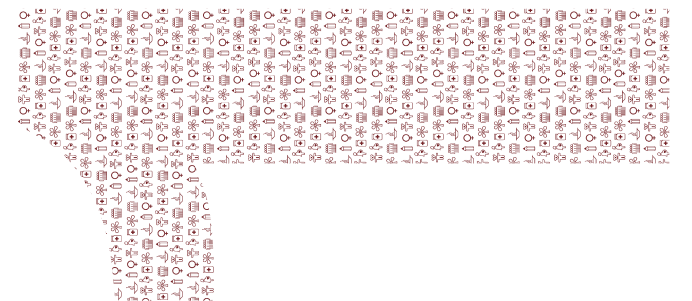
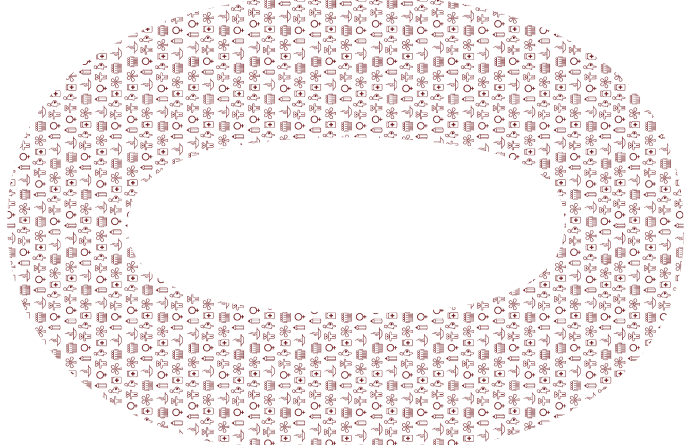


# Annual Report 2010



**misean cara**  
Mission Support from Ireland

# The Millenium Development Goals

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-  **Goal 1** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
-  **Goal 2** Achieve universal primary education
-  **Goal 3** Promote gender equality and empower women
-  **Goal 4** Reduce child mortality rates
-  **Goal 5** Improve maternal health
-  **Goal 6** Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
-  **Goal 7** Ensure environmental sustainability
-  **Goal 8** Develop a global partnership for development

## Key Achievements

Enrolment in primary education has reached 89 percent in the developing world; the number of children dying before the age of five has dropped; and the number of undernourished people worldwide has fallen since it peaked in 2009. However, there is a serious danger that many of the targets will not be achieved within the agreed timeframe, especially at this time of global economic turmoil. Ongoing support for international development is therefore critical, if the gains of the past decade are to be maintained and built upon.

**Sr Maeve Guinan, Mísean Cara Chairperson**

# Who we are:

Misean Cara is an Irish organisation that provides funding and support for the international development work of missionary organisations. We are membership-based and are currently working with 87 organisations who operate in some of the world's most economically disadvantaged regions. Our role is to support these organisations and their members in their development work. In this, we are guided by our core values: commitment, service and hope.

## Thank You

**Misean Cara** gratefully acknowledges the contributions of members and staff to the production of this report.

For further information about our work, please contact:  
misean cara, 1st floor, 563 South Circular Road, Kilmainham, Dublin 8, Ireland

**Tel:** +353 (0) 1 405 5028/9

**Email:** [info@miseancara.ie](mailto:info@miseancara.ie)

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**Fax:** +353 (0) 1 405 5066

**Web:** [www.miseancara.ie](http://www.miseancara.ie)

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# Contents

## 1

## 2

### **Introduction 2**

Misean Cara: About Us 3

Chairperson's Foreword 4

### **Work We Support 5**

Education 6

Health Care 8

Rural Development 10

Urban Community Development 12

Income Generation 14

Environment, Water and Sanitation 16

Human Rights 18

Case Study: Zambia 20

# 3

# 4

# 5

## **How We Provide Funding Support 24**

Funding breakdowns 25  
Missionary Development Fund 25  
Personnel Co-financing 26  
Integrated Block Funding 26  
Emergency Funding 27  
Organisational Development Fund 27  
In-Country Training Scheme 27  
Missionary Development Awareness Scheme 27  
Development of New Funding Schemes 27  
Project Support Scheme 2010 28

## **Other Supports 29**

Capacity Building 30  
Communications 30  
Monitoring, Evaluations and Research 31  
Governance 32  
Child Protection 32

## **Company Information and Financial Statements 33**

# Section One

## Introduction

Misean Cara: About Us **3**

Chairperson's Foreword **4**



## Mission Statement

Missionaries are called to bring God's love to poor and oppressed people and to the endangered earth itself. Misean Cara works to bring about transformation through supporting missionary organisations and their partners, who are involved in promoting poverty eradication, education, health care, social justice, peace, the integrity of creation and inter-religious collaboration.

## Who we are

Misean Cara is an Irish organisation that provides funding and support for the international development work of missionary organisations. We are membership-based and are currently working with 87 organisations who operate in some of the world's most economically disadvantaged regions. Our role is to support these organisations and their members in their development work. In this we are guided by our core values: commitment, service and hope.

## What we do

Established in 2004, Misean Cara has since accessed and disbursed almost €100 million in funding from Irish Aid for our members' development work. This funding has assisted them to undertake activities targeted at reducing poverty in countries throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America. Our members work in the areas of education, health, rural development, urban development, human rights, income generation, water and sanitation, and the environment.

In 2010, funding for members was made available under several schemes. The Missionary Development Fund provided co-funding for projects, while the Personnel Co-financing Scheme supported human resources costs. We also administered an In-country Training Scheme, an Organisational Development Scheme, an Emergency Support Fund and a Missionary Development Awareness Scheme. Integrated block funding was made available to a number of members during the year.

Further support was provided through our capacity building work with members, as well as through our research, monitoring and evaluation, and communications activities.

## Our organisational values

Our day-to-day work is guided by the following operational values:

**Transparency:** commitment to openly demonstrate how Misean Cara resources are accessed and used;

**Accountability:** accepting responsibility at all levels for the stewardship of our resources and the evaluation of our effectiveness;

**Recipient-sensitive:** respect for those who are seeking our financial support, conscious that we are supplementing their efforts.

## Key achievements in 2010

- Managed the distribution of €16 million in funding from Irish Aid to members, in support of work to improve people's quality of life in some of the world's most economically disadvantaged regions;
- Successfully developed new funding schemes that capture in more detail the outcomes and impact of members' work throughout the global south;
- Set up a new web-based funding applications format that is accessible via the Misean Cara website;
- Reviewed current governance arrangements and approved the adoption of the Dóchas Irish Development NGOs Code of Corporate Governance;
- Focused on monitoring and evaluating funded work, as part of our commitment to accountability and transparency;
- Supported capacity building personnel overseas and Liaison Officers in Ireland through collaboration with training partner DTalk and the provision of other training grants;
- Allocated just under €300,000 in support of members' emergency relief work;
- Continued to strengthen our commitment to child protection through organising training events for members in Ireland and supporting members to provide in-country child protection training in a number of sub-Saharan African countries;
- Encouraged member learning events, including through a members' conference entitled 'Working towards the Millennium Development Goals – the Missionary Contribution'; and
- Raised public awareness of how the Millennium Development Goals are being addressed by members' work through a media trip to Zambia.

## Chairperson's Foreword



2010 marked the tenth anniversary of the UN Millennium Summit, at which a global commitment to reducing extreme poverty was made. The eight Millennium Development Goals were agreed as specific, time-bound targets to be achieved over the following fifteen years. Since then, some progress has been made towards improving the conditions in which the world's poorest people live.

Enrolment in primary education has reached 89 percent in the developing world; the number of children dying before they reach the age of five has dropped; and the number of undernourished people worldwide has fallen since it peaked in 2009. However, there is a serious danger that many of the targets will not be achieved within the agreed timeframe, especially at this time of global economic turmoil. Ongoing support for international development is therefore critical, if the gains of the past decade are to be maintained and built upon.

Our members continue to be at the forefront of this work, driven by the Gospels' inspiring vision of who humans are and what they are called to be. It is this vision that provides their energy and inspiration as they address the circumstances and causes of poverty. We are grateful to our funding partner, Irish Aid, for their support of our members in their vital development work.

Given the unprecedented domestic economic situation in Ireland, we are extremely proud of the country's continuing support for our overseas development assistance programme, €16 million of which was channeled through Misean Cara in 2010. We would like to express our gratitude to the Irish public who, through Irish Aid, have demonstrated their solidarity with people in the global south, despite the serious hardship that they themselves are suffering. It is very heartening to see that our country's proud tradition of empathy with people in developing countries has continued unbroken since the first Irish missionaries began to raise public awareness of injustices in other countries.

This report gives some insights into the crucial work being undertaken by our members in the areas of education, health care, community development, and human rights, to name but a few. As is highlighted, support channeled through Misean Cara has enabled them and their partners to have a real and lasting impact on the lives of people throughout some of the world's most economically disadvantaged countries. This work is contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in many ways: for example, Kenyan Ambassador to Ireland HE Catherine Muigai Mwangi noted at a Misean Cara conference late last year that primary schools built and run by missionary organisations in her country "contribute

immensely towards tackling problems of illiteracy, low school attendance and also help many students who would not have had the opportunity to advance to secondary schools, to do so".

To support this work as fully as possible, a number of key changes were introduced by Misean Cara during the year. Foremost among these was the design, development, and implementation of a set of new funding schemes. These enable the organisation to meet a crucial need, long recognised by missionary members, of capturing in a more systematic and detailed manner the value of the development work they are carrying out in countries around the world. The new schemes were introduced at a series of information sessions in Ireland, Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa, Zambia and Uganda. We are confident that the schemes will enable us to both fulfill our obligations as a charity and a company, and to allocate funding in support of the best development work which our missionary members are carrying out.

In our efforts to strengthen Misean Cara as an organisation and make it more effective, we have continued our work on governance. We were delighted to welcome three new lay members of the board to Misean Cara in 2010, Seamus Farrell, Dr Jim Kinsella, and Matt Moran, and also Fr John Guiney (SJ). We would like to express our gratitude to Sr Ursula Sharpe (MMM), Sr Bridgette McCormack (FMSA), Fr Sean McDonagh (SSC), and Fr Ian Buckmaster (M.Afr), all members of the board who retired during the year. Their role in the organisation's development was invaluable, and we thank them and indeed all board members for their commitment and dedication. We would also like to acknowledge the support members receive from a hard working and dedicated staff. Special thanks to two staff members who recently moved on from the organisation, Anne-Sophie Dumeste and Sr Dorothy McMahon (SSL), the latter of whom had been with Misean Cara since our establishment.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Sr Maeve Guinan".

**Sr Maeve Guinan, SJC**

# Section Two

## Work we support

Education 6

Health Care 8

Rural Development 10

Urban Community Development 12

Income Generation 14

Environment, Water and Sanitation 16

Human Rights 18

Case Study: Zambia 20



Worldwide, education plays a vital role in ensuring the realisation of broader development goals. As well as assisting people to break out of poverty and deprivation, it is critically linked to ensuring the achievement by 2015 of the targets set out in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Increases in literacy and educational attainment in many parts of the world are promoting empowerment, through strengthening people's ability to make informed decisions and hold governments accountable.

Gender parity in primary enrolment has also improved significantly in the regions that started the decade with the greatest gender gaps. However, huge advances still need to be made in order to meet internationally agreed targets. About 17 percent of the world's adults – 796 million people – still lack basic literacy skills: of these, nearly two-thirds are women. If universal primary education is to be achieved, a further 1.9 million teachers will be needed by 2015, more than half of them in sub-Saharan Africa.

In 2010, education was the biggest sector to which Misesan Cara allocated funding. This support enabled our members to continue the provision of quality education for people throughout the global south. Working in countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America, they focused on both formal and informal education provision for children, young people and adults. This work is making an essential contribution towards the achievement of internationally agreed targets, such as the MDGs and Education for All. For example, funding supported the construction of primary and secondary schools in a number of locations throughout sub-Saharan Africa, teacher training programmes in countries ranging from Sudan to Timor Leste, and education provision for children with disabilities in countries including Zambia and Malawi. The following projects in Tanzania, Timor Leste and Malawi provide some insight into the range and breadth of members' work to address people's educational needs through the provision of schooling for children and young people, as well as training for teachers.

### Tanzania

During the mid-1990s, the Tanzanian government introduced an education and training policy that encouraged NGOs and the private sector to support the expansion of schools. In particular, it looked for support for secondary education, in an effort to improve the country's overall educational performance. The government's policy aimed to improve access to education in deprived areas of the country, which it did not have the resources or capacity to comprehensively address.

Singida in central Tanzania is one of the regions that has long been characterised by high levels of poverty. It is here that the Pallottine Sisters opened Pallotti Secondary School in 1995, a timely response to the government's call for greater participation of the NGO sector in the provision of education. This girls' school has grown from an initial 45 students to a current enrolment of 310 pupils. In partnership with the Pallottine Fathers, Misesan Cara has supported the school's development over the past number of years, through the provision of funding for the construction of classrooms, the development of academic materials, and human resources.

In 2010 an evaluation commissioned by Misesan Cara highlighted how the school is addressing issues of access and equity in education at the local level and is making a contribution to poverty reduction by ensuring a good standard of education for girls. The provision of education has increased the students' chances of accessing higher education and enhanced their employment opportunities. Overall, the school is well reputed for its academic performance and ranks within Tanzania's top 60 high performing schools. Evidence has also suggested that past pupils of Pallotti Secondary School have secured good employment, some in jobs that will significantly increase their income and potentially that of their wider families.

## Timor Leste

The education system in Timor Leste has been slowly developing since the country gained independence in 2002. The government's National Development Plan recognized that education needed to be at the cornerstone of its strategy for alleviating poverty and nation-building. However, recent statistics have revealed that high dropout rates are hindering educational progress. This is related to factors including shortages of textbooks and learning materials, poor facilities, and a high number of untrained teachers.

The destruction of many teacher training colleges during the civil and military unrest of 2006 has meant that newly qualified education professionals are in short supply. In 2000, the Instituto Católico para Formação de Professores was established by the Marist Brothers to train quality, professional teachers. The institute was set up in the town of Baucau, the largest settlement outside the capital of Dili. It offers courses including a Bachelor of Teaching (primary level), Child Psychosocial Development, Teaching and Classroom Management, and Peace Education.

In 2010, the Marist Brothers received co-funding support from Misean Cara to contribute to the costs of constructing a three-storey teacher training facility at the institute. Key new facilities include a communal area with a resource room and a project development office, large and small teaching areas, a computer room and library, a tutorial room and a performing arts area. Many of the institute's students are given the opportunity to study and attend through a special scholarship scheme. The project is a cross-organisational initiative, and has received support from a range of sources in Ireland and throughout the region.

## Malawi

Around the world, services for people with disabilities are often undervalued, underfunded, and under-resourced. In developing countries, statistics about disability-related issues can often be difficult to obtain. Malawi is no exception, and estimates of the number of people in the country who are living with a disability vary greatly. However, more than 65 percent of Malawians live in poverty, and it is well documented that people with disability are generally amongst the poorest segments of the population.

For children with developmental and intellectual disabilities, services are available in just three cities in the country. One of these is Mzuzu – a city in the north of the country – where the St John of God Brothers opened a Child Development Centre for children with disabilities in 2004. At the centre, a school called the Elvira Institute of Education was set up to cater for children with learning disabilities. It is the only one of its kind for a region with a population of more than one and half million people. In 2010, in order to extend the operations of the school, Misean Cara allocated funding to the St John of God Brothers to construct two classrooms and a general activity area in the school. With these new facilities the staff can provide an extended primary level education programme including prevocational skills training that meet the specific development needs of children over the age of ten years.

With the construction work completed, the school now has the capacity to incrementally increase its enrolment by 30 percent, reducing the waiting list. This development has also enabled the introduction of an early childhood intervention programme that starts to work with children at an early age. Additional programmes can now also be offered as a result of the new facilities. Most importantly, they will enable a general improvement in the quality of learning by the children who use the service.

Michelo, a student at Shimungalu Community School, reads for fellow classmates Sandra, Henety and Patson during class time. Shimungalu Community School is located in a small fishing village outside the capital city of Lusaka in Zambia and is managed by the Religious Sisters of Charity. Photo by Amy Colley.



## Primary Health Care

The World Health Organisation states that every person has a fundamental right to the highest attainable standard of health. Health-related targets are prioritised within the MDGs, which include a specific focus on reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV, AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Over the past two decades, some progress has been made towards achieving the targets. Between 1990 and 2008, the number of children in developing countries who died before they reached the age of five dropped from 100 to 72 deaths per 1,000 live births.

During the same period, a number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa halved their maternal mortality rate, and throughout the world, a growing number of women are receiving antenatal care and skilled assistance during delivery. And the number of new HIV infections fell steadily from a peak of 3.5 million in 1996 to 2.7 million in 2008. Much remains to be done to ensure the targets are achieved, however: an estimated 33.4 million people were living with HIV in 2008, while over 350,000 women die annually from complications during pregnancy or childbirth. Almost nine million children still die every year before reaching their fifth birthday: sub-Saharan Africa remains the most affected area, with one in every seven children under the age of five dying in 2008.

The provision of healthcare for people who would not otherwise be able to access it is a core part of the work of many of our members. During the year, Misesan Cara funding supported members' work in some of the world's most economically disadvantaged places, thereby helping to achieve progress towards agreed goals such as reducing child mortality and improving maternal health. This included the provision of funding for HIV and AIDS health care programmes in remote areas of countries including Zambia and Uganda, support for hospital and health centre services in Zimbabwe and Cameroon, and training for complementary health practitioners in Brazil. Ways in which our members are responding to the healthcare needs of marginalised people are highlighted by these projects in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



Sr Sneha Joseph, SSpS, oversees students Peter Maddi and Yom Michael Guil at the Catholic Health Training Institute in Wau in South Sudan, a project managed by the inter-congregational organisation Solidarity with Southern Sudan. Photo by Kim Haughton.

## Uganda

Northern Uganda has undergone a protracted period of violence. For two decades, an internal conflict resulted in widespread human rights violations, including murder, kidnappings, and the use of children as soldiers. The Pabo Internally Displaced People's camp was opened to cater for people who had been internally displaced as a result of the violence, and in 2004, the Sisters of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary began to work in the camp.

The Sisters initiated the setting up of a Community Based Organisation – the Women and Children First Organisation (WACFO) – and through this they started programmes to support children with disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children, and people living with HIV and AIDS. In 2007 peace talks commenced and in 2008 the Sisters began to direct their efforts towards the resettlement process and getting people out of the camp and back to their ancestral homes. The camp was finally dismantled in early 2010, which resulted in a high rate of return for people who were previously displaced.

However, resettlement has proved challenging. As people began to return from the camp to their homes, some of the most vulnerable residents were left behind. This included the elderly, children with disabilities, the terminally ill and young orphans. The Sisters decided to make care and support for these people an important element of their work. In 2010, following the closure of Pabo Camp, Misesan Cara allocated co-funding to support the construction of a residential accommodation centre in the nearby village of Pugwang. The new multi-purpose centre is enabling the Sisters to provide appropriate care for former residents of the camp, and includes an extra unit of transitory accommodation for children with disabilities who are availing of the Sisters' existing physiotherapy services.

Through WACFO the Sisters commissioned the construction of the new building, using the funding from Misesan Cara to install a solar energy lighting and plumbing system as well as for the construction of a new roof. The accommodation, Guadulape House, opened in November 2010.

## Democratic Republic of Congo

In the heart of the Democratic Republic of Congo's equatorial forests, the living standards of women and children are being improved by the provision of health and maternity facilities. Opala is a large town located in the province of Isangi in the north-east of the country. Many of the people who live there work either as subsistence farmers or as hunter-gatherers. Disease, including leprosy, is a major problem, and of late, HIV and AIDS have also begun to spread rapidly.

Until recently, the region had no proper health centre and no adequate maternity facilities. As a result, vulnerable sections of the population such as young children, pregnant women and older people were very susceptible to ill health and disease. The Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate decided to address the situation and to improve the health of the local population by constructing a health centre with a maternity wing, giving people access to better primary health care. In particular, they wanted to improve the health of mothers-to-be and infants by giving them access to maternity facilities and care.

In 2010, Misesan Cara allocated co-funding support for the construction of a new health centre with a separate maternity wing at the Yaoleka Health Centre in Opala. Local labour was enlisted to help with the preparation of the site and with constructing the building and installing the equipment. The project has very much involved the local community, through financial donations and voluntary labour. It is expected that this involvement will continue into the future, with people being encouraged to contribute ideas and solutions to any problems that may arise.

It is estimated that, annually, more than 12,000 people in the area will benefit from the medical services and over 5,000 women will benefit from the maternity services provided by the improved health centre facilities.

Approximately 75 percent of the world's poor live in rural areas, and agriculture remains the largest single contributor to their livelihoods. Agricultural development is therefore of vital importance to the alleviation of poverty in the developing world. It is also of increasing importance because of growing global hunger and food insecurity. The number of undernourished people peaked in 2009, and declined somewhat in 2010, from just over a billion to 925 million people.

Regardless of this reduction, world hunger remains at a nearly unprecedented high, and progress has stalled in arresting the number of people who suffer from hunger and malnutrition. Aid to agriculture now accounts for only 4 percent of aid budgets, in spite of calls from organisations including the World Bank for the sector to be placed at the centre of the development agenda. As highlighted by the Irish government's Hunger Task Force, priority areas for the future include supporting smallholder farmers in Africa to increasing food production, and supporting the women who play an essential role in food production throughout the global south.

Throughout the global south, funding from Mísean Cara is enabling members' work in all areas of rural development. Their work encompasses a wide range of activities that aim to encourage food security, combat hunger, and train people in improved agricultural practices. In 2010, the activities funded included a literacy and agricultural training programme in Uganda to assist with the resettlement of internally displaced people. In Pakistan, Mísean Cara supported the development of a women's empowerment group.

Activities supported in Latin America included assisting subsistence farmers to increase food production and improve their families' livelihoods through cooperative initiatives, and the provision of training and empowerment courses for marginalised rural communities in Brazil. The work undertaken by the following project in Brazil demonstrates the importance of ongoing support for addressing poverty and marginalisation amongst rural communities.

### Brazil

A combination of subsistence farming and poor local representation has left many rural people in Brazil's northern state of Maranhao living well below the poverty line. Rural people face a number of key challenges, including low levels of educational achievement, low rates of literacy, and a lack of engagement with the local political system. In 2009 the Redemptorist Fathers began a long-term development programme in the region, with the aim of developing a rural community plan that would tackle these inequalities.

Following extensive consultations with local stakeholders, a six-year rural community development programme was designed. The programme is aimed at empowering marginalised communities to take responsibility for and ownership over their own development. Central to this programme is the upskilling and training of 90 local leaders from the surrounding towns and rural areas in order to mobilise local representation and encourage involvement in the project.

Mísean Cara allocated funding in 2010 for the development of three small community centres to host meetings in the villages of Sao Lourenco, Santo Antonio and Senhora Das Greaca. Additional funding was provided for a suitable vehicle to enable the team to travel through difficult terrains in order to attend community meetings. The next key stage of the plan is to ensure that, via community meetings, two thousand families are informed of how to regularise their land tenure rights and how to maximise their livelihood potential from local resources. Engaging with women to increase the active role they play within the community will be of central importance to this.

In addition to these community empowerment and capacity building initiatives, plans are also in motion to improve the literacy rates amongst the local population and to increase the number of young people completing second level education.

Charity and Petros are members of the Umsuma Livelihoods Enhancement Project, a famine eradication programme based outside the city of Muzuzu in Malawi. This project is managed by the Saint John of Gods Brothers. Photo by Amy Colley



At present, just over half of the people in the world live in urban areas: this is expected to grow to almost 70 percent by 2050. Most of this projected growth will be concentrated in the cities and towns of less developed regions throughout the global south. Problems associated with rapid urbanization include vulnerability to climate change, high levels of inequality, and the growth of slum areas.

MDG 7 contains the specific target of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020: this has already been achieved two-fold. Since 2000, over 200 million slum dwellers have gained access to improved water, sanitation or durable and less crowded housing, greatly enhancing their prospects of escaping poverty, disease and illiteracy. However, the UN recently reported that slum improvements are failing to keep up with the growing number of urban poor. Although the share of the urban population living in slums is dropping, the absolute number of slum dwellers continues to increase and is currently just under 828 million people, compared to 767 at the beginning of the century.

Misean Cara provides support for members to continue their work with the large numbers of people who are increasingly moving to urban areas in some of the world's poorest countries.

They arrive in search of a better standard of living for themselves and their families, but may end up living in slum conditions and competing with others for access to scarce resources. Our members work to provide long-term, sustainable improvements in their lives: examples include a skills training centre in South Africa that provides training for men and women with the aim of alleviating poverty through employment, and a project for street children in Zambia that offers education and skills training for marginalised children and young people.

These projects in South Africa and Swaziland illustrate in more detail the holistic approach taken by many members in their work to improve living standards for urban communities and ensure that they have access to fundamental rights such as education and health care.

### South Africa

Despite progress made since the end of the apartheid era, South Africa remains in many ways a divided and unequal country. Levels of inequality in its cities are amongst the highest in the world, according to UN Habitat.

In the city of Boksburg in Gauteng province, St Anthony's Education Centre - supported by the Franciscan Missionary Union - has been running educational courses since its foundation in 1966. Surrounded by three informal settlements and the Reiger Park Township, its aim is to alleviate poverty through education. Central to this is the training of young people: around 500 students graduate from its Skills Training Centre annually.

In 2010 Misean Cara allocated co-funding support to the Franciscan Missionary Union in order to improve the facilities at the centre and to procure suitable materials for its courses. This included the purchase of the IT equipment necessary to run courses accredited by the South Africa's national Construction, Education and Training Authority (CETA). Skills training courses at the centre now include certified training in all areas of construction, as well as courses in dressmaking, curtain making, bookkeeping and computers.

Each course includes tutorials and practical training, followed by life skills' training and training in starting a small business. Providing life skills education for students is considered to be of central importance, as it assists them to develop a positive self image and realise their abilities once they have completed their studies. The centre also offers Adult Basic Education and Training and the Franciscan Matric Project, which provides students with a second chance to complete their second level education.

## Swaziland

Swaziland has one of the highest per capita rates of young people living with HIV and AIDS of any country in the world. According to the United Nations, HIV prevalence among 15 to 49 year-old adults currently stands at 26 percent. Coupled with issues such as growing food insecurity, the HIV and AIDS epidemic presents a significant challenge to the nation, which is being forced to divert scarce resources to tackle the disease. With such glaring difficulties facing the population of this country, there is an urgent need for basic services in health and awareness that are principally aimed at young people.

In the city of Manzini, a youth initiative provides care for approximately two thousand orphans and vulnerable children annually. The Manzini Youth Care (MYC) project, which was established by the Salesians of Don Bosco in 1978, caters for the needs of marginalized and homeless young people. At their office – the Bosco Youth Hall – MYC has broken down barriers in stigma amongst the younger population and created an informal centre where young people can talk about HIV and AIDS in an open fashion. In 2010, Misesan Cara allocated co-funding support to the centre to help set up and refurbish a room that will allow MYC to establish a central health office and voluntary counselling and testing centre.

With the refurbishment in place, MYC can now hire a mental health counsellor to conduct group sessions with young people, and a life skills' officer to train peer educators in prevention and awareness activities. Young people who are coming to part take in activities offered by the project, such as arts classes and sports activities, can now also avail of voluntary testing and counselling services at the new centre.

Students learning to weave at the Craft Centre for Vulnerable Youth in the District of Turkana in northern Kenya. Misesan Cara allocated funding to the Voluntary Missionary Movement in 2010 in support of this project. Photo by Noel Gavin/ All Pix.



One of the targets set out in the MDGs is the achievement of “full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people” by 2015. As highlighted in the 2010 UN report on the MDGs, the global financial crisis has had a serious impact on progress towards achieving this target, with millions of people worldwide being forced out of work or into vulnerable forms of employment. Over the past several years, an increasing number of people have started to work in jobs where their fundamental labour rights are not respected.

As well as its crucial role in lifting people out of poverty, there is a strong link between adequate employment and social cohesion. Studies have shown a recent deterioration in social climate indicators, which is closely linked to higher unemployment and growing income inequalities.

Income generating activities are an important part of the work carried out by many of our members, who strive to address poverty through improving people's livelihoods, and to ensure that people's rights in the workplace are upheld. Examples of work funded by Misesan Cara in sub-Saharan Africa include a programme in Sierra Leone to build the capacity of small-scale business people to improve their earning potential, thereby assisting them to meet the costs of educating their children. In Kenya, funding supported initiatives have included the establishment of a small farm to generate income to support children who had been orphaned.

As is shown by this project in Argentina, which was funded in 2010, education is a key part of any activities that aim to reduce poverty reduction and generate income. The project also highlights the need for activities that focus on upskilling women, in order to address unequal opportunities in the labour market.

### Argentina

Inspired by the success of a training programme for marginalized young women in Ireland, a project in Argentina is now enabling young mothers to invest in their children's and their own futures. The marginalized barrio of Cildañez in Buenos Aires suffers from poor urban infrastructure, bad housing conditions and low income levels. Women of the barrio encounter specific problems because of a lack of education and training opportunities for young single mothers.

In response to these issues, a local organisation called Neike-Profam embarked on a new programme of training for young mothers in 2010. The programme is supported by the Little Sisters of the Assumption, and modeled on a successful project run by the Irish charity, An Cosán. Its young women's education programme aims to expand short-term training lessons into a two-year course that focuses on personal development and skills' training in order to enhance participants' employment prospects.

In 2010, co-funding support was provided by Misesan Cara for the delivery and evaluation of a pilot Personal Development and Training Module, in preparation for the full roll-out of the course later in the year. The pilot module was adapted and translated from an original An Cosán programme, which has operated very successfully in Dublin for a number of years, to fit into the Argentinean context. The aim of the training is to equip young mothers with the necessary skills to access formal education and training. Key to the success of the programme is the availability of onsite early years' childcare for course participants.

It is hoped that the first graduates of the new course will move on into further education or employment, thereby helping to address the poverty, marginalization and social exclusion that affect the lives of many young mothers living in the area.

Student Koen Straydom demonstrates the skill of iron welding at the Mercy Centre Skills Training Centre in Winterveldt in South Africa. The centre is managed by the Sisters of Mercy. Photo by Jean Curran.



MDG Goal 7 focuses on the urgent requirement to ensure environmental sustainability. Its targets include integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies, reversing the loss of environmental resources, and reducing biodiversity loss. This last target was to be achieved by 2010, but has been missed, which has placed almost 17,000 species of plants and animals at risk of extinction.

Goal 7 also sets out the objective of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Some progress has been made toward the achievement of this target: since 1990, 1.7 billion people have gained access to safe drinking water.

However, 884 million people worldwide are still without safe water, the vast majority of whom live in rural areas. It also appears that the goal of increasing access to basic sanitation will not be achieved by 2015: if current trends continue, the number of people without access will grow to 2.7 billion by that year. People living in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia continue to be the most affected by inadequate sanitation, with 69 percent and 64 percent of their populations lacking access, respectively.

The importance of protecting the environment and ensuring that natural resources are managed in a way that will be sustainable for future generations is reflected in our mission statement. This emphasises the promotion of the integrity of creation as one of the cornerstones of Misesan Cara's work, a value that is reflected in our members' activities. In 2010, we supported projects such as an initiative in Mozambique that is bringing water to fifty rural communities and will have wide-ranging, positive consequences for the people of those communities. Another example of work in this sector was a water-based project in Zimbabwe, which will enable the provision of a clean water supply for a youth training centre.

The following project in Nigeria demonstrates how members' work is directly contributing towards the achievement of the MDGs through the provision of access to potable water and basic sanitation, while the project in the Philippines highlights ongoing work to promote sustainable agriculture and protect local biodiversity.

### Nigeria

Providing adequate sanitation facilities is one of the major challenges faced by countries in the global south. In the rural town of Zonkwa, located in Kaduna state in northern Nigeria, the Sisters of Saint Louis realised the possibility for future problems if the issue of water shortages were not urgently tackled. Zonkwa is a typical example of a rural area in Nigeria that has suffered from neglect for many years, resulting in a lack of basic facilities such as running water and electricity.

During the dry season in particular, the availability of potable water was in short supply. This affected the nine hundred students attending the St Louis Nursery and Primary School, as well as students attending four other neighbouring primary- and second-level schools in the village.

Following meetings between the school of management and the Parent Teacher Association, the need for a partnership approach involving the wider local community was identified. This was seen as a key component of ensuring the success of the proposed sanitation project. In response, discussion groups and mini dramas were organised for pupils, to raise awareness of the importance of running water to their general well being and to help control the spread of infectious disease.

In 2010 Misesan Cara allocated funding to the Sisters to drill a borehole to enable a supply of good drinking water for the schools and the community of Zonkwa. Today the pupils and locals alike benefit from the provision of this borehole. With potable water parents now have less reasons to fear about their children's exposure to water-borne diseases.

## Philippines

In recent decades forest degradation in the Philippines has put the country and its rural people at serious environmental and therefore social risk. Factors such as soil erosion, loss of forest cover, erratic water supply, decreased agricultural crop yields, decline in genetic diversity, loss of wildlife habitat, and shifts in weather patterns have plunged farmers into poverty.

In many places, these threats to the livelihood of the rural poor are compounded by additional injustices, including human trafficking and aggressive practices in logging and mining by large multi-national corporations.

The Kabankalan province in the south of Negros Island illustrates the difficulties faced by the indigenous farmers. In an effort to break the cycle of livelihood fragility, the Missionary Society of St Columban have been working with a grass-roots local small farmers' cooperative. Much of the focus of work seeks to raise awareness of how issues relating to ecological destruction are also issues of justice. For example their teams consider the issues of land tenure, food security and irreversible adverse effects of extractive industries and commercial deforestation on the local economy.

In 2010, Misesan Cara allocated funding to the Missionary Society of St Columban to continue their work in the area of promoting reforestation. During the year they continued to work with the cooperatives towards maintaining the protection and development of existing forest and increasing the bio-diversity of the region. The continuous planting of native trees and fruit trees was central in their plan for reforestation. Farmers were also active in the implementation process of the project.

The cooperative members have been assisted not only in terms of material support, but also to acquire knowledge and skills to sustain their organisation, to manage their own finances in a sustainable way, and to engage successfully in advocacy at local and provincial government levels. This is seen as the route towards long term structural change.

Rows of student bicycles that were funded through a government-funded scheme are parked outside the Presentation Convent Girls School in Theni, in the state of Tamil Nadu in India. This school is managed by the Presentation Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Photo by Misesan Cara.



## Human Rights

As stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, respect for human rights “is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world”. Human rights are universal rights to which everyone is entitled, without discrimination. The principle of universality underpins international human rights law, and has been highlighted in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations and resolutions for more than 60 years.

Human rights cover civil and political rights, such as the right to life, equality before the law, and freedom of expression. They encompass economic, social and cultural rights, such as the rights to work, social security and education, and they also include collective rights, such as the rights to development and self-determination. These rights are interrelated and interdependent, and the achievement of one helps to advance the achievement of others. The principle of non-discrimination is crucial aspect of human rights law, and prohibits discrimination in relation to all human rights and freedoms, on the basis of national or ethnic origin, language, or any other status.

Through their focus on working with and accompanying some of the poorest and most marginalised people in the world, our members strive to promote universal human rights and protect the dignity of every person. Misesan Cara's core values emphasise the significance we place on this work, and the importance we ascribe to empowering people to address the root causes of injustice and poverty. For example, our funding supported a community-driven, inter-faith peace project in South Africa that focuses on non-violent reconciliation, and a training and capacity building project for older people in Brazil that aims to ensure that their rights are protected and that they can participate more fully in the community.

The following projects in India and Kenya provide further insights into the range of work that members are carrying out in Africa and Asia.



Natasha Hector and Janine Juries, volunteers with the Screen Printing Project with Prison Care and Support Network in South Africa's Cape Town. This project is supported by the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Loreto Sisters). Photo by Jean Curran.

## India

The tea industry is one of the oldest industries in India. In west Bengal, it gives employment to more than three million workers. However, many of them live and work in conditions that make them completely dependent on their plantation employers for food, water, shelter, education, health and sanitation.

In some of the remotest parts of the district of Darjeeling in west Bengal the average income per month is €13, substantially less than a dollar a day. To assist in addressing the poverty and marginalization of these workers, the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Loreto Sisters) established the Darjeeling Mary Ward Social Centre (DMWSC) in 2006. Located in Siliguri in the north east of the state, the centre facilitates development and justice initiatives.

In 2010, Misesan Cara allocated funding to the DMWSC to support the 'Collective Voices' project. This is aimed at creating a "Woman, Youth, and Child-Friendly Community" on the tea estates where the rights and entitlements of women, young people and children are ensured. The programme's overall aim is to empower local communities to know, promote and enact their rights in the areas of education, protection of women and children, health, and nutrition. It also focuses on ensuring the active involvement of local self government to improve services in these areas.

The project relies to a large extent on the involvement of women who volunteer as part of a self help group. At the beginning of the project, they worked with the community to identify key issues of concern, including a lack of awareness of rights, scarce water resources, and inadequate health and sanitation facilities. These issues are now being addressed as part of the activities, and the women are seen as being crucial to the project's future success.

## Kenya

Kakuma Refugee Camp is located in the remote region of Turkana West District in northern Kenya. Since the 1990s, it has provided humanitarian relief for refugees coming from South Sudan and, more recently, from Somalia. Many of the camp's residents are fleeing from situations where conflict is common and gender-based violence is widespread, and as a result have a great need for psychosocial support.

The Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) is one of several organisations that have worked in the camp since its foundation. They have a team that provides training for refugees in counseling and in alternative healing. Their services also extend to the management of a day care/ education centre for children with learning disabilities and a safe haven house for survivors of gender-based violence and their children.

Over the lifetime of the camp, the JRS have observed changes in the nationalities of people who populate it. With these changes, many of the services already there have needed new people to run them who are fluent in the language of the refugees.

In 2010, with co-funding support from Misesan Cara, the JRS initiated a new and extensive programme of training for the camp's residents. The programme aims to train residents as care workers, and to develop the capacities of existing staff in areas including group therapy, substance abuse counselling and training of trainers. As well as increasing capacity of the refugees in the camp, the training also gives them skills which they will be able to use in their future beyond the camp.

Amongst the specific courses that are offered as part of the training programme are basic skills in counseling, group therapy training, basic and advanced skills in alternative healing, and occupational therapy. Efforts are made to ensure that women from underrepresented communities participate in the training, which is monitored to ensure quality control and to provide support for trainers.

It is a key part of the project's methodology that refugees make up the vast majority of the service providers: this means that they are helping their communities as well as building their own capacity, and enables the project to reach exponentially more beneficiaries.

Although Zambia has experienced strong economic growth over the past several years, it remains one of the world's poorest countries. With a population of almost 13 million, half of whom are under the age of 18, the country faces a number of development-related challenges.

Life expectancy at birth is low at just 47 years, and almost 60% of the country's population lives below the poverty line. Despite this, the country's gross national income per capita has nearly doubled over the past decade. Improvements have been made in healthcare: the mortality rate for children under the age of five is dropping, while the maternal mortality rate is falling. In the education sector, gains have been made in the numbers of children enrolling in primary schools, while the adult literacy rate is increasing.

Irish missionary organisations have a long tradition of providing a wide range of educational and healthcare services in Zambia as well as campaigning on human rights grounds. Since our establishment in 2004, we have been supporting this work and have allocated just under €9.5 million in funding to support such projects. In 2010, this came to a total of €1.985 million.

These are the stories from some of their projects.

## Human Rights

### Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection

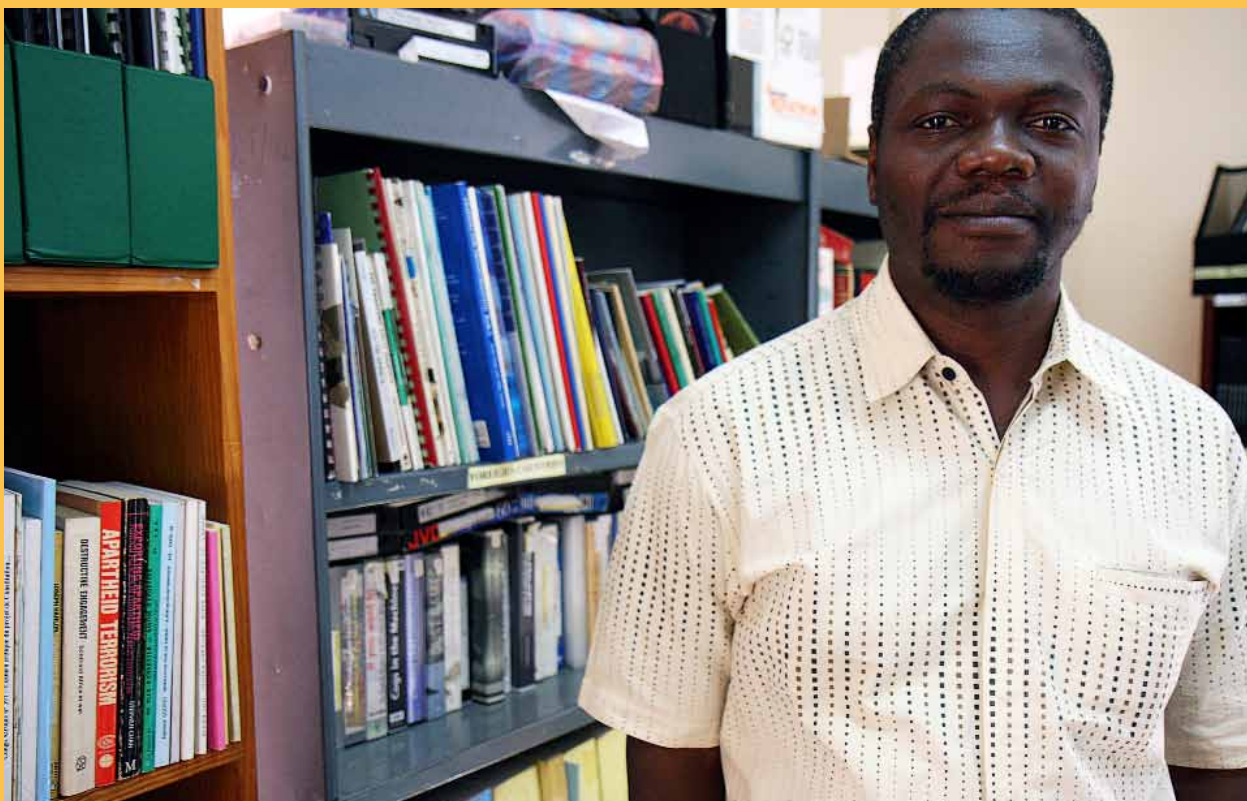
For the last number of years, Zambia has been posting economic growth figures of about 6% annually. Its inflation rate has also decreased. However, poverty persists for many citizens, with about two-thirds of people still living on less than \$1 day.

Despite a recent rise in the price of copper, one of Zambia's main exports, the country continues to fall into debt, as highlighted by the Coordinator of the Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR), Fr Leonard Chiti.

**'We have noticed in recent times the country is incurring more debt. We have been earning quite a bit from copper revenues. The question is where is the money going to? We've asked these questions because we're not seeing people move out of poverty', said Fr Chiti.**

The JCTR is a team of research, education and advocacy professionals who promote study and action on issues linking to challenges in Zambia. Its team engages in research on key issues like the cost of living, the social implications of debt servicing, the accessibility of healthcare and education, and the integrity of local democracy.

Within its programme of work, the JCTR looks at the country's macro-economic conditions to inform what the micro-conditions are for the people of Zambia. They conduct a monthly survey called the 'basic needs basket', to provide a snapshot of the living conditions in the country.



Fr Leonard Chiti, SJ, Coordinator of the Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection in Zambia. Photo by Amy Colley.

This includes calculating how much the average Zambian family of six people need per month and compares that information with how much low-income groups are earning.

**‘We like to think that our mission is to promote a critical understanding of current issues, be they political, social or cultural. We try to generate actions aimed at addressing some of the challenges this country faces. Invariably we find that people need more income to meet their basic needs. They don't earn enough to afford their basic needs. We do some campaigning and advocacy around these issues’.**

To highlight these issues, the JTCR advocates through national and local media channels. They also network with like-minded civil society organisations within the country and have outreach teams nationwide to deliver their campaign messages.

**‘I think the government must be spending the money on the right priorities like poverty reduction, investing in agriculture, investing in infrastructure and so forth, so we are concerned about that. This is where we are as a country, where there are tremendous potentials but there are also problems. What we need to do is to apply the potentials to the problems and we would go a long way towards helping our brothers and our sisters lead a decent life,’ said Fr Chiti.**

The JCTR have been recipients of a number of awards including the Drivers of Change Awards from Southern Africa 2008, the Jubilee Campaign 2007 and the Excellence Demanding Justice Award in 2009.

The Jesuits Missions are the managing agents for the Jesuit Centre for Theological Research.

## Basic Education

### Bauleni Street Kids Project

Education within a community can help to improve societal attitudes towards people with special needs, according to Mikala Mukongolwa, Vice-Coordinator of Bauleni Street Kids Project.

The project is an educational centre that provides primary education for almost 600 orphaned and vulnerable children and children with special needs. As well as providing an academic grounding for children who would otherwise not be able to access it, older students at Bauleni can participate in skills' training courses in carpentry, gardening, knitting and weaving.

**‘Previously if you went into a compound like Bauleni with over 15,000 people – in that compound you wouldn't come across children with special needs. You wouldn't even know that the children were there because they were being hidden away in their homes. People were hiding these children from the community, just because of the negative attitudes.’**

**‘When we started the special needs school in 1998 there was no other facility within this community. We had been teaching children up to level four and then they would go back into the community. Then we starting asking ourselves – why go back into the community and do nothing? That's when we introduced the skills training programme for children with special needs,’ said Mrs Mukongolwa.**

Staff from Bauleni Street Kids Project: Helen Flaherty, VC, Sr Elizabeth Mooney, SSHJM, Sr Mary Catherine MacInnes, SSHJM, Mrs Mikala Mukongolwa.  
Photo by Amy Colley.



Children with special needs are also taught on how to live independently at Bauleni. At St Monica's Hostel, located on the grounds of the centre, accommodation is provided for children with special needs during the week. Children can develop vital life skills by learning how to live independently in this environment. At the weekend they return to their parents and to their home environment.

Managing agents of Bauleni Street Kids Project – the Sisters of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary – also run a home-based school education programme in Zambia. This is an outreach programme for children whose disability is so severe that they cannot attend school or in some cases because there is no formal education for children with special needs in their area.

The programme enables volunteer teachers to demonstrate the teaching activities to parents/carers in their home. A member of the family can then teach everyday skills to the child using the daily routines of that family.

The Sisters of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary (Chigwell) are the managing agents for Bauleni Street Kids Project.

## Primary Health Care

### Our Lady's Hospice

One in every seven adults in Zambia is living with HIV. In 2010 UNAIDS reported that nearly 76,000 adults were newly infected with HIV in the previous year, a rate of almost 200 new infections each day.

Our Lady's Hospice (OLH) in Lusaka caters for more than 3,500 outpatients, primarily for treatment in cases of HIV and AIDS, as well as providing intensive care for inpatients staying in wards. With the support of the Zambian Ministry of Health and medical experts from the University Teaching Hospital, the hospice is able to provide quality care to all in need throughout the course of their illness.

Whilst much of the activity of the hospice is focused on keeping HIV positive patients healthy and able to live independent lives, a proportion of the patients who are chronically ill are treated in-house.

There are 300 adherence counsellors connected to OLH. These volunteers visit patients in the surrounding communities to support them in taking their medication, as well as checking on their general health.



Kenly Silwese, Focal Point Officer for the Network of Zambian People, who formerly worked as a VCT Counsellor at Our Lady's Hospice in Lusaka. Photo by Amy Colley.

Former Treatment Support Volunteer and part time VCT Counsellor Kenly Silwese at OLH is also a patient of the hospice. He says that one of the major issues still challenging those wanting to treat their HIV is the fear of being stigmatised.

**‘Stigma has been identified as a major barrier to accessing prevention and care support services’, he said. ‘Consider the demographics of stigma – it is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. We don’t know why and we want to engage more with this. The reasons suggested are maybe knowledge levels are low on HIV – or people don’t understand how HIV is transmitted’.**

Kenly has been receiving treatment from OLH since 2007. In his current position, he works as a focal point person for the Network of Zambia People Living with HIV in Lusaka.

**‘Some of our members access treatment here. This would be a referral point for the network. My personal involvement with the Hospice is as a patient and as having a service provider relationship.’**

**‘I’m passionate about my role as I am a person with HIV. A critical thing that needs to be understood is there is a lot more people who need HIV treatment. I think only a third of those that need treatment can access it. Therefore OLH and other organisations are very critical to how the HIV response is managed in Zambia.’**

The Franciscan Missionary Sisters of the Divine Motherhood are the managing agents of Our Lady’s Hospice.

## Primary Health Care

### Serenity House Harm Reduction Programme Zambia (SHARPZ)

Substance abuse in Zambia is an increasingly common trend, especially in urban areas.

A range of drugs including cocaine and heroin are becoming more widely available to people in the capital city.

In Lusaka, SHARPZ runs a series of programmes aimed at addressing the whole spectrum of needs that people have in relation to substance abuse. The organisation works with healthy people to advise them on how to stay healthy, as well as with people who have moved into more vulnerable positions. SHARPZ is aimed at reducing harm caused by alcohol and drugs through advocacy, awareness raising, training and therapeutic interventions.

At present there are seven full time staff working with the organisation, and number of part-time staff, including a physiotherapist, nutritionists and art therapists.

SHARPZ provides a series of community-based services to organisations such as home-based care groups, school groups and clinics and hospitals.

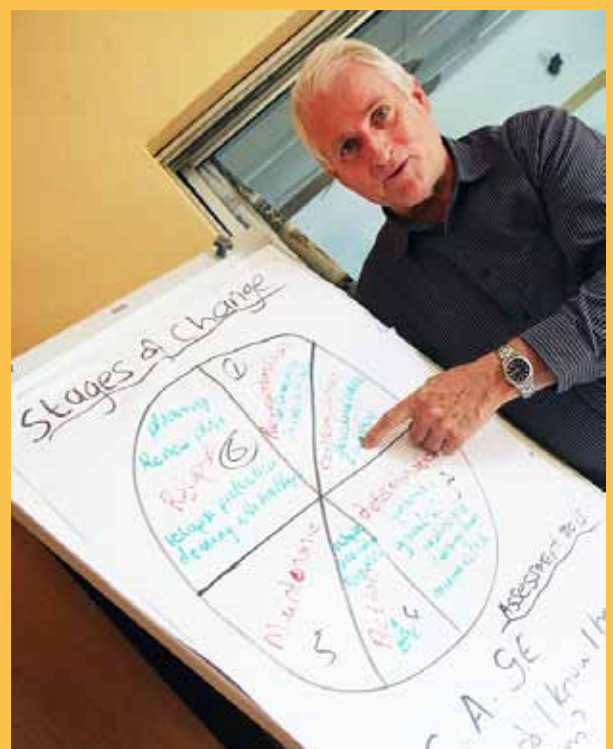
Programmes like SHARPZ are few and far between in Lusaka. According to Programme Coordinator and family therapist Fr Philip Baxter, OFM Cap, it is part of the first wave of services of its kind in the city:

**‘We have been involved in advocacy and that has ranged from spending an afternoon with parliamentarians for instance, to working with the staff at a local psychiatric hospital’.**

SHARPZ has also been involved with SHARe, which is a USAID-funded organisation that does research and work with the Zambian government. Through this association, SHARPZ has been able to push for crucial baseline research on substance abuse nationally, to gain a more comprehensive picture of the issue. More recently it has joined with the Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection in raising awareness of the need to help the Ministry of Health develop a public health approach to the treatment of drug problems.

Plans for the future expansion of the organisation include the development of a new rehabilitation centre in the countryside outside Lusaka. The opening of a garden will enable clients to learn to grow their own food, and for some, teach them skills that may enable them to embark on a new career. For now, through ongoing support from Misesan Cara, they are continuing to provide information on alcohol and drug awareness, prevention and intervention in relation to HIV and AIDS to schools and communities.

The Capuchin Fathers are the managing agents of SHARPZ.



Fr Philip Baxter, OFM Cap, Programme Coordinator of SHARPZ in Lusaka.  
Photo by Amy Colley.

# Section Three

## How we provide funding support

Funding Breakdowns	25
Missionary Development Fund	25
Personnel Co-Financing	26
Integrated Block Funding	26
Emergency Funding	27
Organisational Development Fund	27
In-Country Training Scheme	27
Missionary Development Awareness Scheme	27
Development of New Funding Schemes	27
Project Support Scheme 2010	28



## How we provide funding support

### Funding breakdowns

In 2010, the main funding schemes operated by Mísean Cara were: the Missionary Development Fund, which provided co-funding for projects; the Personnel Co-Financing Scheme, which supported the work of missionary personnel; and the Integrated Block Fund, under which funding was granted for the final year to a number of members who had been involved in the development of a programmatic approach to their work. Just over €12.39 million in total was allocated under these three schemes, while further funding was awarded under the In-Country Training scheme, the Organisational Development scheme, and the Missionary Development Awareness Scheme. A total of €294,200 was granted to support member organisations under the Emergency Response Funding Scheme.

Key activities undertaken by the organisation during 2010 were the design, development and implementation of two new funding schemes: the Project Support Scheme and the Micro Project Support Scheme. In November 2010 all previous funding schemes were either discontinued or integrated into these new schemes. At the end of the year, Mísean Cara processed a number of applications received under the Project Support Scheme, making them the first grants to be awarded under the new system.

### Missionary Development Fund

The Missionary Development Fund was designed to provide co-funding support for projects proposed by members that concentrate on sectors identified by Mísean Cara and which are consistent with Irish Aid's priorities for 2010. Under the scheme, up to 75 percent of the overall costs of eligible projects are funded.

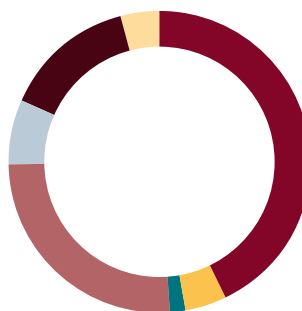
In 2010, a total of 110 applications were approved, to a total sum of €3,332,986. A further €6,462 was incurred in application assessment costs. By far the largest percentage (just under 43 percent) was assigned to work in the basic education sector. The criteria used to assess the applications were: reaching the poor, sustainability, levels of participation, gender, and efficiency and effectiveness.

This funding scheme was discontinued at the end of the year.

### Missionary Development Fund – Funding By Sector 2010

General Sector	Number of Projects	Percent	MDF Total €
Basic education	47	42.80%	1,426,586
Human rights	5	4.58%	152,796
Income generation	6	1.61%	53,740
Primary health care	25	25.86%	862,000
Rural development	11	6.86%	228,618
urban community development	12	14.14%	471,144
Water/sanitation	4	4.14%	138,102
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>€3,332,986</b>

Basic education	42.80%
Human rights	4.58%
Income generation	1.61%
Primary health care	25.86%
Rural development	6.86%
Urban community development	14.14%
Water/sanitation	4.14%



## Personnel Co-Financing

The total amount allocated in direct grants for personnel co-financing was €5,159,106 in 2010. Funding was granted to support 585 personnel: the largest percentage of personnel funding was allocated to members working in the area of basic education (42.9%). This was followed by the allocation to the primary health care sector, which accounted for 23 percent of the funding. Support was additionally provided to personnel working with members who received integrated block funding, as discussed separately in the next section.

This funding scheme was discontinued at the end of the year.

## Integrated Block Funding

In 2010, six members received a block grant from Misesan Cara, as part of the final year of their involvement in working in a programmatic funding approach. These members were the Missionary Society of St Columban, Congregation of the Holy Spirit (Spiritans), Franciscan Missionaries Sisters of Africa, Medical Missionaries of Mary, Missionary Sisters of the Holy Rosary, and Sisters of Mercy. An additional three organisations were brought under the block funding scheme: the Daughters of Charity of St Vincent De Paul, the Rosminian Fathers and the Sisters of Our Lady of Apostles.

A total of €3,897,792 in direct grants was allocated to these organisations, to support areas of their work including personnel, project costs, organisational development, in-country training and monitoring and evaluation.

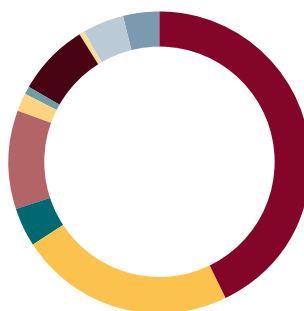
This funding scheme was discontinued at the end of the year.

## Personnel funding – Funding by Sector 2010

General Sector	Percent	Personnel Funding €
Basic education	42.90%	2,213,459
Primary health care	23.01%	1,186,960
Human Rights	4.14%	213,481
Rural development	10.52%	542,973
Income generation	2.10%	108,444
Water/Sanitation	0.81%	41,800
Urban community development	7.65%	394,756
Environment	0.68%	34,953
Capacity Building*	4.48%	231,370
Administration*	3.70%	190,910
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>€5,159,106</b>

\* Capacity building is not a specific sector of Misesan Cara's funding but was accepted as a category on a once-off basis in 2010: administration represents the amount of the personnel funding which the member can claim for administration costs

Basic education	42.90%
Primary health care	23.01%
Human Rights	4.14%
Rural development	10.52%
Income generation	2.10%
Water/Sanitation	0.81%
Urban community development	7.65%
Environment	0.68%
Capacity Building*	4.48%
Administration*	3.70%



## Emergency Funding

In 2010, Misesan Cara allocated €294,200 in direct grants to nine member organisations for emergency response activities. Funding was assigned to:

- Haiti, to assist with the response to a massive earthquake and cholera outbreak;
- Kenya, to assist with the response to food insecurity caused by the flooding that followed a prolonged drought;
- Pakistan, to assist with the response to food insecurity and the displacement of people following extreme flooding; and
- Burkino Faso, to assist with the response to food insecurity caused by flooding

In response to the crisis in Haiti, a special emergency meeting was organised by Misesan Cara in January to discuss the post-earthquake relief efforts and funding available to members working there. Representatives from 12 member organisations, who have personnel working in Haiti on a long-term basis, attended the meeting. A total of €180,000 in Emergency Funding was granted during the year to members working in Haiti.

## Organisational Development Fund

Applications totaling €366,510 were approved for the organisational development activities of 17 member organisations in countries including Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Argentina, Columbia and Peru. Included in this figure was an amount of €160,906, which was allocated to those members in receipt of integrated block grants for their organisational development activities. Funding assisted a range of activities, including the development of strategic plans, running training courses, hosting workshops and conducting evaluation exercises. The scheme is well regarded by members, as it provides them with valuable support to address their capacity building needs and improve the quality of their work.

This funding scheme was integrated into the Micro Project Support Scheme at the end of 2010.

## In-country training scheme

A total of 14 member organisations had applications approved under this scheme, for a sum of €112,992. Training took place in 11 countries across Africa and Latin America, and was based on needs identified by individual members. Included in the sum above was an allocation of €16,900 to KODE for carrying out long distance courses that are available to members around the world.

This funding scheme was integrated into the Micro Projects Support Scheme at the end of 2010.

## Missionary Development Awareness Scheme

A total of five applications were approved under the Missionary Development Awareness Scheme, totaling €27,025. This supported and facilitated members' engagement with the media, and resulted in the publication of articles on water and sanitation activities in Peru, a radio programme covering the ongoing relief efforts in Haiti and a television documentary on education projects in Zambia. Two further radio programmes on urban community development in South Africa and gender inequality in El Salvador are scheduled to take place later in the year.

This funding scheme was integrated into the Micro Projects Support Scheme at the end of 2010.

## Development of New Funding Schemes

One of the key activities undertaken by the organisation during 2010 was the design, development and implementation of new funding schemes. At the beginning of the year, a board committee was established to guide the process. A number of consultation meetings took place with members, and feedback was also elicited through the piloting of a draft set of application forms with a specially convened reference group of Liaison Officers.

Out of this process, two new schemes were developed entitled the Project Support Scheme (PSS) and the Micro-Project Support Scheme (MPSS). Resources were also developed to provide comprehensive information about the new application forms, including supporting guidelines. In the months following their launch at the AGM in June, five information meetings took place in Ireland and six in Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa and Zambia). Over 170 people attended the sessions in Ireland, while more than 240 people took part overseas.

An online application form was introduced as part of the new funding schemes, the aim of which was twofold: to make the applications accessible to applicants in the field and in Ireland and to efficiently manage the information internally within Misesan Cara's management information system. Members were invited to attend demonstration sessions on using the new system in Dublin and were provided with detailed technical information documents. They also had the opportunity to meet with staff on a one-to-one basis to discuss the new schemes.

In October, a new Project Assessment Committee (PAC) was set up with the remit of reviewing both the PSS applications and MPSS applications. The first rounds of applications under the new schemes took place at the end of 2010.

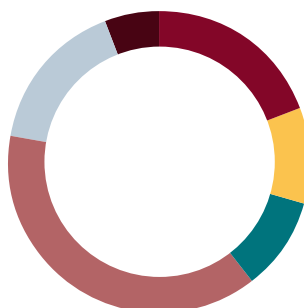
## Project Support Scheme 2010

In 2010, the total sum approved for funding under the MDF fell short of the estimated €5.06 million allocation. It was acknowledged that this was most likely due to the ongoing work being carried out by members in preparation for the new funding schemes. This resulted in the funding allocation for MDF being underspent. In recognition of this and instead of opening a third round for MDF, Misesan Cara opted to process a number of applications under one of the new funding schemes – the Project Support Scheme. In late 2010 a total of 19 applications were approved for funding for a total of €1,651,150 (including €5,803 for project application assessment costs).

### Project Support Scheme – Funding by Sector 2010

General Sector	Number of Projects	Percent	PSS Total €
Basic education	4	19.39%	320,124
Human rights	2	10.20%	168,478
Income generation	2	10.10%	166,785
Primary health care	7	38.32%	632,741
Rural development	3	16.23%	268,022
Urban community development	1	5.75%	95,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,651,150</b>

● Basic education	19.39%
● Human rights	10.20%
● Income generation	10.10%
● Primary health care	38.32%
● Rural development	16.23%
● Urban community development	5.75%



# Section Four

## Other supports

Capacity Building 30

Communications 30

Monitoring, Evaluations and Research 31

Governance 32

Child Protection 32





Participants and staff from Misean Cara at the first Information Session on the new funding schemes, outside the CORAT Centre in Nairobi, Kenya. Photo by Misean Cara.

## Capacity Building

**Regional training:** Two regional training courses on project cycle management took place in Kenya and Nigeria in 2010. The training was tailor-made for members of Misean Cara, and facilitated by Dtalk, to include updates on the new funding schemes and build participants' capacity to complete these. Attendees travelled from countries including Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Ghana and Rwanda to take part.

**Liaison Officer Support:** Misean Cara provided ongoing financial support for members to participate in Dtalk courses throughout the year. Liaison Officers availed of a range of training courses including 'Planning – How to Apply the Logical Framework', 'Proposal Development', and 'Financial Management. Other initiatives to build Liaison Officers' capacity included conducting five information sessions in Ireland to familiarise people with the new funding schemes, following their launch in June. Demonstration sessions on how to use the new web-based application forms were also run for Liaison Officers in November.

**Child Protection training:** A tailor-made course on child protection was developed for Liaison Officers and congregational leadership in conjunction with Dtalk in 2010. A total of 76 people attended three separate two-day courses, which took place in May, June and August. Misean Cara co-funded a further eight members to participate in two Dtalk courses on child protection in July and November.

Misean Cara also provided support for members to undertake inter-organisational training on child protection. Participants from a total of 12 organisations took part in this training in Nigeria, while an inter-congregational

training of trainers' course was supported in Uganda. In Ghana, a further eight member organisations were funded to carry out a training of trainers' course on safeguarding children and vulnerable adults. Training additionally took place with members working in Zambia, as part of a review of one member's implementation of their child protection policy.

**Support for Returning Missionaries:** During the year, Misean Cara provided funding of €50,000 to the Irish Missionary Union (IMU), to support returning missionaries' activities. This was used by IMU's Returned Missionaries Desk, which offers supports to missionaries who are returning home to Ireland permanently and provides assistance to those on home leave. Activities supported during the year included a two-day Welcome Home Workshop, a four-day workshop on exploring transitions, and a seven-day residential IMU/REAP programme for returned missionaries and development workers.

## Communications

**Internal Communications:** In 2010, priority focus was placed on internal communications, which included conducting a review to identify strengths and areas for improvement. Surveys were disseminated to Liaison Officers in Ireland and to members working overseas, which formed the basis of recommendations for future developments. Ongoing communications activities included the dissemination of 11 editions of the e-bulletin, MissionAid, the mailing list for which grew to more than 2,500 subscribers each month. The communications section also assisted with the dissemination of information on the new funding schemes throughout the year and worked on the design and layout of the new guidelines

Keynote speakers and facilitators at the Mísean Cara Members Conference 2010 - entitled 'Working towards the Millennium Development Goals: the Missionary Contribution'. Back row L to R: Sr Winifred Ojo, SSL, Sr Fidelia Ogujawa, Fr Joseph Callistus, CMF, Vanessa Moss, Br Vincent Mallya, CFC. Front row L to R: Sr Kathleen MacLennan, IBVM, Sr Cornelia Udoka, MMM, H.E. Catherine Muigai Mwangi, Ms Audrey Mwansa, and Mr Mike Greally, CEO of Mísean Cara. Photo by Amy Colley.



and application forms. Further work included assisting with the organisation of a range of information events in Ireland and in six locations throughout Africa.

Two meetings of the Mísean Cara Working Group on Agriculture and Food Security were convened to continue the organisation's efforts to encourage inter-organisational learning. A series of social events were held in July and August for overseas members to meet with staff in the offices of Mísean Cara. These events coincided with the Irish briefing sessions on the new funding schemes.

**Development Conference:** In November 2010 a conference entitled 'Working towards the Millennium Development Goals – the Missionary Contribution' took place at the Marino Conference Centre in Dublin. Kenyan Ambassador to Ireland H.E. Catherine Muigai Mwangi and Zambian educationalist Audrey Mwansa were keynote speakers. Guest speakers working in Sudan, Nigeria, Ireland and Tanzania led workshops that explored the contribution their activities are making towards the achievement of the goals in sub-Saharan Africa, discussing the challenges that remain if the goals are to be reached by 2015. More than 60 members participated in these workshops, and a copy of the proceedings was made available for members overseas.

**External Communications:** Mísean Cara undertook a press trip to Zambia in September to highlight how members' work, with the assistance of financial support from Ireland, is contributing towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Work was ongoing throughout the year to build individual contacts between members and journalists interested in covering their overseas development work, which assisted with raising awareness among the Irish public of the crucial work that funding is supporting. In response to emergency

situations around the world, special information pages were created on the website to highlight events in Haiti, Chile and Pakistan. Efforts to comply with the Dóchas Code of Conduct on Images and Message continued throughout 2010.

## Monitoring, Evaluations and Research

Research, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are key aspects of Mísean Cara's work to support good practice within members' activities. These activities focus on learning, both for Mísean Cara and for members involved, and are undertaken in a spirit of partnership, with efforts made to fully engage all stakeholders.

**Monitoring:** Three monitoring visits took place during 2010. One was a joint Irish Aid/Mísean Cara visit to Kenya, which included visits to a number of projects run by four member organisations. This monitoring trip focused on the themes of accountability and learning. Staff also undertook two further monitoring visits in the second half of the year, one to visit projects run by ten member organisations in Zambia, and one to the work of four members in India. To facilitate members' own monitoring and evaluation work, a grant of €2,000 was made available during the year for members' representatives to undertake monitoring visits to personnel and projects overseas. A total of 37 members availed of this grant.

**Evaluations:** Misean Cara commissioned a series of evaluations that focused on the areas of secondary education and of community development. The latter took place in Brazil, and involved an evaluation of four community training centres for which funding had been allocated in previous years. It examined the outcomes and impact of funding these centres for people living in the communities where the premises are located. In its recommendations, the evaluation identified a number of areas of good practice around the development and management of community centres, which will be used by Misean Cara when considering future applications for community centre funding.

Two evaluations of secondary schools in Tanzania were carried out during the year: education is the largest sector to which Misean Cara allocates funding on an annual basis, and many of our members work in this area in Tanzania. One focused on the work of Pallotti Secondary School in Singida, which was the first secondary school for girls in the region. The second looked at Rosmini High School in Tanga, a coeducational school where 41 percent of students are female. The evaluations looked in particular at how the schools respond to the identified needs of the local community and their contribution to achieving Tanzania's educational goals, within the context of established government strategies. Both highlighted areas of good practice within the schools' operations, and outlined recommendations for the future to help to strengthen and sustain this practice.

**Research:** In the second half of the year, a review was carried out for Misean Cara of the development and implementation of one member's child protection policy. It focused on how this was carried out in Zambia, and identified issues arising from the challenges of putting into place a culturally appropriate policy, and how these were addressed. The review included a training component that was made available for other member organisations working in the country.

## Governance

The Misean Cara board met seven times during the year, and also attended a meeting with the Civil Society Section of Irish Aid in January.

During the year, extensive work was undertaken on examining and reviewing Misean Cara's governance arrangements. At the beginning of 2010, the Board employed a consultancy firm with governance expertise to review Misean Cara's governance practice. A number of recommendations identified by the review were enacted, including the approval of the adoption of the Dóchas Irish Development NGOs Code of Corporate Governance. A meeting between the board and the leadership of member organisations was also convened in May, to discuss governance issues. Three new board members were elected at the AGM in June, and a further vacancy was filled following a resignation later in the year.

Three sub-committees were established or expanded to support the work of the Board:

1. A Nominations, Governance and Staff Committee;
2. An Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee; and
3. A Development Committee.

## Child Protection

Misean Cara is committed to the safeguarding of children with whom it may directly or indirectly interact with through its work. It has developed a child protection policy as part of efforts to ensure that every child it comes into contact with through the work of the missionary organisations that it funds, will be treated with respect and dignity, and will be protected from harm, neglect or abuse. Compliance with the requirements of the policy was a condition of funding throughout 2010.

As discussed, Misean Cara developed and supported several training events in Ireland and overseas on safeguarding children throughout 2010. Other work in this area included conducting a review in Zambia of one member's development and implementation of a child protection policy, also discussed in more detail previously. To ensure that Misean Cara's child protection policy remains as up-to-date and comprehensive as possible, a review of its content and functioning was commissioned at the end of the year, to be carried out over subsequent months.

# Company Information and Financial Statements

Independent Auditors' Report	35
Statement Of Financial Activities	36
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2010	37
Cashflow Statement	38
Details from Main Funding Scheme Grants	39
List Of Misean Cara Members, 2010	43



## Board of Directors

Sr Maeve Guinan SJC (Chairperson)  
Fr Paul Byrne OMI  
Mr. Rory Dowling  
Fr. John Dunne SMA  
Sr. Christine Heverin MSHR  
Fr Sean O' Leary CSSp  
Br Declan Power CFC  
Mr. Matt Moran  
(elected September 2010)  
Dr. Jim Kinsella  
(elected September 2010)  
Mr. Seamus Farrell  
(elected September 2010)  
Sr. Ursula Sharpe MMM  
(retired September 2010)  
Sr. Bridgette Cormack FMSA  
(retired September 2010)  
Fr. Sean McDonagh SSC  
(retired September 2010)  
Fr Ian Buckmaster M.Afr  
(resigned October 2010)  
Fr John Guiney SJ  
(appointed as substitute board member December 2010)

## Board Committees

Audit Risk and Compliance Committee:  
Mr. Rory Dowling (Chairperson)  
Sr. Christine Heverin MSHR  
Mr. Owen McCabe  
Mr. Michael Norton

## Nominations Governance and Staff Committee:

Br Declan Power CFC (Chairperson)  
Sr Maeve Guinan SJC  
Fr Gerry O' Connor CSSR

## Development Committee

Fr. John Dunne SMA (Chairperson)  
Dr. Jim Kinsella  
Mr. Seamus Farrell  
Fr. Joe Whelan MHM

## Secretary

Séamus O'Gorman

## Chief Executive Officer

Mike Greally

## Registered Office

1st Floor  
563 South Circular Road  
Kilmainham  
Dublin 8

## Auditors

Grant Thornton  
24-26 City Quay  
Dublin 2

## Bankers

Bank of Ireland  
Terenure  
Dublin 6

## Solicitors

Eames Solicitors  
2 Malthouse Square  
Smithfield  
Dublin 7

## Registered Charity Number

CHY15772

## Constitution and Objects

The organisation is a company limited by guarantee not having a share capital. It is a registered charity, the object of which is to provide for the relief of poverty and the advancement of education by the accessing, securing and administering of funds for poverty relief development projects and the provision of training and personnel to carry out such projects.

## Objectives and Activity

The main activities of the company are the accessing of funds for the company's principal objectives, the administering and distribution of such funds. The company also works with members to increase their capacity to deliver development projects.

## Who governed by

The company is governed by a Board of Directors. The present Board members are listed above.

The Auditor's Report and the financial information on the following pages have been extracted from the 2010 report (including the Director's Report) and financial statements of Misean Cara. These have been distributed to all the members and will be filed with the Registrar of Companies. This information will be made available on the website of Misean Cara following the Annual General Meeting.

We have audited the financial statements of **misean cara** for the year ended 31 December 2010, which comprises the Statement of Financial Activities (incorporating the Income and Expenditure Account), the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow statement and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 193 of the Companies Act 1990. 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 the 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.

## Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors in relation to the financial statements

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable law and the accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board and published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

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

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2009. We also report to you whether in our opinion: proper books of account have been kept by the company; and whether the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements. In addition, we state whether we have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the purpose of our audit and whether the company's balance sheet and its income and expenditure account are in agreement with the books of account.

We report to the members if, in our opinion, any information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and directors' transactions is not given and, where practicable, include such information in our report.

We read the directors' report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

## Basis of opinion

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

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

## Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2010 and of its surplus for the year then ended; and
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2009.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the company. The financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

In our opinion, the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

**Grant Thornton**  
**24 - 26 City Quay**  
**Dublin 2**  
**Ireland**

**20th May 2011**

# Statement Of Financial Activities

(Incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account) for the year ended 31 December 2010

## Incoming Resources

	Restricted €	Unrestricted €	Total 2010 €	Total 2009 €
<b>Voluntary income</b>				
Irish Aid	15,040,000	960,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	-
Investment income	-	-	-	-
Bank interest receivable	-	50,699	50,699	125,937
<b>Total income resources</b>	<b>15,040,000</b>	<b>1,010,699</b>	<b>16,050,699</b>	<b>16,125,937</b>

## Resources expended

### Charitable activities

Integrated Block Funding	3,897,792	175,670	4,073,462	3,676,137
Personnel Funding	5,159,106	232,516	5,391,622	5,598,320
Missionary Development Fund	3,339,448	150,215	3,489,663	5,125,421
Project Support Scheme Fund	1,656,953	74,416	1,731,369	-
Organisational Development Fund	691,497	31,165	722,662	552,771
Research and Development	36,935	1,665	38,600	4,579
Monitoring and Evaluation	143,924	6,487	150,411	167,572
Returned Missionaries	50,000	2,253	52,253	58,555
Emergency Fund	294,200	13,259	307,459	151,324
<b>Total Charitable Expenditure</b>	<b>15,269,855</b>	<b>687,646</b>	<b>15,957,501</b>	<b>15,334,679</b>

Costs of Generating Funds	21,464	70,238	91,702	129,894
Governance Costs		195,181	195,181	164,640
Relocation Costs			-	88,340
<b>Total resources expended in the year</b>	<b>15,291,319</b>	<b>953,065</b>	<b>16,244,384</b>	<b>15,717,553</b>

<b>Net incoming (outgoing) resources</b>	<b>(251,319)</b>	<b>57,634</b>	<b>(193,685)</b>	<b>408,384</b>
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Transfers	150,000	(150,000)	-	-
Fund balances brought forward	627,623	799,427	1,427,050	1,018,667

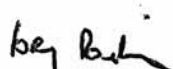
<b>Fund balances carried forward</b>	<b>526,304</b>	<b>707,061</b>	<b>1,233,365</b>	<b>1,427,051</b>
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All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing. The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the period as set out above.

These financial statements were approved by the directors on 20th May 2011 and are signed on their behalf by:



Sr. Maeve Guinan SJ  
DIRECTOR



Rory Dowling  
DIRECTOR

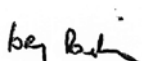
## Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2010

	2010 €	2009 €
<b>Fixed Assets</b>		
Tangible assets	92,819	99,445
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Debtors & prepayments	16,330	13,780
Cash at bank and on hand	3,737,751	2,715,844
	3,754,081	2,729,624
<b>Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)</b>	(2,613,535)	(1,402,019)
<b>Net Current Assets</b>	1,140,546	1,327,605
<b>Total Assets Less Current Liabilities</b>	1,233,365	1,427,050
<b>The Funds Of The Charity</b>		
Restricted Funds	376,304	627,623
Unrestricted Funds	857,061	799,427
<b>Total Charity Funds</b>	1,233,365	1,427,050

These financial statements were approved by the directors on 20th May 2011 and are signed on their behalf by:



Sr. Maeve Guinan SJC  
DIRECTOR



Rory Dowling  
DIRECTOR

## Cashflow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2010

	2010 €	2009 €
<b>Cash Flow Statement</b>		
Net cash inflow from operating activities	989,010	1,424,866
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(17,801)	(62,704)
Proceeds on disposal of fixed asset	-	500
Interest received	50,699	125,937
<b>Net cash inflow</b>	1,021,907	1,488,599
<b>Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in cash at bank</b>		
Cash at bank at beginning of year	2,715,844	1,227,245
Cash at bank at end of year	3,737,751	2,715,844
<b>Increase in cash</b>	1,021,907	1,488,599
<b>Reconciliation of net incoming resources to net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		
Net incoming resources	(193,684)	496,724
Depreciation	22,551	19,229
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1,877	8,256
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	(2,550)	22,416
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors	1,211,515	1,092,518
Transfer from Relocation Reserve	-	(88,340)
Interest receivable	(50,699)	(125,937)
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	989,010	1,424,866

## Details of Main Funding Scheme Grants for the year ended 31 December 2010

### Integrated Block Funding

			2010	2009
	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Total
	€	€	€	€
Columban Fathers	361,920	-	361,920	384,160
Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul	384,000	-	384,000	-
Franciscan Missionary Sisters for Africa	465,046	-	465,046	471,676
Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Loreto)	-	-	-	248,848
Medical Missionaries of Mary	745,713	-	745,713	762,469
Mercy Sisters	445,880	-	445,880	469,880
Missionary Sisters of the Holy Rosary	650,302	-	650,302	674,301
Rosminian Fathers	141,000	-	141,000	-
Sisters of Our Lady of Apostles	199,559	-	199,559	-
Spiritans	504,372	-	504,372	504,372
Support Costs	-	175,670	175,670	160,431
	<b>3,897,792</b>	<b>175,670</b>	<b>4,073,462</b>	<b>3,676,137</b>

### Personnel Funding – Block

			2010	2009
	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Total
	€	€	€	€
Augustinian Fathers	13,000	-	13,000	13,000
Capuchin Order (OFM Cap)	26,000	-	26,000	26,000
Carmelites (OCD)	26,000	-	26,000	26,000
Christian Brothers	156,000	-	156,000	156,000
Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul	-	-	-	195,000
Daughters of Mary and Joseph	57,200	-	57,200	57,200
Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart	52,000	-	52,000	52,000
De La Salle Brothers	104,000	-	104,000	104,000
Divine Word Missionaries (SVD)	26,000	-	26,000	26,000
Dominican Sisters	143,000	-	143,000	143,000
Faithful Companions of Jesus	13,000	-	13,000	13,000
Franciscan Brothers	78,000	-	78,000	78,000
Franciscan Missionaries of Divine Motherhood	78,000	-	78,000	78,000
Franciscan Missionaries of Mary	39,000	-	39,000	39,000
Franciscan Missionaries of St Joseph	91,000	-	91,000	91,000
Franciscan Missionary Union (OFM)	26,000	-	26,000	26,000
Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception	34,667	-	34,667	34,667
Good Shepherd Sisters	26,000	-	26,000	26,000
Institute of Blessed Virgin Mary (Loreto)	99,324	-	99,324	-
Institute of Our Lady of Mercy	-	-	-	39,000
Irish Ursuline Union	70,200	-	70,200	70,200
Jesuit Missions	260,000	-	260,000	260,000
La Sainte Union	39,000	-	39,000	39,000
Little Sisters of the Assumption	117,000	-	117,000	117,000

## Personnel Funding – Block (continued)

	Restricted	Unrestricted	2010 Total	2009 Total
	€	€	€	€
Little Company of Mary	26,000	-	26,000	26,000
Marist Fathers	13,000	-	13,000	13,000
Marist Sisters	13,000	-	13,000	-
Mill Hill Missionaries	104,000	-	104,000	104,000
Missionaries of Africa	13,000	-	13,000	13,000
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	13,000	-	13,000	13,000
Missionary Sisters of the Assumption	104,000	-	104,000	104,000
Missionary Sisters of St Columban	108,333	-	108,333	108,333
Marie Auxiliatrice Srs	26,000	-	26,000	26,000
Notre Dame des Missions	15,180	-	15,180	-
Oblates of Mary Immaculate	39,000	-	39,000	39,000
Order of St Camillus	-	-	-	26,000
Pallottine Fathers	57,200	-	57,200	57,200
Patrician Brothers	104,000	-	104,000	104,000
Poor Servants of the Mother of God	78,000	-	78,000	78,000
Presentation Brothers	104,000	-	104,000	104,000
Presentation Sisters	273,000	-	273,000	273,000
Redemptorist Fathers	57,200	-	57,200	57,200
Religious of Jesus & Mary	26,000	-	26,000	26,000
Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary	96,200	-	96,200	96,200
Rosminian Fathers	-	-	-	26,000
Saint John of God Brothers	39,000	-	39,000	39,000
St John of God Sisters	31,200	-	31,200	31,200
Saint Patrick's Missionary Society	234,000	-	234,000	234,000
Salesian Fathers	26,172	-	26,172	26,172
Salesian Sisters	39,000	-	39,000	39,000
Sisters of Charity	104,000	-	104,000	104,000
Sisters of Cross & Passion	156,000	-	156,000	156,000
Sisters of Holy Spirit	54,167	-	54,167	54,167
Sisters of Infant Jesus	83,200	-	83,200	83,200
Sisters of Our Lady of Charity	26,000	-	26,000	26,000
Sisters of Our Lady of Sion	39,000	-	39,000	39,000
Sisters of Our Lady of Apostles	-	-	-	36,400
Sisters of Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary	225,333	-	225,333	225,333
Sisters of St Joseph of Annecy	104,000	-	104,000	104,000
Sisters of St Joseph of Cluny	70,200	-	70,200	70,200
Sisters of St Louis	117,000	-	117,000	117,000
Society of African Missions	91,000	-	91,000	91,000
Society of the Sacred Heart	39,000	-	39,000	39,000
Viatores Christi	181,130	-	181,130	181,130
Vincentian Fathers	57,200	-	57,200	57,200
Volunteer Missionary Movement	598,000	-	598,000	598,000
Support Costs (see note 10c)	-	232,516	232,516	244,318
	<b>5,159,106</b>	<b>232,516</b>	<b>5,391,622</b>	<b>5,598,320</b>

## Missionary Development Fund

	Restricted	Unrestricted	2010 Total	2009 Total
	€	€	€	€
Capuchin Order (OFM Cap)	148,740	-	148,740	85,000
Carmelites (OCD)	-	-	-	90,154
Christian Brothers	374,850	-	374,850	513,461
Daughters of Charity of St Vincent de Paul	-	-	-	167,168
Daughters of Mary and Joseph	12,200	-	12,200	70,124
Daughters of our Lady of the Sacred Heart	-	-	-	114,956
De la Salle Brothers	42,235	-	42,235	176,421
Divine Word Missionaries	147,398	-	147,398	82,834
Dominican Sisters	9,812	-	9,812	67,025
Faithful Companions of Jesus	-	-	-	148,660
Franciscan Missionaries of Divine Motherhood	75,000	-	75,000	72,844
Franciscan Missionary Union	40,410	-	40,410	-
Good Shepherd Sisters	-	-	-	42,853
Holy Faith Sisters	50,000	-	50,000	-
Institute of Blessed Virgin Mary (Loreto)	323,584	-	323,584	-
Jesuit Missions	100,559	-	100,559	387,984
La Sainte Union	100,000	-	100,000	149,443
Little Sisters of the Assumption	69,332	-	69,332	79,576
Little Company of Mary	122,295	-	122,295	155,650
Marist Brothers	100,000	-	100,000	-
Marist Sisters	-	-	-	96,853
Mill Hill Missionaries	116,250	-	116,250	93,375
Missionaries of Africa	40,800	-	40,800	-
Missionary Sisters of the Assumption	-	-	-	54,770
Missionary Sisters of St Columban	-	-	-	78,554
Nazareth Sisters	33,282	-	33,282	-
Notre Dame des Missions	-	-	-	149,733
Oblates of Mary Immaculate	104,450	-	104,450	148,081
Pallottine Fathers	-	-	-	276,547
Patrician Brothers	-	-	-	22,724
Poor Servants of the Mother of God	7,057	-	7,057	36,805
Presentation Brothers	16,340	-	16,340	10,050
Presentation Sisters	217,390	-	217,390	214,791
Redemptorist Fathers	144,120	-	144,120	202,890
Religious of Jesus and Mary	-	-	-	21,305
Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary	225,259	-	225,259	31,312
Rosminian Fathers	-	-	-	174,065
Saint John of God Brothers	82,880	-	82,880	48,823
Saint John of God Sisters	1,800	-	1,800	56,421
Saint Patrick's Missionary Society	-	-	-	121,151
Salesian Fathers	123,600	-	123,600	-
Salesian Sisters	100,000	-	100,000	42,179
Servants of the Holy Spirit	-	-	-	61,000
Sisters of Charity	44,000	-	44,000	9,946
Sisters of the Cross and Passion	96,679	-	96,679	13,521
Sisters of the Holy Cross	-	-	-	5,520
Sisters of the Infant Jesus	-	-	-	47,300
Sisters of Our Lady of the Apostles	-	-	-	211,520
Sisters of Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary	34,638	-	34,638	121,706
Sisters of St Louis	73,108	-	73,108	-
Society of Africa Missions	-	-	-	140,212
Society of the Divine Saviour	61,000	-	61,000	-

## Missionary Development Fund (continued)

	Restricted	Unrestricted	2010 Total	2009 Total
	€	€	€	€
Society of the Sacred Heart	16,000	-	16,000	-
Volunteer Missionary Movement	77,918	-	77,918	-
MDF Applications Assessment Cost	6,462	-	6,462	6,434
Support Costs	-	150,215	150,050	223,680
	<b>3,339,448</b>	<b>150,215</b>	<b>3,489,663</b>	<b>5,125,421</b>

## Project Support Scheme Fund

	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Total
	€	€	€	€
Capuchin Order (OFM Cap)	100,000	-	100,000	-
Daughters of Charity of St Vincent de Paul	167,150	-	167,150	-
Daughters of our Lady of the Sacred Heart	86,000	-	86,000	-
Franciscan Missionary Sisters for Africa	244,500	-	244,500	-
Good Shepherd Sisters	197,100	-	197,100	-
Institute of Blessed Virgin Mary (Loreto)	100,000	-	100,000	-
Jesuit Missions	192,725	-	192,725	-
Redemptorist Fathers	161,600	-	161,600	-
Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary	100,000	-	100,000	-
Saint Patrick's Missionary Society	70,753	-	70,753	-
Sisters of the Infant Jesus	96,000	-	96,000	-
Sisters of Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary	135,322	-	135,322	-
PSS Applications Assessment Cost	5,803	-	5,803	-
Support Costs	-	74,416	75,061	-
	<b>1,656,953</b>	<b>74,416</b>	<b>1,731,369</b>	-

Note: The project support scheme fund was introduced in 2010 and did not exist in previous years so there are no comparative figures for 2009.

## List Of Mísean Cara Members, 2010

Augustinian Fathers	Salesian Sisters
Capuchin Order	Salesians of Don Bosco
Carmelites OCD	Servites
Christian Brothers	Sisters of Bon Secours of Paris
Cistercians	Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word
Comboni Missionaries of the Heart of Jesus	Sisters of Nazareth
Congregation of the Holy Spirit	Sisters of Our Lady of Apostles
Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptorist Fathers)	Sisters of Our Lady of Sion
Congregation of the Passion	Sisters of Saint Clare
Congregation of the Sisters of Mercy	Sisters of Saint Joseph of Annecy
Daughters of Charity of St Vincent de Paul	Sisters of Saint Joseph of Chambery
Daughters of Mary and Joseph	Sisters of Saint Joseph of Cluny
Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart	Sisters of Saint Louis
Daughters of the Holy Spirit	Sisters of the Cross and Passion
De La Salle Brothers	Sisters of the Holy Cross
Dominican Fathers	Sisters of the Infant Jesus
Faithful Companions of Jesus	Sisters of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary
Franciscan Brothers	Society of African Missions
Franciscan Missionaries of Mary	Society of the Divine Word
Franciscan Missionaries of St Joseph	Society of the Holy Child Jesus
Franciscan Missionaries of the Divine Motherhood	Society of the Sacred Heart
Franciscan Missionary Sisters for Africa	The Congregation of Dominican Sisters
Franciscan Missionary Union	The Congregation of the Mission (Vincentian Fathers)
Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception	Union of Our Lady of Charity (Irish Region)
Good Shepherd Sisters	Viatores Christi
Holy Faith Sisters	Volunteer Missionary Movement
Hospitaller Order of St John of God	
Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Loreto)	
Irish Ursuline Union	
Jesuit Missions	
La Sainte Union	
Little Company of Mary	
Little Sisters of the Assumption	
Marie Auxiliatrice Sisters	
Marist Brothers	
Marist Fathers	
Marist Sisters	
Medical Missionaries of Mary	
Mill Hill Missionaries	
Missionaries of Africa	
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	
Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate	
Missionary Sisters of St Columban	
Missionary Sisters of the Assumption	
Missionary Sisters of the Holy Rosary	
Missionary Sisters Servants of the Holy Spirit	
Missionary Society of St Columban (Columban Fathers)	
Notre Dame des Missions	
Order of Carmelites	
Order of St Camillus	
Pallottine Fathers	
Patrician Brothers	
Poor Servants of the Mother of God	
Presentation Brothers	
Presentation Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary	
Religious of Jesus and Mary	
Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary	
Religious Sisters of Charity (RSC)	
Rosminian Fathers	
Saint John of God Sisters	
Saint Patrick's Missionary Society	

mísean cara has signed the Dóchas Code  
of Conduct on Images and Messages



