

# Annual Report

and Financial Statements 2015

|  
**22.6**  
**million**

people helped

|  
**28**

countries

|  
**42**

emergency  
responses

|  
**€182.2**  
**million**

income raised

|

## Cover Image

Millions of people were affected by a 7.8-magnitude earthquake which struck Nepal on April 25, 2015. Over 9,500 people were killed, thousands were badly injured. Roads, houses, offices, and major structures were destroyed.

Ratna Tamraker 88, lost her home. Though she had survived several earthquakes in her life, her ability to cope has diminished as she is hard of hearing and partially sighted.

"In this recent earthquake, everything in the house was destroyed. My grandson helped me; he dragged me out of the house. Life is a trouble. I can't walk, I can't see, it is a hard time."

When the earthquake struck, Concern and its partners responded quickly to ensure people like Ratna, living in the worst affected districts, had the essential items they needed. The next phase of the response was to give people, whose homes were destroyed by the earthquake, corrugated iron sheeting and tools to enable them to build more durable shelters.



Ratna Khatri, sits in the shelter her family have built since their home was destroyed in the earthquake. Dolakha District, Nepal. Photo: Brian Sokol

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# 8

*"Lonraigh lasracha na daonnachta  
go geal le linn na bliana, rinneadh an iliomad  
gníomhartha cineáltais agus carthanachta  
agus léiríodh misneach chun aghaidh a  
thabhairt ar na dúshláin."*

"It was a year when the flame of humanity  
shone brightly, when acts of kindness, courage  
and compassion multiplied and rose to meet  
the challenges."

Dominic MacSorley  
CEO





**14**

Overseas Programme  
**Emergencies**



**20**

Overseas Programme  
**Livelihoods**



**24**

Overseas Programme  
**Health and Nutrition**



**30**

Overseas Programme  
**Education**

**45**

Special Report

## **Transforming Lives**

**Ebola Burials**

**Growing Oranged-fleshed Sweet Potato**

**Bentiu Shelters**

**Syrian Crisis**



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## OUR IDENTITY

### Who We Are

Concern Worldwide is a non-governmental, international, humanitarian organisation dedicated to the reduction of suffering and working towards the ultimate elimination of extreme poverty in the world's poorest countries.

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## OUR VISION FOR CHANGE

We believe in a world where no-one lives in poverty, fear or oppression; where all have access to a decent standard of living and the opportunities and choices essential to a long, healthy and creative life; a world where everyone is treated with dignity and respect.

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## OUR MISSION

### What We Do

Our mission is to help people living in extreme poverty achieve major improvements in their lives which last and spread without ongoing support from Concern.

To achieve this mission, we engage in long term development work, build resilience, respond to emergency situations, and seek to address the root causes of poverty through our development education and advocacy work.







Alyne Mpunga, 25, surrounded by the very successful crops planted through Concern Worldwide programmes in Malawi.  
Photo: Alexia Webster / Panos



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## OUR CORE VALUES

Built on our history and the voluntary, compassionate commitment of Concern's founders

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### WE FOCUS ON EXTREME POVERTY

We are driven by a clear focus on eliminating poverty in the most vulnerable places and responding to humanitarian crises.

### WE BELIEVE IN EQUALITY

People are equal in rights and must be treated with respect and dignity.

### WE LISTEN

Listening and partnership are key to empowering the poorest and most vulnerable to transform their own lives.

### WE RESPOND RAPIDLY

People affected by disasters are entitled to have their most basic needs met through rapid, effective, and principled responses.

### WE ARE COURAGEOUS

Taking necessary risks, balanced with sound judgement, allows us to work in the most challenging contexts.

### WE ARE COMMITTED

Going the extra mile to support communities in times of need and in the face of very difficult operating environments.

### WE ARE INNOVATIVE


Finding effective solutions requires innovative thinking combined with a pragmatic approach.

### WE ARE ACCOUNTABLE

Accountability and transparency are central to all of our actions and use of resources.

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Santina Lalam is a widow and mother of six children. Since Concern installed a new borehole in her village she no longer has to walk 5 km to get water. She now has more time to look after her crops. She grows shea nut, ground nut, oranges and bananas in Agago, Uganda. Photo: Alexia Webster, Panos Pictures

## WHERE WE WORK

In 2015 Concern worked in 28 of the world's poorest and most vulnerable countries to alleviate poverty and hunger:

AFGHANISTAN  
BANGLADESH  
BURUNDI  
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC  
CHAD  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO  
ETHIOPIA  
HAITI  
KENYA  
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
LEBANON  
LIBERIA  
MALAWI

MOZAMBIQUE  
NEPAL  
NIGER  
PAKISTAN  
PHILIPPINES  
REPUBLIC OF SUDAN  
RWANDA  
SIERRA LEONE  
SOMALIA  
SOUTH SUDAN  
SYRIA / TURKEY  
TANZANIA  
UGANDA  
YEMEN  
ZAMBIA



# MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Tom Shipsey

Concern continued to tackle poverty across 28 of the world's poorest countries, improving access to health, education and livelihoods. We are transforming the lives of those caught up in cycles of deep poverty.

As Chair of Concern, I have the great privilege to travel and see our work first hand. In 2015 I visited South Sudan, a country that has struggled with a brutal civil war since 2013. I travelled up north to Bentiu, where Concern is the lead agency providing services to 120,000 people who have been displaced by conflict. One of the many projects undertaken by Concern is a remarkable shelter programme where more than 10,000 shelters have been built using local elephant grass gathered by women in the community. This project is about using local knowledge and local people to help solve difficult problems. It is about using scarce resources wisely, something we do well. I am tremendously proud of our staff in South Sudan, who live every day in the midst of a war zone to help those that need it most.

I also travelled to Lebanon, where we are working with thousands of Syrian refugees. I was struck by the extraordinary courage of the Syrians I met, many of whom have been living in crowded basements, half-built homes and garages, bereft of adequate shelter from the elements or clean running water. We are there, providing families

with support, protection, training and education. In the cold winter months, we are also providing extra shelter and blankets to keep families safe and warm. The families I met long to return home to Syria one day, and it is the duty of all of us to keep applying pressure on the international community to find a political solution to this grisly war.

While in Lebanon and South Sudan, I met with United Nations agencies, key donors and local government authorities. Each and every one talked so positively about the quality and impact of Concern's work and the energy and professionalism of our staff. We have a hard earned reputation as an organisation that delivers and this is echoed everywhere.

This reputation for quality was further reflected in a number of prestigious awards that recognised our work in 2015. Most notably our accounts won, for the sixth successive year, the Published Accounts Award for Charities in Ireland. This is an important independent recognition of the transparency and strength of our financial reporting.

Our Human Resources team were delighted to receive the award for Best Leadership Development Initiative at the Irish National Training Awards. Commenting on what made Concern stand out as winners, their CEO Sinead Hengan said that Concern 'has a strong international and multi-cultural dimension with excellent value for money in delivering and co-ordinating their programme internationally'.

We pride ourselves on our governance arrangements, adhering to best practice. We have a deep rooted belief in the importance of transparency and accountability. We invest time and resources in ensuring full compliance with industry standards including the Governance Code and the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (Charities SORP) in reporting. These effective measures enable us to report back in an open and honest way, ensuring we continue to build trust with our supporters and stakeholders.

And this support is needed more than ever. 2015 will be marked as a year when the world news was dominated by



crisis, conflict, migration and insecurity. The human fallout of the Syria crisis alone became a global problem with appalling images of desperate refugees seeking sanctuary.

Throughout this, Concern was at the forefront of effective humanitarian response, rising to the challenge and delivering fast and effective assistance to those in greatest need in some of the most difficult and challenging contexts. At the same time, Concern continued to tackle poverty across 28 of the world's poorest countries, improving access to health, education and livelihoods. We are transforming the lives of those caught up in cycles of deep poverty.

We are passionate about our work and we change people's lives for the better with your continued support and dedication. The support of the public enables us to respond to emergencies within 24 hours and ensures we have the resources to stay on to help long after the television cameras are gone.

In particular, I wish to acknowledge the immense commitment and dedication of the thousands of Concern volunteers here in Ireland and across the world who campaign, work as part of our programmes, raise money and serve on our boards and committees. It is only because of this extraordinary network of compassionate, committed

individuals that we can reach millions of people in the poorest countries throughout the world.



**Tom Shipsey**  
Chair, Concern Worldwide



Tom Shipsey, Chair of Concern Worldwide, talks with one of the residents of an informal settlement for Syrian refugees in Lebanon. Concern works with Syrian refugees in education, protection, shelter, hygiene promotion, and the provision of water and sanitation services. Photo: Kieran McConville

**10,000**

One of the many projects undertaken by Concern is a remarkable shelter programme in South Sudan where more than 10,000 shelters have been built using local elephant grass gathered by women in the community.

# A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Dominic MacSorley

2015 was a year when the world felt smaller,  
more interconnected and more insecure. A year  
when the number of refugees surpassed 60 million,  
when flooding, drought and earthquakes wreaked havoc  
and destruction across the poorest communities.

We are at the end of what has been an extraordinarily challenging year, a year in which the humanitarian situation in Syria continued to deteriorate, and the exodus of refugees from the country intensified dramatically. It was also a year in which a powerful El Niño, combined with the worsening effects of climate change, began to really take its toll, with drought and flash floods contributing to chronic food insecurity across much of Eastern and Southern Africa.

2015 was a year when the world felt smaller, more interconnected and more insecure. A year in which the scale and intensity of conflict increased across the world's most unstable regions particularly in Syria, South Sudan and Yemen. The number of displaced people, surpassed 60 million, reaching the highest levels since the Second World War. A most worrying development was the increased targeting of urban and civilian areas in these conflicts and a growing disregard for international humanitarian law.

It was also a year when the flame of humanity shone brightly, when acts of kindness, courage and compassion

multiplied in response to some of the most difficult challenges we face; one when the international community assembled at the United Nations to meet the challenge of securing a sustainable, more equitable world over the next 15 years and when Concern staff across all of our countries of operation continued to work tirelessly for those most in need.

In 2015, we reached 22.7 million people in 28 countries. This is an enormous achievement. Our expenditure grew to €177.2 million, the biggest in the organisation's history and testament to the support we receive from our donors and supporters across the world. In 2015, we were delighted to open a new office in South Korea, our first new fundraising office in 20 years and we welcomed our new, energetic Korean team into the Concern family.

We began the year with an event in Dublin, where former President, Mary Robinson launched a new book 'Aengus: In the heart of Concern' which traces the evolution of the organisation through an examination of its longest serving Chief Executive, Aengus Finucane. His extraordinary drive and leadership

brought Concern to where it is today. His greatest contribution was that he defined how we think, work and respond rapidly and effectively to those in extreme poverty and in greatest humanitarian need.

This agility and determination was very visible in our response to the recent Ebola epidemic in West Africa. The courage and commitment of our teams was recognised when we were presented with an award at the inaugural EU Health Awards, and our teams were delighted to receive a warm letter of congratulations from President Michael D. Higgins.

This singular focus on reaching those in most need is typical of all our staff, and was exactly what I saw this year when I visited our teams in South Sudan, Lebanon and Turkey where, despite the enormous security challenges, Concern is delivering impactful and innovative humanitarian relief programmes. I saw the same commitment among the Concern team in Zambia when I visited with Accenture Ireland who fund our work on conservation agriculture. As in many countries where Concern





Chairperson Tom Shipsey, CEO Dominic MacSorley and Country Director Feargal O'Connell in the UN Humanitarian Hub, Bentiu, South Sudan. Photo: Níall Ó'Murchú

|  
**22.7**  
**million**  
**people**

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in 2015  
|

works the poorest are to be found in rural and isolated areas. Zambia is no different and the team go to great lengths to reach the farmers with whom we are working. It is a tough challenge, particularly for our extension workers who travel for hours by motorbike to access those in most need. Accenture is partnering with us in both Malawi and Zambia to increase productivity and reduce labour inputs for more than 12,000 small holder farmers. This work is making an important contribution to the *Africa Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture* - a network of global partners with an overall goal of reaching six million small holder farmers with climate smart agriculture across Africa by 2021.

During the visit, I was delighted to learn that our work on RAIN (*Realigning Agriculture to Improve Nutrition*) which we developed with the backing of Kerry Group, won the World Bank's *Secure Nutrition* award for bridging the gaps between nutrition, agriculture and food security. It's a great credit to the team for their pioneering work.

It is this dual focus to respond to both humanitarian crises and extreme poverty that continues to drive the heart of Concern. The commitment to all of those most in need, from the family devastated by natural disaster in the Philippines to the farmer in rural Zambia who requires assistance, is what defines us. We are rooted in the passion of our founders who believed in doing as much as we can for as many as we can, and inspired by the mantra of 'Leaving no one behind' that underpins the new Sustainable Development Goals.

As we begin to roll out our new five-year Organisational Strategic Plan, *Leaving no one behind*, we will continue our shift towards working in fragile states. This is where a growing number of those in extreme poverty are located and it is where International NGOs are needed most. With this in mind, and in light of the increasingly deteriorating situation in Yemen, Concern made the decision in late 2015 to establish an operation there.

Retaining our focus on the extreme poor and where the need is greatest, we will conclude our work in Tanzania

this year. Over the past 37 years we have done a wide variety of work there such as improving health and livelihoods, increasing access to clean water, helping reduce malnutrition, empowering women and increasing community resilience. We leave behind a proud legacy in this vibrant East African nation.

This year has given us an insight into how climate will have an increasingly devastating impact on the poorest and most vulnerable communities. The current El Niño phenomenon has already contributed to more extreme weather patterns across several of our programme countries including Ethiopia, South Sudan, The Republic of Sudan, Somalia, Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique. This is manifesting itself as either drought or erratic rainfall. In 2015 we massively scaled up our work to mitigate the effects of this on the communities in which we work and this will continue throughout the coming year.

Throughout the year, Concern continued to raise its voice on hunger and humanitarian issues at the policy level. This year, the annual publication of the *Global Hunger Index*, developed with



Syrian children living in an informal settlement in Lebanon. In Akaar district Concern works with Syrian refugees in education, protection, shelter, hygiene promotion, and the provision of water and sanitation services. Photo: Concern Worldwide

It was a year when the flame of humanity shone brightly, when acts of kindness, courage and compassion multiplied and rose to meet the challenges.

the International Food Policy Research Institute and our Alliance2015 partner Welthungerhilfe, focussed on the devastating impact of conflict on hunger. The report which was launched in October in cities around the world was our most successful to date.

On the humanitarian front, Concern played a pivotal role in contributing to the Irish Humanitarian Summit which brought together a wide range of people from the Irish Government, NGOs, as well as civil society and diaspora groups. The summit was opened by President Higgins who spoke strongly and passionately about Ireland's historical commitment to fighting poverty in all its forms, and our social obligations to

help others. Core recommendations from this gathering will feed into the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 which is organised by the United Nations Secretary General.

Consistent with these efforts, 2015 was the year that saw the development of our new five-year strategic plan *Leaving no one behind*. The plan is set within the new commitments under the 2030 *Agenda for Sustainable Development*, in particular the pledges to end hunger and extreme poverty. The strategy builds on our expertise and achievements in tackling extreme poverty, addressing hunger and reducing the impact of humanitarian emergencies. It addresses the global challenges that most directly

affect the world's poorest people, notably insecurity and fragile states, climate change and urbanisation. While it is rooted in reality, we set an ambitious target to benefit 25 million of the world's poorest people by 2020.

And while 2015 was a year of turmoil and change the one constant throughout has been the continued generosity of the people who support our work, who never fail to dig deep. It is this support that enables us to respond to emergencies within 24 hours, stay on long after the TV news cameras are gone, reach more remote villages, add extra classrooms, provide more wells and help more farmers struggling to feed their families. It is humbling and inspiring to see the extraordinary commitment of people, who have devoted their time and energy to assist our work.

I am proud of the more than 3,500 Concern staff, whose commitment and singular focus on humanitarian assistance and tackling extreme poverty is evident in the work they do every day in 28 of the world's poorest countries. Our commitment over the coming years is to focus even more on the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. We will continue to innovate and collaborate. We will continue to invest our resources in the most effective and efficient ways possible. We will continue to go from strength to strength to benefit those that need our help the most. We will ensure that the most vulnerable, the marginalised, the dollar-a-day poorest do not get left behind.

**Dominic MacSorley**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Concern Worldwide



# LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

## Council members

The following were members of the Council of Concern Worldwide at the date on which the financial statements were approved:

Ms Ciunas Bunworth  
Mr Donal D'Arcy  
Ms Jacinta Flanagan  
Mr Colin Gordon  
Professor Paul Jeffcutt  
Mr Michael Kenny  
Ms Sally-Anne Kinahan  
Mr Cyril Maybury  
Ms Teresa McColgan  
Mr Tom Moran  
Ms Barbara O'Reilly  
Ms Nora Owen  
Mr David Ritchie  
Mr Jan Rotte  
Mr Tom Shipsey – Chair  
Ms Siobhan Toale – Company Secretary  
Mr John Treacy

Mr Colin Gordon, Mr Tony O'Connor, Ms Barbara O'Reilly, Mr Tom Shipsey and Mr John Treacy, stood for re-election at the Annual General Meeting in May 2015 and were re-appointed to Council.

Ms Mary Considine and Mr Mark Shinnick retired from Council in May 2015. Ms Helen Burke resigned from Council in May 2015. Mr Tony O'Connor resigned from Council in October 2015.

## Committees of the Council and other information

### Officers

Mr Colin Gordon  
Mr Michael Kenny  
Mr Cyril Maybury  
Ms Teresa McColgan  
Ms Barbara O'Reilly  
Ms Nora Owen  
Mr Tom Shipsey – Chair  
Ms Siobhan Toale  
Mr John Treacy

All Officers are Council members. The Chair and Secretary of the Council plus the Chairs of the other Committees are ex-officio members of Officers. Three additional members are elected each year from the full Council.

## Finance Committee

Mr Cyril Maybury  
Ms Teresa McColgan – Chair  
Mr Alan Moore\*  
Mr David Ritchie  
Mr Michael Tutty\*

## Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

Mr Howard Dalzell\*  
Mr Fintan Farrelly\*  
Ms Jacinta Flanagan  
Mr Michael Kenny – Chair  
Mr David Regan\*  
Ms Siobhan Toale

## Audit and Risk Committee

Ms Connie Gibney\*  
Ms Una Henry\*  
Mr Michael Kenny  
Mr Cyril Maybury – Chair  
Mr Jan Rotte

## Business and Organisational Development Committee

Mr Joe Byrne\*  
Ms Jacinta Flanagan  
Mr Colin Gordon – Chair  
Professor Paul Jeffcutt  
Mr Cormac Murphy\*  
Ms Barbara O'Reilly  
Mr David Ritchie

## Remuneration Committee

Ms Nora Owen  
Mr Tom Shipsey – Chair  
Ms Siobhan Toale  
Mr John Treacy

\*indicates that the Committee member is not a member of Council but has offered their time and expertise to assist the Committee in its work.

## Principal Banker

Bank of Ireland  
2 College Green  
Dublin 2

## Solicitors

McKeever Rowan  
5 Harbourmaster Place  
IFSC  
Dublin 1

## Auditor

KPMG  
Chartered Accountants  
1 Stokes Place  
St Stephen's Green  
Dublin 2

## Registered Office

52-55 Lower Camden Street  
Dublin 2  
Registration Number  
39647

## Executive Management Team during 2015

Mr Dominic MacSorley  
Chief Executive Officer

Mr Jim Hynes  
Deputy Chief Executive  
and Chief Operations Officer

Ms Rose Caldwell  
Executive Director  
Concern (UK)

Mr Dominic Crowley  
Emergency Director

Mr Richard Dixon  
Public Affairs Director

Mr Connell Foley  
Strategy, Advocacy  
and Learning Director

Ms Sarah Martin  
Communications Director

Mr Paul O'Brien  
New Business Development  
Director

Ms Anne O'Mahony  
International Programmes Director

Ms Louise Supple  
Human Resources Director

# THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

The Council of Concern Worldwide presents  
its report and consolidated financial statements  
for the year ended December 31, 2015

## Strategic Review

A five year strategic plan *Greater impact in an increasingly vulnerable world*, running from 2011–2015 was approved by Council in 2010. This plan committed the organisation to working in the following areas on an ongoing basis: Emergencies, Livelihoods, Health and Nutrition, Education, Advocacy, Development Education and Fundraising (to finance its work).

These ongoing activities are managed through setting annual objectives and through the regular monitoring of performance. Descriptions of these objectives, and our activities and achievements against each one in 2015, are set out below in the description of our work in 2015. In addition to this ongoing work, the plan required the organisation to deliver, over the five year period, a number of longer term goals. This five year period ended in 2015 and a summary of what we achieved against the goals set, over the lifetime of the plan, is outlined below:

### **Goal 1: To focus on the poorest and most vulnerable countries and regions in those countries.**

We developed a *Poor-Vulnerable Index* to identify countries that should be a priority for longer-term work. Based on that analysis, we ceased working in India, Cambodia, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania. Given our humanitarian mandate, during the period, we entered Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, Central African Republic and Nepal for emergency commitments,

recognising that some of these will entail protracted responses. Within each country, our country strategies also identified and focussed on areas that are the most poor and vulnerable.

### **Goal 2: To strengthen emergency response capacity and effectiveness.**

A new Emergency Directorate was created to coordinate effective responses. We invested in our 'surge' capacity and our preparedness for emergency response has been strengthened in many countries.

### **Goal 3: To significantly improve the food security, nutrition security and health of extremely poor people.**

We have evidence to show that our food security, nutrition and health programmes have improved the lives of poor people in many countries. We are working in line with strategies in each of these areas and evaluations have shown very positive results. For example, in Wollo, **Ethiopia** 'the hunger gap' (the time when families struggle to have enough food before the new harvest), has reduced from seven months to less than five months. In Haiti, the number of households with access to clean water increased from eight per cent to 82 per cent.

### **Goal 4: To consistently address the root causes of extreme poverty through programming and increased influence.**

The May 2010 paper *How Concern Understands Extreme Poverty* has guided our work in targeting drivers of extreme poverty and this analysis underpins the large majority of our

programming. The evaluations of four years of work on Active Citizenship and International Advocacy were very positive on core parts of our work and highlighted Concern's impact on hunger policy in particular.

### **Goal 5: To increase programme quality and impact through strengthened accountability and demonstrated results.**

We are more systematically measuring programme results and sharing knowledge from pilot and large-scale programmes. We believe that all parts of Concern are now more accountable, with clear plans and targets.

### **Goal 6: To achieve greater organisational effectiveness.**

We have increased our use of technology to improve programming, particularly through digital data gathering and pilot projects using Information Communications Technology (ICT). We have improved our human resources systems through a new management development programme and e-learning platform. We have diversified our funding streams and established a New Business Development Directorate to secure new income.

We believe that as a result of progress in the above areas, Concern ended this strategy period as a more coordinated and effective organisation with more cohesive and evidence-based systems and programmes. Our strategic plan for 2016–2020, outlined on page 61, draws on both our achievements and lessons learned in the period 2011–2015.



# Review of ongoing programme of work in 2015

## Our Overseas Programmes

In 2015 we directly supported 7.6 million people, of whom 55 per cent were female and indirectly assisted a further fifteen million.

Our programmes are increasingly multi-sectoral, we also embed gender equality, HIV prevention and emergency preparedness in our work to reduce the underlying causes of poverty.

To maximise our impact, we work in partnership with communities, governments and other organisations whenever possible.

Our four overseas programme areas are:

**Emergencies**

**Livelihoods**

**Health and nutrition**

**Education**

# 5,000

Working with local authorities in Bangladesh, we organised an earthquake and fire safety drill involving around 5,000 community members, police, fire service and local authority representatives.

## Emergencies

**In 2015 we responded to 42 emergencies in 24 countries, directly assisting 2.8 million people.**

# 153,000

In Southern Somalia and Somaliland, we benefitted over 153,000 internally displaced people through food security, health, water and sanitation initiatives.

### OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Concern's emergency programmes aim to fulfil our humanitarian mandate and effectively respond to, and mitigate against, natural and human-influenced disasters.

In seeking to achieve these objectives we aim to coordinate with local, national and global partners to ensure that humanitarian responses are effective. We target our resources to support the poorest and most vulnerable people affected by disasters.

Our main objectives are to:

- respond rapidly and effectively to meet immediate needs
- save lives and improve health outcomes
- reduce negative coping strategies
- support the recovery of livelihoods and infrastructures
- build the resilience of communities

In 2015 our emergency work covered a wide range of activities, including distributions of food, cash and relief materials; shelter construction; nutrition support; water and sanitation work and health.

# 200,000

In Syria, almost 200,000 people have benefitted from our work to improve access to food, clean water, household and shelter materials.

**Seventy-year-old Krishna Prasad Sapkota stands with his wife, Shuvada, in the mud and stone that used to make up their home. He took out a loan to build a new home for his family and was putting the finishing touches to it when the earthquake hit on April 25. The family lives on a hillside east of the capital in Kabhrepalanchok district, Nepal. Photo: Crystal Wells**





## ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE ON EACH OBJECTIVE

### Respond rapidly to meet immediate needs

Concern saves lives in humanitarian emergencies by quickly providing vulnerable people with water, food and shelter. Examples of what we achieved in 2015 are set out below.

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When the devastating earthquake hit **Nepal** in April, we responded within three days. We supported 70,000 people in the hardest-hit areas with essential items including solar lamps, blankets, water purification tablets and soap.

In **Syria** and **Turkey**, we quickly reacted to the changing refugee crisis by scaling up our provision of drinking water, hygiene kits, food rations, financial assistance, winter kits and pest control, benefiting thousands of households. Ninety five per cent of the beneficiaries we surveyed said they could meet their most basic needs after this assistance.

Having essential items pre-positioned in **Republic of Sudan** enabled us to distribute 1,014 household kits to refugee families from **South Sudan** as soon as they arrived. Similarly, our pre-positioned quarantine kits meant we could immediately respond to new outbreaks of Ebola in **Liberia**.

In **Malawi**, we supported people displaced by flooding with three days' food rations before handing over to another agency. When Zambezia province, **Mozambique**, experienced the worst flooding for 40 years, we rapidly coordinated with other agencies and put our emergency plan into practice, assisting 32,269 people with items including household essentials such as blankets and shelter materials.

### Save lives and improve health outcomes

People caught up in humanitarian emergencies are more vulnerable to disease as a result of many issues including a lack of clean water and sanitation, inadequate living conditions and poor nutrition. External support can significantly reduce that vulnerability. Examples of what we achieved in 2015 are set out below.

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An external evaluation of our Ebola response in **Liberia** concluded that we made a significant contribution to tackling the crisis. In 2015, we assisted 14 health centres with sanitation, hygiene and Ebola screening, and supported 9,769 people in quarantine – essential measures to contain the epidemic.

As well as restricting the spread of Ebola, our burial teams in **Sierra Leone** provided dignity to 16,315 deceased people and comfort to their families. Our burial teams received a health award from the European Union and nine of our burial staff received awards from the President of Sierra Leone, Ernest Bai Koroma.

In **South Sudan**, we helped to reduce the incidence of Hepatitis E and prevent a potentially devastating outbreak by increasing water chlorination in camps for internally displaced people. We also provided life-saving information to 1,000 members of weekly kids' hygiene clubs, on top of our existing water and sanitation activities.

In **Lebanon**, we helped safeguard the health of 124,500 Syrian refugees and Lebanese people by increasing their access to safe water and sanitation. We also supplied weatherproof shelter materials and other items to protect 8,200 people from winter weather.

### Reduce negative coping strategies

Out of desperation, some people in emergency contexts are forced to make decisions that can exacerbate their long-term problems. These include going into debt, selling essential assets, migrating and child labour. Concern helps to prevent this from happening by supporting income - generating opportunities.

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For example, in 2015, we expanded our presence in **Central African Republic**, supporting the livelihoods and food security of approximately 90,000 people. In Bangui, we provided seeds and tools to 2,040 households, supported 211 disabled or elderly people with cash grants and enabled 3,630 workers to earn money by maintaining roads and preparing land for cultivation.

Our work in 10 camps for internally displaced people in **Democratic Republic of Congo** helped 97 per cent of the beneficiaries we surveyed to re-establish a livelihood. Beneficiaries particularly valued the skills training we provided to enable them to support themselves.

In **Niger**, our emergency food security programme benefited 3,435 households through drought-resistant seeds and agricultural training. Now, beneficiaries have access to a small-scale insurance scheme and 2,627 households have goats to milk and breed.



1. Syrian refugee Afaf, 43, stands next to her nephews and niece, from left to right, Samer, 10, Youssef, 16, and Afaf, 8, in front of the tents where they sleep at the collective shelter in Lebanon. Photo: Dalia Khamissy

2. Annie Alpha Yapele, 60, is the president of a group in Mpoko displacement camp, that defends the rights of elderly people. She says the main challenge for elderly people still living in the camp is a lack of money, the group works to support each other to buy medicines and meet other basic needs. Annie makes and sells knitted caps to earn money, Bangui, Central African Republic. Photo: Crystal Wells

**70,000**

Syrian refugees and poor families in Turkey have benefited from our education, protection, financial support and hygiene kits.

**100,000**

We have built almost 10,000 shelters in Bentiu camp, South Sudan, improving the living situation of more than 100,000 displaced people.



## Support the recovery of livelihoods and infrastructures

We do not just provide emergency - affected communities with an economic sticking plaster – we enable them to get back on their feet.

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For example, our long-term approach to resettlement and recovery in areas affected by the 2010 earthquake in **Haiti** is considered a model national strategy. We continue to improve housing conditions, water and electricity supplies and income opportunities for the poorest families. Our work to protect 10,000m<sup>2</sup> of land from flooding and erosion also provides short-term jobs for local people.

In **Liberia**, we are working with local communities recovering from the Ebola crisis to strengthen agriculture and water systems. We are also improving access to credit and savings and linking people with income opportunities and markets to help overcome economic deprivation.

In Gedo, **Somalia**, our water conservation work meant that none of the communities we work with were displaced by low rainfall.

## Build the resilience of communities

Many regions where we work experience frequent natural disasters and outbreaks of armed conflict. Concern works to give these communities the skills and tools to help reduce the risk and impact of future crises.

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In 2015, working with Tufts University, we developed an early warning system in **Chad** that tracks rainfall, market prices and coping strategies to help prevent disasters through timely interventions. We trained community action committees to implement local plans across 88 villages. We also established two early warning systems in **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, which collate key data to advise cooperative farms on potential risks and enable appropriate preparation.

As our response to Typhoon Haiyan in **the Philippines** drew to a close, we focused on building resilient water supply systems and school buildings.

Our **Bangladesh** team was the lead organiser of the third Conference on *Climate Change Adaptation in the Bay of Bengal*, which took place in Kolkata, India. The resulting charter, setting out plans for community resilience, was presented at the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.







1. Supplies are unloaded at a Concern distribution in Sindhupalchok district, Nepal. Concern Worldwide, together with local partner Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN), distributed shelter and relief supplies to families who lost their homes and possessions following the earthquake.  
Photo: Crystal Wells

2. Women collecting essential shelter items and food at a Concern distribution following flooding in Malawi. Photo Alexia Webster, Panos Pictures.

3. Farm Manager, Pak Yon Chun of Anbyon Up-farm, where the installation of small portable pumps helped irrigate paddy fields during a severe drought in DPRK. Photo: Concern Worldwide.

**3,435**

In Niger, our emergency food security programme benefited 3,435 households through drought-resistant seeds and agricultural training.

**664**

With our help, 664 community development committees in Afghanistan received training on reducing disaster risks.

**97**

Following our emergency recovery programme in Mozambique, an average of 97 per cent of women are now consulted in household economic decisions.



**one  
million**

In Kenya, we helped vaccinate more than 1 million animals against foot and mouth disease, sheep and goat pox and other livestock diseases.

**28,360**

28,360 people in Tanzania are accessing agricultural support services from experts trained by Concern.

**72**

per cent of households reached by our resilience programme in Malawi said they no longer need to use negative coping strategies such as selling essential items or going into debt.

## **Livelihoods**

**During 2015, we improved the food security and livelihoods of over 1.6 million people directly and over five million people indirectly, empowering them to support themselves.**

### **OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES**

The overall aim of Concern's livelihoods strategy is to be a leader in delivering programmes that enable extremely poor people to have secure livelihoods.

We aim to operate at household, regional and national levels and in partnership with others. In 2015 our activities focused on: climate-smart agriculture; economic productivity; resilience to under-nutrition; urban livelihoods; and social protection mechanisms.

Our main objectives are to:

- improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people
- support food and nutrition security
- influence positive change



Farmers walk through their rice fields in Pateful Chain, Kunike Chiefdom, Tonkolili District, Sierra Leone. Photo: Michael Duff





After ensuring she has enough agricultural produce for the family, Sita Gain sells her surplus vegetables, rice and fish in the local market, Satkhira, Bangladesh. Photo: Shafiqul Alam Kiron



## ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE ON EACH OBJECTIVE

# 900

In Ethiopia, we piloted a flexible work skills training scheme with 900 people. The government vocational training agency is now adopting the scheme – more than 100 institutes already have our training manual.

### Improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people

In our livelihoods programmes, we work closely with community members and local leaders to identify the people who most need our support. This often includes female-headed households, elderly and disabled people. We also use our own tools to assess relative levels of vulnerability.

# 1,235

We trained 1,235 people in Central African Republic on making and using bio-pesticides from papaya and tobacco leaves and hot peppers, protecting 194 hectares of crops against pests.

In 2015, our urban work skills project in **Ethiopia** supported 1,237 people. Ten per cent of participants were disabled, 40 per cent were classed as vulnerable youth and 25 per cent were living with, or affected by, HIV or AIDS.

Our annual outcome monitoring in **Bangladesh** indicated that 63,809 extremely poor households – 70 per cent of households supported by Concern – had moved out of extreme poverty.

As part of our **Pakistan** early recovery programme, we provided seeds and support to 10,139 people. This enabled them to cultivate small patches of land, dramatically increasing local wheat production per acre. Farmers told us that this meant they didn't need to borrow money to buy new seeds after local flooding. This project increased livestock ownership among the very poorest beneficiaries more than other income groups, indicating that we are reaching the right people.

In urban **Somalia**, access to all basic services, including healthcare and education, depends on a family's ability to pay. When our Mogadishu urban livelihoods project began in 2012, only five per cent of our beneficiaries had any savings. By 2015 this grew to 51 per cent. Female-headed households increased their finances more than others, reflecting the focus of our project.

### Support food and nutrition security

Concern supports food and nutrition security in several ways, depending on local contexts. We help people to protect land from the impacts of extreme weather and climate change. We enable small-scale farmers to improve the productivity and nutritional value of their crops and to generate more income.

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Conservation and climate-smart agriculture are cornerstones of our rural livelihoods programmes. As many of the regions where we work are vulnerable to climate change, these techniques enable communities to cultivate more resilient crops in sustainable ways, conserving soil quality and protecting land from threats such as floods and drought.

For example across 35 villages in **Chad** we helped farmers and 1,050 vulnerable households to adopt sustainable agriculture practices including pest control. We also provided local seeds and tools and trained community animal health workers. On average, 80 percent of the farmers adopted conservation agriculture methods such as crop rotation or intercropping. We are now expanding this approach to 91 villages.

Our programme to reduce poverty among 14,000 extremely poor people in southern **Rwanda** has had a huge impact. Since 2012, the proportion of beneficiaries who no longer rely just on subsistence agriculture has increased by 64 percent. External evaluators awarded the programme's relevance and sustainability the highest possible mark and highly rated its efficiency, effectiveness and impact.

In **Republic of Sudan**, we have enabled 33,622 people, including displaced people and nomads, to earn more by processing their crops using grinding mills, peanut peelers and oil pressing machines. We also constructed or repaired

wells, benefiting 8,920 people through reduced conflict over scarce water resources. In **Haiti**, we built nine fish processing centres to help reduce post-harvest losses by drying and refrigerating catches.

Many of our livelihoods programmes involve training farmers or local officials who then share their learning with others. In **Zambia** we trained 18 Ministry of Agriculture staff in conservation agriculture techniques and how to train others. These officers have already trained 353 household representatives, helping to improve agricultural productivity and household income among Angolan refugees and poor Zambian families.

In **Tanzania**, we improved poor communities' income security by promoting land registration in 52 villages and training 420 village council members on the relevant legislation. As a result, 1,700 people have received, or will soon receive, confirmation of their land ownership.

### Influence positive change

Concern does not just tackle poverty and hunger on the ground. We also use our expertise to influence national and international policies. We are members of many working groups that coordinate and inform effective approaches to tackling poverty around the world. Every year, we publish numerous research papers based on solid evidence from our programmes and share these findings with others.

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During 2015, our programme approach to lifting people out of extreme poverty in **Burundi** was incorporated in the national social protection policy and strategy. We organised a joint conference with UNHCR and the World Food Programme to share our expertise with other agencies.

Through our advocacy efforts in **Bangladesh**, pavement dwellers' concerns have been included in the *National Urban Sector Policy and the Dhaka Structure Plan 2016–2035*.

Throughout 2015 we trained community committees in **Niger** to track factors that might threaten livelihoods and manage early warning systems. Ninety seven per cent of trained committee members had retained their skills and knowledge after two months and 81 per cent of them participated in community planning meetings. Just as importantly, 64 per cent of community members had received at least one early warning message through these mechanisms.

38

In Chad, we vaccinated 38 per cent more children than planned against measles by including nomad and refugee children in our programme.

6,913

We ensured that 6,913 children in South Sudan received doses of the vaccine for diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus.

8,825

In areas of the Philippines recovering from Typhoon Haiyan, we increased 8,825 people's access to clean water by laying 37km of robust underground pipes.

## Health and Nutrition

**We helped to improve the health and nutrition of 2.7 million people directly in 2015, plus 7.6 million people indirectly.**

### OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The goal of Concern's health and nutrition strategy is to contribute to the achievement of health and nutrition security for poor people.

Our main objectives are to:

- improve maternal, newborn and child health
- prevent under-nutrition and extreme hunger
- strengthen environmental health and hygiene
- provide emergency healthcare
- strengthen systems and build capacity

Our health and nutrition programmes often link with other Concern initiatives, particularly those relating to improving livelihoods.

In 2015 our health and nutrition work covered the following main areas; training of government health staff; establishing community health groups; training community health workers to share health information and good practice; running health and hygiene campaigns, and improving water sources and sanitation infrastructure.





Nurse Salamatu Kamara wears personal protective equipment as part of Ebola infection prevention controls in Sierra Leone. Photo: Michael Duff

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE ON EACH OBJECTIVE

### Improve maternal, new-born and child health

A child's first five years – particularly from conception until their second birthday – is a crucial period for healthy development. It is also when children's health is most at risk, particularly in the poor and vulnerable contexts in which Concern works.

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In 2015, community health workers trained by Concern in **Burundi** treated 14,000 cases of malaria among children. In **Chad**, we trained 450 leaders from mothers' groups to encourage their members to use health facilities. This led to medical consultations for 17,563 children under the age of five. We expanded our health programme in **Niger** to reach 103 villages. We trained 1,334 'mother leaders', who conducted 16,000 regular home visits to encourage childhood vaccinations, appropriate infant and child feeding, using insecticide treated bed nets and accessing healthcare services.

In **Afghanistan**, 90 per cent of pregnant women referred to healthcare services by our family health groups attended clinics before and after having their babies, giving them the best start in life. In two counties of **South Sudan**, we increased the percentage of deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendants from 20 per cent to 32 per cent and more women are attending at least four antenatal check-ups.

### Prevent under-nutrition and extreme hunger

Poor nutrition in early childhood can lead to life-long physical and cognitive stunting. Concern has a deserved reputation as a leader in preventing and treating malnutrition through community-based and advocacy initiatives. Examples of our work in 2015 are set out below.

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In **Central African Republic**, we supported five health facilities, a mobile clinic and 65 community health workers or volunteers to improve malnourished children's access to treatment. They treated 312 children and 55 pregnant or breastfeeding women for malnutrition and reached 3,834 people with information relating to child nutrition.

In **Ethiopia**, 163,983 people attended cooking demonstrations of healthy meals for young children. We also gave 530 families with children aged 6–23 months vegetable seeds,

gardening tools and/or sheep and goats to help diversify their diet and income.

To improve nutrition in **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, we provided training and seven food processing facilities to make soya milk, noodles, tofu and oil. Some of this food is distributed to hospital patients, nursery children, pregnant women, and elderly and disabled people.

External evaluations concluded that our community care groups in **Mozambique** have improved dietary diversity and increased knowledge about infant nutrition. Our nutrition work in **Rwanda** has also significantly improved children's dietary diversity, doubling the percentage of children eating four or more food groups a day since 2013.

After scaling up our nutrition work in three regions of **Tanzania**, we have now handed it over to three consortia for further expansion. During the year, we trained 316 community health workers and helped households plant 10,000 kitchen gardens to improve child nutrition

As part of the *Civil Society Organisation Nutrition Alliance* (CSONA) in **Malawi**, Concern campaigns on national nutrition policy. Recognising our expertise, the Government of Malawi included CSONA in its official delegation to the *Scaling-Up Nutrition* global gathering in Rome.

### Strengthen environmental health and hygiene

Around the world, Concern is a leader in water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives – key factors in reducing many life-threatening diseases.

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In 2015, in **Democratic Republic of Congo**, we reached 14,076 people with clean water, hygiene promotion, latrines and safe rubbish disposal. By the end of the year, 90 per cent of these households were using recommended rubbish disposal systems. We also lead a water, sanitation and hygiene consortium operating in six provinces. In 2015, our combined activities led to the end of open defecation in 57 villages.

In West Darfur State in **Republic of Sudan** we benefited 51,809 people through environmental clean-up campaigns and information on the safe disposal of rubbish and animal carcasses. In 2015, there were no outbreaks of water-borne diseases in these areas. We provided insecticides and pest control in residential areas and rubbish dumps in **Syria**, reducing 120,000 people's exposure to health hazards.

We built or repaired 46 water boreholes in **Ugandan** schools and communities. Communities can now enjoy clean water for years to come, we also strengthened district-level water management and maintenance skills.





1. Ajok Atak, eats some ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) at a Primary Health Care Centre, Aweil, South Sudan.  
Photo: Kevin Carroll

2. A Syrian refugee woman carries two buckets full of water at an informal tented settlement in Mohamara, near Halba, in Akkar, north of Lebanon.  
Photo: Dalia Khamissy

3. Community health worker Fatmata Conteh demonstrates correct hand washing practices which help prevent the spread of Ebola in Dwarzack community, Freetown. Photo: Michael Duff





# 15,192

In Haiti, we increased awareness of gender-based violence and rights among 15,192 women and men through door-to-door visits, community meetings and awareness-raising campaigns.




# 39,481

In Western area, Sierra Leone, we helped increase clinic attendance more than nine-fold in nine months – from 4,190 in January to 39,481 in October.



# 80

80 per cent of residents in Kobani, Syria, benefit from our water supply upgrades that produce 5 million litres of water per day.



## Provide emergency healthcare

Improving access to healthcare and reducing health risks in emergency contexts is a vital step in helping communities to recover and rebuild their lives.

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During 2015, evaluations of our response to the emergency in **Pakistan** indicated that we enabled 98 per cent of targeted households to access safe drinking water. This was a key factor in halving diarrhoea among beneficiary households.

In **Liberia**, our Ebola communication and community action programme reached 135,000 people. We have been asked to join an epidemic preparedness and response consortium, reflecting our strong reputation. In **Sierra Leone**, we were the first to respond to a new Ebola outbreak, bringing it under control in three weeks.

When water shortages triggered a food security and nutrition emergency in Amhara and Tigray, **Ethiopia**, we assisted 39,654 children and 21,373 pregnant or breastfeeding women through specialist treatment for moderate or severe malnutrition.

## Strengthen systems and build capacity

Many of our health programmes strengthen the skills and knowledge of healthcare staff and government health managers. We aim to ensure that healthcare systems can operate effectively without external assistance.

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During 2015, in **South Sudan**, we helped health officials to develop a county annual health plan and establish regular review meetings. This will improve coordination between health organisations and address gaps in service delivery.

We have strengthened **Sierra Leone** health systems in the wake of the Ebola epidemic. We broadcast radio discussion programmes on health issues, enabling community members to phone in and have their say, and our pilot Innovations project in Bo Province is improving new-born care at home.

In the Mornei area of West Darfur State in **Republic of Sudan**, we provided essential drugs and supplies to six health facilities and trained staff from the Ministry of Health and community-based groups. Over three years, the percentage of children taken to a clinic when they fall sick has almost trebled to 78 per cent.

As well as reaching 151,811 women and 101,447 children through scaling up our nutrition work in **Zambia**, we helped strengthen the National Food and Nutrition Commission, five government ministries and provided technical assistance to the district planning process for managing acute malnutrition.



1. South Sudanese refugees Achiek Maker, 30, and her son Yar Dout, visit the Concern Worldwide supported clinic. Yar Dout is being treated for malnutrition, Adjumani, West Nile, Uganda. Photo: Alexia Webster/Panos

2. Mama Koveva, mother of seven, in the village of Dokoizia, Lofa County, Liberia. Dokoizia and neighbouring villages have seen some major changes over the last few years, as a result of a number of Concern-sponsored community initiatives in hygiene and sanitation, microfinance, and education. Photo: Kieran McConville

**7,062**

In Somalia, we enabled 7,062 children to access primary education.

## Education

**Our education programmes directly benefited over 628,000 children and young people in 2015 and over 2.5 million indirectly.**

**14**

Our education programme in Malawi has increased girls' school attendance by 14 per cent since 2012.

### OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The goal of Concern's education strategy is to improve the lives of extremely poor children in a sustainable way by increasing access to quality primary education.

Our main objectives are to:

- expand access to education
- improve learning outcomes
- increase children's well-being
- provide access to education for children in emergencies
- strengthen education policy and practice at local, national and international levels

Good quality primary education is one of the best routes out of extreme poverty, which is why it is a core strand of Concern's work. Millions of children in extremely poor communities do not attend school because their families cannot afford even basic costs such as midday meals or school uniforms. Many of our livelihoods, health and emergency response programmes also support children's education by improving family incomes, children's health and education facilities.

In 2015 our work in education covered a wide range of activities including: teacher training; child protection; improving educational infrastructure and distributing learning materials.

**5,475**

In Liberia, we enrolled 5,475 children in 100 schools and trained 400 teachers.



David Onencan is 16 years old and a member of the school health club. He has two sisters and five brothers. Olung Primary School, Lukole, Agago District, Uganda. Photo: Alexia Webster/Panos





## ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE ON EACH OBJECTIVE

### Expand access to education

Our education programmes aim to enrol marginalised children in school and help them stay there so they can enjoy the benefits that education brings. We target extremely poor children who face multiple barriers to education, such as girls and minority ethnic or nomadic children.

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In 2015, we received a certificate from education authorities in Bambeye, **Niger**, for our role in ensuring children started school on time in October, rather than later in the term. By highlighting the importance of girls' education to mothers' groups and community leaders, we helped almost 2,500 more children enrol in school than in 2014. Across two provinces, we have helped increase school attendance from 70 per cent to 90 per cent since 2012.

We trained 480 members of parent teacher committees in **Rwanda** on ways of supporting education, leading to improved teacher motivation, fewer children dropping out of school and some school dropouts returning to class.

In **Zambia**, we've improved attendance at two schools in a refugee settlement area by supporting school-based poultry and vegetable production. As well as improving pupils' nutrition, these projects have generated funds to support school activities.

### Improve learning outcomes

Children need to receive appropriate and effective teaching in order to learn. Around the world, Concern helps to train teachers and school management committees, refine curricula and engage parents to improve children's learning outcomes.

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As a result of our initiatives to enhance teacher training and school management, in 37 villages in **Afghanistan**, children's early grade reading scores have trebled since 2014.

Literacy results in the schools we support in poor urban areas of **Somalia** improved for the third year in a row. Grade 3 pupils supported by us in **Haiti** also significantly improved their literacy in 2015, giving them a solid foundation for future learning.

In **Kenya**, we improved teaching and learning techniques for 87,699 pupils in **Nairobi** slum schools and integrated HIV knowledge in our programme.

### Increase children's well-being

Children who are unwell, undernourished or distressed are unable to learn effectively. Much of our education work and many of our health, livelihoods and emergency recovery programmes seek to overcome these challenges for children.

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We supported home visits by community volunteers in **Kenya**, helping 6,486 children (75 per cent of them girls), to overcome health barriers to attending school.

Our four-year education project in **Malawi** has made 72 per cent of girls feel safer at school by seeking to prevent gender-based violence in 17 schools. In coordination with local authorities, we trained teachers, school committees, village leaders and parents' groups in gender equality and child protection and established school councils so that pupils can raise any concerns.

The Ebola crisis in **Liberia** closed schools for more than a year. Concern and our local partner organisation supported children's health by improving water and sanitation facilities in 125 schools before they reopened, benefiting 17,000 children. In each school, we established and trained committees to maintain and manage these facilities and prevent other diseases.

We improved the water supply in 11 **Ugandan** schools, benefiting 6,052 pupils and teachers. These schools now each have an active school health club and sanitation committee to share information about hygiene practices and ensure the school's water and waste are well-managed.



1. MPINGA 3rd primary school class, Mabayi Cibitoke, Burundi. Concern Worldwide has supported school building and equipment rehabilitation. Photo: Irene Nduwayezu

2. Angelo Deng from Concern Worldwide talks to the school students about the importance of hygiene and cleanliness at Anyangtiit Primary and Secondary school in Aweil South Sudan. Photo: Kevin Carroll

23

In two provinces of Burundi, we have increased the number of children who have ever been to school by 23 per cent since 2012 – by improving family incomes and children's health, and providing school books and uniforms.



22,707

We held 195 literacy days in Rwanda to encourage and support a culture of reading. 22,707 children participated in our reading competitions – nearly three times as many as last year.



### Provide access to education during emergencies

Education is particularly important for children caught up in humanitarian emergencies. Attending school is a vital way of helping them to stay safe and experience some kind of normality, as well as a chance for them to build a better future.

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In 2015, following the massive earthquakes in **Nepal**, we established temporary learning centres for 9,059 pupils from 72 schools. In **Turkey**, we helped provide education to more than 6,000 Syrian children displaced by conflict, some of whom missed more than four years of schooling. We supported temporary education centres, providing informal education classes, gave students learning materials and provided teachers with resources and training.

In **Sierra Leone**, we enabled 11,774 children to continue their education during the Ebola outbreak by establishing 1,500 learning groups led by specialist volunteers and distributing 30,000 learning kits. We helped develop accelerated primary and secondary school curricula for all core subjects and trained 1,294 teachers in their new syllabus, enabling pupils to catch up following nine months of school closures.

After Typhoon Haiyan in the **Philippines**, we built or repaired 46 classrooms, providing pupils with a clean and safe place to learn. Apart from four temporary learning spaces, these classrooms were designed to withstand future storms and serve as safe evacuation centres.

### Strengthen education policy and practice at local, national and international levels

As well as delivering education programmes ourselves and with partners, Concern works at local, national and international levels to influence positive changes in education policy and practice.

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Concern became co-chair of the NGO Education Forum in **Liberia**. We developed a training manual on the new Teachers' Code of Conduct and led teacher training on this issue. We also lobbied the Ministry of Education on priority areas and took steps to secure external funding for education in the country.

We secured official approval for guidelines that brought 1,500 slum schools in **Kenya** into the state supported system, giving 100,000 pupils access to free and better-regulated education.



A group of children attending a non-formal education programme that focuses on basic literacy and numeracy, accelerated learning, and teacher training at the UNHCR camp in Bebnine in the northern district of Akkar, Lebanon. Photo: Michael Commane



**Monic Ajong is a pupil in Anyangtiit Primary & Secondary school in Aweil South Sudan. Photo: Kevin Carroll**

## Working with partners

Concern cannot achieve its mission working in isolation, a variety of relationships with other organisations and institutions is required.

Partnerships may involve Concern staff in joint operations, supporting and monitoring work, or funding local partners to deliver services. Grants paid to partner organisations contribute directly to our programmes by helping local organisations provide sustainable benefits for communities. Concern monitors the usage of all grants in order to ensure that they are achieving their desired objectives. In many partnerships, a large part of Concern's input has been and will continue to be capacity building of the partner.

We also work in strategic partnerships with other international actors such as the UN, International NGOs and global platforms, where we can have greater impact.

As a founding member of Alliance2015, we are committed to working collaboratively towards achieving the ambition of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

In 2015, a total of €22.6 million was granted to local partners.

## Lessons learned

Concern measures and evaluates the vast majority of our programmes against clear targets. As well as making us more accountable, this helps increase our effectiveness. Where possible, we replicate or scale up successful approaches and learn from less successful ones. We also share our knowledge about what works and learn from others working in similar contexts. During 2015, some key lessons were:

**Taking the long view** - in Damot Weyde, **Ethiopia**, we commissioned University College Dublin to undertake research to assess the impact of our work from 1985–2010. This research highlighted the sustainable impact of our interventions, our role in improving food security and our ability to respond to emergencies without compromising our ongoing work. However, it identified that our data gathering and project handovers to local stakeholders have been inconsistent. It recommended that we focus on testing new approaches and handing effective models over to the government to scale up. We are increasingly adopting this approach across Concern.

**Closing the gender gap** - as women are often more vulnerable to extreme poverty, 68 per cent of the farmers targeted by our livelihoods programme in **Malawi** are women. Since 2012, we have helped these women to make impressive gains – increasing the proportion who control household assets by 34 per cent. Drawing on our experience, our livelihoods work in Malawi will focus more on gender equality from 2016.

**Continually learning and adapting** - an external evaluation of our water and sanitation programme in **Uganda** commended our commitment to learning and improvement. It pointed out that as a result of previous evaluations, we now provide more training and handover packs to local water user committees, increasing their capacity to manage facilities independently. Our next water project planned in **Uganda** includes additional monitoring to ensure that water committees function effectively in the long term.



# Advocacy

## OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Concern's advocacy activities aim to use evidence from our programmes, our on-the-ground expertise and our global network of partnerships to influence action towards ending poverty and hunger.

Our main objectives are to:

- support the finalisation and dissemination of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- promote support for and policy change in favour of those caught-up in humanitarian crises
- create awareness of policy issues around hunger and food security

In 2015 our advocacy work covered a wide range of activities including; campaigning; producing pro-change materials; organising workshops, and attending key meetings.

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE ON EACH OBJECTIVE

### Support the finalisation and dissemination of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Over the past three years, we have consistently worked at national and international levels to influence the Sustainable Development Goals, which replaced the Millennium Development Goals. We held leadership roles in all the key civil society platforms advocating around food and nutrition security aspects of the goals, developing position papers and steering initiatives. We are delighted that the Sustainable Development Goals include the ambition of ending hunger by 2030. We will now endeavour to ensure that national action plans include appropriate targets towards this goal.

In preparation for the UN Climate Change Conference COP21, we developed a briefing paper drawing on our programme learning in four poor and vulnerable countries and worked with Alliance2015 partners on joint briefings.

### Promote support for and policy change in favour of those caught-up in humanitarian crises

We developed a new *Syria Advocacy Strategy* in 2015. This will direct our campaigning and influencing in the region, as well as in the UK, the US and Ireland, to help tackle the causes and effects of this complex crisis.

### Create awareness of policy issues around hunger and food security

We continued to support and strengthen nutrition policies and strategies around the world. Governments of 16 countries where we have focused on, or played a leading role in, nutrition advocacy now have policies with a commitment to scaling up nutrition.

The 2015 Global Hunger Index report, focusing on the links between conflict and hunger was launched at a roundtable event attended by more than 300 policy, NGO and research experts at EXPO2015 Milan. Other Global Hunger Index events took place in Brussels, London, Belfast, New York and Seoul.

# Development Education

## OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The goal of Concern's development education programme is to involve the public, including school and college students, in working towards a world free from poverty and hunger.

The main objectives are to:

- ensure that teachers and students engaged in formal education have a deeper understanding of the root causes of development issues as a result of inputs at both curricular and extra-curricular levels
- deepen public understanding of and support for global development issues.

We aim to work in a collaborative and strategic way, contributing to greater reach, depth and quality of development education in Ireland. During 2015, we engaged in many activities: providing educational materials; organising public events; hosting debates on development issues, and awarding grants to other bodies to promote awareness of development issues.

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE ON EACH OBJECTIVE

### Ensure that teachers and students engaged in formal education have a deeper understanding of the root causes of development issues

In 2015 our formal education programme reached 225 primary schools, 194 post-primary education institutions and 20 third-level colleges. We engaged teachers, trainee teachers and around 6,500 students through Concern Debates, Campaign Academy, school talks and workshops.


An impressive 156 schools entered Concern Debates, including 16 schools in Northern Ireland. Presentation College Bagenalstown won the final, debating the motion 'The EU is failing Africa'. The winners visited our programmes in Mozambique. Runners up, St Flannan's College Ennis, visited the World Food Expo in Milan.

### Deepen public understanding of and support for global development issues

We piloted the challenge *Where there is no Engineer*, in which teams from nine third-level institutions proposed engineering solutions to real-life challenges in Kenya. The winning team met community and district representatives in Kenya to test their approach.

Our focus on relevant 'world days' – International Women's Day, Africa Day, World Humanitarian Day, World Food Day, Culture Night and World AIDS Day – enabled us to engage with around 5,000 people. Concern and the National Youth Council of Ireland co-hosted a Sustainable Development Goals Youth Summit, attracting 400 participants.

We also strengthened other institutions' development education work. The Concern Grants Scheme awarded €160,000 to 15 development education groups. Our Active Citizenship team members sit on the boards or national councils of six development education bodies, including Irish Aid's World Wise Global Schools, Irish Fairtrade Network, Developmenteducation.ie and IDEA working groups.

A photograph of two smiling individuals, a man and a woman, standing in front of a blue-painted wall. The man on the left is wearing an orange hard hat and a blue work jacket over a red and white checkered shirt. The woman on the right is wearing a blue and white striped headscarf and a blue work jacket over a green top. In the background, there is a doorway with a sign that says 'WEL COME' and another sign above it that says 'Tool room'. The overall scene suggests a construction or industrial setting.

Shimelish Teldu (left) and Kasesh Mangesha are graduates of Concern Worldwide's urban livelihood project 'Promoting Marketable Skills for the Informal Sector Project'. The objective is to contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty by increasing the employability, productivity and income generating capacity of those in the informal sector of the economy in Ethiopia.  
Photo: Sahedul Islam



# Fundraising

Concern cannot fight poverty and hunger alone. Our achievements are built on generous donations and fundraising by thousands of individuals, groups and organisations. We are also supported by grants from many governments and institutions. We are extremely grateful for all this support. It really makes a difference.

## OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The goal for fundraising is to ensure we continue to raise sufficient funds for Concern to deliver its work.

The main objectives for fundraising from the public in 2015 were to:

- raise €40.1 million from the public
- enter one new private fundraising market
- offer a comprehensive suite of engagements to our target audiences in order to deepen public engagement with (and understanding of), Concern

While an economic recovery seems to be underway, many remain under financial pressure, and during 2015, fundraising took place in a competitive and challenging environment. Our main activities over the course of the year were: recruitment and retention of regular givers; seeking support from corporate and major donors; engaging with communities, and hosting a variety of appeals and events.

In addition to public fundraising, we sought to secure funding from governments and other co-funders to grow and expand our work.

Our main objectives were to:

- raise €143.9 million in grants and contracts
- ensure that our grant and contract income is broadly based

Our main activities in this area were the development of quality applications for funding, building donor relationships and ensuring that we complied with all relevant grant and contractual conditions.

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE ON EACH OBJECTIVE

### Raise €40.1 million from the public

In 2015 we raised €41.3 million from the public through our diverse fundraising activities, surpassing our target. This came from a variety of fundraising efforts, the main ones are detailed below.

**Committed giving** - during 2015, our committed giving income held up reasonably well. Committed giving is an important source of income for the organisation as it represents a significant portion of our total income and it provides a reliable base from which to plan on-going activities. During the year we focussed on recruitment to maintain the number of regular givers and on increasing donor loyalty.

**Public appeals and events (including community fundraising)** - in 2015 we achieved our objectives to deepen our engagement with, and increase our number of, supporters and groups.

We conducted a number of appeals during the year. These were aimed at the general public as well as our existing donor base. The largest appeal was for the Nepal earthquake emergency. The generous reaction from the public helped us to mount a fast and effective response.

Our schools speaker addressed more than 6,000 students. We increased our collections by more than a third, holding 294 all over Ireland.



**332**

companies supported  
our work through  
corporate donations

**€41.3M**

raised from the public  
through our diverse  
fundraising activities.



1. Climb 4 Concern participants reach the summit of Ben Nevis. Photo: Dermot Magee
2. Joanne Callanan collecting on Grafton Street during the Christmas appeal. Photo: Kevin Carroll
3. Singer Shane Filan launched the Concern Fast with help from Arona Romeri and Troy Kearney. Photo: Jason Clarke

An increasing number of people support Concern by undertaking sponsored physical challenges. In 2015, 22 people ran the London marathon for us, 71 ran the Dublin mini marathon and more than 200 participated in *Climb 4 Concern* events. Twenty people took part in overseas adventures such as ascending Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenya.

Our supporter numbers for other events were impressive. More than 4,600 people took part in our Summer Raffle. 15,000 people bought over 20,000 gifts such as virtual pigs and ducks this Christmas, giving poor and vulnerable families the tools to support themselves.

**Corporate, major donors and trusts** - during 2015, 332 companies supported our work through corporate donations, payroll giving and employee fundraising.

Valuable support from individual major donors in 2015 funded projects in countries such as Ethiopia and Zambia. The Harambee group, where a number of like-minded supporters come together to fund a particular programme, enabled us to provide wells for four communities in Central African Republic.

2015 was the second year of Accenture and Accenture Foundation's \$3.23 million grant to support our conservation agriculture work in Malawi and Zambia. This trained 7,032 farmers in methods to improve yields and food security, helping to protect farmers from unusually low rainfall. Two senior executives from Accenture Ireland travelled to Zambia to see this impact first-hand.

During the year we developed relationships with a number of new foundations including The Turing, Swedish Postcode and Zurich Foundations. We continued our relationship with KfW Development Bank and the Global Partnership for Education.

#### **Enter one new private fundraising market**

In July 2015 we officially incorporated Concern Korea. The formal launch of our Seoul office was a memorable evening hosted by the Irish Ambassador to Korea, Ms Aingeal O'Donoghue. This new organisation is already bearing fruit. We produced a Korean version of the Global Hunger Index 2015 and shared it with other NGOs and government representatives. We started face-to-face, TV and online fundraising in Korea, resulting in more than 500 regular givers within a matter of weeks.

#### **Offer a comprehensive suite of engagements to our target audiences**

The constant revolution in digital technology affords us the opportunity to tell our story to millions of people. We use it to improve our effectiveness, increase our profile, and generate widespread support for important change.

In 2015, we delivered our digital goals of building brand awareness, deepening supporter engagement and increasing income. Our tweets generated more than 15 million impressions in 2015, reaching a massive global audience. We used Twitter to tell stories about the people we work with and what we do. We also used it to have dialogues with many supporters and members of the public.

Concern's Sadhbh Goodhue wrote about the ongoing tragedy of Syrian refugees as they tried to find safety and encouraged people to speak out about it. The response was overwhelming. On Facebook, a related post reached more than 40,000 people.

The first Irish Humanitarian Summit also addressed the Irish response to the refugee crisis in the region, and to the humanitarian consequences of conflict more generally, with one eye on 2016's World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul. Our media coverage and content gathering reflected the agency's expertise in this area, as did our messaging around the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Summit.

The clear link between conflict and hunger in the 10th edition of the Global Hunger Index (GHI) also provided a solid platform on which to base a strong national and regional media campaign founded on messaging consistent with strategic priorities.

Concern's response to the Nepal earthquake, and its substantial aftershock, received considerable airtime and print coverage, with video footage also being leveraged to great effect to maintain our high profile on online newsmedia sites, especially critical during an emergency appeal.

#### **Raise €143.9 million in grants and contracts**

During 2015, we raised €140.8 million (in cash and in-kind donations), from governments and other co-funders. This was a significant increase on previous years and was regarded as a very satisfactory outcome.

#### **Ensure that our grant and contract income is broadly based**

We have agreed parameters to ensure that we do not become overly reliant on any single donor. We remained comfortably within these during 2015.





1. Concern Debates National Champions 2015, Saoirse Power, Caoimhe Cummins, Brianna Walsh, Beatrice Kelly from Presentation De La Salle College, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow. Photo: Hazel Coonagh

2. Broadcaster Marian Finucane and screenwriter Margaret Nagle at the special preview screening of *The Good Lie* in aid of Concern. Photo: Jason Clarke

3. Attending the Dublin launch of the biography *Aengus Finucane In the Heart of Concern* were from left Dominic MacSorley, Chief Executive, Concern Worldwide, author Deirdre Purcell, guest speaker Mary Robinson and Fr Jack Finucane. Photo: Liam Burke, Press 22

# Awards



Breda Gahan our Global Health and HIV and AIDS Programme Adviser received the inaugural **Dóchas Global Citizen of the Year Award**.

Concern won the Best Leadership Development Initiative Award at the **IITD National Training Awards 2015**.

The safe burial programme in Sierra Leone won an **EU Health Award** for Ebola Response.

For the sixth consecutive year, the Concern Worldwide Annual Report and Accounts won the Charities and not for Profit category at the **Published Accounts Awards** organised by the Chartered Accountants of Ireland Leinster Society.

Concern received the President's Award at the International Coaching Federation Awards Ceremony, in recognition of our ongoing commitment,



passion and dedication to coaching and helping humanity to flourish in Ireland and beyond.

The RAIN (realigning agriculture to improve nutrition) project, which is funded by Kerry Group won the **World Bank Secure Nutrition award** for the project with the greatest potential impact on nutrition.



|  
**1,600**  
Volunteers throughout Ireland  
|

## Concern Volunteer Awards

The **Concern volunteer Awards** celebrate the vital contributions made by the over 1,600 volunteers throughout Ireland. The following awards were presented this year.

**Outstanding Achievement Award**  
Betty Lynch  
Christy Murphy  
Brian Cannon  
Mark Reidy  
Marie and Joe Heeney  
Grainne Wilson

**Fundraising Teacher**  
Marie Stuttard

**Debates Award**  
Mary Anne Fogarty

**Organisational Volunteer**  
John Corroon

**Fundraising Newcomer**  
Lindsay Angus

Special Report

# Transforming Lives

Concern Worldwide made a positive impact on the lives of 22.6 million of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people in 2015.

We responded to 42 emergencies and looked for innovative solutions to hunger and poverty in some of the toughest places in the world.

## 16,500

Over 16,500 burials were conducted in a safe and dignified manner and no member of the burial team was infected.

**Ebola Burials**  
page 46

## Vitamin A

Orange fleshed sweet potato is very high in vitamin A, which is essential for the development of a child's brain and for their physical development.

**Growing Orange-fleshed Sweet Potato**  
page 48

## 100,000

Bentiu camp is now home to nearly 100,000 people it is the third biggest city in South Sudan.

**Bentiu Shelter**  
page 50

## 400,000

Concern is currently addressing the needs of approximately 400,000 people both inside Syria and in the neighbouring countries of Lebanon and Turkey.

**Syrian Crisis**  
page 52



# Ebola Burials

The Ebola outbreak brought about one of Concern's most unusual but important emergency responses, managing the safe burials of thousands of people in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

At the height of the Ebola crisis up to 80 per cent of new infections were caused by contact with dead bodies. To break this chain of transmission the government of Sierra Leone declared that anyone who died must be given a safe medical burial. This meant the dead were taken from their homes by trained burial teams wearing full protective gear, put in body bags and taken to designated cemeteries.

Families were distraught at being prohibited from grieving in their traditional manner and being barred from the graveside. In response, families tried to hide deaths from officials as they did not trust that their loved one would be treated with the dignity and respect they deserved – thereby putting themselves and their community at risk.

Concern Worldwide and the International Federation of the Red Cross took over the management of the burial system.

This included the management of two large cemeteries, all grave digging staff, burial workers and fleet management.

All team members undertook special training including the wearing of special protective gear.

As existing cemeteries were already beyond capacity Concern began rehabilitating the then disused King Tom cemetery. We also entered into a partnership with the Glasnevin Trust, in Dublin for use of its Proprietary Cemetery Records Management System to manage burial records and grave locations, enabling grieving families to visit the final resting places of their loved ones.

Small ceremonies with a few family members were once again allowed at the graveside which brought some comfort to the community.

When the crisis was finally over, the cemeteries and burial system were handed back to the local authorities.

Over 16,500 burials were conducted in a safe and dignified manner and no member of the burial team was infected.

Now the cemetery is clean and graves are all arranged in an orderly manner, so that family members have easy access to the graves of their loved ones when they visit.



A burial team member at the Waterloo cemetery in the east of Freetown, Sierra Leone walks through the cemetery after completing a burial.  
Photo: Michael Duff

# Growing Orange-fleshed Sweet Potato

Concern is helping farmers in Malawi improve their nutritional intake by promoting the growth and consumption of the orange-fleshed sweet potato.

Having a diverse diet is essential to adequate nourishment. Concern is encouraging farmers in Malawi to grow new vegetables to improve their diets. Through a partnership with the International Potato Centre, improved potato varieties have been introduced to three districts in Malawi since last year.

The programme has been so successful that Concern Malawi are working hard to keep up with demand for planting material.

Traditionally, Malawian farmers prefer maize as their staple food source; however, the nutritional benefits from maize are less than other crops such as the sweet potato, which is rich in vitamin A and is vital to the development of growing children. Undernutrition is a serious issue in Malawi.

Two in five children are stunted because they are not getting enough nutritious food to eat. Orange-fleshed sweet potato is very high in vitamin A, which is essential for the development

of a child's brain and for their physical development. It is estimated that 10 per cent of Malawi's GDP is lost because so many people don't get good quality food as children.

Farmers rely on one rain-fed harvest per year but since adopting the sweet potato, harvests are becoming more frequent. Some farmers who were the earliest adopters of sweet potato have had three harvests in the last 14 months. This has enormous benefits in terms of regular food supply and can also generate income through sale of crops.

Concern trains groups of farmers in how to select the sweet potato variety that works best for them, in terms of yield, taste and market value.

Concern also delivers cooking demonstrations on diverse ways of utilising the sweet potato while retaining its optimal nutritional value. The cooking demonstrations are very popular and farmers are cooking the sweet potato in a variety of ways including stews, soups, breads and doughnuts.



Marget Matcheya with the vines harvested from her sweet potato crop. These can be planted for the next crop and the surplus sold. Photo: Sara Quinn



# Bentiu Shelters

In December 2013, fighting broke out in South Sudan and the country quickly descended into civil war. Thousands were killed, and millions fled their homes desperate to find refuge from the fighting.

Many fled across the borders to neighbouring countries but many others crowded into UN bases which were totally unsuitable for hosting families.

For those who reached the camp at Bentiu the conditions began to deteriorate rapidly as a result of very bad flooding.

Concern undertook an ambitious programme to rebuild the camp. The first step was to consult with the community. Camp residents were involved in every step of the design process, from participating in focus groups to collecting local construction materials.

There were many challenges to overcome, particularly the race against the weather as all construction had to be done before the rains started. The initial design was meant for 50,000


people but the population of the camp doubled so shelter was needed for 100,000.

Fourteen weeks before the rains were due, work started. The shelters were built using traditional skills and materials where possible. The outer walls and roofing were made from locally grown elephant grass which was harvested by the women in the camps.

In all 10,000 shelters were built, these homes can withstand rain, strong winds, high temperatures and termites – all hazards that the residents of Bentiu face every year.

Bentiu camp is now home to nearly 100,000 people, it is the third biggest city in South Sudan with all the facilities people need to survive; clean water; sanitation; food; clinics and schools.





Residents of Bentiu Protection of Civilians (POC) site in South Sudan work for Concern Worldwide to unload and store wooden poles for use in the construction of robust emergency shelters.  
Photo: Kieran McConville



# Syrian Crisis

In 2015, the Syrian war entered its fifth year. This war has killed hundreds of thousands of people and millions of people have been made homeless – many were displaced within Syria and others fled to neighbouring countries and beyond. Concern is currently addressing the needs of approximately 400,000 people both inside Syria and in the neighbouring countries of Lebanon and Turkey.

We are providing food, clean water, shelter, hygiene items, mattresses, blankets and plastic sheeting. We are helping men, women, girls and boys cope with trauma through psycho-social support in our education programmes and in community-based protection programmes. We are also rehabilitating water and sanitation systems to provide access to safe and clean drinking water and to prevent the spread of disease.

One of our most successful and innovative programmes in Lebanon is Engaging Men and Boys where we run workshops for men and boys who are struggling to cope when they cannot provide safety or security for their families. This project helps participants learn helpful communication and coping strategies and breaks down stereotypes around gender roles.

In Turkey, we are supporting the education of 2,500 children in seven schools by helping pay teachers, providing teaching and learning materials, training teachers and repairing school infrastructure.

We are also helping to ensure people in Syria have enough food to eat. For Syrians, bread is a staple food. It is the primary source of carbohydrates and protein and a feature of regular meals. Bread has become increasingly scarce as bakeries, flour mills and wheat collection centres have been destroyed. Concern is working to rehabilitate 15 bakeries and a wheat mill in an effort to provide a sense of normalcy to the thousands whose lives have been disrupted by war. This project not only supplies bread to families but also provides a livelihood for the bakery workers.

Syrian refugee Ola, 3, wears her winter clothes that were distributed to her by the Concern team at the informal tented settlement in the village of Bebnine, in Akkar, north of Lebanon. Photo: Dalia Khamissy



# Review of Financial Outcome 2015

The financial outcome for 2015 is set out in the 'Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities' on page 70.

During 2015 Concern's income and expenditure increased significantly. This was mainly due to the increased emergency response programme activities related to the Ebola outbreak in Liberia and Sierra Leone, the Nepal earthquake and the continued political unrest in South Sudan.

A detailed commentary on the financial results reflected in the 2015 Annual Report is set out below. The key risks facing the organisation are dealt with in the section on structure, governance and management.

## Income

The organisation's total income in 2015 amounted to €182.2 million – a record in our 48 year history. This represents an increase of 27 per cent from the income level achieved in 2014. During 2015 we continued to have a diversified income base which includes income from public donations and government grants, as outlined below:

### *Incoming resources from donations and legacies*

Income from donations and legacies comprises donations from individual and corporate donors, trusts and foundations. In 2015 we received €41.3 million from this income stream – see note 2(a) to the financial statements. This represents an increase of two per cent when compared to 2014 and is mainly due to the increased income received for the Nepal emergency appeal.

During 2015 our committed giving income continued to be the largest

income stream included in donations and legacies. Significant thanks are due to all of the donors who have continued to support the organisation in the midst of difficult economic times.

### *Grants from governments and other co-funders*

Concern received a total of €128.2 million in grants from governments and other co-funders in 2015 – see note 2(b) to the financial statements for analysis by donor. This represents a 35 per cent increase from our 2014 levels. This increase is primarily due to the heightened level of emergency response referred to above.

The British Government was the single largest donor in 2015 – providing €28.4 million or 22 per cent of total co-funding income. Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. was the next largest donor providing €27.1 million. Other significant donors included the Irish Government who contributed €24.6 million and the European Union with €23.6 million.

### *Donated commodities*

Commodities donated to the organisation and distributed as part of its emergency response and relief programmes were valued at €12.6 million in 2015, an increase of 55 per cent from 2014 – see note 2(c) to the financial statements for details. The bulk of the donations in kind relate to emergency food distributions in South Sudan.

A key distinction in the charity sector is made between unrestricted income, which may be used by Concern for its general purposes to fulfil its charitable objectives, and restricted income, which must be used only for the purpose

specified by the donor. Restricted income goes towards financing particular programmes or elements of our humanitarian responses as agreed in advance with the donor. We use unrestricted income where flexible funding is needed most, for example in:

- developing, testing and demonstrating the effectiveness of new approaches
- reacting quickly to emergencies, before we receive dedicated appeal funding

We also use unrestricted income to finance our policy work and campaigns, and to meet essential running costs.

## Expenditure

Our total expenditure for the year was €177.2 million, made up as follows:

	€	%
Charitable Activities	165.3m	93%
Raising funds	11.9m	7%
	177.2m	100%

Total expenditure, at €177.2 million, represents a 29 per cent increase from the 2014 level of €137.9 million. As previously outlined, this increase is primarily due to the emergency response activities in South Sudan, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Nepal.

### *Charitable activities*

Expenditure on charitable activities in 2015 totalled €165.3 million, a 31 per cent increase from 2014 levels. As can be seen in note 3, most of the increase resulted from the emergency responses in 2015.



Governance costs for 2015 (which are now included in charitable activities), amounted to €0.7 million. This represents an increase of 7 per cent when compared to 2014. Most of this increase is related to the strategic planning process carried out in 2015.

### **Raising funds**

The cost of raising funds totalled €12 million in 2015. Expenditure increased in 2015 reflecting the extra expenditure on emergency response campaigns and the opening of a new fundraising office in the Republic of Korea.

### **Support Costs**

The total costs set out above in relation to charitable activities and raising funds include attributable support costs. These support costs include the key services of programme management, technical support, finance, human resources and information technology. These services play a crucial role in providing core organisational support to the delivery of our programmes globally.

Our total support costs for the year amounted to €6.1 million (see note 6 to the financial statements), compared to €7.2 million in 2014, a 16 per cent decrease. The main reason for this reduction is a significant gain on foreign exchange transactions for the year. Leaving this gain aside, support costs fell by 8 per cent as a number of head office controlled projects were completed during the year.

### **Key financial performance indicators**

There are a number of key financial performance indicators which, taken together, are used by management and Council as a measure of performance and financial strength. These are set out below:

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Return on fundraising spend	3.5	3.5
Government & institutional income as a percentage of total expenditure	79%	75%

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Support costs as a percentage of total costs	3.4%	5.3%
Unrestricted reserves as a percentage of total income	26%	27%

- Return on fundraising spend essentially measures how much we get back for each euro spent on fundraising. This figure has remained at the level achieved in 2014.
- Government and institutional income as a percentage of total expenditure indicates the proportion of work which we can get funded without reliance on public appeals. The 79 per cent recorded in 2015 is higher than the levels achieved in 2014 demonstrating the organisation's success in securing high levels of funding for the major emergencies that occurred during the year.
- Support costs as a percentage of total costs illustrates how much of total expenditure is absorbed by essential but non-core activities and functions. The 3.4 per cent achieved in 2015 represents a significant decrease of 35 per cent on the 2014 position. As previously noted, this is mainly due to the increased foreign exchange gain recorded in support costs in 2015 and the increased total expenditure as a result of emergency activities.
- Unrestricted reserves as a percentage of total income indicates the resources on which the group can draw in order to continue its work in the event of a downturn in income. While the percentage fell in 2015 to 26 per cent, the level of unrestricted reserves held at the end of 2015 is felt to be broadly sufficient for current needs and is in line with our reserves policy.

Overall we are satisfied with the financial performance for the year.

### **Financial Results of Subsidiary Companies**

In addition to the parent company, during 2015 there were three active subsidiary companies within the group:

- Concern Worldwide (UK) engages in fundraising, development education and advocacy work in the United Kingdom. The company had another successful year in 2015, producing substantial net income for group activities. The year-end position of the company was satisfactory and it is expected to continue trading for the foreseeable future.
- Concern Charity Trading Limited continued to provide support to the Group's fundraising activities. Any costs associated with this activity have been borne by the parent company.
- Concern Worldwide Korea Foundation was incorporated in the Republic of Korea during 2015. Its main activities are to fundraise for, and otherwise support, the programmes of Concern Worldwide. The foundation commenced trading in September 2015 and is expected to grow its supporter base over the coming years.

As explained in note 24 to the financial statements, apart from the parent company and the above subsidiaries, there is one other company within the group. This company has been dormant since 2004 and did not have liabilities at the balance sheet date.

### **Pensions**

Concern Worldwide operates a defined benefit pension scheme, providing benefits based on final pensionable salary as at March 31, 2009. This scheme was closed to new members in 1993 and any existing employees, who were still members, moved to the defined contribution scheme in 2009. As a result of these changes no current or future benefits are being accrued under the defined benefit scheme. The scheme continues however to provide life assurance benefits to staff based on their annual salaries during their period of scheme membership. An actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date indicated that the scheme had a surplus of €1.9 million which represents Concern's best estimate at the balance sheet date (see note 18 to the financial statements).

Concern also pays ongoing benefits to two ex-staff members who became incapacitated while working overseas. We believe that we have a constructive obligation to continue to make these payments for as long as they are needed and as a result, we have recognised a liability for them in the balance sheet. Concern made external investments to cover the liability to the incapacitated staff and these were transferred into a discretionary trust for the benefit of the relevant individuals in 2007. An actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date indicated that the scheme had a liability of €0.2 million (see note 18 to the financial statements).

In some of its overseas operations, Concern has legal or constructive obligations to pay lump sum service benefits to national staff on cessation of their employment. While the precise obligation varies from country to country it typically requires that the amount payable be based on terminal salary and length of service. The liabilities are not externally funded i.e. assets have not been placed in separately administered trusts to meet liabilities as they arise, instead the gross value of service benefits earned is recognised as a liability at each balance sheet date. At the end of the year the total liability recognised for these service benefits amounted to €5 million (see note 18 to the financial statements).

### Reserves position

It is Concern's policy to retain only sufficient reserves to safeguard the continuity of its overseas operations, thereby committing the maximum possible resources to its current programmes.

The total reserves of €52.4 million at December 31, 2015 are detailed in note 19 to the financial statements and fall into two categories:

- **Restricted funds** (€5.8 million): these funds are tied to particular purposes, which arise because of restrictions on their use imposed by the donor at time of receipt or because the funds were collected

in a public appeal to raise money for a particular purpose. It is the organisation's policy to fully apply such funds for the purposes for which they were donated as quickly as possible.

- **Unrestricted funds** (€46.6 million): these are of two types:

- Designated funds (€46.1 million); these are unrestricted funds that have been allocated by the Council for specific purposes and that are (as a result) not available for general usage. In line with the reserves policy of Concern, at the end of 2015 funds had been designated for four specific purposes as follows:
  - » To cover the planned 2016 budget deficit.
  - » To recognise that a portion of reserves is invested in the charity's fixed assets (tangible and financial) and is not therefore available for other purposes.
  - » To ensure the continuity of operations in the event of a temporary downturn in income.
  - » To finance investment in new fundraising opportunities.
- General unrestricted funds (€0.5 million); these represent funds which are available for the general purposes of the charity.

approved 2016 budget, the Council believes that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Council believes that there are no material uncertainties that call into doubt Concern's ability to continue in operation. Accordingly, Concern continues to adopt the 'going concern' basis in preparing the financial statements.

Council reviews the level of reserves held periodically. The last review was done in conjunction with the approval of the 2016 budget. At that time it was agreed that the restricted reserves should be utilised as soon as reasonably possible, and that the 2016 expenditure plans were not expected to move the organisation's unrestricted reserves from the 2015 levels, which are felt to be appropriate.

### Going concern

Set out above is a review of Concern's financial performance and the general reserves position as at December 31, 2015. Based on the results for the year, the year-end financial position and the

# Structure, Governance and Management

## Structure

The Memorandum and Articles of Association signed on May 29, 1972 (most recently amended in 2010) represent the founding governance document of Concern Worldwide. The Articles provide for a membership-based organisation, registered in Ireland, limited by guarantee with a governing Council elected from the membership base. The following are the main active subsidiaries of Concern Worldwide:

Body	Description	Activities	Status
Concern Worldwide (UK)	Company limited by guarantee which is regarded as a subsidiary because Concern Worldwide is the sole member.	Concern Worldwide (UK) supports the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide by providing material and human resources. It also engages in advocacy on issues related to the developing world.	Recognised as a charity by The Charity Commission of England and Wales and also registered with the Scottish and Northern Ireland charity regulators.
Concern Korea Foundation	Foundation set-up by Concern in Korea in 2015, which is regarded as a subsidiary because Concern Worldwide can determine the composition of the board of directors.	It is envisaged that Concern Korea will support the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide by fundraising and by promoting and communicating the work of the organisation.	Registered as a charity with the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Seoul Metropolitan City Government.
Concern Charity Trading	Company limited by guarantee, regarded as a subsidiary because Concern Worldwide appoints the board of directors.	Provides fundraising and other support services to Concern Worldwide.	Support company.

Concern Worldwide (US) is an affiliated but independently governed organisation based in the United States of America.

In addition we work very closely with a wide variety of like-minded organisations in order to deliver on our programme objectives. We engage in two main types of arrangement:

- *Programme partnerships* – these arise where Concern comes together with another organisation in order to complete our programme of work – these are frequently national bodies based in our countries of operation and the relationships typically involve grant arrangements and/or capacity building.
- *Programme joint ventures* – institutional donors increasingly require organisations to combine their efforts in order to secure large-scale funding opportunities – by so doing transaction costs are reduced, outreach is improved and there are opportunities for mutual learning. Where Concern engages in these joint venture/consortium arrangements it is generally on an opportunity by opportunity basis and care is taken that there is a strong alignment of values and approaches between the consortium members.

## Governance and Management

The Council of Concern Worldwide is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and has taken action to ensure that the organisation is fully compliant with the principles outlined in the *“Irish Development NGO’s Code of Corporate Governance”* (as produced by the Corporate Governance Association of Ireland; partnered with Dóchas), and with the requirements of *The Governance Code for the Community, Voluntary and Charitable Sector in Ireland*. A review



of the organisation's compliance with the principles of each Code is conducted annually.

Council members, all of whom are non-executive, are drawn from diverse backgrounds and bring a broad range of experience and skills to Council deliberations. As provided for by the Memorandum and Articles of Association, Council members are elected from amongst the Concern membership base. In addition the Council itself is empowered to co-opt new members to meet specific requirements, as well as to fill any ad hoc vacancies. All new Council members attend an induction course shortly after appointment in order to familiarise themselves with their statutory responsibilities, their role as Council members, the Concern governance framework, Concern's humanitarian work and Concern's risk environment.

During 2015 the Council reviewed the efficiency and effectiveness of governance arrangements. A number of practical changes were introduced during the year. In addition, the Council recognized that, in view of the revised legislative framework for charities and for companies more generally, there was a need to update the existing Memorandum and Articles of Association. Members will be asked to consider amendments to the governing documents at the next Annual General Meeting (AGM).

There are clear distinctions between the roles of Council and the Executive Management Team to which day-to-day management is delegated. Matters such as policy, strategic planning, and budgets are drafted by the Executive Management Team for consideration and approval by Council, who then monitor the implementation of these plans. The members of Council cannot, under the governing documents, receive remuneration for services to Concern and may only be reimbursed for incidental expenses claimed. There are six sub-committees of Council; **Officers**, which acts on behalf of Council between Council meetings; **Finance**, which monitors

the organisation's financial results and policies; **Audit and Risk**, which monitors the control and risk management systems; **Programming, Monitoring and Evaluation**, which monitors the quality of Concern's programme work; **Business and Organisational Development**, which oversees the process whereby the organisation maintains, builds and develops its capacities; and **Remuneration** which oversees pay and rewards policies and proposals across the organisation. The membership of these sub-committees includes specialists who are not members of the Council, but who volunteer their expertise to assist the sub-committees on an ongoing basis.

The Council met six times during 2015 and attendance of current members was as follows:

Name	Meetings
Barbara O'Reilly	5
Ciunas Bunworth	4
Colin Gordon	4
Cyril Maybury	2
David Ritchie	5
Donal D'Arcy	6
Jacinta Flanagan	5
Jan Rotte	5
John Treacy	5
Michael Kenny	6
Nora Owen	5
Paul Jeffcutt	4
Sally Anne Kinahan	0
Siobhan Toale	6
Teresa McColgan	5
Tom Moran	2
Tom Shipsey	5

The majority of Council members had additional responsibilities in relation to sub-committees. These met frequently as follows: the Officers Committee met eight times during the year; the Organisational Development Committee met five times; the Finance Committee met five times; the Audit and Risk Committee met four times; the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

met four times; the Remuneration Committee met twice and the Concern Worldwide (UK) Trustees met six times.

## Internal Control and Organisational Risk Management

Concern Worldwide operates in a wide variety of environments. As an organisation we are committed to having appropriate systems and controls in place in all locations in order to ensure that assets are safeguarded and applied only for the purposes intended. We seek to achieve this by recruiting qualified and experienced staff, providing them with suitable training and by giving them effective support in carrying out their work. Clear policies and procedures are in place and compliance is regularly reviewed. These systems are felt to generally be adequate and to provide a high degree of assurance that resources are properly applied. That said, no system provides absolute guarantees. For this reason we have strong complaint and whistle blowing systems and a well-established internal audit function that both monitors compliance and investigates problematic transactions. During 2015 we uncovered a total of 17 actual or attempted frauds, this represents an increase of three detected incidents on 2014 levels. As an organisation we have a zero-tolerance attitude towards fraud. We try to ensure that any possible frauds are investigated promptly, that restitution is secured and that where possible the case is referred to the local policing authorities.

Concern Worldwide has a dedicated risk management function that is responsible for ensuring that a comprehensive process exists to identify and rank significant organisational risks, it also considers how these are managed and how they are reported and monitored.

As part of the risk management process, an annual risk review is undertaken and the results are presented to Council. The purpose of that review is to ensure that the organisation is not on an on-going basis exposed to an unacceptable level of risk. Appropriate systems and procedures are in place to manage these risks and provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against occurrence.

Management undertakes ongoing monitoring of the level of risk and reports on this to the Council. The major risks identified by the 2015 review are listed below in order of significance:

*Economic instability:*

While there has been some recovery in the Irish, UK and Eurozone economies, economic instability still represents the main risk to the organisation. Concern continues to react by carefully adjusting its budgets and expenditure to reflect likely levels of available income. It has also sought to grow and diversify income, to achieve balance in its revenue sources and to reduce exposure to any single economy or donor.

*Staff safety, well-being and security:*

Concern operates in regions where the political and social circumstances make the personal health and security of staff a significant concern. The well-being of Concern's staff is of paramount importance and in order to ensure that this risk is appropriately managed the organisation has comprehensive health and security management policies in place.

*Contractual compliance:*

The organisation receives a significant amount of funding from institutional donors. The management of the corresponding donor requirements, which are increasingly complex and prescriptive in nature, is challenging at both head office and field level. The organisation addresses this issue through staff training, publication of relevant guidance and frequent reviews of activities.

*Staff recruitment and retention:*

Concern achieves its results through its staff. If the organisation is to succeed with its objectives, Concern staff must build effective and lasting relationships with local communities. Being able to attract and retain appropriate staff is a key on-going challenge for the organisation, particularly in the more volatile countries in which we work. The organisation has developed and frequently reviews its human resources policies and procedures to address this risk.

*Fraud, corruption and inappropriate behaviour:*

Significant fraud or incidences of corruption could severely damage the organisation's reputation and result in the loss of resources. The organisation has developed detailed financial management and reporting systems to mitigate these risks, which are reviewed on a regular basis. Concern also has a comprehensive internal audit programme. A rigorous Code of Conduct for staff is proactively implemented to mitigate against any inappropriate behaviour which could potentially impact upon the communities with whom we work.

*Achievement and demonstration of programme impact:*

It is important that the organisation is able to measure the impact of its programming activities in order for it to demonstrate impact. Appropriate systems have been put in place and continue to be developed.

*Public perception of the sector:*

Concern recognises that the sector has been the subject of increased public and media scrutiny. The organisation seeks to be open and transparent in the way that it operates, more generally it welcomes the introduction of the Charities Regulatory Authority and its role in regulating the sector which should result in greater accountability, transparency and inspire renewed public confidence.

Overall, Council is satisfied that systems are in place to monitor, manage and mitigate Concern's exposure to the major risks.

# Other Matters

## Staff and volunteers

Concern is an equal opportunities employer. The aim of its equal opportunities policy is to ensure that all people receive equality of opportunity regardless of gender, race, religion, disability, nationality, marital/family status and sexual orientation.

In 2015, we benefited greatly from the commitment and dedication of the thousands of activists and volunteers who assisted us by adjudicating debates, helping in the office and organising and supporting events. Others offered specialist advice on subjects like branding and digital strategy, acted as ambassadors, or lent their voice to campaigns.

The organisation acknowledges with gratitude the work of its staff and volunteers both at home and overseas in 2015. The major achievements during the year are due to the dedication and belief of all these people.

## Our objectives as stated in our governing documents

The Memorandum and Articles of Association represent the founding governance document of Concern Worldwide. In those documents (which are currently being revised to comply with the Companies Act 2014 and the Charities Act 2009), the updated main object for which the organisation exists is: "... the relief of poverty and the advancement of peoples in need". It is further stipulated that in pursuing the main object the organisation will focus on:

- The ultimate elimination of extreme poverty in the world's poorest countries and regions through development programmes.

- The provision of relief and assistance to peoples in need in situations of emergency.

Concern is a public benefit entity, the benefit it provides arises from its development and relief work.

## Lobbying and Political Contributions

There were no political contributions in 2014 and 2015, and as a result no disclosures are required under the Electoral Act, 1997.

As required under the Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015, Concern now records all lobbying activity and communications with Designated Public Officials (DPOs). It has made the returns and submissions required by the Act.

## Post Balance Sheet Events

There have been no events subsequent to the year-end that require any adjustment to, or additional disclosure, in the 2015 financial statements.

## Accounting Records

The Council members believe that they have complied with the requirements of Section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act, 2014 with regard to maintaining adequate accounting records, by employing personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records are maintained at the group's registered office in 52-55 Lower Camden Street, Dublin 2.

## Auditor

The Auditor, KPMG, has agreed to continue in office under Section 383(2) of the Companies Act, 2014.



# Looking Ahead

## – Plans For The Future

Our vision for the five years to 2020 is contained in the strategic plan for 2016-2020 '*Leaving no one behind*'. This plan is built on renewed core values and builds on the solid foundations of our current mission and work.

It sets the following broad ambitions for the organisation:

- Benefit 25 million people annually by 2020.
- Reach a core budget of €200 million by 2020.
- Continue to develop high quality programmes which influence policy and wider practice.

There is also a recognition that we need to build the capacity of the organisation so that it is equal to the challenges posed by the plan. Overall six key goals were identified:

1. Having greater impact on long-term poverty.
2. Managing larger, faster and better humanitarian responses.
3. Having more influence, greater visibility and increased public engagement.
4. Growing a new generation of Concern people to undertake our work.
5. Building a global Concern to meet multiple challenges.
6. Securing increased financial resources to implement the plan.

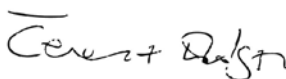
We believe that the plan sets out a sensible path for the organisation and that it demonstrates that Concern remains an organisation worthy of trust and support. Implementation of the plan will be monitored on an ongoing basis by the Council.

While the organisation continues to be proud of its achievements, it recognises that much remains to be done. With the help of our supporters, we will continue to work with the most vulnerable people in the world to create real and lasting changes in their lives.

On behalf of Council



**Tom Shipsey**  
Council Member



**Teresa McColgan**  
Council Member

April 26, 2016

# STATEMENT OF COUNCIL MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Council members are responsible for preparing the Annual Report of the Council and the Group and Company Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Council members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the Group and Company financial statements in accordance with *The Financial Reporting Standard 102 applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102)*, and with the *Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (Charities SORP)* applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS102 (issued in November 2014), comprising applicable company law.


Under company law the Council members must not approve the Group and Company financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group and Company and of the net income of the Group for the year. In preparing these financial statements, the Council members are required to:

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

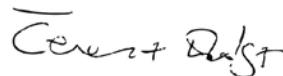
The Council members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The Council Members are also responsible for preparing a Council report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The Council Members are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of Council



**Tom Shipsey**  
Council Member



**Teresa McColgan**  
Council Member

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONCERN WORLDWIDE

We have audited the financial statements ("financial statements") of Concern Worldwide ("the Group" or "the Company") for the year ended December 31 2015 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, Consolidated and Company Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Cashflow Statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law *the Financial Reporting Standard 102 applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102)*, and the *Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (Charities SORP)* applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS102 (issued in November 2014). Our audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK & Ireland) (ISAs).

## Opinions and conclusions arising from our audit

1. Our opinion on the financial statements is unmodified

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group and Company as at December 31, 2015 and of the Group's surplus for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 as applied with regard to the Charities SORP; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

2. Our conclusions on other matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014 are set out below.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

In our opinion the information given in the Council members' report is consistent with the financial statements.

3. We have nothing to report in respect of matters on which we are required to report by exception

ISAs require that we report to you if, based on the knowledge we acquired during our audit, we have identified information in the annual report that contains a material inconsistency with either that knowledge or the financial statements, a material misstatement of fact, or that is otherwise misleading.

In addition, the Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of Council Members' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

## Basis of our report, responsibilities and restrictions on use

As explained more fully in the statement of Council Members' Responsibilities set out on page 62, the Council members are responsible for the preparation of

the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and ISAs. Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

An audit undertaken in accordance with ISAs involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Council Members; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report of the Council to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Whilst an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs is designed to provide reasonable assurance of identifying material misstatements or omissions it



is not guaranteed to do so. Rather the auditor plans the audit to determine the extent of testing needed to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements does not exceed materiality for the financial statements as a whole. This testing requires us to conduct significant audit work on a broad range of assets, liabilities, income and expense as well as devoting significant time of the most experienced members of the audit team, in particular the engagement partner responsible for the audit, to subjective areas of the accounting and reporting.

Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



**Caroline Flynn**  
for and on behalf of KPMG

Chartered Accountants,  
Statutory Audit Firm

April 27, 2016  
1 Stokes Place  
St Stephen's Green  
Dublin 2

Where our income  
came from

**22.7%**

Donations and Legacies

**70.3%**

Grants from Governments  
and Other Co-funders

**6.9%**

Donated Commodities

**0.1%**

Other Income

How your money  
was spent

**90.8%**

Relief and Development

**6.7%**

Fundraising

**2.1%**

Development Education  
and Advocacy

**0.4%**

Governance

## Income & Expenditure

Income	€000	%
Donations and Legacies	41,263	22.7%
Grants from Governments and Other Co-funders	128,149	70.3%
Donated Commodities	12,613	6.9%
Other Income	186	0.1%
	<b>182,211</b>	<b>100%</b>

Expenditure	€000	%
Relief and Development	160,881	90.8%
Fundraising	11,959	6.7%
Development Education and Advocacy	3,689	2.1%
Governance	684	0.4%
	<b>177,213</b>	<b>100%</b>

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Concern Worldwide  
is a signatory of



Concern Worldwide is  
certified against the 2010  
HAP standard



**www.concern.net**

Concern Worldwide  
is a member of

**Alliance 2015**







Close up of farmer pulling rice in a project to improve rice yields in Pateful Chain, Kuniike Chiefdom, Tonkolili District, Sierra Leone.  
Photo: Michael Duff



# Financial Statements

and Annual Report 2015

|  
**22.6**  
**million**

people helped

|  
**28**

countries

|  
**42**

emergency  
responses

|  
**€182.2**  
**million**

income raised

|





## Cover Image

Stanislas is 50 years old now; he was selected as a Concern Worldwide Graduation Programme beneficiary in 2011. He was among the earliest beneficiaries of the programme, and was chosen as he was among the poorest of the poor in his community. He and the other beneficiaries were selected through a meeting of authority figures, community men and women. Stanislas is very grateful that he was part of the first cohort of the programme, which covered the poorest 10 per cent from a community of 2,000 households. He feels that participating in the programme has brought significant positive changes in his life.



Stanislas and his new wife Clementine, whom he married in 2014, feed their chickens, some of their smaller animals. Through the programme, Stanislas received training and guidance on how to care for and rear such animals, manage productivity and direct the produce (milk, eggs and meat) into profitable economic activity.

Stanislas Iriboneye, harvesting avocados on his farm after receiving a cash transfer, technical training and ongoing support for his business from Concern Worldwide, Rushikiri Village, Rwanda. Photo: Robin Wyatt



# Financial Statements 2015



# Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities

## for the year ended December 31, 2015

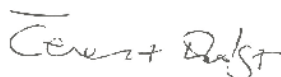
	Notes	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2015	Total 2014
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>Income from:</b>					
Donations and legacies	2(a)	29,852	11,411	41,263	40,481
Charitable activities:					
- grants from governments and other co-funders	2(b)	-	128,149	128,149	95,051
- donated commodities	2(c)	-	12,613	12,613	8,156
Other income	2(d)	169	17	186	188
<b>Total income</b>		<b>30,021</b>	<b>152,190</b>	<b>182,211</b>	<b>143,876</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>					
Charitable activities	3	13,854	151,400	165,254	126,284
Raising funds	5	11,232	727	11,959	11,611
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>25,086</b>	<b>152,127</b>	<b>177,213</b>	<b>137,895</b>
Gain on disposal of investment	7	-	-	-	766
<b>Net income for the year</b>		<b>4,935</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>6,747</b>
<b>Transfer between funds</b>	19(c)	<b>84</b>	<b>(84)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other recognised gains and losses:</b>					
Exchange gain on consolidation of subsidiaries	19(a)	127	158	285	169
Actuarial gain/(loss) on staff retirement arrangements	18(2)	1,550	-	1,550	(1,219)
<b>Net movement in funds</b>	<b>19(a)</b>	<b>6,696</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>6,833</b>	<b>5,697</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds:</b>					
Total funds brought forward	19(a)	39,887	5,650	45,537	39,840
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>46,583</b>	<b>5,787</b>	<b>52,370</b>	<b>45,537</b>

These are the first financial statements prepared under the *Financial Reporting Standard 102 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (Charities SORP)*. The 2014 comparative numbers have been restated to conform with the new frameworks - please refer to Note 20 for details of the impact of this transition. The notes on pages 74 to 109 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of Council



**Tom Shipsey**  
Council Member



**Teresa McColgan**  
Council Member



# Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2015

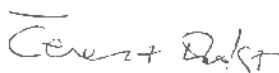
	Notes	2015	2014
		€'000	€'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	10	15,229	15,425
Investments	11	4	4
Surplus on defined benefit pension scheme	18(2)	1,874	–
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<b>17,107</b>	<b>15,429</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stock	12	177	53
Debtors and prepayments	13	29,561	19,872
Cash at bank and in hand	14	44,701	42,362
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>74,439</b>	<b>62,287</b>
<b>Creditors:</b> amounts falling due within one year	15	<b>(30,534)</b>	<b>(23,691)</b>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>43,905</b>	<b>38,596</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>61,012</b>	<b>54,025</b>
<b>Creditors:</b> amounts falling due after more than one year	16	<b>(3,470)</b>	<b>(4,065)</b>
<b>Net assets excluding staff retirement liabilities</b>		<b>57,542</b>	<b>49,960</b>
Staff retirement liabilities	18(2)	(5,172)	(4,423)
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>52,370</b>	<b>45,537</b>
<b>The funds of the charity:</b>			
Restricted funds	19(a)	5,787	5,650
Unrestricted funds	19(a)	46,583	39,887
<b>Charity funds</b>		<b>52,370</b>	<b>45,537</b>

These are the first financial statements prepared under the *Financial Reporting Standard 102 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (Charities SORP)*. The 2014 comparative numbers have been restated to conform with the new frameworks - please refer to Note 20 for details of the impact of this transition. The notes on pages 74 to 109 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of Council



**Tom Shipsey**  
Council Member



**Teresa McColgan**  
Council Member

# Company Balance Sheet at December 31, 2015

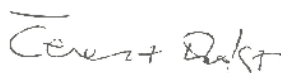
	Notes	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	10	14,976	15,318
Investments	11	395	4
Surplus on defined benefit pension scheme	18(2)	1,874	–
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<b>17,245</b>	<b>15,322</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stock	12	177	53
Debtors and prepayments	13	20,802	15,529
Cash at bank and in hand	14	43,060	37,978
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>64,039</b>	<b>53,560</b>
<b>Creditors:</b> amounts falling due within one year	15	<b>(26,616)</b>	<b>(19,719)</b>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>37,423</b>	<b>33,841</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>54,668</b>	<b>49,163</b>
<b>Creditors:</b> amounts falling due after more than one year	16	<b>(3,470)</b>	<b>(4,065)</b>
<b>Net assets excluding staff retirement liabilities</b>		<b>51,198</b>	<b>45,098</b>
Staff retirement liabilities	18(2)	(5,172)	(4,423)
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>46,026</b>	<b>40,675</b>
<b>The funds of the charity:</b>			
Restricted funds	19(b)	3,429	3,068
Unrestricted funds	19(b)	42,597	37,607
<b>Charity funds</b>		<b>46,026</b>	<b>40,675</b>

These are the first financial statements prepared under the *Financial Reporting Standard 102 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (Charities SORP)*. The 2014 comparative numbers have been restated to conform with the new frameworks - please refer to Note 20 for details of the impact of this transition. The notes on pages 74 to 109 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of Council



**Tom Shipsey**  
Council Member



**Teresa McColgan**  
Council Member

# Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

## for the year ended December 31, 2015

	Notes	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	21	<b>2,832</b>	14,350
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Deposit interest received		<b>82</b>	89
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		<b>(283)</b>	(232)
Proceeds on disposal of investments		-	3,127
<b>Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities</b>		<b>(201)</b>	2,984
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Repayments on bank loan		<b>(582)</b>	(562)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(582)</b>	(562)
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year</b>		<b>2,049</b>	16,772
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<b>42,361</b>	25,415
Exchange rate movements	22	<b>290</b>	174
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	22	<b>44,700</b>	42,361



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted which are considered material to Concern Worldwide's (also referred to as "the Group" or "the Company"), financial statements are stated below. The key judgements and assumptions in applying these policies relate to:

- (i) The criteria applied to the recognition of grant income (see Note 1(C)) and the related debtor and creditor balances.
- (ii) The accuracy of the assumptions applied to the valuation of staff retirement assets and liabilities (see Note 1(N)).
- (iii) The basis for the classification of expenditure in the consolidated statement of financial activities (see Note 1(D)).

### A) BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with *Financial Reporting Standard 102* ("FRS 102"), the financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland as issued in August 2014, having transitioned from old Irish GAAP. The transition date is January 1, 2014. An explanation on how the transition to FRS 102 has affected the financial position and performance of the Group is provided in Note 20.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for pension scheme assets and financial instruments which are classified at fair value. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis (as outlined in the report of the Council on page 56).

The Group and Company financial statements have applied *Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice* ("Charities SORP"). The Group have applied the Charities SORP on a voluntary basis as its application is not a requirement of the current regulations for charities registered in the Republic of Ireland.

Council have concluded that given the nature of the organisation it is appropriate to depart from the requirements of FRS 102 in relation to the accounting treatment of fixed assets and stock located in its overseas branches - see Note 1(B) for further details.

As permitted by section 291(3)(4) of the Companies Act 2014, the Group has varied the standard formats specified in that Act for the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheets and Cash Flow Statement. Departures from the standard formats as outlined in the Companies Act 2014, are to comply with the requirements of the Charities SORP and are in compliance with sections 4.7, 10.6 and 15.2 of that SORP. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available to it under section 304 of the Companies Act 2014, which permits a company that publishes its Company and Group financial statements together not to present its own statement of financial activities and related notes.

Concern Worldwide is a Company Limited by Guarantee (registered number 39647), and is a registered charity (charity number CHY5745). The Company, as a charity, is exempt from the reporting and disclosure requirements of sections 325 (1)(C) and 329 of the Companies Act, 2014. Concern Worldwide meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

The presentation currency of these financial statements is euro. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest €1,000.

### B) BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

#### Group companies

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, drawn up to December 31 each year.

#### Branches in the developing world

The work of the organisation in the developing world is carried out through branches of the Company located in the countries of operation. The branches are the local representatives of Concern Worldwide. They do not have a separate legal personality and have been set up specifically to carry out the work of the organisation. All funds held by the branches are the legal property of Concern Worldwide. Expenditure on goods and services made by or on behalf of local branches is expensed when the costs are incurred.

The full cost of fixed assets and stock incurred by branches is included in *Expenditure* in the year of acquisition and is not reflected in the Company or consolidated balance sheets. Concern Worldwide does not capitalise these items because these assets, in the majority of cases, have conditions attached to them such that the net realisable value of these assets to Concern Worldwide is nil. Typically, fixed assets purchased with donor funds are required to be sold at the end of a programme, with the proceeds returned to the donor. In other instances, it may be required to transfer ownership of the asset to a government authority or partner organisation. Stocks are generally assigned for distribution in full by the end of a funded programme. If they were not distributed, their cost would need to be refunded to the donor financing the original purchase. While this accounting treatment is a departure from the requirements of FRS 102, the Group and Company believe that this is necessary in order to ensure that the financial statements present a true and fair view.

All other assets and liabilities of branches are included in the Company and consolidated balance sheets.

#### Joint arrangements

Income and expenditure by Concern Worldwide, as a member of a consortium, are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities only to the extent that the organisation is directly responsible for the management and utilisation of the funds. Amounts received by the Group and Company, in its capacity as the agent for other consortia members, are not recorded in income.

#### Affiliated US Organisation

Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is a related, though independently governed, company based in New York, which supports the mission of Concern Worldwide by providing financial and human resources for programmes, recruiting staff and raising awareness of Concern Worldwide and its mission. Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is governed by an independent board of directors which retains full control over the financial and operating policies of the company. Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is not controlled by Concern Worldwide and, therefore, is not consolidated in the results of Concern Worldwide.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Grants made by the Group to meet operational costs of Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. are included in the cost of charitable activities and costs of generating funds and are expensed as made. Grants received from Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. to fund overseas projects are recognised in the same way as grants from other international co-funders.

### C) INCOME

Income is recognised by inclusion in the consolidated statement of financial activities only when the Group is legally entitled to the income, the amounts involved can be measured with sufficient reliability and it is probable that the income will be received by Concern Worldwide.

#### Income from donations and legacies

This income (which consists of monetary donations from the public and from corporates, trusts and major donors, together with related tax refunds and legacies), is recognised in the period in which the organisation is entitled to the resource, when receipt is probable, and when the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. In the case of monetary donations from the public this income is recognised when the donations are received, with legacies it is when confirmation of unconditional entitlement to the bequest is received, whereas with tax refunds it is when all legislative requirements have been met and the amounts can be measured with reasonable certainty.

Grants from corporates, trusts, and major donors are recognised on the same basis as *grants from governments and other co-funders*.

#### Income from charitable activities

*Grants from governments and other co-funders*

Grants from governments and other co-funders are recognised when the Group is legally entitled to the income because it is fulfilling the conditions contained in the related funding agreements. Grants from government and other co-funders typically include the following conditions:

- Performance based conditions - the Group is contractually entitled to funding only to the extent that the core objectives of the grant agreement are achieved. Where the Group is meeting the core objectives of a grant agreement it recognises the related expenditure, to the extent that it is reimbursable by the donor, as income.
- Time based conditions - the Group is contractually entitled to funding on the condition that it is utilised in a particular period. In these cases the Group recognises the income to the extent it is utilised within the period specified in the agreement.

In the absence of such conditions, assuming that receipt is probable and the amount can be reliably measured, grant income is recognised once the Group is notified of entitlement.

#### Donated commodities

Donated commodities and services for use by the organisation as part of programmes designed, implemented, and managed by Concern Worldwide are valued and included in *Income* only when the Group is legally entitled to the commodities, the amounts involved can be measured with sufficient reliability, and it is probable that the items will be received by Concern Worldwide.

Locally sourced donations are valued at the estimated market price in their country of origin at the time of receipt.

Donations that are sourced outside of the area in which they are distributed are valued at the estimate of open market value provided by the donor.

The costs involved in undertaking valuations of donated commodities in stock at year-end outweigh the benefits to the users of the financial statements. As a result, the full amount recognised as income from donations of commodities is expensed as charitable expenditure in the year of receipt.

### D) EXPENDITURE

Expenditure is analysed between costs of charitable activities and costs of raising funds. The costs of each activity are separately

accumulated and disclosed, and analysed according to their major components.

Expenditure is recognised when a legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of a past event, a transfer of economic benefits is required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Support costs, which cannot be attributed directly to one activity, are allocated to activities in proportion to estimated benefits received.

The costs of public campaigns, together with related salary costs, which are undertaken to meet the dual purposes of raising funds and of promoting awareness of issues in the developing world, are split between costs of generating funds and costs of charitable activities on the basis considered appropriate for each type of campaign.

#### Costs of charitable activities

Costs of charitable activities comprise costs of overseas programmes, development education, advocacy work and governance costs together with related support costs. All costs of charitable activities are recognised on an accruals basis.

Governance costs, represent the salaries, direct expenditure and overhead costs incurred on the strategic, as opposed to day-to-day management of the charity and on compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements. Costs related to internal audit and organisational risk management are also included in this category.

Donated commodities and services for use by the organisation as part of programmes designed, implemented and managed by Concern Worldwide are included as costs of charitable activities in the year in which they are received.

Expenditure in the form of grants to local partners is recognised as part of the costs of charitable activities. Expenditure on these grants is recognised when the activities the grant has funded have been undertaken, the related expenditure has been incurred and when the performance conditions have been satisfied. Funds advanced which are not yet recognised as expenditure by year-end are included in debtors in the consolidated and Company balance sheets.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### Costs of raising funds

Costs of raising funds comprise the costs incurred in fundraising, including the costs of advertising, producing publications, printing and mailing fundraising material, staff costs in these areas and an appropriate allocation of support costs. All costs of raising funds are recognised on an accruals basis.

### E) FUND ACCOUNTING

Concern Worldwide maintains various types of funds as follows:

#### Restricted funds

Restricted funds represent income received that can only be used for particular purposes specified by the donors. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the organisation.

#### Unrestricted funds

Unrestricted funds consist of General funds and Designated funds.

- (i) General funds represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of Concern Worldwide in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.
- (ii) Designated funds represent amounts that Concern Worldwide has, at its discretion, set aside for specific purposes, which would otherwise form part of the general reserves of the organisation. Specifically, Concern Worldwide sets aside funds to protect its ongoing programmes and activities from unexpected variations in income, to allow it to invest in new funding opportunities, to finance fixed assets for on-going use by the charity and to cover planned future deficits.

### F) TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are recognised when a resource is controlled by Concern Worldwide as a result of a past event or transaction, it is probable that the expected future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to Concern Worldwide and the historical or fair value can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets (except for assets of branches in the developing world),

are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost of the tangible fixed assets, less estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives, at the following annual rates:

Freehold premises: 3%  
Office furniture: 10%  
Office equipment: 20%  
Computer equipment: 33%  
Motor vehicles: 20%

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis in the year in which assets are put into use by the Group. Land is not depreciated and no depreciation is charged on assets under construction until construction has been completed and the assets are ready for use.

The cost of fixed assets incurred by branches in the developing world is included in *Expenditure* in the year of acquisition and is not reflected in the Company or consolidated balance sheets.

Provision is also made for any impairment of tangible assets below their carrying amounts.

### G) INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiaries are carried in the parent company balance sheet at cost less any provision for impairment.

Other programme related investments are held at cost less any provision for impairment.

### H) FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The financial statements are prepared in euro (€), which is the Company's functional currency because the majority of funds raised by Concern Worldwide are in euro.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in euro at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro at the year-end rate of exchange. The resulting gains and losses are dealt with as expenditure in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

The Group's net investment in its overseas subsidiary undertakings is translated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The income and expenditure of overseas subsidiary undertakings are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences resulting from the retranslation of the opening balance sheets of the overseas subsidiary undertakings, together with the differences on translation of the net income/expenditure at average rates are included in *Other recognised gains and losses* in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

### I) TAXATION

No current or deferred taxation arises as the Group, with the exception of Concern Charity Trading Limited, has been granted charitable exemption by the revenue authorities. Irrecoverable value added tax is expensed as incurred.

Any taxes arising in, or as a result of, overseas operations are included in the cost of direct charitable activities in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

### J) STOCKS

Stocks comprise relief supplies held centrally for transfer to overseas operations. Stocks are stated at cost, less provisions for obsolescence and any other diminution in value. Cost is the purchase price, net of any trade discount, plus any additional costs associated with bringing the items to their current location and condition.

### K) DEBTORS

Debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Debtors and prepayments in countries of operation comprises of balances arising from programme activities.

Income recognised by Concern Worldwide from governments and institutional sources, but not yet received at year-end, is included in debtors.



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### L) CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

Cash at bank and in hand is comprised of cash on deposit at banks requiring less than 3 months notice of withdrawal. These are carried at amortised cost.

### M) CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the Group has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due and at their present value where the time value of money is deemed significant.

Creditors in countries of operation are comprised of balances arising from programme activities.

Funds already received from donors, that do not meet the criteria for recognition as income, are shown in creditors.

### N) PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT PROVISIONS

- (i) Defined contribution pension:  
A defined contribution scheme is a post-employment benefit scheme under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of financial activities in the period during which services are rendered by the employees.
- (ii) Defined benefit pension scheme:  
A defined benefit scheme is a post-employment benefit scheme other than a defined contribution pension scheme. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension schemes, and other long term employee benefits, is calculated separately for each scheme, by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and

prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The difference between the fair value of the assets and the actuarially assessed present value of the scheme's liabilities calculated using the projected unit method, is disclosed as a liability/asset in the balance sheet.

The Company determines the net interest expense/income on the net defined liability/asset for the period by applying the discount rate as determined at the beginning of the annual period, to the net defined benefit liability/asset, taking account of changes arising as a result of contributions and benefit payments.

A valuation of the scheme is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Concern Worldwide recognises net defined benefit scheme liabilities in full at each balance sheet date and net defined benefit scheme assets are recognised to the extent that it is able to recover the surplus either through reduced contributions in the future or through refunds from the scheme.

Changes in the net defined benefit liability arising from employee service rendered during the period, net interest on the net defined benefit liability, and the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements during the period are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset is recognised in *Other recognised gains and losses* in the period in which it occurs.

- (iii) Liability in relation to incapacitated staff:  
For the liability in relation to incapacitated staff, the amount charged to the consolidated statement of financial activities is the actuarially determined cost of benefits to two ex-staff members for the year. The expected return on the investments made to cover the liabilities and the increase in these liabilities, due to the unwinding of the discount during the year, are included under the

appropriate expenditure headings in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

The difference between the fair value of the assets and the actuarially assessed present value of the scheme's liabilities calculated using the projected unit method, is disclosed as a liability/asset in the balance sheet.

- (iv) Overseas local staff service provision:  
The Company recognises a liability in respect of termination benefits accruing to local staff when the individual employee becomes entitled to such benefits through service. The liability is increased annually for the cost of service benefits earned during the year and that cost is charged to the consolidated statement of financial activities. Payments of service benefits are charged to the provision as they arise.

### O) INTEREST BEARING BORROWINGS

Interest bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### P) DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivatives, such as forward contracts, are entered into by the Group to economically hedge recognised foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities. They are not accounted for under hedge accounting but rather any gains or losses arising are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

### Q) LEASES

Income and expenditure from operating lease rentals are credited/charged to the consolidated statement of financial activities on a straight-line basis over respective lease terms.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 2 INCOMING RESOURCES

### (a) Income from donations and legacies

	2015	2014
	€'000	€'000
Committed giving	19,758	19,861
Legacy income	1,871	3,192
Public appeals and events	12,747	10,050
Corporates, major donors and trusts	4,359	5,566
Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC)	2,528	1,812
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,263</b>	<b>40,481</b>

Concern Worldwide (UK) is a member of the Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC), which is an umbrella organisation for UK international charities. It conducts advertising and public appeals for funds on behalf of its members.

In 2015 €11.4 million (2014: €9.9 million) of incoming resources from donations and legacies were restricted.

### (b) Income from charitable activities - grants from governments and other co-funders

	2015	2014
	€'000	€'000
Irish Government:		
Irish Aid Programme Funding (IAPF)	19,343	19,569
Other grants	5,255	3,147
British Government	28,441	16,740
Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. (including US Government)	27,061	17,897
European Union	23,563	21,838
UN Agencies	17,773	11,098
World Bank	1,407	950
Norwegian Government	1,016	300
Other Governments	850	1,355
Alliance2015	686	70
Scottish Government	509	278
Swedish Government	311	771
Jersey Overseas Aid	137	494
Other	1,797	544
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,149</b>	<b>95,051</b>

Income from governments and other co-funders comprises of grants made by various governments to fund the charitable activities of the Group.

In 2015 and 2014 all income received from governments and other co-funders was restricted.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 2 INCOMING RESOURCES (CONTINUED)

### (c) Income from charitable activities - donated commodities

Donor	Commodity received	Country or Organisation	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
World Food Programme	Foodstuffs	United Nations	5,613	2,812
International Organisation for Migration	Tents, blankets, cooking utensils	United Nations	2,613	1,071
United Nations Children's Fund	Foodstuffs	United Nations	1,926	2,712
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Tents, blankets, cooking utensils	United Nations	1,118	467
Irish Aid	Tents, blankets, cooking utensils, transport	Ireland	271	145
Save the Children International	Seeds, mobile phones	USA	229	-
PAE	Construction supplies, furniture	USA	200	-
United Nations Humanitarian Response Fund	Foodstuffs	United Nations	146	116
Action Contre la Faim International	Nutrition therapeutic supplies, medicines	France	144	-
ECHO (European Commission)	Flights	European Union	85	-
World Vision	Personal Protection Equipment	USA	-	243
Ministry of Health & Sanitation	Personal Protection Equipment	Sierra Leone	-	204
Danish Refugee Council	Tents, blankets, cooking utensils	Denmark	-	104
Other donors	Various	Various	268	282
<b>Total</b>			<b>12,613</b>	<b>8,156</b>

In 2015 and 2014 all donated commodities received were restricted.

### (d) Other income

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Income from letting premises	105	97
Deposit interest	81	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>188</b>

In 2015 €0.2 million (2014: €0.2 million) of other income was restricted.



## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 3 EXPENDITURE ON CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

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

Programme	Own work	Grants to partners	Distribution of donated commodities	Total direct	Support (Note 6)	Total 2015	Total 2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Health and Nutrition	31,332	2,012	-	<b>33,344</b>	1,236	<b>34,580</b>	30,220
Education	7,898	1,772	-	<b>9,670</b>	363	<b>10,033</b>	7,103
Livelihoods	27,476	9,040	-	<b>36,516</b>	1,164	<b>37,680</b>	35,107
Emergency	54,291	9,615	12,613	<b>76,519</b>	2,069	<b>78,588</b>	49,614
<b>Total overseas programmes</b>	<b>120,997</b>	<b>22,439</b>	<b>12,613</b>	<b>156,049</b>	<b>4,832</b>	<b>160,881</b>	122,044
Development education and advocacy	3,075	159	-	<b>3,234</b>	455	<b>3,689</b>	3,602
Governance costs (Note 4)	244	-	-	<b>244</b>	440	<b>684</b>	638
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,316</b>	<b>22,598</b>	<b>12,613</b>	<b>159,527</b>	<b>5,727</b>	<b>165,254</b>	126,284
<b>Total 2014</b>	<b>92,695</b>	<b>18,522</b>	<b>8,156</b>	<b>119,373</b>	<b>6,911</b>		126,284

Further details of grants to partners are set out in Appendix 3.

### 4 GOVERNANCE COSTS

	Direct	Support (Note 6)	Total 2015	Total 2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Staff costs	130	252	<b>382</b>	337
Legal and professional fees	75	131	<b>206</b>	158
Office and other costs	39	57	<b>96</b>	143
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>684</b>	638
<b>Total 2014</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>433</b>		638

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 5 COSTS OF RAISING FUNDS

	Campaigns	Staff	Occupancy & other direct	Total direct	Support (Note 6)	Total 2015	Total 2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Public appeals and events	2,286	1,730	1,934	<b>5,950</b>	212	<b>6,162</b>	5,775
Corporates, major donors and trusts	157	584	150	<b>891</b>	15	<b>906</b>	792
Committed giving	1,386	2,626	763	<b>4,775</b>	116	<b>4,891</b>	5,044
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>4,940</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>11,616</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>11,959</b>	11,611
<b>Total 2014</b>	<b>3,863</b>	<b>4,912</b>	<b>2,499</b>	<b>11,274</b>	<b>337</b>		11,611

### 6 SUPPORT COSTS

Where support costs are attributable to a particular activity the costs are allocated directly to that activity. Where support costs are incurred to further more than one activity, they are apportioned between the relevant activities based on the amount of staff time which each activity absorbs. The allocation of the main types of support costs is detailed below.

	Charitable Activities			Costs of raising funds	Total 2015	Total 2014
	Overseas programmes	Development education and advocacy	Governance			
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Overseas programme management	2,476	-	-	-	<b>2,476</b>	2,472
Overseas programme technical support	1,231	103	-	-	<b>1,334</b>	1,753
Finance	279	97	208	235	<b>819</b>	808
Information & communication technology and other services	961	1	208	210	<b>1,380</b>	1,294
Human resources	831	-	36	190	<b>1,057</b>	1,011
Other support costs	859	254	106	100	<b>1,319</b>	1,788
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,637</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>8,385</b>	9,126
Net exchange gains	(1,805)	-	(118)	(392)	<b>(2,315)</b>	(1,878)
<b>Total support costs</b>	<b>4,832</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>6,070</b>	7,248
<b>Total 2014</b>	<b>6,026</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>337</b>		7,248

Exchange gains primarily comprise of the revaluations of the Group's foreign currency bank accounts and other monetary assets at the balance sheet date.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 7 OTHER INFORMATION

	2015	2014
	€'000	€'000
<b>(a) Group</b>		
The net income for the year is stated after charging/ (crediting) the following items:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	484	515
Auditors' remuneration, including expenses - Group:		
Audit of the Group and subsidiary financial statements	83	83
Other assurance services	45	-
Income from letting premises	(105)	(97)
Reimbursement of expenses claimed by members of Council	3	5
Payments under operating leases for premises used by the Group	136	126
Staff retirement liabilities past service credit	(20)	(78)
Interest payable on bank loan	105	127
Gain on disposal of investment (i)	-	(766)
Irrecoverable VAT	800	754
<b>(b) Company</b>		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	442	492
Auditors' remuneration - Company:		
Audit of Company only financial statements	65	65
Other assurance services	45	-
Staff retirement liabilities past service credit	(20)	(78)
Gain on disposal of investment (i)	-	(766)
Irrecoverable VAT	517	361

(i) In 2014, Concern Worldwide disposed of its 13% shareholding in Angkor Mikroheranhvato Kampuchea Ltd (AMK), a microfinance institution in Cambodia. This resulted in a gain of €0.8 million.

## 8 TAXATION

There is no charge to taxation in respect of the parent company and its subsidiaries, as these companies have been granted charitable exemption by the Revenue Authorities.

Concern Charity Trading Limited does not enjoy charitable exemption and is liable to corporation tax. A tax charge did not arise in respect of the year ended December 31, 2015 (2014: Nil).



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 9 STAFF COSTS

### (a) Costs and numbers

The aggregate staff costs of the persons employed by the Group during the year were as follows:

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
<b>Management and support staff (Ireland, Republic of Korea &amp; UK)</b>		
Wages and salaries	12,271	11,577
Social protection costs	1,295	1,204
Pension costs (i)	997	931
Defined benefit pension scheme past service credit	(20)	(78)
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>14,543</b>	<b>13,634</b>
<b>Project staff in countries of operation</b>		
Wages and salaries	31,431	26,840
Social protection costs	2,930	2,502
Local staff cessation benefits	1,727	1,738
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>36,088</b>	<b>31,080</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,631</b>	<b>44,714</b>

(i) Pension costs include employer contributions to the defined contribution pension scheme amounting to €0.7 million (2014: €0.6 million) (see Note 18(1)), and the cost of insurance policies that provide benefits in the event of the death or ongoing incapacity of staff members amounting to €0.3 million (2014: €0.3 million).

(ii) The average number of employees is as follows:

	2015	2014
Management and support staff (Ireland, Republic of Korea & UK)	332	325
Project staff in countries of operation	3,181	2,660
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,513</b>	<b>2,985</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 9 STAFF (CONTINUED)

#### (b) Salary range

A total of 32 employees (2014: 30) earned remuneration in excess of €60,000 per annum as follows:

	2015 No. employees	2014 No. employees
€60,001 to €70,000	18	17
€70,001 to €80,000	4	3
€80,001 to €90,000	6	8
€90,001 to €100,000	4	2

Remuneration includes salaries and any benefits in kind but excludes employer pension scheme contributions. Changes to the number of employees in each category, from 2014 to 2015, mainly relate to exchange movements on the translation of remuneration settled in currencies other than euro.

There were no employees whose remuneration was greater than €60,000 to whom retirement benefits were accruing under defined benefit pension schemes in 2015 (2014: Nil).

Contributions of between 7.5% and 12% of salary were made by the Company to the defined contribution pension scheme for 32 (2014: 30) members of staff who earned in excess of €60,000.

The Group has a remuneration policy that has been agreed by its Council. This policy states that the Group seeks to be competitive with its peers in each of the markets in which it operates. As a general principle this means the Group has pitched its salaries at the median of the market place. A salary grading structure has been in place for a number of years and has been approved by the Council.

All employees based in Ireland received a pay cut in 2009. Salary bands have been frozen since then and no cost of living increases have been awarded up to the end of the reporting period.

Remuneration, including pension contributions, paid to the key management team of the Group (the executive management team as detailed on page 11) in 2015 amounted to €874,631 (2014: €853,835).

Concern Worldwide's CEO, Dominic MacSorley, is paid €99,000 (2014: €99,000) per year and receives a 9% contribution to a defined contribution pension scheme. He receives no additional benefits.

#### (c) Remuneration of Council members

None of the members of Council received remuneration for their services. Expenses, incurred in travelling to meetings of the Council and subsidiary boards, that were reimbursed to 11 members (2014: 5) amounted to €3,417 (2014: €5,295).

The Group has a programme in place whereby the Council members periodically visit a country of operation, in order to ensure that they are familiar with Concern's work on the ground. The costs of these visits (which comprise medicals, visas, economy flights and basic accommodation), are generally borne by the Group and in 2015 amounted to €7,609 (2014: €9,117) for 6 members (2014: 8).

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 10 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - GROUP

	Land & freehold premises	Office furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>Cost</b>					
At beginning of year	19,151	1,680	4,383	43	25,257
Additions in year	-	198	85	-	283
Exchange difference	15	14	24	-	53
At end of year	19,166	1,892	4,492	43	25,593
<b>Depreciation and impairment provisions</b>					
At beginning of year	4,017	1,536	4,242	37	9,832
Depreciation charge for year	308	66	107	3	484
Exchange difference	10	14	24	-	48
At end of year	4,335	1,616	4,373	40	10,364
<b>Net book value</b>					
At December 31, 2015	14,831	276	119	3	15,229
At December 31, 2014	15,134	144	141	6	15,425

The offices at 23-25 Grantham Street, Dublin 8 are part financed by a loan that is secured by the property - see Note 16. The Council is satisfied that the service potential of all fixed assets held by the Group at December 31, 2015 has not diminished and therefore no further provision for impairment has been made at December 31, 2015.

### TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - COMPANY

	Land & freehold premises	Office furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>Cost</b>					
At beginning of year	18,906	1,423	3,979	43	24,351
Additions in year	-	19	81	-	100
At end of year	18,906	1,442	4,060	43	24,451
<b>Depreciation and impairment provisions</b>					
At beginning of year	3,864	1,291	3,841	37	9,033
Depreciation charge for year	297	38	104	3	442
At end of year	4,161	1,329	3,945	40	9,475
<b>Net book value</b>					
At December 31, 2015	14,745	113	115	3	14,976
At December 31, 2014	15,042	132	138	6	15,318

The offices at 23-25 Grantham Street, Dublin 8 are part financed by a loan that is secured by the property - see Note 16. The Council is satisfied that the service potential of all fixed assets held by the Company at December 31, 2015 has not diminished and therefore no further provision for impairment has been made at December 31, 2015.



## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 11 INVESTMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	<b>391</b>	-
Program investments	<b>4</b>	4	<b>4</b>	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>4</b>

During 2015, the Company established and became the sole member of a new subsidiary, Concern Worldwide Korea Foundation - see Note 24(c).

### 12 STOCK

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>Stock</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>53</b>

Stock is comprised of relief supplies held centrally for transfer to countries of operation. In the opinion of Council, the replacement cost of stock on hand at the year-end did not differ materially from the carrying value.

### 13 DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Amounts due from governments and other co-funders	<b>24,325</b>	15,824	<b>14,466</b>	10,671
Debtors and prepayments in countries of operation	<b>3,869</b>	3,185	<b>3,869</b>	3,185
Other debtors and prepayments	<b>1,362</b>	857	<b>207</b>	108
Amounts due from subsidiary	-	-	<b>2,255</b>	1,559
Deposit interest receivable	<b>5</b>	6	<b>5</b>	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,561</b>	<b>19,872</b>	<b>20,802</b>	<b>15,529</b>

All amounts included within debtors and prepayments fall due within one year.

The amounts due from the subsidiary comprise operational expenses paid on behalf of the subsidiary by the parent company. The receivable balance is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 14 CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	Group		Company	
	2015 €'000	2014 €'000	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Funds held in parent and subsidiary companies	<b>2,485</b>	8,326	<b>844</b>	3,942
Funds held in countries of operation	<b>5,867</b>	4,911	<b>5,867</b>	4,911
Short term deposits of parent company	<b>36,349</b>	29,125	<b>36,349</b>	29,125
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,701</b>	42,362	<b>43,060</b>	37,978

All funds held in parent and subsidiary companies are held with banks that have a satisfactory credit rating as approved by Council. Cash holdings which are not immediately required for operations are invested in short term interest bearing deposits which are maintained with financial institutions that have a satisfactory credit rating as approved by Council. All of these deposits are held at variable interest rates and are repayable within 90 days. There are no material differences between the fair value of these deposits and their carrying value owing to their short term duration. At December 31, 2015 the deposits were held; in euro €9.8 million (2014: €7.5 million); in US dollar \$16.6 million (2014: \$15.1 million) and in sterling £8.3 million (2014: £6.8 million). The weighted average interest rates related to these deposits were; in euro deposits 0.09% (2014: 0.29%); in US dollar deposits 0.20% (2014: 0.31%) and in sterling deposits 0.39% (2014: 0.46%).

Funds held in countries of operation are maintained in the most secure financial institutions available. All of the above funds are available for immediate use by the Group.

The risk arising from the concentration of investments is reduced by limits on amounts held with individual banks or institutions at any one time.

Restricted funds of €5.8 million (2014: €5.7 million) (see Note 19(a)) are included in the deposits set out above. Restricted funds of the Company of €3.4 million (2014: €3.0 million) (see Note 19(b)) are included in the deposits set out above. Included in the funds held in parent and subsidiary companies is €1.3 million (2014: €0.6 million) in respect of joint arrangements - see Note 26.

### 15 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	Group		Company	
	2015 €'000	2014 €'000	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Amounts advanced by governments and other co-funders	<b>22,768</b>	17,371	<b>19,418</b>	14,087
Trade creditors and accruals in countries of operation	<b>5,493</b>	4,261	<b>5,493</b>	4,261
Other trade creditors and accruals	<b>1,686</b>	1,484	<b>1,119</b>	797
Bank overdraft (i)	<b>1</b>	1	-	-
Bank loan (see Note 16)	<b>586</b>	574	<b>586</b>	574
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,534</b>	23,691	<b>26,616</b>	19,719

(i) The bank overdraft is repayable on demand.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 16 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Bank loan	3,470	4,065	3,470	4,065

In 2008, Concern Worldwide obtained a loan from its bankers for an original sum of €8.0 million in order to finance the purchase and renovation of a building adjacent to its existing head office. The interest rate on €3.0 million of the loan was fixed in 2012 for five years at a rate of 3.03%. The remainder of the loan attracts an interest charge, based on the Bank of Ireland cost of funds rate plus a fixed margin of 0.59% per annum. The average interest rate paid on the loan for 2015 was 1.32% (2014:1.59%). The loan is repayable over 240 months by way of monthly installments, which commenced on August 11, 2008. This loan is secured by a fixed charge over the property at 23-25 Grantham Street, Dublin 8. The portion of the loan repayable within 1 year is disclosed under Note 15 *Creditors - Amounts falling due within one year*.

### 17 MOVEMENTS IN RECEIVABLES AND ADVANCES FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER CO-FUNDERS

	Opening Balance	Movement during the year	Closing balance
	2015	2015	2015
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Amounts due from governments and other co-funders	15,824	8,501	<b>24,325</b>
Amounts advanced from governments and other co-funders	(17,371)	(5,397)	<b>(22,768)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,547)</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>1,557</b>
<b>Analysis of movement</b>			<b>€'000</b>
Cash received during the year			<b>(129,700)</b>
Income earned during the year			<b>132,715</b>
Exchange rate movements			<b>89</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,104</b>

Amounts receivable from donors, that meet the criteria for recognition as income, are included in amounts due from governments and other co-funders (see Note 13). Amounts received from donors, that do not yet qualify for recognition as income, are included in amounts advanced from governments and other co-funders, until the recognition criteria are met (see Note 15).

During 2015, €13.8 million of amounts advanced from governments and other co-funders was released to the consolidated statement of financial activities. New deferred income of €19.1 million is included in amounts advanced from governments and other co-funders at year-end.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 18 STAFF RETIREMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Group and Company operate staff retirement arrangements for staff based in Ireland and the UK, ex-staff who receive benefits due to incapacitation related to their work with Concern and local staff based in overseas countries of operation.

The current arrangements are as follows:

### (1) Defined contribution pension scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying members of current staff in Ireland and the UK. The contributions are paid into a separate fund, the assets of which are invested by independent trustees.

The defined contribution pension scheme charge for 2015 was €0.7 million (2014: €0.7 million), all of which related to employees in Ireland and the UK. In line with the Group's allocation basis, pension costs which are attributable to a particular activity are allocated directly to that activity. Where pension costs are incurred to further more than one activity they are apportioned between the relevant activities based on the amount of staff time which each activity absorbs. Defined contribution pension costs are paid from unrestricted funds.

At December 31, 2015 an accrual of €0.03 million (2014: €0.09 million), in respect of contributions to this scheme is included in creditors and does not form part of the staff retirement liabilities provision, all of this accrual relates to the parent company.

### (2) Defined benefit pension scheme and other pension arrangements

At the balance sheet date, the net obligation or surplus in relation to the defined benefit pension scheme and other pension arrangements are as follows:

	Group & Company	
	2015	2014
	€'000	€'000
<b>Assets</b>		
Surplus on defined benefit pension scheme (see (a) below)	1,874	-
<b>Total</b>	1,874	-
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Funded</b>		
Liability on defined benefit pension scheme (see (a) below)	-	(25)
Liability for incapacitated staff benefits (see (b) below)	(156)	(207)
<b>Subtotal</b>	(156)	(232)
<b>Unfunded</b>		
Liability for overseas local staff service provision (see (c) below)	(5,016)	(4,191)
<b>Total</b>	(5,172)	(4,423)

The movement in the net obligation or surplus on these arrangements during the year was as follows:

	Defined benefit pension scheme	Liability for incapacitated staff	Overseas local staff service provision	Total 2015
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>Balance at beginning of year</b>	(25)	(207)	(4,191)	(4,423)
Current service costs	-	-	(1,727)	(1,727)
Interest (cost)/income	3	(6)	-	(3)
Net actuarial gain	1,520	30	-	1,550
Contributions paid during the year	356	27	902	1,285
Past service credit	20	-	-	20
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	1,874	(156)	(5,016)	(3,298)



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 18 STAFF RETIREMENT ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (2) Defined benefit pension and other pension arrangements (continued)

Amounts included as expenditure on staff retirement arrangements in the consolidated schedule of financial activities for the year were €1.7 million, all of which was categorised as *Expenditure on Charitable Activities* (given the composition of the scheme's membership). This represented a credit of €0.02 million for the defined benefit pension scheme; a charge of €0.006 million for the liability for incapacitated staff and a charge of €1.7 million in relation to the overseas local staff service provision.

An actuarial gain of €1.55 million was credited to *Other Recognised Gains and Losses*. This represented a gain of €1.52 million for the defined benefit pension scheme and a gain of €0.03 million for the liability for incapacitated staff.

### (a) Defined benefit pension scheme

The Company operates a defined benefit pension scheme, providing benefits based on final pensionable salary as at March 31, 2009. This scheme was closed to new members in 1993 and any existing staff who were still members moved to the defined contribution scheme in 2009. As a result of these changes no current or future benefits are being accrued under the defined benefit pension scheme. The scheme continues however, to provide life assurance benefits to staff based on their annual salaries during their period of scheme membership.

The scheme failed to meet the minimum funding standard in 2009 and as a result a revised funding proposal was put in place during that year which provides for the Company to make annual contributions of €0.2 million per annum in addition to maintaining its existing contribution rate of 25% of revalued pensionable salaries as at March 31, 2009 until October 31, 2018. The most recent full valuation of the scheme was as at January 1, 2013 by a qualified independent actuary. An updated valuation will be completed by September 30, 2016.

#### (i) Financial assumptions

The main financial assumptions used to calculate the retirement benefit liabilities were as follows:

Valuation method	2015	2014
	Projected unit method	Projected unit method
Discount rate for scheme liabilities	2.60%	2.10%
Inflation rate	1.50%	1.50%
Rate of increase to pensions in payment	1.50%	1.50%
Salary increases	N/A	N/A

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 18 STAFF RETIREMENT ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (a) Defined benefit pension scheme (continued)

#### (i) Financial assumptions (continued)

The valuation uses 108% of PNXL00 mortality table for current employees and retired members which allows for future improvements in longevity. The assumptions are equivalent to expecting a 65 year old to live for a number of years as follows; male - 23 years (2014: 22.8 years) and female - 24.2 years (2014: 24.1 years).

If the life expectancy of a member had been changed to assume all members of the fund lived for one year longer, the value of the reported surplus at December 31, 2015 would have decreased by €0.4 million (2014: €0.4 million).

Assumptions relating to future salary increases are not applicable in 2015 as, with effect from March 31, 2009, there are no future benefits accruing.

The impact of an increase or decrease of 0.25% in the discount rate, price inflation assumptions and the impact of allowing for an additional year of life expectancy are set out in the table below:

Assumption	Base value	Change in assumption	Liability €'000	Increase/ (decrease) of scheme liabilities €'000	% Increase/ (decrease) of scheme liabilities %
Discount rate	2.60%	+0.25%	11,433	(492)	(4.1%)
		-0.25%	12,448	523	4.4%
Price inflation	1.50%	+0.25%	12,413	488	4.10%
		-0.25%	11,463	(462)	(3.90%)
Mortality	88/89 years	Member assumed to live one extra year	12,310	385	3.20%

#### (ii) Valuation

The scheme assets are stated at their fair value at each balance sheet date. The present value of the liability to meet future pension payments is arrived at by applying a discount rate equivalent to the rate of return expected to be derived from a Class AA Eurozone corporate bond.

Using these bases, the valuation at December 31 was as follows:

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Bonds	6,915	5,420
Cash	3,345	3,735
Equities	3,389	3,944
Property	150	147
<b>Total fair value of pension scheme assets</b>	<b>13,799</b>	<b>13,246</b>
Present value of pension scheme liabilities	(11,925)	(13,271)
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) in defined benefit pension scheme</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>(25)</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 18 STAFF RETIREMENT ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (a) Defined benefit pension scheme (continued)

#### (iii) Movement in fair value of scheme assets

	2015 €'000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	13,246
Interest income	278
Employer contributions	356
Benefits paid	(349)
Actuarial gain on assets	268
<b>Closing fair value of scheme assets</b>	<b>13,799</b>
<b>Actual return on pension scheme assets</b>	<b>546</b>

#### (iv) Movement in present value of scheme liabilities

	2015 €'000
Opening present value of scheme liabilities	(13,271)
Reduction to past service costs	20
Net interest on the net pension asset	(275)
Net benefits paid	349
Actuarial gain on liabilities	1,252
<b>Closing present value of scheme liabilities</b>	<b>(11,925)</b>

### (b) Liability for incapacitated staff

The Company pays ongoing benefits to two ex-staff members who became incapacitated while working overseas. The Company believes that it has a moral and constructive obligation to continue to make these payments for as long as they are needed and as a result, it has recognised a liability for these payments.

The Company made investments to cover the liability to the incapacitated staff and these were transferred into a discretionary trust for the benefit of the relevant individuals in 2007.

An updated actuarial assessment of the liabilities to the incapacitated staff was carried out using the projected unit method at December 31, 2015 by AON Hewitt on behalf of the Company.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 18 STAFF RETIREMENT ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (b) Liability for incapacitated staff (continued)

#### (i) Financial assumptions

The main financial assumptions used to calculate the liability for incapacity benefits payable were as follows:

	2015	2014
Rate of increase in benefits in payment	1.50%	1.50%
Inflation rate	1.50%	1.50%
Discount rate for liabilities - EUR €	2.50%	2.10%
Discount rate for liabilities - Stg £	3.75%	3.35%

In addition it has been assumed that the beneficiaries will enjoy a normal lifespan of eighty-nine years. They are currently aged fifty one and sixty-two years.

#### (ii) Valuation

The assets are stated at their fair value at each balance sheet date. The present value of the liability to meet future payments is arrived at by applying a discount rate equivalent to the rate of return expected to be derived from a Class AA corporate bond.

Using these bases, the valuation at December 31 were as follows:

	2015	2014
	€'000	€'000
Property	400	324
Other	108	109
<b>Total market value of pension arrangement assets</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>433</b>
Present value of liabilities	(664)	(640)
<b>Net deficit in pension arrangement</b>	<b>(156)</b>	<b>(207)</b>



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 18 STAFF RETIREMENT ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (b) Liability for incapacitated staff (continued)

#### (iii) Movement in fair value of arrangement assets

	2015 €'000
Opening fair value of arrangement assets	433
Interest income	14
Employer contributions	27
Benefits paid	(27)
Actuarial gains on assets	61
<b>Closing fair value of arrangement assets</b>	<b>508</b>
<b>Actual return on arrangement assets</b>	<b>75</b>

#### (iv) Movement in present value of arrangement liabilities

	2015 €'000
Opening present value of arrangement liabilities	(640)
Interest expense	(20)
Net benefits paid	27
Actuarial losses on liabilities	(31)
<b>Closing present value of arrangement liabilities</b>	<b>(664)</b>

### (c) Overseas local staff service provision

In most of its overseas operations, the Company has legal or constructive obligations to pay service benefits to national staff on cessation of their employment. While the precise obligation varies from country to country, it typically requires that the amount payable be based on terminal salary and length of service. The Company provides for the full benefits accrued to existing staff at each balance sheet date. The provision is unfunded and represents the Company's best estimate of service benefits earned.

#### Movements in unfunded liabilities

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Liability at beginning of year	(4,191)	(3,292)
Current service costs	(1,727)	(1,738)
Benefits paid during the year	902	839
<b>Unfunded liability at end of year</b>	<b>(5,016)</b>	<b>(4,191)</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 19 FUNDS

### (a) Reconciliation of funds - Group

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2015	Total 2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>Total funds of the charity at beginning of year</b>	<b>39,887</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>45,537</b>	39,840
<b>Movement in funds</b>				
Net income for the year	4,935	63	4,998	6,747
Exchange gain on consolidation of foreign subsidiaries	127	158	285	169
Transfers during year	84	(84)	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on staff retirement arrangements	1,550	-	1,550	(1,219)
<b>Net movement in funds for the year</b>	<b>6,696</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>6,833</b>	5,697
<b>Charity funds at end of year</b>	<b>46,583</b>	<b>5,787</b>	<b>52,370</b>	45,537

The funds held by the Group at the balance sheet date are made up as follows:

	Subsidiaries	Company	Total 2015	Total 2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Restricted funds	2,358	3,429	5,787	5,650
Unrestricted funds	3,986	42,597	46,583	39,887
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>46,026</b>	<b>52,370</b>	45,537

### (b) Reconciliation of funds - Company

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2015	Total 2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>Total funds of the charity at beginning of year</b>	<b>37,607</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>40,675</b>	36,522
<b>Movement in funds</b>				
Net income for the year	3,440	361	3,801	5,372
Actuarial gain/(loss) on staff retirement arrangements	1,550	-	1,550	(1,219)
<b>Net movement in funds for the year</b>	<b>4,990</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>5,351</b>	4,153
<b>Charity funds at end of year</b>	<b>42,597</b>	<b>3,429</b>	<b>46,026</b>	40,675

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 19 FUNDS (CONTINUED)

### (c) Movements in funds

The movements in funds classified in accordance with the Group accounting policies are as follows:

	Notes	Balance at January 1, 2015	Income	Expenditure	Other recognised gains and losses	Exchange gain/ (loss)	Transfers	Balance at December 31, 2015
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>Restricted funds</b>								
Afghanistan		32	4,376	(4,372)		1	-	<b>37</b>
Bangladesh		15	4,793	(4,705)		1	-	<b>104</b>
Burundi		25	1,508	(1,533)		-	-	<b>-</b>
Central African Republic		-	3,257	(3,238)		-	-	<b>19</b>
Chad		70	2,196	(2,253)		5	-	<b>18</b>
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		20	1,918	(1,938)		-	-	<b>-</b>
Democratic Republic of Congo		-	5,747	(5,747)		-	-	<b>-</b>
Ethiopia		83	7,626	(7,581)		2	-	<b>130</b>
Haiti		235	5,981	(6,058)		13	-	<b>171</b>
Kenya		-	6,673	(6,628)		(1)	-	<b>44</b>
Lebanon		299	5,958	(5,979)		6	-	<b>284</b>
Liberia		573	6,916	(7,435)		35	-	<b>89</b>
Malawi		33	3,739	(3,734)		-	-	<b>38</b>
Mozambique		68	3,044	(3,111)		6	-	<b>7</b>
Nepal		-	5,903	(3,145)		(11)	-	<b>2,747</b>
Niger		113	6,372	(6,379)		8	-	<b>114</b>
Pakistan		199	11,078	(11,181)		9	-	<b>105</b>
Philippines		820	184	(951)		-	-	<b>53</b>
Republic of Sudan		-	5,529	(5,517)		-	-	<b>12</b>
Rwanda		28	2,154	(2,179)		3	-	<b>6</b>
Sierra Leone		815	12,167	(12,467)		45	-	<b>560</b>
Somalia		186	10,794	(10,968)		(2)	-	<b>10</b>
South Sudan		631	18,010	(18,658)		17	-	<b>-</b>
Syria/Turkey		1,006	5,168	(5,174)		39	(84)	<b>955</b>
Tanzania		-	676	(676)		-	-	<b>-</b>
Uganda		26	3,571	(3,571)		-	-	<b>26</b>
Yemen		-	14	(14)		-	-	<b>-</b>
Zambia		293	2,885	(2,995)		-	-	<b>183</b>
HQ and other projects		80	3,953	(3,940)		(18)	-	<b>75</b>
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	(i)	<b>5,650</b>	<b>152,190</b>	<b>(152,127)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>(84)</b>	<b>5,787</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>								
General funds	(ii)	809	30,021	(25,086)	1,550	127	(7,003)	<b>418</b>
Designated funds:	(iii)							
Planned budget deficit		485	-	-	-	-	736	<b>1,221</b>
Tangible fixed assets		10,679	-	-	-	-	1,036	<b>11,715</b>
Programme continuity fund		24,867	-	-	-	-	5,682	<b>30,549</b>
Investment fixed assets		4	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4</b>
Fundraising investment fund		3,043	-	-	-	-	(367)	<b>2,676</b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>		<b>39,887</b>	<b>30,021</b>	<b>(25,086)</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>46,583</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	(iv)	<b>45,537</b>	<b>182,211</b>	<b>(177,213)</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52,370</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 19 FUNDS (CONTINUED)

### (c) Movements in funds (continued)

The funds carried forward at December 31, 2015 are:

#### Restricted funds

- (i) Restricted funds represent income received that can only be used for particular purposes specified by donors. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the Group. It is the Group's policy to fully apply such funds for the purposes for which they were donated as quickly as possible.

#### Unrestricted funds

- (ii) General unrestricted funds are for use at the discretion of the Council in furtherance of the objectives of the Group.
- (iii) Designated funds represent amounts that Concern Worldwide has at its discretion set aside for specific purposes, which would otherwise form part of the general reserves of the Group. At the end of 2015, funds had been designated for specific purposes as follows:
  - Funds set aside to cover the expected deficit on unrestricted funds in 2016.
  - The carrying value of tangible fixed assets for use by the Group less associated bank debt.
  - The net amount that Council has agreed to be set aside to ensure that it can protect its ongoing programme of work from unexpected variances in income.
  - The carrying value of the Group's investments.
  - Funds set aside to finance investment in new fundraising opportunities.

The Group's policy is to only retain sufficient reserves to safeguard the continuity of its overseas operations, thereby committing the maximum possible resources to its current programmes. Council reviews the level of reserves held periodically. The last review was done in conjunction with the approval of the 2016 budget. At that time it was agreed that the restricted reserves should be utilised as soon as reasonably possible, and that the 2016 expenditure plans were not expected to move the Group's unrestricted reserves from the 2015 levels, which are felt to be adequate.



## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 19 FUNDS (CONTINUED)

#### (c) Movements in funds (continued)

#### (iv) Analysis of Group net assets between funds:

	Restricted Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Total Funds
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Fund balances at December 31, 2015 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	-	15,229	15,229
Investments	-	4	4
Surplus on defined benefit pension scheme	-	1,874	1,874
Current assets	5,787	68,652	74,439
Current liabilities	-	(30,534)	(30,534)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	-	(3,470)	(3,470)
Staff retirement liabilities	-	(5,172)	(5,172)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,787</b>	<b>46,583</b>	<b>52,370</b>

#### Analysis of Company net assets between funds:

	Restricted Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Total Funds
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Fund balances at December 31, 2015 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	-	14,976	14,976
Investments	-	395	395
Surplus on defined benefit pension scheme	-	1,874	1,874
Current assets	3,429	60,610	64,039
Current liabilities	-	(26,616)	(26,616)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	-	(3,470)	(3,470)
Staff retirement liabilities	-	(5,172)	(5,172)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,429</b>	<b>42,597</b>	<b>46,026</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 20 TRANSITION NOTE TO FRS 102 AND THE CHARITIES SORP

As stated in Note 1, these are the Group and Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 102 and the Charities SORP. The accounting policies set out in Note 1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The following represents the significant accounting policy changes arising from the Group and Company's transition to FRS 102 and the Charities SORP:

### (1) Income recognition

Previously grants from governments, institutional donors, major donors and corporates were recognised as income when the activities which they are intended to fund had been undertaken, the related expenditure incurred and there was reasonable certainty of receipt.

Where grant agreements contain performance conditions, the related income is now recognised when the Group is legally entitled to the income because it is fulfilling the conditions contained in the related funding agreements. In the absence of such conditions, assuming that receipt is probable and the amount can be reliably measured, grant income is recognised once the Group is notified of entitlement.

### (2) Investments

Financial fixed assets were previously held at market value, with measurement gains and losses recognised within *Other gains and losses*, under old Irish GAAP. Such assets were designated as "Basic Financial Instruments" on transition, resulting in all fair value gains and losses being recognised in the consolidated statements of financial activities.

### (3) Governance costs

Under provisions of the Charities SORP, governance costs were separately disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial activities. The Charities SORP now prescribes that such costs must be disclosed within charitable activities.

### (4) Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

Under old Irish GAAP, the present value of the scheme's liabilities and the fair value of the scheme's assets were measured using a discount rate and a rate equivalent to the expected return on assets respectively. On transition to FRS 102, a net obligation/surplus measurement approach has been adopted.

### (5) Overseas local staff service provision

The Company no longer engages an actuary in measuring its provision in respect of its overseas local staff cessation arrangements. The Company performs a best estimate calculation using available information in respect of service period, local employment law and salary at the balance sheet date.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 20 TRANSITION NOTE TO FRS 102 AND THE CHARITIES SORP (CONTINUED)

The tables below outline the main areas impacted by the transition to FRS 102 and the Charities SORP.

**Table A - Impact of the transition to FRS 102 and Charities SORP on the 2014 Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities**

	December 31 2014		
	Irish GAAP - as previously reported	Effect of transition	As revised - FRS102
	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>Income from:</b>			
Donations and legacies (i)	39,389	1,092	<b>40,481</b>
Charitable activities:			
- grants from governments and other co-funders (i)	94,595	456	<b>95,051</b>
- donated commodities	8,156	-	<b>8,156</b>
Other income (ii)	3,315	(3,127)	<b>188</b>
<b>Total income</b>	<b>145,455</b>	<b>(1,579)</b>	<b>143,876</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>			
Charitable activities (iii)/(iv)	125,816	468	<b>126,284</b>
Raising funds	11,611	-	<b>11,611</b>
Governance costs (iii)	615	(615)	<b>-</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>138,042</b>	<b>(147)</b>	<b>137,895</b>
Gain on investment (iii)	-	766	<b>766</b>
<b>Net income for the year</b>	<b>7,413</b>	<b>(666)</b>	<b>6,747</b>
<b>Other recognised gains and losses</b>			
Exchange gain on consolidation of foreign subsidiary	169	-	<b>169</b>
Fair value gain on financial fixed asset (ii)	766	(766)	<b>-</b>
Realisation of fair value gains on financial fixed asset (ii)	(3,127)	3,127	<b>-</b>
Actuarial loss on staff retirement liabilities (iv)/(v)	(1,072)	(147)	<b>(1,219)</b>
<b>Net movement in funds for the year</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>5,697</b>

- (i) An increase of €1.1 million of donations and legacies income and €0.5 million of income from governments and other co-funders, arose from the change in the recognition criteria for grant income. This adjustment is largely due to the fact that non-performance grants are now recognised in full once the conditions for income recognition have been met.
- (ii) During 2014, the Company disposed of an investment for €3.1 million and realised a gain on disposal of €0.8 million, which resulted in a revaluation gain of €2.4 million being recycled from *Other recognised gains and losses*. The investment was designated as 'fair value through profit and loss' on transition as reflected by the reclassification recorded.
- (iii) A reclassification of €0.6 million has been recorded to present governance costs as a component of charitable activities.
- (iv) Application of the net pension obligation measurement approach has resulted in a decrease to interest income previously credited to the consolidated statement of financial activities of €0.02 million and a decrease to the actuarial loss of the same amount.
- (v) The change in methodology in respect of measuring the overseas local staff service payments has resulted in a decrease to interest costs of €0.2 million and an increase to the actuarial loss of the same amount.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 20 TRANSITION NOTE TO FRS 102 AND THE CHARITIES SORP (CONTINUED)

**Table B - Impact of the transition to FRS 102 and Charities SORP on the 2014 Consolidated Balance Sheet**

	Jan 1 2014				Dec 31 2014			
	Irish GAAP	Effect of transition to FRS102	Re-classification	As restated	Irish GAAP	Effect of transition to FRS102	Re-classification	As restated
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>	18,065	-	-	18,065	15,429	-	-	15,429
<b>Current assets</b>								
Amounts due from governments and other co-funders (a)	13,773	1,121	-	14,894	13,917	1,907	-	15,824
Debtors and prepayments in countries of operation (b)	-	-	2,211	2,211	-	-	3,185	3,185
Other current assets (including cash at bank)	26,771	-	-	26,771	43,278	-	-	43,278
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>40,544</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>43,876</b>	<b>57,195</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>62,287</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>								
Amounts advanced by governments and other co-funders (a)	(9,232)	322	-	(8,910)	(18,455)	1,084	-	(17,371)
Trade creditors and accruals in countries of operation (b)	-	-	(3,723)	(3,723)	-	-	(4,261)	(4,261)
Other trade creditors and accruals (b)	(3,009)	-	1,512	(1,497)	(2,560)	-	1,076	(1,484)
Other creditors	(559)	-	-	(559)	(575)	-	-	(575)
<b>Total creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>(12,800)</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>(2,211)</b>	<b>(14,689)</b>	<b>(21,590)</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>(3,185)</b>	<b>(23,691)</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>(4,644)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,644)</b>	<b>(4,065)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,065)</b>
<b>Net assets excluding staff retirement liabilities</b>	<b>41,165</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,608</b>	<b>46,969</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,960</b>
Staff retirement liabilities	(2,768)	-	-	(2,768)	(4,423)	-	-	(4,423)
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>38,397</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,840</b>	<b>42,546</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,537</b>
<b>The funds of the charity:</b>								
Restricted funds (c)	2,860	1,443	-	4,303	2,659	2,991	-	5,650
Unrestricted funds	35,537	-	-	35,537	39,887	-	-	39,887
<b>Charity funds</b>	<b>38,397</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,840</b>	<b>42,546</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,537</b>



## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 20 TRANSITION NOTE TO FRS 102 AND THE CHARITIES SORP (CONTINUED)

- (a) An increase to amounts due from governments and other co-funders of €1.1 million and €1.9 million at the transition date and December 31, 2014 respectively, relate to adjustments arising from the change in the income recognition policy (as previously outlined) and represent an acceleration of income recorded in both periods. Similarly, a decrease to amounts advanced by governments and other co-funders of €0.3 million and €1.1 million at the transition date and December 31, 2014 respectively, are due to a release of income previously deferred and arises due to the change in the income recognition criteria.
- (b) Previously assets and liabilities representing the working capital position of the branches in which the Company operates, were presented as a single net liability figure under trade creditors and accruals. These balances have been represented on a gross basis as assets and liabilities under the relevant financial statement captions of the balance sheet.

A disaggregation of working capital balances in countries of operation results in a €2.2 million and €3.2 million increase to other debtors and prepayments in countries of operation at the transition date and December 31, 2014 respectively. The corresponding balance is recognised in trade creditors and accruals in countries of operation. In addition, amounts of €1.5 million and €1.1 million, previously presented within other trade creditors and accruals at the transition date and December 31, 2014, have been reclassified to trade creditors and accruals in countries of operation for consistency with current year presentation.

- (c) An increase in restricted reserves of €1.4 million and €3.0 million reflects the cumulative impact on reserves arising from adjustments to income as at the transition date and December 31, 2014 respectively.

The equivalent changes as outlined in notes (a), (b) and (c) to the consolidated financial statements were made in respect of the balance sheet of the Company. The cumulative value of the adjustments made differs due to the exclusion of net assets controlled by its principal subsidiary undertaking.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 20 TRANSITION NOTE TO FRS 102 AND THE CHARITIES SORP (CONTINUED)

The impact of the transition adjustments on the Company Balance Sheet is as follows:

**Table C - Impact of the transition to FRS 102 and Charities SORP on the 2014 Company Balance Sheet**

	January 1, 2014				December 31, 2014			
	Irish GAAP (as previously reported)	Effects of transition	Re- classification	As restated	Irish GAAP (as previously reported)	Effects of transition	Re- classification	As restated
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>	17,954	-	-	17,954	15,322	-	-	15,322
<b>Current assets</b>								
Amounts due from governments and other co-funders (a)	12,048	275	-	12,323	10,360	311	-	10,671
Other debtors and prepayments in countries of operation (b)	-	-	2,211	2,211	-	-	3,185	3,185
Other current assets (including cash at bank)	25,124	-	-	25,124	39,704	-	-	39,704
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>37,172</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>39,658</b>	<b>50,064</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>53,560</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>								
Amounts advanced by governments and other co-funders (b)	(7,631)	46	-	(7,585)	(14,643)	556	-	(14,087)
Trade creditors and accruals in countries of operation (b)	-	-	(3,723)	(3,723)	-	-	(4,261)	(4,261)
Other trade creditors and accruals	(2,539)	-	1,512	(1,027)	(1,873)	-	1,076	(797)
Other creditors	(1,343)	-	-	(1,343)	(574)	-	-	(574)
<b>Total creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>(11,513)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>(2,211)</b>	<b>(13,678)</b>	<b>(17,090)</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>(3,185)</b>	<b>(19,719)</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>(4,644)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,644)</b>	<b>(4,065)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,065)</b>
<b>Net assets excluding staff retirement liabilities</b>	<b>38,969</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,290</b>	<b>44,231</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,098</b>
Staff retirement liabilities	(2,768)	-	-	(2,768)	(4,423)	-	-	(4,423)
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>36,201</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,522</b>	<b>39,808</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,675</b>
<b>The funds of the charity:</b>								
Restricted funds (c)	2,349	321	-	2,670	2,201	867	-	3,068
Unrestricted funds	33,852	-	-	33,852	37,607	-	-	37,607
<b>Charity funds</b>	<b>36,201</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,522</b>	<b>39,808</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,675</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 21 RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME TO NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2015	2014
	€'000	€'000
<b>Net income for the year</b>	<b>4,998</b>	6,747
Depreciation	<b>484</b>	515
Gain on disposal of investment	-	(766)
Deposit interest earned	<b>(81)</b>	(92)
Difference between pension charge and cash contributions	<b>425</b>	437
Increase in stocks	<b>(124)</b>	(1)
Increase in debtors and prepayments	<b>(9,689)</b>	(1,465)
Increase in creditors	<b>6,830</b>	8,986
Exchange rate movements	<b>(11)</b>	(11)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>2,832</b>	14,350

### 22 ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Opening balance	Net cash flow	Exchange rate movements	Closing balance
	2015	2015	2015	2015
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Cash at bank and in hand	<b>42,362</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>44,701</b>
Bank overdraft	(1)	-	-	(1)
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>42,361</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>44,700</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's operations expose it to different financial risks that include credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange rate risk and liquidity risk. The Group has financial risk management policies in place as approved by Council which seek to limit the impact of these risks on the performance of the Group. It is the aim of the Group to manage these risks in a non-speculative manner.

The Group view credit risk, foreign exchange risk and liquidity risk to be of particular relevance to its operations.

### (a) Credit risk

Credit risk arises where individuals or institutions are unable to repay amounts owed to the Group. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets in the balance sheet:

	2015	2014
	€'000	€'000
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets of the Group:</b>		
Amounts due from governments and co-funders (i)	<b>24,325</b>	15,824
Cash at bank, in hand and bank overdraft (ii)	<b>44,700</b>	42,361
Sundry debtors and deposit interest receivable (iii)	<b>5,236</b>	4,048
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,261</b>	62,233

Credit risk arises in the following forms:

- (i) The amounts due from governments and co-funders, as disclosed in Note 13, represent amounts owed to the Group by government and institutional funders for work that has been performed but for which the related funding has not been received by the year-end. This is managed by the Group by ensuring that all agreements with these funders are supported by signed contracts and that all reporting and project related requirements are fulfilled to ensure receipt of funding. The Group also considers the credit risk of the funder prior to entering into contracts.

The collectability of outstanding receivable balances is closely monitored by reference to administrative and compliance requirements that are specific to each co-funder. There is not a significant concentration of risk and the history of defaults is negligible.

- (ii) The financial institutions in which cash deposits, short term investments and cash at bank are placed, may default on the amounts held. This is managed by the Group by ensuring that cash at bank and short term investments are invested with institutions that have a satisfactory credit rating as approved by Council. A satisfactory rating is deemed to be a long term credit rating of at least A3 and a short term credit rating of at least P2 with Moody's Ratings of financial institutions, unless otherwise specifically approved by the Finance Committee. The Group also has policies in place to limit the concentration of cash and short term investments with any one financial institution.

- (iii) The Group has detailed procedures for monitoring and managing the credit risk related to other receivables.

### (b) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the Group's operations or its investments will be affected by fluctuations in exchange rates. This arises in two ways:

1. Most of the Group's income is received in euro, sterling and US dollars while most of its costs, particularly its overseas costs are denominated in a range of other currencies. Fluctuations in the value in euro, sterling and US dollars could therefore have a significant effect on the Group's ability to deliver its planned programme of work. These currency risks are monitored on an ongoing basis and are managed by appropriate hedging and the regular review of exchange rates in order to ensure that the planned programme of work remains affordable.
2. Assets and liabilities of the Group that arise in currencies other than euro may, as a result of exchange fluctuations, not achieve the value attributed in the Group balance sheet.



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

### (b) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The following table details the Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk at the balance sheet date:

	2015				
	Total €'000	Euro €'000	Sterling €'000	US Dollar €'000	Other €'000
Amounts due from governments and co-funders	<b>24,325</b>	5,266	9,804	8,387	868
Stock, debtors and prepayments	<b>5,413</b>	593	1,129	914	2,777
Cash at bank and in hand (net)	<b>44,700</b>	11,422	12,409	17,265	3,604
Amounts advance from governments and other co-funders	<b>(22,768)</b>	(12,777)	(3,229)	(5,072)	(1,690)
Other creditors and accruals	<b>(7,765)</b>	(2,519)	(471)	(2,546)	(2,229)
<b>Total 2015</b>	<b>43,905</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>19,642</b>	<b>18,948</b>	<b>3,330</b>
Total 2014	38,596	11,535	8,205	15,091	3,765

A 10% strengthening of the euro, based on outstanding assets and liabilities at December 31, 2015 would have reduced the surplus for the year as set out below. A 10% weakening would have the opposite impact.

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000
Sterling	<b>1,964</b>	821
US Dollar	<b>1,895</b>	1,509
Other currencies	<b>333</b>	376

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

### (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet financial obligations as they fall due from cash flows generated by its activities. This risk can arise from mismatches in the timing of cash flows relating to assets and liabilities.

The following table reflects the contractual financial liabilities of the Group, including estimated interest payments:

2015	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash flows	< 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	1 - 2 Years	2 - 5 Years	> 5 Years
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Trade creditors and accruals	7,179	7,179	7,179	-	-	-	-
Bank loan	4,056	4,123	292	306	1,229	2,296	-
<b>Total 2015</b>	<b>11,235</b>	<b>11,302</b>	<b>7,471</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>-</b>
Total 2014	10,384	11,024	6,089	344	688	2,065	1,838

The Group's liquidity is managed by ensuring that sufficient cash and deposits are held on short notice and by retaining sufficient reserves to cover short term fluctuations in income.

## 24) SUBSIDIARIES

The parent company, Concern Worldwide, has a beneficial and controlling interest in three subsidiaries, as follows:

- (a) Concern Worldwide (UK) is registered as a company limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital. The subsidiary's registered office is at Unit 13 & 14 Calico House, Clove Hitch Quay, Plantation Wharf, London. The wholly owned subsidiary commenced to trade on January 1, 2004. It operates in Northern Ireland and Great Britain, its main activities are to fundraise for, and otherwise support, programmes of work which relieve poverty, distress and suffering in the poorest countries of the world. The net assets of Concern Worldwide (UK) at December 31, 2015 were €3.2 million (2014: €2.8 million).

Concern Worldwide (UK) has a 100% shareholding in Concern Worldwide (NI) which has its registered office at 47 Frederick Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland and is dormant.

- (b) Concern Charity Trading Limited is registered at 52-55 Camden Street, Dublin 2 as a company limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital. The wholly owned subsidiary, which was incorporated in 2000, is registered and operates in the Republic of Ireland. The main activity of Concern Charity Trading Limited is to support specific fundraising activities on behalf of the parent company. The company did not trade during the year. The net assets of Concern Charity Trading Limited at December 31, 2015 were nil (2014: nil).
- (c) Concern Worldwide Korea Foundation is incorporated as a foundation. The Foundation's registered office is at 2fl, Chunji bldg., 374-1, Seongyo-dong, Mapo-Gu, Seoul, Korea, 121-894. The Foundation was incorporated on July 22, 2015 and commenced to trade on September 1, 2015. It operates in the Republic of Korea. Its main activities are to fundraise for and otherwise support, programmes of Concern Worldwide's work which relieve poverty, distress and suffering in the poorest countries of the world. The Foundation is recognised as a subsidiary on the basis that the Group can determine the composition of the board of directors. The net assets of Concern Worldwide Korea Foundation at December 31, 2015 were €0.5 million.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### 25 CONCERN WORLDWIDE (US) INC.

Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is a not-for-profit organisation registered in the United States of America, and is an affiliate of Concern Worldwide. Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is governed by an independent board of directors which retains full control over the financial and operating policies of the company. The principal activity of Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is the raising of funds from the US Government and the general public. Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. has entered into separate agreements with Concern Worldwide whereby it will provide sub-awards from these funds exclusively to Concern Worldwide for the period that the agreements remain in force. The total amount of funding received from Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. in 2015 was €27.1 million (2014: €17.7 million). These grants are accounted for in the same way as grants from all other co-funders.

Concern Worldwide provides funds to Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. to contribute towards its operational costs. The total amount transferred in 2015 was €0.5 million (2014: €1.1 million). This amount is included in the expenditure of Concern Worldwide, analysed according to the purposes for which the funds were applied.

### 26 COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

- (i) The 2016 Annual Plan, which was approved by Council on December 12, 2015 allows for overseas expenditure in 2016 of €107.8 million. Any increase over this amount requires the approval of Council.

The Group is also committed to assist certain overseas projects for periods in excess of one year. The Group has entered into agreements with partner agencies to undertake overseas program activities which commit it to expenditure of €14.4 million over the next 2 years. Any payment to be made under these agreements is contingent on the Group's receipt of funds from its donors in accordance with funding instruments that have already been signed. All of the agreements require the partner to carry out specific activities and payments will only be made where those activities are satisfactorily completed.

- (ii) Annual commitments under operating lease agreements at December 31, 2015 in respect of premises used by the Group and Company are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>Payable on leases expiring in:</b>				
- Less than one year	-	-	-	-
- Between one and five years	-	-	-	-
- More than five years	136	131	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

During the year €0.1 million (2014: €0.1 million) was recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of financial activities in respect of operating leases.

- (iii) Future capital expenditure approved by Council but not provided for in these financial statements is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Contracted	-	-	-	-
Authorised but not contracted	606	458	362	458
<b>Total</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>458</b>

- (iv) At the year-end, the Group had a contingent liability for taxes introduced by the government of one of the countries of operation. The maximum liability is estimated at €0.2million, however negotiations are ongoing and the Group considers that the ultimate payment, if any, would be approximately 50% of this amount. The Group has not made a provision in the consolidated statement of financial activities for any amounts that may ultimately become payable, because it regards such payments as unlikely to be required.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 26 COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES (CONTINUED)

- (v) The group is the defendant in a claim for damages that has been lodged in the Irish courts. If the claim were to succeed in full the cost would be €0.3m plus associated legal fees. The case is in its early stages and no provision has been made for any amounts that may be payable because it is not believed that such payments will be required.
- (vi) Concern has entered into a loan agreement with its bankers for the original sum of €8.0 million in order to finance the purchase and renovation of a building adjacent to its existing head office. This loan is secured by a fixed charge on the building. The carrying value of the loan at December 31, 2015 is €4.1 million.
- (vii) During 2015, the Group was the lead agency in 12 consortia of non governmental organisations (2014: 5), that were awarded grants from institutional co-funders to fund programme activities. The total value of these grants is €65.6 million (2014: €35.0 million). Of this amount €28.3 million is expected to be spent by the Group (2014: €11.5 million) and the balance will be utilised by the other consortia members.

In 2015, expenditure of these grants totalled €16.2 million (2014: €7.2 million). Of this amount €6.3 million (2014: €2.1 million) was utilised by the Group and the remainder was utilised by the other consortia members.

As the Group signed the contracts with the institutional co-funders, it has obligations in relation to monitoring and reporting the full expenditure of these grants, and these obligations remain until the projects have been fully concluded. The Group may also have liability for any disallowances by the donor that cannot be recovered from the other consortia members. No provision or disclosure has been made in these accounts for any such liabilities (for which the Group is jointly and severely liable), because the likelihood of them materialising is believed to be remote.

The analysis of funds held, received on behalf of and paid to other consortia members during the year is outlined below:

Opening balance	Funds received during the year	Funds transferred to partners	Closing balance
€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
632	6,917	(6,215)	1,334

## 27 LEGAL STATUS OF COMPANY

In accordance with Section 1180 of the Companies Act, 2014, the Company is exempt from including the word 'limited' in its name. The Company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. At December 31, 2015, there were 689 members (2014: 671), whose guarantee is limited to €6.35 each. This guarantee continues for one year after individual membership ceases.

As permitted by the Companies Act, 2014, the Company has not presented its own statement of financial activities. As indicated in Note 19(b) the surplus of the Company before *Other recognised gains and losses* for the financial year was €3.8 million (2014: €5.4 million).

## 28 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The Company is availing of the exemption under FRS 102 (33.11) Related Party Disclosures not to disclose details of transactions with companies within the Group. Note 9 details key management compensation and expenses paid to Council members, no other related party disclosures are required. Transactions related to Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. are detailed in Note 25.

## 29 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no events subsequent to the year-end that require any adjustment to, or additional disclosure in, the 2015 financial statements.

## 30 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Council of Concern Worldwide on April 26, 2016.



# Appendix 1

## Five Year Summary of Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities

	2015 €'000	2014 €'000	2013 €'000	2012 €'000	2011 €'000
	FRS102/ Charities SORP FRS102			Previous Irish GAAP	
<b>Income</b>					
Donations and legacies	41,263	40,481	40,561	41,765	50,377
Irish Government	24,598	22,716	23,051	24,435	24,489
European Union	23,563	21,838	25,058	30,977	32,707
Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. (including US Government)	27,061	17,679	15,651	16,408	20,648
British Government	28,441	16,740	7,998	5,976	11,738
Other international co-funding	24,486	16,078	11,307	16,011	14,425
Income from trading activities	-	-	-	-	3
Donated commodities	12,613	8,156	2,799	7,190	5,444
Deposit interest and sundry income	186	188	904	662	403
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>182,211</b>	<b>143,876</b>	<b>127,329</b>	<b>143,424</b>	<b>160,234</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Afghanistan	4,439	4,691	4,263	5,442	5,146
Bangladesh	5,052	5,343	6,393	8,604	8,828
Burundi	1,801	1,821	1,579	2,061	2,103
Central African Republic	3,225	451	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	291	1,955	1,945
Chad	2,765	2,347	2,451	3,246	2,720
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1,954	2,078	1,760	1,343	1,416
Democratic Republic of Congo	6,466	6,061	4,936	4,589	4,003
Ethiopia	7,913	5,203	7,229	6,962	7,229
Haiti	6,511	6,511	8,121	11,889	16,516
India	2	-	782	1,943	2,546
Kenya	6,692	4,584	5,312	6,329	4,973
Lao PDR	-	-	-	34	484
Lebanon	5,938	4,912	1,184	-	-
Liberia	7,659	3,343	2,348	2,876	4,540
Malawi	4,232	2,922	2,619	2,540	2,960
Mozambique	3,244	2,328	2,658	1,839	1,860
Nepal	3,028	-	-	-	-
Niger	6,692	5,367	5,987	8,437	5,243
Pakistan	11,568	8,593	10,691	12,263	24,996
Philippines	950	2,338	1,230	-	-
Rwanda	2,495	2,274	1,825	2,020	1,473
Sierra Leone	12,482	6,171	3,882	5,061	4,693
Somalia	11,020	9,544	8,667	13,543	10,055
Republic of Sudan	5,935	4,834	4,536	4,003	6,590
South Sudan	19,733	11,873	4,359	5,997	4,712
Syria/Turkey	5,101	3,051	547	-	-
Tanzania	2,005	3,525	3,210	3,025	2,866
Uganda	3,688	3,219	2,719	2,622	2,854
Zambia	3,059	2,280	2,030	2,379	2,778
Zimbabwe	-	-	1,812	3,288	4,782
Yemen	14	-	-	-	-
Other countries & projects	386	354	1,340	1,329	672
Overseas support costs	4,832	6,026	8,450	6,705	6,472
Governance costs	684	638	-	-	-
Development education & advocacy	3,689	3,602	3,420	3,393	3,227
<b>Total cost of charitable activities</b>	<b>165,254</b>	<b>126,284</b>	<b>116,631</b>	<b>135,717</b>	<b>148,682</b>
<b>Raising funds</b>	<b>11,959</b>	<b>11,611</b>	<b>11,688</b>	<b>10,842</b>	<b>10,794</b>
<b>Governance costs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>828</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>177,213</b>	<b>137,895</b>	<b>129,034</b>	<b>147,322</b>	<b>160,304</b>
<b>Net gains on investments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net income/(expenditure) for the year</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>6,747</b>	<b>(1,705)</b>	<b>(3,898)</b>	<b>(70)</b>

## Appendix 2

### Irish Aid Programme Funding (IAPF) funded by the Government of Ireland through Irish Aid

#### A. The 2015 IAPF grant was utilised as follows:

	2015 €'000
Direct programme activities	17,033
Programme quality	1,141
Programme support and administration	1,169
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,343</b>

Details of the direct programme expenditure are as follows:

	2015 €'000
<b>Programme Outcomes</b>	
Assets and Return on Assets	8,545
Inequality	3,481
Risk and Vulnerability	4,607
Development Education	400
<b>Total direct programme expenditure</b>	<b>17,033</b>

#### IAPF Expenditure by Country

Bangladesh	1,220
Haiti	1,200
Ethiopia	1,125
Democratic Republic of Congo	1,100
Zambia	1,100
Afghanistan	1,016
Sierra Leone	1,000
Somalia	1,000
Liberia	950
Niger	920
Mozambique	900
South Sudan	885
Malawi	882
Rwanda	835
Burundi	765
Republic of Sudan	755
Chad	580
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	400
Development Education	400
<b>Total direct programme expenditure</b>	<b>17,033</b>

#### B. Analysis of movement in Irish Aid accrued and deferred income for the year ended December 31, 2015

	Opening Balance January 1, 2015	Cash Received	Income Earned	Closing Balance December 31, 2015
IAPF	170	19,173	(19,343)	-
Other Irish Funding	2,928	4,880	(5,255)	2,553
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>24,053</b>	<b>(24,598)</b>	<b>2,553</b>

## Appendix 3

### Grants to Partner Agencies for Charitable Activities

The top 50 grant recipients in 2015 are listed below:

Name of partner institution	Country	No. of grants	2015 €'000
1. Rural Reconstruction Nepal	Nepal	3	<b>1,665</b>
2. DOABA Foundation	Pakistan	5	<b>1,625</b>
3. Veer Development Organisation	Pakistan	2	<b>999</b>
4. Lifeline Gedo	Somalia	5	<b>945</b>
5. Lodhran Pilot Project	Pakistan	2	<b>670</b>
6. YouthLink-Somalia	Somalia	6	<b>627</b>
7. Friends In Village Development	Bangladesh	3	<b>504</b>
8. Social Efforts for Education and Development	Pakistan	4	<b>412</b>
9. Shabelle Community Development Organisation	Somalia	4	<b>398</b>
10. Young Power in Social Action	Bangladesh	1	<b>393</b>
11. Voluntary Association for Rural Development	Bangladesh	3	<b>367</b>
12. CESVI	Pakistan	2	<b>354</b>
13. Pastoralist Integrated Support Programme	Kenya	1	<b>339</b>
14. Research and Development Foundation	Pakistan	2	<b>338</b>
15. Water, Environment and Sanitation Society	Pakistan	3	<b>334</b>
16. Pally Bikash Kendra	Bangladesh	1	<b>323</b>
17. Anglican Development Services of Mount Kenya East	Kenya	1	<b>318</b>
18. Bright Star Development Society Balochistan	Pakistan	3	<b>307</b>
19. Organisation for Child Development and Transformation	Ethiopia	1	<b>302</b>
20. Uttara Development Program Society	Bangladesh	4	<b>300</b>
21. Shushilan	Bangladesh	5	<b>299</b>
22. Help Foundation	Pakistan	1	<b>292</b>
23. Pakistan Rural Initiative for Emergency Preparedness, Response and Development	Pakistan	3	<b>291</b>
24. DevCon	Pakistan	1	<b>291</b>
25. IIDA Women's Development Organization	Somalia	2	<b>276</b>
26. Islamic Help	Pakistan	3	<b>260</b>
27. Jagrata Juba Shangha	Bangladesh	6	<b>257</b>
28. Mukuru Slums Development Project	Kenya	1	<b>243</b>
29. Education, Health, Social Awareness & Rehabilitation	Pakistan	6	<b>239</b>
30. Rulenge Diocesan Development Office	Tanzania	1	<b>232</b>
31. Sajida Foundation	Bangladesh	3	<b>231</b>
32. Creative Approaches for Development	Pakistan	2	<b>229</b>
33. Al Falah Development Foundation	Pakistan	2	<b>227</b>
34. Horn of Africa Development Initiative	Kenya	1	<b>208</b>
35. SAMI Foundation	Pakistan	2	<b>201</b>
36. Social Mobilization Advocacy Research and Training	Pakistan	1	<b>198</b>
37. SUKAAR Foundation	Pakistan	2	<b>195</b>
38. Indus Resource Centre	Pakistan	2	<b>186</b>
39. Welthungerhilfe	South Sudan	1	<b>185</b>
40. Relief to Development Society	Tanzania	2	<b>184</b>
41. Ayun and Valleys Development Programme	Pakistan	2	<b>184</b>
42. Veer Development Organization	Pakistan	1	<b>183</b>
43. Al Massar Charity Organisation for Nomads Development and Environmental Conservation	Republic of Sudan	2	<b>178</b>
44. Inter Cooperation	Pakistan	1	<b>165</b>
45. Friends Foundation	Pakistan	2	<b>165</b>
46. Participatory Village Development Programme	Pakistan	1	<b>160</b>
47. Gargaar Relief and Development Organization	Somalia	2	<b>143</b>
48. Daraja Civics	Kenya	1	<b>135</b>
49. Association Rwandaise pour la promotion du Développement Intégré	Rwanda	2	<b>133</b>
50. Theatre for a Change	Malawi	1	<b>131</b>
51. Other partners			<b>4,777</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>22,598</b>