibitions in churches.

A strong communications plan backed up our campaign against further cuts by government to the overseas aid budget. We also communicated in national and regional media and online about our work to secure a fair deal for the world's poor at the climate change summit in Copenhagen in December. Our positions were widely reported in mainstream media.

A number of opinion pieces about global development and our work, written by Director Justin Kilcullen, appeared in national media during the year. His positions on global cuts to aid were cited in the *Financial Times* and his views on Zimbabwe, 30 years after independence, were reprinted in the *Zimbabwe Independent* and other media in that country.

During the year a number of journalists travelled overseas with our communications team to visit our partners and programmes in Pakistan, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Rwanda. This generated significant media coverage in national press, TV and radio.

Our website [www.trocaire.org](http://www.trocaire.org) is a critical communications tool. In the past year, the number of people who visited our website increased by 43 per cent on the previous year. Our site offers a wide range of resources and information about our overseas work and is a popular way for people to support our advocacy campaigns and to donate online.

A new emphasis on social media allowed us to communicate more effectively with young supporters. Our presence on popular social networking sites like Facebook, You Tube, Flickr and Twitter means we can reach more people to share information and discuss the work we do. We also concentrated resources on producing more video of our work in action to show supporters where their money goes and the positive effect it has on people's lives.

In 2009/2010, Trócaire highlighted the plight of people involved in a number of critical humanitarian emergencies, including the earthquakes in Indonesia and Haiti and the crisis in Pakistan. Communications staff travelled to these emergency zones in the aftermath of the quakes to show the Irish public the needs of survivors and how the support of our donors was helping.

## TRÓCAIRE

### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

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#### **Afraid to go home in Pakistan**

Conflict in Pakistan in the summer of 2009 forced 1.7 million people – the equivalent of half the population of Ireland – to flee their homes in fear of their lives. They joined 550,000 who had already fled to safer regions, making the displacement from the Swat Valley the largest movement of people in the world since the genocide in Rwanda.

Those on the move were mostly women and children who desperately looked for generous families to take them in or a place where they could settle, such as schools. Many of the men stayed behind despite the conflict, risking their lives to protect their property and bring in the harvest.

People began to flee when Pakistan's government began a major operation against the Taliban, beginning with heavy bombardment of Taliban positions around Mingora, the capital of Swat. The fighting sparked this civilian exodus from the former tourist valley. Some people lived in caves usually inhabited by animals. They faced extra threats as they travelled and the danger of physical attacks and abduction was high.

Sheirin Khan was 70 years old and looking forward to a quiet retirement when the conflict meant he had to uproot himself and his family from his home. They had nowhere to go. They travelled for weeks to reach a refugee camp, begging for food along the way.

But even when they arrived they did not feel safe. The camps were not safe and people were living on top of each other. Women were in constant fear of sexual assault. The adolescent boys and girls lived under the threat of abduction, trafficking and child labour.

'The Hazara people are a gentle people,' he said, 'we left a peaceful place, we're not used to this violence'. Sheirin and his family receive food rations and other essential items from Trócaire. But Sheirin simply wishes he was back at home.

As the conflict erupted, Trócaire launched an emergency programme for people who fled the violence. Our work, which is still ongoing, specifically aims to target the most vulnerable to ensure they have access to enough food and shelter until they can return home.

We also placed a particular emphasis on ensuring the safety and dignity of women and children in affected communities. One year on, more than one million Pakistanis remain uprooted, too afraid to go home and dependant on emergency relief to survive. Trócaire continues to help them as best we can.

## FUNDING

### **Public support for our work**

Raising funds in the last year has been a significant challenge. Despite this our supporters have continued to contribute generously to Trócaire.

During the 2009 Lenten campaign we introduced the Irish public to families and communities from around the world who were forced to leave their home in fear of their lives, because of war, militia attacks or other atrocities. Seven-year-old Khalid from Somalia was the face of the campaign and featured on the Trócaire box. Once again, people responded extremely generously to the appeal and many thousands of Trócaire boxes were returned by families throughout Ireland.

The annual Trócaire Fast was also well supported in 2009, with almost 2,000 individuals and some 200 schools taking on the difficult task of going without food for 24 hours in solidarity with the families we work with overseas. The theme of being forced from home continued in this campaign. It featured families from northern Uganda whom Trócaire is helping to return home from dirty, over-crowded camps after a 30 year long conflict.

Our Christmas gifting campaign, Global Gift, celebrated its tenth birthday this year. Over the last decade hundreds of thousands of people have chosen this ethical alternative to traditional Christmas gifts and this year almost 70,000 gifts were sold. Those gifts are now at work for families and communities overseas, where they will help to change lives by allowing people to produce enough food and earn an income.

## **TRÓCAIRE**

### **REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES**

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In response to the ongoing humanitarian and economic crisis in Zimbabwe, Trócaire appealed for funds in May to support our feeding, water and human rights programmes. Again in September we asked for support for our work with children in Nicaragua, where over 167,000 children are forced into child labour, usually at the expense of an education. Trócaire is working to provide better health, an education, dignity and a future with hope for these children.

We continued calling to homes throughout the country last year, talking about Trócaire's work and asking people to consider giving a regular monthly donation. Our fundraisers visited many homes and thousands of families chose to donate on a monthly basis – allowing us to plan better and deliver our life-saving work in so many countries.

In September 2009, an earthquake struck Indonesia killing over 1,000 people. Our emergency appeal meant we could help survivors of the disaster. Four short months later, a severe earthquake struck Haiti. Once again, our supporters responded generously. With this money Trócaire was able to provide shelter kits and tents, health care, regular food supplies and clean water to over a million people.

Each year, the goodwill of Trócaire's fundraisers has helped transform the lives of some of the poorest families and communities in the world. Last year we received more support than ever through community fundraising events, with people taking part in existing events or organising their own, such as running a marathon, starting a read-a-thon or organizing a Jazz supper, to generate funds.

Trócaire's work is made possible because of the loyal and generous commitment shown by all of our donors and volunteers. That includes our diocesan representatives throughout the island who work tirelessly to promote our work in parishes alongside the clergy and parish volunteers.

#### **Institutional Support for our Work**

Along with donations from the public, Trócaire receives significant funding from governments and other institutional donors, which supports both our long-term development work and our humanitarian work. This income is allocated to specific projects and programmes overseas and to some of the education, campaigning and policy work that we do in Ireland.

Income of €12.3m from institutional donors in this financial year amounted to 26 per cent of overall income. This ensured that we have a strong base of income from a diverse range of sources and are not overly dependent on any one source.

The Irish government provides generous support to our programmes through the Irish Aid Multi-Annual Programme Scheme (MAPS). Under this scheme we were due to receive €116 million over a five-year period from 2007-11. This funding was on target in 2007 and 2008, but because of general government cutbacks due to the financial crisis, we were only approved €16 million from the projected €23 million in 2009. Similar shortfalls are expected for 2010 and 2011 which could give rise to an overall loss of €30 million on projected income from MAPS over a three-year period.

The MAPS funding scheme is based on a long-term strategic relationship between Irish Aid and Trócaire. Irish Aid funding supports our long-term development work in our six thematic programmes. Trócaire is one of only five agencies receiving MAPS funding. The MAPS scheme provides flexibility to support organisational development and some core costs and is considered internationally as one of the more innovative government funding schemes for international NGOs (non-governmental organisations). In addition to MAPS, Irish Aid also provided funding of €3.2 million for our emergency response to humanitarian crises in countries such as Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Indonesia and Zimbabwe.

The British government, through DFID, contributed €1,288,105 towards a livelihoods project in Mozambique, a health programme in Somalia and a governance programme in Sierra Leone.

The European Commission provided a total of €2,747,739 for our livelihoods work in Central America and Ethiopia; peace building in Colombia; governance work in Rwanda, Mozambique and Honduras and health in Somalia, as well as humanitarian funding for India and Central America.

## TRÓCAIRE

### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

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These funding relationships with governments and international institutions also offer us an opportunity to collaborate with these donors, to open a dialogue with them on development and humanitarian issues, to learn from them and to influence their policies.

In 2009, Trócaire established a strategic partnership with another Irish NGO, Gorta. The Director of Trócaire and the Chairman of Gorta had both participated in the government-led Irish Hunger Task Force (IHTF) and the partnership is seen as an opportunity to provide a substantial and ongoing response to some of the issues identified in the report of the IHTF. The partnership builds on the complementary skills of specific Gorta technical expertise and international contacts on agriculture and food issues, combined with Trocaire's large-scale programmatic approach towards food and livelihoods work, with an emphasis on the rights of the poor and the need for political change on hunger-related issues. Under the partnership, Gorta contributed €1.56 million in this financial year as part of an overall contribution of €2.40 million over a twelve-month period towards Trocaire's livelihoods programmes in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia, while Trocaire has provided field level support and office sharing facilities to Gorta.

A number of Irish, British and international agencies and donors, listed in the financial statements, also supported our development and emergency work. The total amount received from these sources amounted to €1,177,336. These funds were used to support development and humanitarian programmes in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Our overall figure for the financial year from institutional donors was €12.3 million. While Irish Aid approved funding to us under MAPS of €16 million in both 2009 and 2010, the actual amount received in this financial year was only €2 million. This is due to a variance in financial years between Irish Aid and Trócaire and a slight delay in disbursement of funds on the part of Irish Aid.

#### Management Information System Project

In May 2008, Trócaire commenced an ambitious and revolutionary Management Information System (MIS) project. It covers three main strands and we made significant progress in the financial year 2009/10.

**Supporters:** this strand of the MIS project covers six main areas – **Fundraising, Development Education, Campaigns, Communications, Policy and Institutional Funding**. The selected system, Salesforce, was rolled out across Ireland in the summer of 2009 and will be rolled out overseas, particularly for grant management, in 2010. Moving to Salesforce has brought Trócaire to the leading edge of CRM (Customer Relationship Management) solutions and cloud computing.

**Finance:** this strand focuses on the implementation of a global finance system for use by finance and non-finance staff alike. The selected system, Agresso Business World, went live in Ireland on 1 March 2010 and will be live in all our overseas offices by the end of June 2010.

**Programmes:** this strand covers the management of programme documents and structured programme information. The former is being managed in an online IBM document management system which was rolled out in 2009; the latter will be managed through a project module in the Finance system.

Given the scale of the MIS project a governance structure was established to oversee the project. Each of the above strands has its own project board comprised of relevant individuals, at least one of whom is on the MIS Steering Group. The MIS Steering Group ensures the following:

- Leadership – an ambitious project of this nature requires leadership to ensure buy-in from users. Overall the systems are being well-received and utilised. Their continued usage and development will be a focus for 2010.
- Risk management – serious issues and concerns arising from the project boards are brought to the Steering Group for resolution.
- System integration - interfaces will be built where appropriate in 2010 when all systems are bedded down across the organisation and requirements are clearer.
- Communication is critical and is managed by the MIS steering group and the individual project boards attached to each strand of the overall project.

## **TRÓCAIRE**

### **REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES**

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The MIS project is an investment in the ongoing development of the organisation. A separate funding plan for execution, independent of the organisational budget, has been agreed at a cost of €1.7 million over three financial years. The investment will pay significant dividends in both the use of staff time and the basis on which key strategic management decisions are made.

#### **4. FINANCIAL REVIEW**

The results for the year are presented on page 32 in the form of a Statement of Financial Activities in order to comply with the 2005 Statement of Recommended Practice “Accounting by Charities.”

#### **INCOME**

Total income for Trócaire was €47.8 million. Our supporters donated €34.6 million in the current year. The public contributed €6.1 million to our special appeals for funds to assist those affected by the earthquakes in Haiti and Indonesia, the displacement in Pakistan due to military operations against the Taliban and the ongoing humanitarian and economic crisis in Zimbabwe. Other income from our supporters amounted to €28.5 million in support of our development, other emergency and educational and advocacy programmes. €25.8 million of this was raised from the Lenten Campaign, 24-Hour Fast, bequests and general donations which are used to finance our core work. The Global Gift Campaign raised €2.7 million.

The organisation secured €12.3 million in co-financing in support of our development, emergency and rehabilitation work.

Trócaire received €5.5 million from Irish Aid in the current financial year. Of this €2 million is from the Multi-Annual Programme Scheme (MAPS). MAPS II, which commenced on 1 January 2007 and will continue for five years, ends in 2011. While Irish Aid approved funding to us under MAPS of €16 million in both 2009 and 2010, the actual amount received in this financial year was only €2 million. This is due to a variance in financial years between Irish Aid and Trócaire and a slight delay in disbursement of funds on the part of Irish Aid.

In addition to this MAPS II funding, we received €3.2 million from Irish Aid towards emergency response in Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Zimbabwe and many countries in Africa experiencing ongoing and chronic food shortages.

#### **EXPENDITURE**

The statement of financial activities shows the analysis of charitable expenditure between charitable activities (overseas development, emergency, recovery and education programmes), cost of generating funds and governance costs. Direct charitable expenditure on 96 programmes amounted to €47.3 million (2009 – €60.2 million), which represents 86.6 per cent (2009 – 90.5 per cent) of total expenditure.

Spending on fundraising and publicity expenditure represented 12.6 per cent (2009 – 8.78 per cent) of total expenditure. This represents an increased investment in fundraising activities to ensure income targets are achieved in the future. Spending on governance costs represented 0.8 per cent (2009– 0.8 per cent) of total expenditure.

#### **FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESERVES POLICY**

Trócaire’s available resources at the end of year were €22.6 million (2009 - €27.3 million). Of the available resources, €13.5 million is held for restricted purposes, as the funds were donated for specific areas and programmes.

## **TRÓCAIRE**

### **REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES**

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In managing its unrestricted reserves of €9.1 million, the organisation has an agreed policy of holding a contingency reserve in its Emergency Fund, to cater for emergencies and to allow the organisation to respond rapidly in such circumstances. The amount in this reserve at 28 February 2010 is €0.35 million.

The reserve in the Communications and Education Fund stands at €0.5m. 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 €7.1 million (2009 - €2.9 million). This will be used to fund programmes overseas to further the objectives of the organisation.

The general reserve fund at the start of the year amounted to €1.6 million. As part of responding to the economic crisis Trócaire implemented a voluntary redundancy scheme in Ireland and closed offices overseas. The Board gave approval for the severance costs arising to be charged to the general reserve. This leaves a balance on the general reserve at the balance sheet date of €1.1 million. This general reserve will be replenished over the next five years.

### **INVESTMENT POLICY AND PERFORMANCE**

The objective of Trócaire's Investment Policy is to maintain high liquidity while ensuring maximum security, meeting ethical standards and achieving the highest possible return. The interest earned is applied to our work.

The primary mechanism for meeting this objective is to invest in fixed interest deposits accounts with a high security rating, spreading the total invested and limiting the amount invested with any individual financial institution. These financial institutions are authorised by the Board. 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.

Trócaire's Investment Policy is reviewed by the Finance and Funding Committee and approved by the Trustees annually.

### **POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

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

### **AUDITORS**

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

**5. PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS**

Trócaire was severely affected by the global downturn over 2009. The crisis in government finances in Ireland resulted in major cuts to our funding. Funds of €16 million have been confirmed for 2010, instead of the anticipated €26 million. The global crisis means we are competing for funds from other institutional donors and the public in a very competitive climate.

Within this challenging context, we remain committed to the delivery of an effective, cost-efficient programme of work in partnership with many of the world's poorest people. To achieve this we will strive to maximize our public and institutional income, continue to seek new ways of raising funds and build relationships with all our supporters in order to secure our future.

Three years into our ten-year Strategic Framework, we began to evaluate whether and how well we had reached our objectives. This strategic review will be completed in June 2010 and will allow us to redefine our priorities, given the difficult external context, for the period 2010 to 2013. We will then set out a detailed three-year implementation plan against which progress can be clearly monitored. We will also continue our work to strengthen our programmatic approach.

This year will see the final integration of our new Management Information System (MIS), which will allow us to better monitor and evaluate our work, streamline internal processes and offer better customer care to our supporters.

**Building Sustainable Livelihoods**

The decrease in available funds has resulted in an inevitable decrease in programmes. In 2008/2009 we funded 25 livelihoods programmes; in 2009/2010 we had 19.

In 2010 we will focus on improving our ability to demonstrate the impact of our work. This will involve carrying out baseline studies in a number of livelihoods programmes so that we can measure progress over the lifetime of the programme. We will review a number of major programmes so we can improve the focus of our work. For instance, we will concentrate on helping farmers to access markets to sell their produce. This work will begin in Ethiopia.

**Environmental justice**

One of the major challenges of the past two years has been capturing the impact of our work in Ireland and overseas to reduce our own carbon footprint. In 2010, we will concentrate on the development of an action plan so we can measure progress. 2010 will also be a significant year for climate change in Ireland as a new Climate Bill will be developed. We will work at a policy level to shape the bill so that it recognises the global nature of the problem of climate change and does not have negative consequences for the developing world.

**Addressing the HIV and AIDS Crisis**

The financial crisis has also had an impact on HIV programmes. 2010 will see the phase out of established programmes in Angola and Burundi and uncertainty about the growth of programmes in a number of other countries. However, new programme development will take place in Zimbabwe and Kenya. We will support countries to develop baselines for new programmes to improve our measurement of impact. In July 2010, we will present the series of innovative films which we developed with 'No Strings', an organisation that uses puppetry to educate and raise awareness, at the International AIDS conference in Vienna. We will also work to build international links with those working on policy related to HIV.

**Promoting Gender Equality**

The budget cuts mean that our work to empower women across the world will be reduced. A new programme in Burundi will be phased out, while in Democratic Republic of Congo, our work on gender equality and governance will be merged this year. However, a new programme with a focus on women's vulnerability to HIV will be established in Malawi.



## **TRÓCAIRE**

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

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We have audited the financial statements of Trócaire on pages 30 to 53, which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out therein.

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

#### **RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES AND AUDITORS**

As described on page 5 the Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and the accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland. We also report to you whether in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the organisation, and whether the information given in the Report of the Trustees is consistent with the financial statements. In addition, we state whether we have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the purposes of our audit and whether the organisation's balance sheet is in agreement with the books of account.

We read the Report of the Trustees and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatement within it.

#### **BASIS OF OPINION**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Trustees in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the organisation's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion, we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

## **TRÓCAIRE**

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

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#### **OPINION**

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, of the state of Trócaire's affairs as at 28 February 2010 and of its incoming resources, application of resources and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by Trócaire. The Trust balance sheet is in agreement with the books of account.

In our opinion, the information given in the Report of the Trustees on pages 4 to 27 is consistent with the financial statements.

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

**Date: 21 June 2010**

## **TRÓCAIRE**

### **STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

#### **BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

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

#### **INCOME**

Income from the public represents donations received during the year. The charity can reclaim tax on certain donations and this tax income is credited to the statement of financial activities in the year in which it is receivable. Income is treated as being general and unrestricted, unless a donor has specified the manner in which the donation is to be spent, in which case it is treated as restricted income. The Board review the restricted income funds on an annual basis. Where restricted funds remain unspent three years following receipt and the Board consider that funds exist which are surplus to requirements, an appropriate transfer is made to unrestricted funds. Institutional funding received from Irish Aid, the European Union and other sundry sources are credited directly to the appropriate fund. Income earned on funds held on deposit is treated as unrestricted income.

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 and any foreign exchange translations adjustments. All global gift and major donor campaign income is allocated to development programme fund. The remaining unrestricted funds are allocated as follows:

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

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

#### **RESOURCES EXPENDED**

Resources expended are analysed between direct charitable expenditure, fundraising and publicity and governance costs. Governance costs are those costs incurred on the strategic management of the charity, and on compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements. Where costs cannot be directly attributed, they have been allocated in proportion to estimated benefits received.

The costs have been apportioned to designated funds as follows:

General expenses for the central office are charged equally between three main cost centres: Administration, Communications and Education and Development Programme.

Salaries and associated costs directly relating to a specific fund are charged accordingly.

Except for donor development costs, fundraising and publicity costs are apportioned on the following basis:

- 70 per cent: Development Programme Fund
- 30 per cent: Communications and Education Fund

Donor development costs are apportioned 95 per cent to the Development Programme fund and 5 per cent to the Communications and Education fund.

## **TRÓCAIRE**

### **STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED**

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#### **FOREIGN CURRENCIES**

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

#### **PENSIONS**

Trócaire operates both defined benefit and defined contribution schemes, and pension benefits are funded over the employees' period of service by way of contributions from the organisation and employees. Contributions are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities or relevant programme fund in the year in which they become payable.

#### **TAXATION**

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

#### **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION**

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

Leasehold property	Over term of lease
Computer installation	33 1/3 per cent straight line method
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	12.5 per cent reducing balance method
Motor vehicles	20 per cent reducing balance method

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

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

#### **GOVERNMENT GRANTS**

Capital grants are treated as deferred income.

#### **SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS**

Current asset investments are stated at market value.

#### **PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS**

All programme allocations are reviewed by the Board. Programme allocations are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they are approved. Programme funds approved but not disbursed at the balance sheet date are carried forward as programme creditors in the balance sheet. Income received for restricted purposes, the allocation of which had not been approved at the balance sheet date, is carried forward in a restricted fund.

# TRÓCAIRE

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010

	Note	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2010 €	Total 2009 €
<b><u>Incoming resources</u></b>					
General donations and bequests		11,743,557	2,456,318	14,199,875	13,608,050
Activities for generating funds:					
Lenten Campaign		9,972,330	867,247	10,839,577	10,421,069
Global Gift Campaign		2,001,568	710,779	2,712,347	2,999,890
24 Hour Fast Campaign		694,607	68,408	763,015	789,214
Deposit and investment income		697,382	202,433	899,815	2,094,055
Activities to further the charity's objects:					
Specified income (restricted)		-	6,077,877	6,077,877	3,108,103
Institutional funding		-	12,301,117	12,301,117*	27,698,668
<b>Total incoming resources</b>	1	<u>25,109,444</u>	<u>22,684,179</u>	<u>47,793,623</u>	<u>60,719,049</u>
<b><u>Resources expended</u></b>					
Costs of generating funds:					
Fundraising and publicity	3	(6,759,449)	(119,198)	(6,878,647)	(5,837,350)
Direct charitable expenditure	4	(16,429,515)	(30,889,421)	(47,318,936)	(60,187,445)
Governance costs	5	(423,482)	(21,690)	(445,172)	(484,482)
<b>Total resources expended</b>		<u>(23,612,446)</u>	<u>(31,030,309)</u>	<u>(54,642,755)</u>	<u>(66,509,277)</u>
<b>Net incoming (outgoing) resources for year</b>		<u>1,496,998</u>	<u>(8,346,130)</u>	<u>(6,849,132)</u>	<u>(5,790,228)</u>
Transfer between funds during the year	15/16	(8,394)	8,394	-	-
Movements on investments	10	28,260	-	28,260	(28,440)
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<u>1,516,864</u>	<u>(8,337,736)</u>	<u>(6,820,872)</u>	<u>(5,818,668)</u>
<b>Fund balances at beginning of year</b>		5,352,008	21,941,865	27,293,873	37,878,984
Currency translation		-	(117,882)	(117,882)	(1,417,443)
Actuarial gain (loss)	21	2,232,000	-	2,232,000	(3,349,000)
<b>Fund balances at end of year</b>	15/16	<u>9,100,872</u>	<u>13,486,247</u>	<u>22,587,119</u>	<u>27,293,873</u>

\* €11.2 million was received from Irish Aid in March 2010. This represents 70 per cent of the funding committed by Irish Aid under the MAPS programme for 2010. In the prior year the MAPS funding for 2009 was received in February 2009. In accordance with the accounting policy of Trocaire, these funds will be recognised in the financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2011.

All income and expenditure arise from continuing operations.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustees on 17 June 2010 and signed on its behalf by:

Cardinal Seán Brady )  
Trustees  
Bishop John Kirby )

## TRÓCAIRE

### STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010

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	2010 €	2009 €
Net movement in funds	(6,820,872)	(5,818,668)
Actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit pension scheme	2,232,000	(3,349,000)
<b>TOTAL MOVEMENT IN FUNDS FOR THE PERIOD</b>	<b><u><u>(4,588,872)</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>(9,167,668)</u></u></b>

### RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010

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	2010 €	2009 €
Net movement in funds	(6,820,872)	(5,818,668)
Actuarial gain (loss) for the year	2,232,000	(3,349,000)
Currency translation loss	(117,882)	(1,417,443)
Opening funds	27,293,873	37,878,984
<b>CLOSING FUNDS</b>	<b><u><u>22,587,119</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>27,293,873</u></u></b>

**TRÓCAIRE****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2010**

	Note	2010 €	2009 €
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	7	1,940,495	1,242,955
Less: Government grants	8	(69,448)	(69,791)
		<u>1,871,047</u>	<u>1,173,164</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors	9	4,050,783	3,514,485
Cash at bank and on short term deposit		43,756,363	58,708,017
Short term investments	10	61,541	33,281
		<u>47,868,687</u>	<u>62,255,783</u>
<b>CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one year)</b>			
Approved programme allocations	11	(18,240,782)	(26,097,287)
Creditors and accruals	12	(3,582,780)	(2,918,787)
		<u>(21,823,562)</u>	<u>(29,016,074)</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u>26,045,125</u>	<u>33,239,709</u>
<b>CREDITORS (Amounts falling due after one year)</b>	12	(557,053)	-
<b>RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEME DEFICIT</b>	21	(4,772,000)	(7,119,000)
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>	14	<u>22,587,119</u>	<u>27,293,873</u>
<b>INCOME FUNDS</b>			
Restricted funds	15	13,486,247	21,941,865
Unrestricted funds	16	9,100,872	5,352,008
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>		<u>22,587,119</u>	<u>27,293,873</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustees on 17 June 2010 and signed on its behalf by:

Cardinal Seán Brady )  
Trustees  
Bishop John Kirby )

**TRÓCAIRE****TRUST BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2010**

	Note	2010 €	2009 €
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	7	1,442,199	787,354
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors	9	4,018,049	3,886,108
Cash at bank and on short term deposit		32,036,223	49,223,119
Short term investments	10	61,541	33,281
		-----	-----
		36,115,813	53,142,508
		-----	-----
<b>CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one year)</b>			
Approved programme allocations	11	(16,711,419)	(24,067,119)
Creditors and accruals	12	(3,556,815)	(2,881,202)
		-----	-----
		(20,268,234)	(26,948,321)
		-----	-----
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
		15,847,579	26,194,187
		-----	-----
<b>CREDITORS (Amounts falling due after one year)</b>			
	12	(557,053)	-
<b>RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEME DEFICIT</b>			
	21	(4,772,000)	(7,119,000)
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>			
		11,960,725	19,862,541
		=====	=====
<b>INCOME FUNDS</b>			
Restricted funds		4,413,416	16,064,096
Unrestricted funds		7,547,309	3,798,445
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>			
		11,960,725	19,862,541
		=====	=====

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board by the Board of Trustees on 17 June 2010 and are signed on its behalf by:

Cardinal Seán Brady )  
Trustees  
Bishop John Kirby )

**TRÓCAIRE****CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010**

	Note	2010 €	2009 €
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	17	(14,691,406)	(4,760,534)
RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS AND SERVICING OF FINANCE	18	934,608	2,248,668
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT	18	(1,194,856)	(181,834)
MANAGEMENT OF LIQUID RESOURCES	18	-	(61,200)
DECREASE IN CASH	19	<u>(14,951,654)</u>	<u>(2,754,900)</u>
RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH FLOW TO MOVEMENT IN NET FUNDS			
Decrease in cash in the year	19	(14,951,654)	(2,754,900)
Change in management of liquid resources	19	-	61,200
Movements on investments	19	28,260	(28,440)
CHANGE IN NET FUNDS DURING THE YEAR		<u>(14,923,394)</u>	<u>(2,722,140)</u>
NET CASH FUNDS AT START OF YEAR	19	58,741,298	61,463,438
NET CASH FUNDS AT END OF YEAR	19	<u>43,817,904</u>	<u>58,741,298</u>

# TRÓCAIRE

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010

1.	<b>TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES</b>	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2010	Total 2009
1.1	<b>INCOME FROM THE PUBLIC</b>	€	€	€	€
	General donations and bequests	11,743,557	2,456,318	14,199,875	13,608,050
	Lenten Campaign	9,972,330	867,247	10,839,577	10,421,069
	Global Gift Campaign	2,001,568	710,779	2,712,347	2,999,890
	24 Hour Fast Campaign	694,607	68,408	763,015	789,214
	Specified income	-	6,077,877	6,077,877	3,108,103
		-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total income from the public	24,412,062	10,180,629	34,592,691	30,926,326
		=====	=====	=====	=====
1.2	<b>INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING</b>				
	Irish Aid	-	5,527,452	5,527,452	23,499,837
	EU	-	2,747,739	2,747,739	1,698,692
	DFID	-	1,288,590	1,288,590	640,682
		-----	-----	-----	-----
		-	9,563,781	9,563,781	25,839,211
		-----	-----	-----	-----
	<i>Contributions from agencies and groups:</i>				
	Bank of Ireland Employees Fund	-	80,287	80,287	85,876
	Big Lottery Fund UK	-	-	-	121,606
	Broederlijk	-	100,179	100,179	-
	CAFOD	-	168,330	168,330	148,979
	CARE	-	-	-	3,183
	Caritas Australia	-	21,335	21,335	19,224
	Caritas Canada	-	-	-	30,899
	Caritas New Zealand	-	281,114	281,114	47,950
	Caritas Spain	-	-	-	35,000
	Christian Aid	-	28,066	28,066	-
	Comic Relief	-	147,122	147,122	190,481
	Cordaid	-	251,879	251,879	121,956
	Development and Peace	-	30,770	30,770	-
	Dublin City Council	-	-	-	14,444
	Electric Aid	-	-	-	33,358
	Fisher Foundation	-	3,380	3,380	-
	Gorta	-	1,560,000	1,560,000	-
	IBIS	-	-	-	1,000
	International Organisation for Migration	-	-	-	23,222
	Isle of Man overseas aid committee	-	-	-	22,388
	KORU Foundation	-	2,230	2,230	-
	Mike Kumar	-	2,759	2,759	-
	MISEREOR	-	-	-	9,964
	NIPSA	-	13,520	13,520	14,600
	OCHA	-	-	-	513,570
	SCIAF	-	-	-	299,536
	Secours Catholique	-	14,989	14,989	14,915
	Unicef	-	28,558	28,558	45,282
	Vodafone	-	2,818	2,818	-
	Western Union foundation	-	-	-	62,024
		-----	-----	-----	-----
		-	2,737,336	2,737,336	1,859,457
		-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total Institutional Funding	-	12,301,117	12,301,117	27,698,668
		=====	=====	=====	=====
1.3	<b>OTHER INCOME</b>				
	Deposit and investment income	697,382	202,433	899,815	2,094,055
		-----	-----	-----	-----
	<b>TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES</b>	25,109,444	22,684,179	47,793,623	60,719,049
		=====	=====	=====	=====

# TRÓCAIRE

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

### 2. SCHEDULE OF TRANSFER OF FUNDS

	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2010 €	Total 2009 €
Total income	25,109,444	22,684,179	47,793,623	60,719,049
Movements on investments	28,260	-	28,260	(28,440)
Governance costs	(423,482)	(21,690)	(445,172)	(484,482)
<b>DISPOSABLE INCOME</b>	<u>24,714,222</u>	<u>22,662,489</u>	<u>47,376,711</u>	<u>60,206,127</u>
			2010 €	2009 €
Allocated as follows:				
Items for specific funds and programmes (note 15)			6,077,877	3,108,103
Institutional Funding (note 15)			12,301,117	27,698,668
Other: Northern Ireland (note 15)			4,283,495	4,580,494
Development Programme Fund (note 16)			17,968,662	18,344,053
Communications and Education Fund (note 16)			4,497,040	4,318,965
Emergency Programme Fund (note 16)			2,248,520	2,155,844
<b>INCOME FOR DISTRIBUTION</b>			<u>47,376,711</u>	<u>60,206,127</u>

Net resources generated by Trocaire (Northern Ireland) have been treated as a restricted fund in the consolidated financial statements to ensure compliance with the guidelines laid down by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. The disposable income for Northern Ireland comprises the following:

	2010 €	2009 €
General donations and bequests	2,456,318	2,359,656
Lenten Campaign	867,247	814,431
24 Hour Fast	68,408	61,915
Global Gift Campaign	710,779	874,945
Deposit interest	202,433	492,686
	<u>4,305,185</u>	<u>4,603,633</u>
Governance Costs	(21,690)	(23,139)
<b>Disposable income</b>	<u>4,283,495</u>	<u>4,580,494</u>

**3. FUNDRAISING AND PUBLICITY COSTS**

	2010 €	2009 €
Advertising and publicity	1,443,077	1,639,737
Committed Giving campaign	2,488,414	1,710,636
24 Hour Fast	339,204	116,615
Lenten campaign	1,458,737	1,249,138
Salaries and other staff costs	861,848	870,415
Management and Administration (Note 5.2)	287,367	250,809
	<u>6,878,647</u>	<u>5,837,350</u>

**4. DIRECT CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE**

Direct charitable expenditure represents 86.6 per cent (2009:90.5 per cent) of total expenditure. Direct charitable expenditure includes transfers of funds overseas and the cost of goods, services and salaries relating directly to overseas programmes which are paid from Ireland. It also includes direct expenditure on communications and education programmes in Ireland aimed at creating a greater awareness of the causes of world poverty and injustice and how change can be achieved and is analysed as follows:

	2010 €	2009 €
Overseas programme	31,442,520	45,361,555
Communications and education programmes	3,409,661	3,289,734
Programme support costs	12,466,755	11,536,156
	<u>47,318,936</u>	<u>60,187,445</u>

**4.1 Overseas Programme Expenditure**

	2010 €	2009 €
Development	24,236,051	33,536,048
Emergency and Rehabilitation	7,206,469	11,825,507
	<u>31,442,520</u>	<u>45,361,555</u>

# TRÓCAIRE

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

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### 4. DIRECT CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE - CONTINUED

#### 4.2 Communications and education programmes

	2010	2009
	€	€
Documentation and research	18,136	-
Publications and films	38,205	54,803
Specialised education programmes	207,080	258,804
Salaries and other staff costs	1,572,927	1,149,800
Travel	76,328	76,653
Training	44,890	12,149
Campaigns	101,350	71,894
Pamoja Project	1,430	79,737
Primary school programme	3,130	3,600
Trocaire policy advocacy events	3,828	26,373
Web related costs	65,067	102,060
Strategic partnerships	275,181	-
Finance costs	-	7,000
Depreciation	158,075	45,429
Other costs	579,040	1,172,890
Management and administration (Note 5.2)	264,994	228,542
	<u>3,409,661</u>	<u>3,289,734</u>

## 4. DIRECT CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE - CONTINUED

## 4.3 Programme Support Costs

	2010 €	2009 €
Salaries and other staff costs	2,638,812	2,714,807
Training	2,897	629
Insurance	28,889	15,455
Telephone	21,105	29,744
Postage, stationery and printing	26,534	69,919
Domestic travel	48,315	64,411
Professional fees	42,050	48,791
Bank charges	-	981
Conference and foreign travel	24,195	7,098
Office and computer maintenance	36,807	43,282
Light and heat	4,874	5,132
Depreciation	177,895	57,427
Finance costs	-	7,000
Exchange loss	1,663	66,145
Rent and rates	130,673	128,758
Campaigns	14,543	5,051
National and international co-operation	143,193	142,160
Intern Programme	28,698	168,537
Publication and education resources	1,367	2,510
Programme Quality and monitoring	95,029	37,161
Specialist overseas consultants	13,225	6,560
Management and Administration (Note 5.2)	2,189,556	1,898,258
<u>Regional Offices:</u>		
Horn and East Africa	1,520,466	1,166,275
Southern Africa	1,544,329	1,560,438
Latin America	840,259	716,471
Central and West Africa	1,787,131	1,810,681
Asia	1,584,250	1,243,347
	-----	-----
	12,946,755	12,017,028
Less: Co-Financers grants	(480,000)	(480,872)
	-----	-----
	<u>12,466,755</u>	<u>11,536,156</u>

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

**5. GOVERNANCE COSTS**

Governance costs are those costs incurred on the strategic management of the charity, and on compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements. Costs recorded as managing and administering the charity are now apportioned 80 per cent to the Development and Emergency Programme fund, 20 per cent to the Communications and Education fund (including 10 per cent to Fundraising and Publicity).

**5.1 Governance costs**

	2010	2009
	€	€
Salaries and other staff costs	382,409	412,263
Auditors' remuneration	62,763	68,212
Miscellaneous expenses	-	4,007
	-----	-----
	445,172	484,482
	=====	=====

**5.2 Management and Administration**

	2010	2009
	€	€
Salaries and other staff costs	1,485,934	1,391,609
Severance	448,619	-
Domestic travel and accommodation	9,003	14,053
Foreign travel and accommodation	23,197	33,138
Organisational strategic plan	9,793	-
Telephone	28,013	27,249
Insurance	21,591	14,809
Office rent	158,039	151,896
Office maintenance and repairs	13,237	22,060
Light and heat	2,311	2,991
Postage and stationary	38,773	61,152
IT costs	159,026	116,982
HR costs	24,375	8,600
Bank charges	97,426	91,486
Professional fees	35,643	26,909
Management information systems	21,536	349,918
Miscellaneous	6,117	10,102
Depreciation	159,284	47,655
Finance costs	-	7,000
	-----	-----
	2,741,917	2,377,609
	=====	=====

## Analysed as follows:

	2010	2009
	€	€
Programme Support Costs (Note 4.3)	2,189,556	1,898,258
Fundraising and Publicity Costs (Note 3)	287,367	250,809
Communication and Education Programmes (Note 4.2)	264,994	228,542
	-----	-----
	2,741,917	2,377,609
	=====	=====

**6. STAFF COSTS**

The average number of employees during the financial year in Ireland was 138 (2009: 148). The aggregate amounts paid to or on behalf of staff are as follows:

	2010 €	2009 €
Wages and salaries	5,995,214	6,438,886
Social welfare costs	611,726	589,985
Pension costs	989,712	1,074,300
	-----	-----
	<u>7,596,652</u>	<u>8,103,171</u>

The Trustees and members of the Board receive no remuneration for their services as Trustees and members of the Board. Directly incurred expenses are reimbursed, if claimed, and amounted to €nil (2009: € nil).

The number of employees whose remuneration was greater than €90,000 to whom retirement benefits were accruing under a defined benefit scheme is four (2009:4) as follows:

<b>Salary Range</b>	2010	2009
€90,000 to €100,000	1	-
€100,001 to €110,000	1	1
€110,001 to €120,000	1	-
€120,001 to €130,000	-	2
€140,001 to €150,000	1	-
€150,001 to €160,000	-	1
	---	---
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

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

Overseas support staff are included within programme support costs.

# TRÓCAIRE

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

### 7. FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Computer installation €	Motor vehicles €	Freehold property €	Leasehold property €	Total €
<b>COST:</b>						
Balance 1 March 2009	762,793	811,351	101,492	690,268	6,349	2,372,253
Additions	66,149	1,128,707	-	-	-	1,194,856
Exchange difference	(619)	(150)	-	(2,098)	-	(2,867)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance 28 February 2010	828,323	1,939,908	101,492	688,170	6,349	3,564,242
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>DEPRECIATION:</b>						
Balance 1 March 2009	483,288	603,404	39,402	-	3,204	1,129,298
Charge for year	52,556	429,920	12,418	-	181	495,075
Exchange difference	(476)	(150)	-	-	-	(626)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance 28 February 2010	535,368	1,033,174	51,820	-	3,385	1,623,747
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>						
At 29 February 2009	<u>279,505</u>	<u>207,947</u>	<u>62,090</u>	<u>690,268</u>	<u>3,145</u>	<u>1,242,955</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
At 28 February 2010	<u>292,955</u>	<u>906,734</u>	<u>49,672</u>	<u>688,170</u>	<u>2,964</u>	<u>1,940,495</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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

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

The net book value of the group fixed assets at 28 February 2010 is made up as follows:

	Company €	Subsidiaries €	Total €
Leasehold property	2,964	-	2,964
Freehold property	263,428	424,742	688,170
Motor vehicles	49,672	-	49,672
Computer installation	906,734	-	906,734
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	219,401	73,554	292,955
	-----	-----	-----
	<u>1,442,199</u>	<u>498,296</u>	<u>1,940,495</u>
	=====	=====	=====

**TRÓCAIRE****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED****8. GOVERNMENT GRANTS**

	Group		Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Opening balance	69,791	81,527	-	-
Exchange difference	(343)	(11,736)	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Closing balance	<u>69,448</u>	<u>69,791</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**9. DEBTORS**

	Group		Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	€	€	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year				
Amounts due from subsidiary undertaking:				
Trocaire (Northern Ireland)	-	-	168,726	207,724
Tax refundable	1,704,431	1,569,444	1,190,535	1,411,977
Deposit income accrued	68,330	71,026	68,330	71,026
Advertising prepaid	1,126,038	1,078,311	1,126,038	1,078,311
Other debtors and prepayments	1,151,984	795,704	986,562	639,212
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	4,050,783	3,514,485	3,540,191	3,408,250
Amounts falling due after one year				
Amounts due from subsidiary undertaking:				
Trocaire (Northern Ireland)	-	-	477,858	477,858
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	<u>4,050,783</u>	<u>3,514,485</u>	<u>4,018,049</u>	<u>3,886,108</u>

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

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

## TRÓCAIRE

### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

#### 10. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	2010 €	2009 €
Market value at 1 March 2009	33,281	521
Acquisitions at cost	-	61,200
Revaluation	28,260	(28,440)
	<u>61,541</u>	<u>33,281</u>
Market value at 28 February 2010	<u>61,541</u>	<u>33,281</u>
Historical cost	<u>61,521</u>	<u>61,521</u>

Investments on hand at 28 February 2010 relate to €521 prize bonds and €61,020 held in an investment portfolio with Davy stockbrokers.

#### 11. APPROVED PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS

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

#### 12. CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

	Group		Company	
	2010 €	2009 €	2010 €	2009 €
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade creditors and accruals	3,324,624	2,733,215	3,298,659	2,695,630
Payroll taxes	172,456	185,572	172,456	185,572
Bank loan (note 13)	85,700	-	85,700	-
	<u>3,582,780</u>	<u>2,918,787</u>	<u>3,556,815</u>	<u>2,881,202</u>
Amounts falling due after one year:				
Bank loan (note 13)	557,053	-	557,053	-
	<u>4,139,833</u>	<u>2,918,787</u>	<u>4,113,868</u>	<u>2,881,202</u>

#### 13. BANK LOAN

The bank loan is unsecured and repayable as follows:

	2010 €	2009 €
Bank loan within one year	85,700	-
Bank loan from one to two years	128,551	-
Bank loan from two to five years	385,652	-
Bank loan after five years	42,850	-
	<u>642,753</u>	<u>-</u>
Market value at 28 February 2010	<u>642,753</u>	<u>-</u>

## 14. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2010 €	Total 2009 €
Tangible fixed assets	1,871,047	-	1,871,047	1,173,164
Net assets, after Retirement Benefit Scheme Deficit	11,615,200	9,100,872	20,716,072	26,120,709
	<u>13,486,247</u>	<u>9,100,872</u>	<u>22,587,119</u>	<u>27,293,873</u>

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

## 15. RESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance at beginning of year €	Incoming resources €	Exchange differences and transfers between funds €	Resources expended €	Balance at end of year €
Development programme	14,065,886	8,862,733	(1,615)	(22,708,280)	218,724
Communications and education	-	98,000	-	(23,000)	75,000
Emergency	-	3,340,383	-	(3,085,383)	255,000
Other: Northern Ireland	4,230,807	4,283,495	(99,182)	(2,246,134)	6,168,986
Specific funds:					
Africa	3,246,587	550,767	(6,444)	(1,231,320)	2,559,590
Central America	73,811	1,443	11,325	(84,691)	1,888
Pakistan	11,977	10,072	(1)	(10,680)	11,368
Bangladesh	4,511	14,756	(130)	-	19,137
Iraq and Iran	48,306	625	383	(47,815)	1,499
Middle East	167,067	25,143	(141)	(151,940)	40,129
SEA Disasters	-	407,607	(461)	(346,452)	60,694
Peru	2,822	1,400	(2,822)	-	1,400
Haiti	-	5,045,395	(10,257)	(1,001,454)	4,033,684
Burma	90,091	20,670	(143)	(71,470)	39,148
	<u>21,941,865</u>	<u>22,662,489</u>	<u>(109,488)</u>	<u>(31,008,619)</u>	<u>13,486,247</u>

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 of €4 million on the Haiti fund will be spent on relief and recovery over a five year period. Spending the fund over this timeframe will enable us to ensure that we spend the money to best effect with our Haitian partners. Agriculture will be key sector in the recovery process.

## 16. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance at beginning of year €	Incoming resources €	Transfers between funds €	Resources expended/ actuarial (gain) €	Balance at end of year €
Designated Funds:					
Development Programme	2,903,408	17,968,662	(4,048,085)	(9,723,094)	7,100,891
Communications and Education	500,000	4,497,040	5,112,945	(9,609,985)	500,000
Emergency	350,000	2,248,520	(1,073,254)	(1,175,266)	350,000
	3,753,408	24,714,222	-	(20,508,345)	7,950,891
General Fund	1,598,600	-	-	(448,619)	1,149,981
	5,352,008	24,714,222	(8,394)	(20,956,964)	9,100,872

## (a) Development Programme Fund

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

## (b) Communications and Education Fund

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

## (c) Emergency Fund

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

## (d) General Fund

The general fund is represented mainly by tangible fixed assets. The general reserve fund at the start of the year amounted to €1.6 million. As part of responding to the economic crisis Trócaire implemented a voluntary redundancy scheme in Ireland and closed offices overseas. The Board gave approval for the severance costs arising to be charged to the general reserve. This leaves a balance on the general reserve at the balance sheet date of €1.1 million. This general reserve will be replenished over the next five years.

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

	2010 €	2009 €
Net outgoing resources for year	(6,849,132)	(5,790,228)
Depreciation	495,075	150,510
Interest and investment income receivable	(899,815)	(2,094,055)
Decrease (increase) in debtors	(571,091)	220,559
Increase (decrease) in creditors	(6,635,459)	4,635,752
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	1,357
Exchange loss	(115,984)	(1,351,429)
Decrease in pension deficit (exclusive of actuarial gain/loss)	(115,000)	(533,000)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(14,691,406)	(4,760,534)

## TRÓCAIRE

### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

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

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

	2010 €	2009 €
Deposit and investment income interest received	934,608	2,248,668

##### 18.2 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT

	2010 €	2009 €
Payment to acquire tangible fixed assets	(1,194,856)	(187,834)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	-	6,000
	<u>(1,194,856)</u>	<u>(181,834)</u>

##### 18.3 MANAGEMENT OF LIQUID RESOURCES

	2010 €	2009 €
Purchase of short term investments	-	(61,200)

#### 19. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	1 March 2009 €	Cash flows €	Other non cash changes €	28 February 2010 €
Cash at bank and on short term deposit	58,708,017	(14,951,654)	-	47,756,363
Current asset investments	33,281	-	28,260	61,541
	<u>58,741,298</u>	<u>(14,951,654)</u>	<u>28,260</u>	<u>43,817,904</u>

#### 20. SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKING

Trocaire (Northern Ireland) is a registered charity in Northern Ireland (charity number XR 10431). It was established for the relief of poverty and the advancement of education. Trocaire (Northern Ireland) received donations amounting to Stg£6,505,865 and expended Stg£3,440,382 in direct charitable expenditure, Stg£19,251 on governance costs and Stg£105,795 on fundraising and publicity costs during the year under review. It had funds of Stg£9,510,623 at 28 February 2010.

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

**21. PENSIONS**

Trócaire operates a defined benefit pension scheme and a defined contribution scheme for employees.

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

**FRS 17 DISCLOSURES**

The valuation is based on the most recent actuarial valuation (May 2007) and has been updated by the actuary to 28 February 2010 so as to comply with the requirements of FRS 17 in order to assess the liabilities of the scheme at 28 February 2010.

<b>Amounts recognised in the balance sheet:</b>	2010	2009
	€'000	€'000
Present value of funded obligations	13,667	12,859
Fair value of plan assets	(8,895)	(5,740)
	-----	-----
Deficit	4,772	7,119
Related deferred tax asset	-	-
	-----	-----
Net liability	4,772	7,119
	=====	=====
<b>Amounts in the balance sheet</b>		
Liabilities	4,772	7,119
Assets	-	-
	-----	-----
Net liability	4,772	7,119
	=====	=====
<b>Amounts reported in the statement of total recognised gains and losses and statement of financial activities:</b>		
	2010	2009
	€'000	€'000
Current service cost	423	344
Interest on obligations	720	644
Expected return on plan assets	(403)	(543)
	-----	-----
<b>Total cost recognised</b>	740	445
	=====	=====
Actual return less expected return on plan assets	2,163	(3,176)
	=====	=====
<b>Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation</b>		
	2010	2009
	€'000	€'000
Opening defined benefit obligation	12,859	12,116
Service cost	423	344
Interest cost	720	644
Contributions by plan participants	137	125
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience being different than expected	(564)	(80)
Actuarial gain arising from change in liability valuation assumptions	92	(290)
	-----	-----
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation</b>	13,667	12,859
	=====	=====

## 21. PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

**Changes in the fair value of plan assets**

	2010	2009
	€'000	€'000
Opening fair value of plan assets	5,740	7,813
Expected return	403	543
Actuarial gains (losses)	1,760	(3,719)
Contributions by plan participants	137	125
Contributions by employer	855	978
	-----	-----
<b>Closing fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>8,895</b>	<b>5,740</b>
	=====	=====

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

	2010	2009
Equities	73.00%	75.00%
Fixed interest	18.00%	14.00%
Property	3.00%	4.00%
Cash	6.00%	7.00%

**Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:**

	2010	2009
Discount rate	5.00%	5.5%
Expected return on plan assets	6.18%	6.81%
Future pensionable salary increases	3.50%	3.75%
Future pension increases for service prior to 1 May 2007	5.00%	5.00%
Future pension increases for service after 1 May 2007	3.00%	3.00%
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%

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

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Defined benefit obligation	(13,667)	(12,859)	(12,116)	(11,024)	(9,377)
Fair value of plan assets	8,895	5,740	7,813	7,442	6,385
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Deficit in the plan	<b>(4,772)</b>	<b>(7,119)</b>	<b>(4,303)</b>	<b>(3,582)</b>	<b>(2,992)</b>
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	564	80	(768)	(951)	(422)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	1,760	(3,719)	(1,197)	56	834
Changes in assumptions	(92)	290	697	242	(405)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total actuarial (loss)/gain recognised in STRGL	<b>2,232</b>	<b>(3,349)</b>	<b>(1,268)</b>	<b>(653)</b>	<b>7</b>
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

**Defined Contribution Pension Scheme**

The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity in an independently administered fund.

The pension cost charged in respect of the schemes for the year was €989,712 (2009: €1,074,300). A provision of €12,039 (2009: €79,379) is included in accruals being outstanding contributions

**22. COMMITMENTS**

**RENTAL**

Commitments payable during the next twelve months on leasehold properties amount to €390,872 on leases, which expire after five years.

**MIS PROJECT**

In 2009, the organisation commenced the introduction of a new MIS system. The organisation incurred €1,023,845 on this project during the year ended 28 February 2010. This project is expected to be completed in 2011 with an expected cost of €1.5 - €2 million. The new MIS system is being financed through a bank loan.

## TRÓCAIRE

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:  
ANALYSIS OF GENERAL INCOMING RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
28 FEBRUARY 2010  
(NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS)**

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	2010 €	2009 €
<b>GENERAL DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS</b>		
General donations	11,456,115	10,761,678
Bequests	2,743,760	2,846,372
	<u>14,199,875</u>	<u>13,608,050</u>
<b>LENTEN CAMPAIGN, GLOBAL GIFT AND 24 HOUR FAST CAMPAIGN</b>		
Diocesan Returns	7,073,416	7,113,171
Dublin Schools	674,932	731,857
Lenten Campaign Donations - Dublin	1,108,435	775,085
Lenten Campaign Donations - Outside Dublin	1,982,784	1,800,956
24 Hour Fast	763,015	789,214
Global Gift Campaign	2,712,779	2,999,890
	<u>14,315,361</u>	<u>14,210,173</u>
<b>DEPOSIT AND INVESTMENT INCOME</b>		
Deposit income	899,815	2,094,055
	<u>899,815</u>	<u>2,094,055</u>

**TRÓCAIRE**

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:  
OUR PROGRAMMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010  
(NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS)**

**Latin America**

Country	Programme Title	Description	Amount
<b>Bolivia</b>	Participatory and Accountable Governance	Promoting socially aware policies and transparent management by local government institutions for 28,000 poor and marginalised people in Bolivia	€423,203.00
	Sustainable Livelihoods and Environmental Justice	Strengthening sustainable livelihoods interventions in the poorest communities of Bolivia.	€369,200.00
<b>Brazil</b>	Livelihood Security	Land-based livelihoods support for more than 10,000 small-scale and landless farmers in north Brazil and the sharing of key information on climate change issues.	€165,000.00
	Civil Society Programme	Strengthening the capacity of partner organisations working with more than 6,000 families to participate in, and influence political decisions at both local and national level, aimed at reducing poverty and inequality.	€34,000.00
<b>Central America-Regional</b>	Gender-Based Violence and HIV/AIDS Prevention Programme	Promoting change in the attitudes and behaviour of men and women to contribute to the prevention of violence against women and to reduce the increase in HIV infection amongst women.	€512,683.00
	Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Programme	Strengthening the resilience of poor communities in disaster prone areas of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, with a strong focus on environmental protection.	€923,031.37
	Disaster Response Central America	An emergency preparedness fund to facilitate rapid response to disasters arising during the hurricane season in Central America	€71,200.00
<b>Colombia</b>	Human Rights and Governance	Programme supporting ten Colombian partner organisations in their work to defend and promote the human rights of vulnerable communities most affected by armed conflict.	€611,055.46
	Livelihood Security Programme	Improving the standard of living for rural and urban families in areas of intense conflict by increasing their capacity to achieve sustainable livelihoods and advocate for better living conditions.	€197,100.00
<b>El Salvador</b>	Sustainable Livelihoods Programme	Support to partner organisations to reduce poverty and enhance communities' incomes, working on food production, migration, micro-finance and the impact of mining industries on small farming communities.	€500,000.00
<b>Guatemala</b>	Food and Income Security Programme	Promoting the food and income security of poor indigenous rural families in five departments of Guatemala, supporting access to use and management of natural resources.	€502,003.00
	Access to Justice	Programme supporting 12 partner organisations working on human rights protection, promoting of the safety of at-risk groups and access to justice in five departments of Guatemala.	€353,779.00
	Human Rights Programme	Supporting partners working on peace-building and reconciliation processes, carrying out exhumations of mass graves of victims of human rights abuses, providing legal aid and protection of victims and witnesses, working to prevent violence and strengthen access to justice.	€6,547.00
<b>Haiti</b>	Emergency Response to Haiti Earthquake	Provision of first-phase emergency relief to people affected by the earthquake which hit Haiti on 12 January 2010.	€1,030,300.00
<b>Honduras</b>	Civil Society Programme	Promoting pro-poor political decision-making, focusing on citizens' participation in policy-making and in monitoring budgetary spending.	€423,263.23
	Livelihood Security Programme	Programme aimed at reducing inequality and rural poverty in communities by working with partner organisations on issues such as access to land and food through support for agricultural production.	€1,143,034.00
	Human Rights Programme	Promoting respect for, and the protection of, the social, economic, cultural, and political rights of vulnerable and excluded groups, through ten partner organisations working at local and national level.	€49,114.00

**TRÓCAIRE**

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:  
OUR PROGRAMMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010  
(NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS)**

<b>Latin America (contd.)</b>			
<b>Nicaragua</b>	Human Rights Programme	Support to partner organisations tackling the eradication of child labour and promotion of children's rights, the reduction of gender-based violence and protection of migrants' rights.	€615,571.41
	Civil Society Programme	Strengthening grassroots organisations to ensure that public policies are pro-poor and contribute to a reduction of poverty and inequality.	€97,000.00
	Sustainable Livelihoods Programme	Providing support to partner organisations to improve food supplies through agricultural diversification, soil and water conservation, and to increase incomes through micro-finance and access to markets.	€188,123.00
<b>Peru</b>	Governance and Human Rights	Developing the capacity of civil society to advocate for the rights of poor communities and participate in decision-making on government policies affecting them.	€180,000.00
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA</b>			<b>€8,395,207.47</b>

## TRÓCAIRE

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: OUR PROGRAMMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010 (NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS)

#### Asia/Middle East

Country	Programme Title	Description	Amount
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Peace Building Programme	Promoting peace and respect for human rights at community, district and provincial levels by providing conflict resolution training and facilitating dialogue between opposing groups in society.	€216,210.00
<b>Asia/Middle East Regional</b>	Implementation of human rights	Human rights programme working with Palestinian, Israeli and international NGOs to secure the implementation of international law and an end to Israeli occupation of Palestinian land. Work is undertaken at both grassroots and international levels.	€332,500.00
	Preparing and Responding to Emergency Crises in South East Asia	Programme aimed at reducing the vulnerability of communities in south east Asia to the risks posed by natural events such as earthquakes and cyclones.	€915,586.12
<b>Burma</b>	Civil Society Programme	Promoting the development of community and civil society groups in Burma.	€312,366.00
	Support to Burmese Refugees and Migrants in Thailand	Programme providing for the livelihoods needs of Burmese people living in settlement camps along the Burmese border in Thailand.	€550,508.50
	Emergency Response Programme	Provision of relief and essential items to those affected by Cyclone Nargis.	€155,851.00
<b>Cambodia</b>	Gender Programme	Supporting partner organisations working on gender equality, and promoting gender considerations in all of Trócaire's programme work in Cambodia.	€304,000.00
	HIV and AIDS Programme	Provision of quality care and support, both practical and psychological, to children and young people affected by HIV and AIDS.	€143,000.00
	Natural Resource Rights	A programme to ensure that natural resource rights, particularly those of poor and marginalised Cambodians, are protected.	€100,178.64
<b>India</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction in Orissa	Promotion of interventions that prevent, mitigate the effect of, and help communities prepare for natural disasters, such as floods, droughts and landslides.	€49,137.00
	Support to Community-based Organisations	Assisting the formation and strengthening of community-based organisations to enable them to participate in local government, particularly in relation to the interests of 60,000 people in marginalised tribal and "lower caste" Hindu communities.	€154,864.00
	Support to Community-based Organisations: Orissa	Formation and strengthening of community based tribal organisations to improve their capacity to participate fully in local development and governance processes in southern Orissa state.	€152,736.00
	Emergency Programme	Programme responding to a number of relatively small scale emergencies across India.	€96,515.30
	Strengthening Participatory Governance in Orissa	Promoting democratic practices and government accountability to ensure that the rights of marginalised communities in general, and women in particular, in the state of Orissa are realised through a process of capacity building, civil society mobilisation and advocacy.	€234,683.00
	Promoting land rights and sustainable livelihoods in Orissa	Improving the livelihood security of marginalised Dalits and tribal communities in Orissa, with a particular emphasis on women.	€343,729.00
<b>Indonesia</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction	Promoting environmentally sustainable practices and disaster risk management as a means of reducing the vulnerability of communities.	€280,441.25
	Community Restoration in Aceh and North Sumatra	Rebuilding of houses and support to livelihoods for people affected by the tsunami, earthquake and conflict in Aceh and North Sumatra.	€356,548.87

TRÓCAIRE

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:  
OUR PROGRAMMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010  
(NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS)**

<b>Asia/Middle East (contd.)</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Programme Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>Pakistan</b>	Women's Empowerment Programme	A programme to reduce gender-based violence in Pakistan, supporting women through education, financial assistance to start small businesses, and legal support for prisoners.	€357,318.00
	Disaster Risk Reduction	A programme to assist disaster-prone communities in Sindh and North West Frontier Provinces better to prepare for, and to reduce their vulnerability to, disasters.	€175,000.00
	Emergency assistance to displaced people in North West Frontier Province	Initial response to the needs of 1.7 million people, mainly women and children, displaced by conflict in North West Frontier Province.	€446,981.99
	Emergency Assistance to internally displaced people, Phase 2	Provision of assistance and care to people returning to their homes after displacement, and to people newly displaced by fresh conflict.	€371,669.68
<b>Palestine</b>	Humanitarian Programme	Programme to respond to the worsening humanitarian need in Palestine following the Israeli offensive - Operation Cast Lead - and to promote a ceasefire and an end to the ongoing blockade of Gaza.	€151,187.00
<b>Philippines</b>	Land Rights Programme	Strengthening community-based organisations, particularly those of indigenous peoples, to campaign on issues such as security of land tenure and improvements in livelihood opportunities and infrastructure.	€11,709.00
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Humanitarian Assistance to internally displaced people	Providing relief and assistance to people displaced by war in the north and east of Sri Lanka.	€160,000.00
<b>Timor Leste</b>	Media and Information Programme	Promoting access to, and the effective use of, information throughout Timor Leste, following long years of conflict.	€156,500.00
	Peace Building and Conflict Resolution Programme	Comprehensive activities to reduce conflict, enable peace building and provide opportunities for reconciliation, remembrance and healing in post-conflict Timor Leste.	€410,500.00
<b>TOTAL ASIA/MIDDLE EAST</b>			<b>€6,939,720.35</b>

**TROCAIRE**

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:  
OUR PROGRAMMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010  
(NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS)**

**Southern Africa**

Country	Programme Title	Description	Amount
<b>Angola</b>	HIV and AIDS Programme	Increasing the capabilities of partner organisations in Luanda to respond to the HIV and AIDS crisis and to address the human rights of people living with and affected by HIV and AIDS.	€208,506.96
	HIV and AIDS Programme	Continuing support to partner organisations working with people living with and affected by HIV and AIDS.	€150,000.00
	Livelihood Security Programme	Programme aimed at the reduction of vulnerability and food insecurity for 7,900 families in the province of Huila.	€248,250.00
	Civil Society Programme	Supporting civil society organisations to engage in public policy on poverty and inequality, human rights, access to justice, democracy and citizenship.	€574,144.90
<b>Malawi</b>	Sustainable livelihoods in Malawi and Eastern Zambia	Building the capacity of farmers to increase and improve food production and to strengthen their resilience to natural and human-made disasters.	€698,450.00
	Gender Programme	Beginning a new programme focusing on the particular vulnerability of women and girls where issues such as HIV and AIDS, gender-based violence and access to development opportunities are concerned	€179,750.00
	Governance Programme	Working with seven partner organisations throughout Malawi in engaging community members in advocacy initiatives, placing their voices at the core of policy processes at both the local and national level.	€311,500.00
<b>Mozambique</b>	HIV and AIDS Programme	Providing support and care to people living with and affected by HIV and AIDS, and ensuring that all Trócaire's development work in Mozambique is sensitive to HIV issues.	€415,700.00
	Livelihood Security Programme	Programme focussed on livelihoods and food security for 8,000 smallholder farming families in 23 communities in four provinces of Mozambique.	€533,080.43
	Governance and Human Rights Programme	Promoting the participating of communities in local government processes, and securing the rights of marginalised groups such as women, children and prisoners.	€586,919.91
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Governance and Human Rights Programme	Programme supporting democratisation and the promotion, protection and realisation of human rights for all Zimbabweans.	€289,610.00
	HIV and AIDS Programme	Programme focussing on the rights of people living with, vulnerable to and affected by HIV and AIDS.	€188,202.83
	Emergency Relief Programme	Programme aimed at reducing levels of hunger and food insecurity so that people can begin to rebuild their livelihoods in eight districts of Zimbabwe.	€1,102,833.78
<b>TOTAL SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>			<b>€5,486,948.81</b>

**TRÓCAIRE**

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:  
OUR PROGRAMMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010  
(NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS)**

**Central & West Africa**

Country	Programme Title	Description	Amount
<b>Burundi</b>	Peace and Justice Programme	Working for a more equitable, peaceful and stable society through addressing the adverse circumstances of poor communities, women, the Batwa minority group and prisoners.	€110,767.00
	HIV and AIDS Programme	HIV and AIDS work in post-conflict Burundi focusing on education, testing, counselling and care for people and orphans affected by the epidemic.	€186,875.00
	Sustainable Livelihoods Programme	Improving the economic conditions of poor Burundian families by ensuring access to agriculture and promoting soil conservation and water management techniques.	€63,500.00
	Gender Equality Programmes	Programme aimed at the prevention of, response to and advocacy for the survivors of gender-based violence, with a country reach.	€22,000.00
	Governance and Human Rights Programme	Programme supporting a peaceful preparation for presidential, provincial and local elections in 2010.	€110,000.00
<b>Democratic Republic Of Congo</b>	Sustainable Livelihoods Programme	Recovering and sustaining the livelihoods of vulnerable communities in conflict affected DRC.	€551,904.00
	Humanitarian Programme	A humanitarian response to address needs of communities displaced by conflict, including the provision of emergency relief including shelter, household items and responding to the issue of sexual violence.	€156,873.50
	HIV and AIDS Programme	A broad-based HIV and AIDS prevention and support programme targeting urban and rural communities in conflict and post-conflict areas across DRC.	€189,279.00
	Governance and Gender Programme	Pilot phase of a programme to improve governance and accountability and prevent gender-based violence in DRC.	€82,000.00
<b>Liberia</b>	Civil Society Programme	Funding of partner organisations to train political and administrative leaders and civil society activists on governance and peace-building, while also pressing for a greater focus on poverty reduction in government policies and budgets.	€275,000.00
<b>Rwanda</b>	Peace-building Programme	Rebuilding a post-genocide society focusing on vulnerable groups including women, orphans, severely traumatised survivors and those affected by HIV and AIDS.	€175,000.00
	Sustainable Livelihoods Programme	Supporting enhanced food security and promoting off-farm income generation opportunities for rural communities.	€541,465.00
	Civil Society Programme	Enhancing civil society's contribution to national development efforts by encouraging and supporting effective and meaningful participation of civil society sector.	€169,206.25
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	Governance Programme	Programme focussing on the management of state resources, limited civic participation in decision-making processes and the current lack of checks and balances in public expenditure.	€73,025.00
	Gender Rights Programme	Supporting partner organisations to promote and protect the rights of women on issues including land inheritance and property, marriage and divorce, sexual abuse, exploitation and domestic violence.	€172,510.00
<b>TOTAL CENTRAL &amp; WEST AFRICA</b>			<b>€2,879,404.75</b>

**TRÓCAIRE**

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:  
OUR PROGRAMMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010  
(NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS)**

**East & Horn of Africa**

Country	Programme Title	Description	Amount
<b>East &amp; Horn of Africa Regional</b>	Humanitarian Emergency Response Programme	Programme preparing for and responding to crises across the region, whether caused by drought, flooding, political violence, displacement or other factors.	€1,743,631.82
	HIV and AIDS Programme	Contributing to the reduction of vulnerability to HIV in East Africa and mitigating the impact of HIV and AIDS on poor and marginalised communities.	€126,000.00
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Sustainable Livelihoods Learning Programme	Promoting innovative work to assist families and communities in three regions of Ethiopia to overcome regular floods and droughts and to develop stable livelihoods that can withstand external shocks.	€1,528,756.00
	Civil Society Development Programme	Supporting the democratisation process in Ethiopia by strengthening the capacity of major civil society networks to lobby the government and donors more effectively on development policy.	€196,000.00
	HIV and AIDS Programme	Supporting HIV and AIDS-related projects in Addis Ababa and in northern Ethiopia, which focus on the care and welfare of people living with HIV and AIDS, and campaigns for the rights of HIV-affected children and other dependents.	€155,000.00
<b>Kenya</b>	Small Grants Programme	Funding civil society organisations to overcome poverty and to promote justice in Kenya.	€40,000.00
	Governance and Human Rights Programme	Programme seeking to enhance accountability, improve access to justice and secure peace through active citizen participation, capacity building and collaboration with government institutions.	€519,688.00
	Gender-based Violence Programme	A programme supporting partners working to change cultural attitudes and practices that perpetuate gender-based violence, including campaigning for laws and policies to protect women.	€59,000.00
	Sustainable Livelihoods/Disaster Risk Management Programme	Supporting communities to improve their quality of life and to better insulate themselves against natural and human-made disasters through training workshops and risk reduction programmes.	€901,367.00
<b>Somalia</b>	Health and Nutrition Programme	A health and nutrition programme supporting three hospitals, four health centres, 52 health posts and five outreach programmes in the Gedo region of southern Somalia..	€1,056,789.28
	Civil Society Support Programme	Programme focussed on alternative ways of working with civil society in three districts of northern Gedo.	€50,000.00
<b>Sudan</b>	Livelihood Security Programme	A programme to reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance and improve people's quality of life throughout Sudan, including the development of new skills, the provision of micro-finance for small businesses and strengthening women's groups.	€245,927.60
	Mobilising for Justice Programme	This programme aims at contributing towards just and sustainable peace in Sudan through undertaking a reflection process that leads to the articulation of a clear and coherent justice and peace programme that makes a just and sustainable peace possible.	€556,550.00
<b>Tanzania</b>	Mobilising for Justice Programme	A programme addressing the root causes of social and economic injustices among poor and vulnerable people in Tanzania.	€105,000.00
	Sustainable Livelihoods Programme	A livelihood security programme that targets food and income security among vulnerable communities in Mara, Arusha, Mwanza and Coast Regions in Tanzania.	€170,183.00
<b>Uganda</b>	Civil Society Programme	Building the capacity of Ugandan civil society to participate in their own development and to engage with the local and national government in the process.	€390,191.00
	Sustainable Livelihoods Programme	Promoting livelihood security in conflict affected areas in northern Uganda, with a focus on access to land and improving food security.	€652,230.00
	Gender- based Violence programme	Programme working with the Catholic Church in Uganda at national and local level to tackle the issue of domestic violence.	€88,500.00
<b>TOTAL HORN &amp; EAST AFRICA</b>			<b>€8,584,813.70</b>

## TRÓCAIRE

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:  
OUR PROGRAMMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2010  
(NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS)**

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### **International**

	<b>Programme Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>International</b>	International Projects Fund	Programme providing funding to individual initiatives, including work being done by Irish Missionaries, church-related bodies, secular groups and other international organisations.	€500,000.00
<b>International</b>	HIV Programme	Building Trócaire's organisational capacity to achieve our objectives in relation to HIV worldwide.	€128,000.00
<b>International</b>	Governance and Human Rights Programme	Building Trócaire's organisational capacity to achieve our objectives in relation to Governance and Human Rights worldwide.	€71,000.00