



Caritas
AFRICA

2011-2015
Report

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Hadj al-Dérib, a village in the Sahel region of Chad. For months, during the 2012 severe drought, the inhabitants had to feed themselves with wild plants.

All 120 women of the village are members of a committee, which takes care of the cultivation of various crops as well as the granary and the mill. Each committee has a president, a vice-president and a secretary. In Chad, Caritas is focusing on the food needs of vulnerable populations through food distribution as well as activities to build agricultural sustainability through the provision of seeds, veterinary inputs and technical support in agricultural production.

(Photo Credit: Lisa Krebs/Caritas Switzerland 2012.)

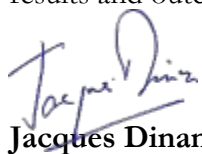
Introduction

The delegates attending the seventh Caritas Africa Regional Conference in Rome, from 19 to 21 May 2011, stated in their final message: “We were able to focus on the 2011-2015 Caritas Internationalis Strategic Framework and on Proposition n° 17 of the Synod of Bishops for Africa, as well as on the experience and challenges expressed by our member organizations. This allowed us to formulate guidelines and recommendations for the development of an Action Plan to contribute to face the challenges of the eradication of poverty in cooperation with our Confederation called upon to act as a single family, conscious of its identity and of its mission as a socio-pastoral instrument.”

The Caritas Africa Regional Commission, elected in the course of the May 2011 Regional Conference, was given the mandate to come up with the 2011-2015 Caritas Africa Strategic Framework and Operational Plan based upon the above-mentioned guidelines and recommendations.

Strategic objectives were identified in order to foster a coordinated approach that will help promote reconciliation, justice, peace and prosperity by addressing the issue of extreme poverty in Africa and create better human conditions for all. These strategic objectives reflect the urgent need to strengthen the Caritas identity to build more effective, collaborative and sustainable social pastoral structures and services within the Church.

This Report gives an account of the implementation by the Caritas Africa Regional Commission of the 2011-2015 Caritas Africa Strategic Framework and Operational Plan. The report not only covers achievements and progress made during the period but also refers to difficulties met, to constraints faced and to possible ways of improving results and outcome in future. The Report ends with a financial account of the 4-year implementation period.



Jacques Dinan
Executive Secretary
Caritas Africa



Delegates attending the seventh Caritas Africa Regional Conference - Rome, May 2011.



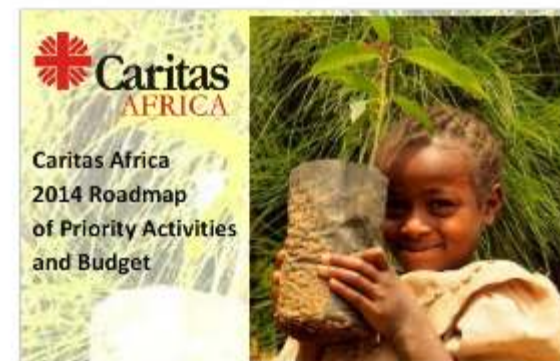
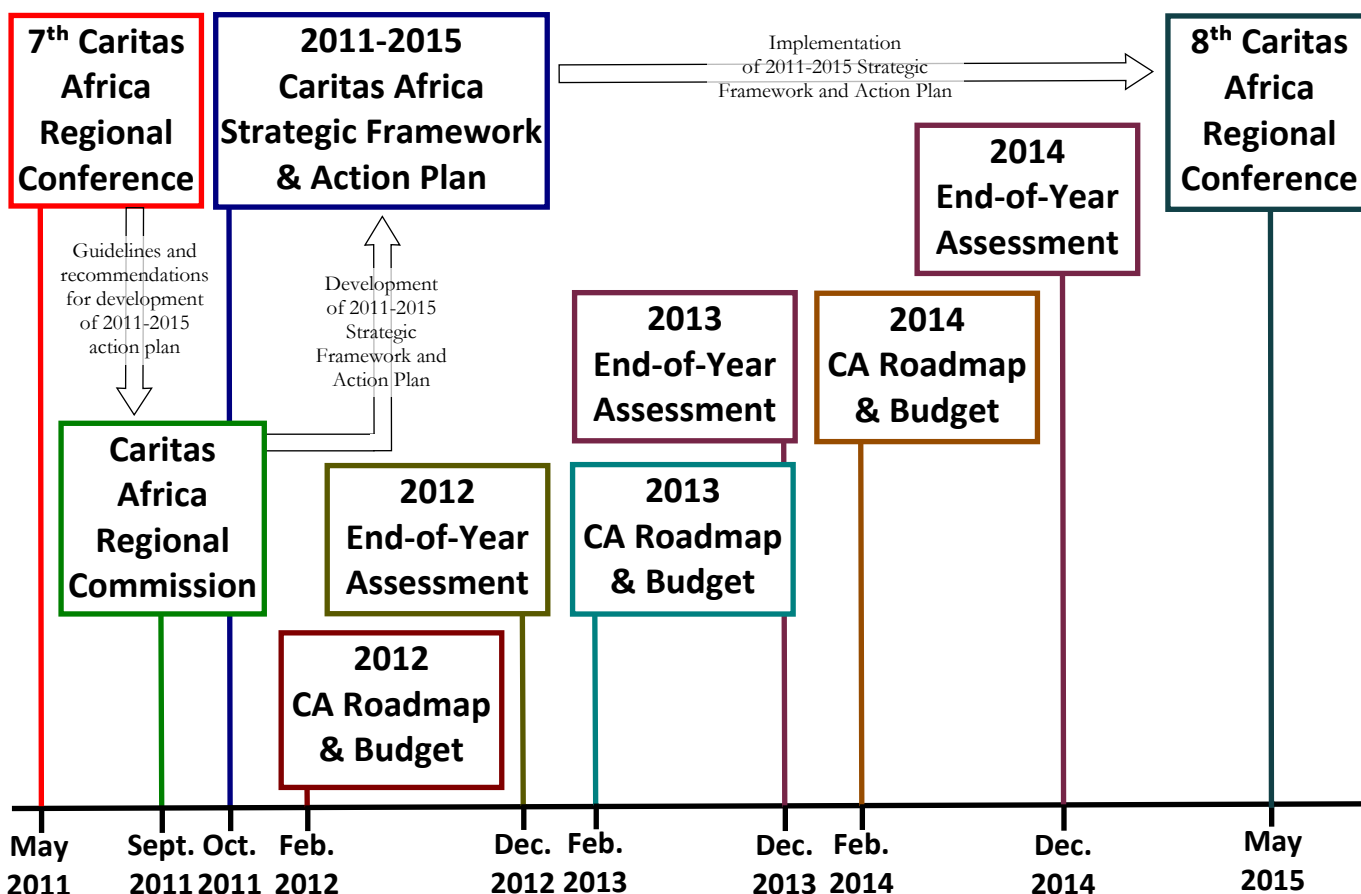
Caritas Africa is one of the seven regions of Caritas Internationalis. It regroups 46 National Caritas members from countries south of the Sahara and islands off the African continent in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.



From one Regional Conference to the next ...

In order to systematically implement the 2011-2015 Caritas Africa Strategic Framework & Operational Plan and follow up on the progress of the implementation, the Caritas Africa Regional Commission developed every year a Roadmap of Priority Activities as well as the Budget required. At the end of every year, the Executive Secretary presented a report to the members of the Regional Commission in which he assessed the progress made in the implementation of every single activity. In preparing the roadmaps, care was taken to be as concrete and objective as possible. The Regional Commission focused on activities that are doable and that will help achieve the various objectives set. The roadmaps proved to be very useful tools and largely contributed to the satisfactory implementation of the 2011-2015 Caritas Africa Strategic Framework & Operational Plan.

At the beginning of 2015, a questionnaire was sent to all Caritas members of the Africa region (*see Appendix 1*) to collect relevant information, which has been extensively used to prepare this report



The 2011-2015 Caritas Africa Strategic Framework & Action Plan

As developed by the Caritas Africa Regional Commission based on guidelines and recommendations of the delegates who participated in the seventh Caritas Africa Regional Conference in May 2011.

Overall goal:

**Caritas in Africa, an integral part of the Church,
promoting Reconciliation, Justice, Peace and Prosperity**

Strategic Objective 1

Strengthen the Caritas identity to build more effective, collaborative and sustainable social pastoral structures within the Church

Strategic Objective 4

Transform inadequate and unjust systems and structures

Strategic Objective 2

Reduce the risk and impact of humanitarian crises in Africa in solidarity and compassion with affected communities

Strategic Objective 3

Eradicate extreme poverty and support social services



Vision

The vision of Caritas Africa is to have life in its fullness (*John 10:10*).

Mission

The mission of Caritas Africa is to bear witness to the Love of God (*Acts 1:8*) by working for the integral development of the human being with priority attention to the poor and the most destitute.

Strengthening the Caritas identity

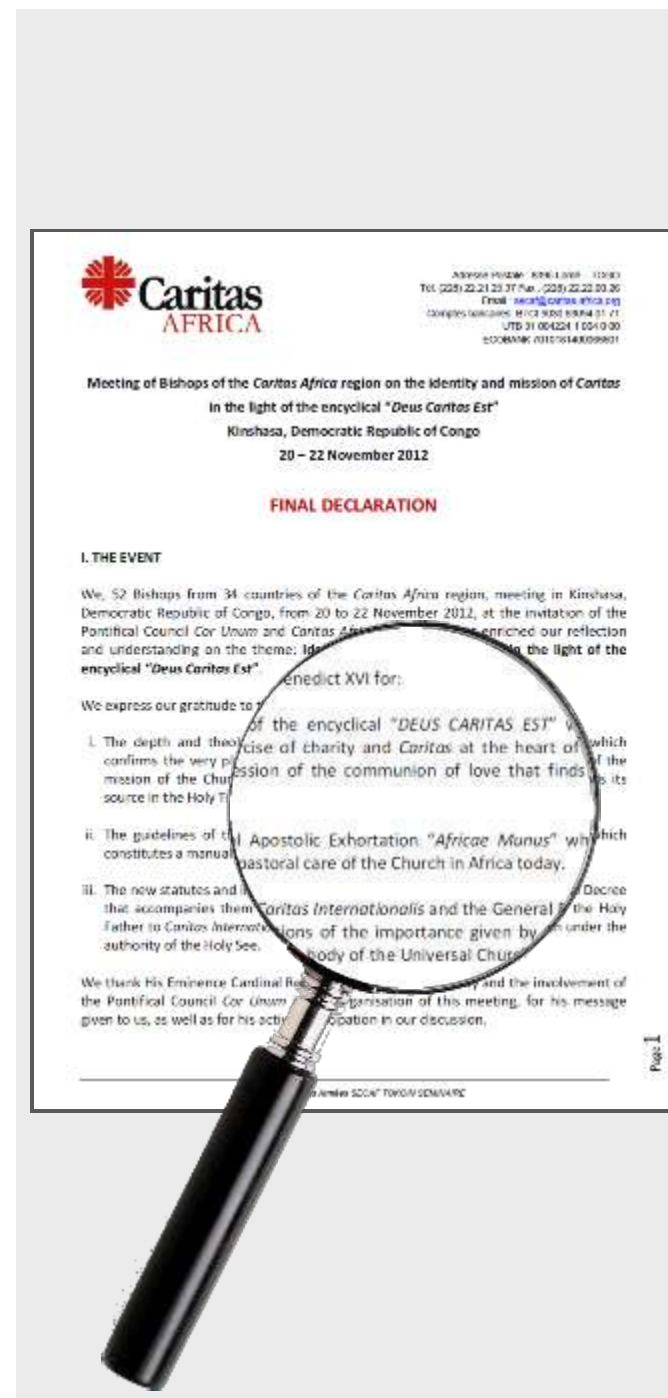
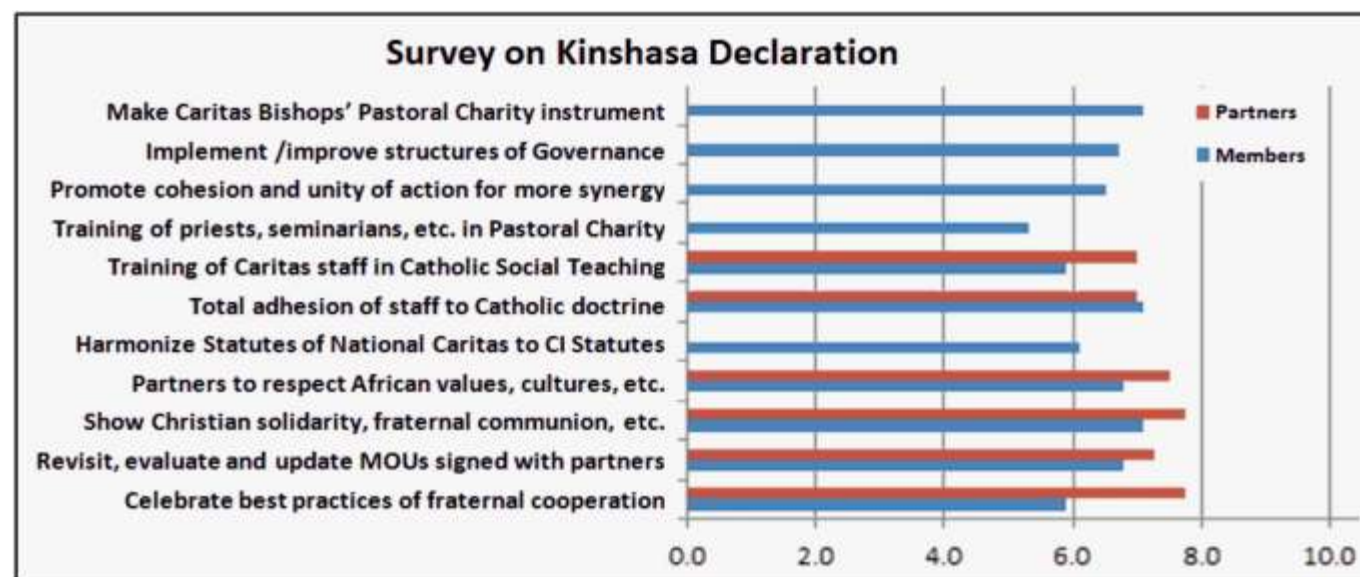
The first Strategic Objective was to “Strengthen the Caritas identity to build more effective, collaborative and sustainable social pastoral structures within the Church in Africa.” Four outcomes were identified and they have been achieved, at least partly with some success, over the four-year period.

Expected outcome 1:

Increased awareness and support of Church leaders, Caritas staff, partners and local communities of Caritas spirituality/theology and the Catholic Social Teaching

The Kinshasa three-day meeting of Bishops in November 2012 on the theme “Identity and Mission of Caritas in the light of the encyclical *Deus Caritas Est*,” greatly contributed to deepen with Bishops the current Teaching of the Church on the exercise of charity. In their final message, known today as the “Kinshasa Declaration”, they expressed clearly their commitment in the following terms: “We are more than ever aware that the exercise of charity is a constitutive dimension of evangelisation and of the need to convert ourselves and to convert the entire ecclesial community to the service of the poor.” They also recommended the training of priests, seminarians and Caritas staff.

In order to assess the progress made in the aftermath of the Kinshasa meeting, a questionnaire on the implementation of the Kinshasa Declaration was sent to Caritas members of the Africa region as well as to caritas partners working in Africa. Hereafter is a summary of their responses.



Strengthening the Caritas identity *(Continued)*

Expected outcome 2:

Caritas Africa is fully recognized by SECAM and the Episcopal Conferences and is playing a role in shaping and implementing SECAM and Episcopal Conferences advocacy policies and orientations

Attending SECAM's 16th Plenary Assembly in Kinshasa in July 2013, Caritas Africa President, Bishop Francisco João Silota, spoke about the need for closer collaboration between Caritas Africa and SECAM. The Bishop delegates responded very positively and the Plenary formally recommended assessment of the integration of Caritas Africa within SECAM.

Following up on the above recommendation, Caritas Africa was requested to submit, in February 2014, a Memorandum to the SECAM Standing Committee on the position of Caritas Africa and its possible integration with SECAM. The memorandum insisted on the fact that such an integration would correct an anomaly. The memorandum states: "The CI Statutes refer to and define the nature of the Regions, of which Caritas Africa is one of the seven that currently comprise the Caritas Internationalis Confederation, whose members – namely the national Caritas – are autonomous. One of the conditions required to establish a region is approval by the Conferences concerned, which in this case means SECAM. Therefore, the procedure we're undertaking is aimed at bringing us into line and correcting the anomaly that means that until now Caritas Africa has operated and been managed without any organic link to SECAM."

The Memorandum was very well received by SECAM Standing Committee and Caritas Africa was given the task of amending its statutes accordingly. The proposed amended Caritas Africa Statutes were presented to the SECAM Standing Committee in October 2014 and they were unanimously approved.

Once approved by the 8th Caritas Africa Regional Conference, these new Statutes confirming the integration of Caritas Africa within the SECAM structures will open a new era for Caritas Africa, which will be able to play a more active role in shaping and implementing SECAM and Episcopal Conferences advocacy policies and orientations with regard to charity.

It is also hoped that Caritas and Justice & Peace Commissions will be able to work much more closely together and thus implement a very strong wish expressed in May 2010 by the Bishops in their Mumemo Declaration: "Inspired by the prayer of Jesus for unity (Jn 17, 31), the Church and her various pastoral instruments such as Caritas and Justice and Peace Commissions, must make the best possible use of the human, material, financial and spiritual resources available to it. These departments must work collaboratively and not competitively, as it is the nature of the Church to be one."



New Statutes

(Excerpts)

ARTICLE 1

Name, Purpose and Legal Status

- 1.1 In accordance with Article 8 of the Statutes of *Caritas Internationalis (CI)* and the articles 7.8 and 9 of its Internal Rules, the African Region is set up under the name "*Caritas Africa*".
- 1.2 *Caritas Africa* is governed by *Caritas Internationalis* Statutes and Rules. In addition, it has its own specific statutes and internal rules ratified by the Symposium of Episcopal Conferences of Africa and Madagascar (SECAM) and approved by *Caritas Internationalis* and *Cor Unum*.
- 1.3 *Caritas Africa* is one of the Regions of *Caritas Internationalis* whose function is to promote cooperation and harmonize the work of Caritas members of the Region, in conformity with the priorities determined by the General Assembly of *Caritas Internationalis*.
- 1.4 As a regional Church organisation, *Caritas Africa* operates as an integral part of the Symposium of Episcopal Conferences of Africa and Madagascar (SECAM).
- 1.5 The purpose of *Caritas Africa* is to assist the Church in Africa in carrying out its social-pastoral ministry of serving, accompanying and defending the poor and the marginalised according to the Gospel and the teaching of the Catholic Church.



Strengthening the Caritas identity *(Continued)*

Expected outcome 3:

National Caritas organisations, Justice and Peace Commissions and Catholic Institutions work in close collaboration and in synergy

Collaboration between Caritas and the Justice and Peace Commission is effective in 13 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The areas of collaboration vary from one country to another. They concern, among others, refugees, peace and reconciliation, training in Church Social Teaching, advocacy, parliamentary liaison, dealings with inter-religious groups, extractive industries and governance issues. In two countries, both Caritas and the Justice and Peace Commissions work as one entity, even if each one has its own identity.

As regards collaboration and synergy with other Catholic Institutions, this essentially takes place in emergency situations and often at parish level.

Expected outcome 4:

Increased sharing of best practices and mutual support between and among Caritas member organisations in Africa

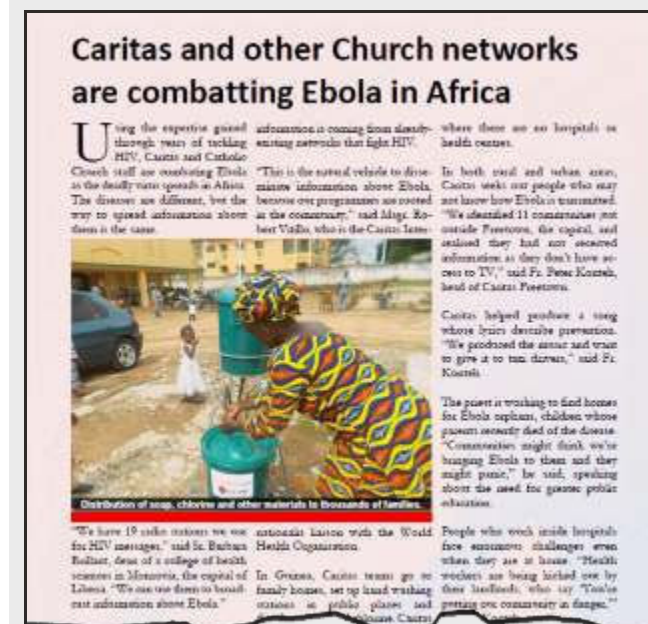
Although there have been a few instances of such sharing of best practices and mutual support, with positive results, it must be emphasized that such collaboration is still very limited. The reasons are multiple: absence of a mechanism to facilitate such exchanges, limited human resources, lack of trust in one's own capacities, scarcity of funds to travel from one country to another.

There is a positive note however: more and more members are willing to share their best practices through the Caritas Africa e-magazine. Thus many articles can inspire other Caritas members in the region and elsewhere.

Looking at the future

The Caritas network is widespread in sub-Saharan Africa and the neighbouring islands with more than 17 000 parish and community Caritas in 46 countries. This is indeed quite positive. Unfortunately, many Caritas groups at national, diocesan, parish and community levels do not get the support they really deserve from the local communities, the faithful in particular.

As a result, Caritas groups are often largely dependent upon external support. There is an urgent need to build up further the ownership of Caritas by local communities at all levels. A paradigm shift must occur to strengthen the Caritas mindset.



Caritas Africa e-Magazine - September 2014
Number 19 - Page 5.

Emergency preparedness and response

The second Strategic Objective was to “Reduce the risk and impact of humanitarian crises in Africa in solidarity and compassion with affected communities.” There were three expected outcomes. The results are encouraging even if much more still needs to be done to fully meet the objective.

Expected outcome 1:

Increased Caritas members working in Africa are collectively working together for emergency preparedness and response

The Caritas Africa Humanitarian Team has, over the past years, been promoting the setting up of country fora. Guidelines were issued in May 2012 to help National Caritas organisations set up a Caritas Country Forum in their respective countries. The document explains that “The Caritas Country Forum is a space where all Caritas Members and other Church agencies, as appropriate, working in/with a particular country meet regularly in the country to coordinate closely and jointly plan their development and humanitarian work, and prepare for foreseeable emergencies, based on shared analysis of the context and needs. The national Caritas animates and coordinates the Country Forum, with support from one of the forum members if necessary.”

The overall objective of a Country Forum is to increase the effectiveness and impact of Caritas for the poorest and most marginalised people and communities through greater coordination and collaboration, joint planning and implementation of development, advocacy and humanitarian programs, and better preparation for emergencies.

There are presently Caritas Country Fora in 22 countries of the Africa region. The frequency of these meetings varies a great deal from one country to another. They are held at monthly intervals in a few countries, often every quarter, at times every six months and, in one case, once a year.

It is clear that there is still much room for improvement. The meetings should ideally take place at least once every quarter to enable greater coordination and collaboration, joint planning and implementation of development, advocacy and humanitarian programs, and better preparation for emergencies between the local Caritas and its partners, thus increasing the effectiveness and impact of Caritas for the poorest and most marginalised people and communities.

Regular meetings foster trust, openness, equality and mutuality between members, facilitate mapping of assets, capacity, activities and funding, enable the sharing of procedures, tools, staff, logistics and other resources, ensure commitment to accountability and transparency to the people we serve, to donors and to the wider Confederation.

Caritas Country Forum

Purpose

National Caritas work in a given country contributes to the social-pastoral ministry of the Church under the orientations given by the Bishops’ conference and transformed through a strategic planning process into an operational plan. This plan is implemented by the National Caritas together with the diocesan Caritas offices, with the support of foreign Caritas members, whether present or supportive from abroad.

Other Caritas members, present or not, usually have their own orientations and plan of action, according to their respective mandate.

The Caritas Country Forum is a space where all Caritas Members and other Church agencies, as appropriate, working in/with a particular country meet regularly in the country to coordinate closely and jointly plan their development and humanitarian work, and prepare for foreseeable emergencies, based on shared analysis of the context and needs. The national Caritas animates and coordinates the Country Forum, with support from one of the forum members if necessary.

On this basis, the Country Forum can prepare the response to foreseeable emergencies, based on shared analysis of the context and needs. During times of emergency, the Country Forum will inclusively coordinate the response of the Confederation in the country.



Emergency preparedness and response *(Continued)*

Expected outcome 2:

Caritas Africa is facilitating rapid response to emergency situations in Africa

Caritas members of the Africa region have faced many and varied emergency situations during the past four years. Many countries have faced natural disasters including floods, drought, cyclones, volcanic eruptions and epidemics as well as man-made emergencies due to social and political conflicts, cross border conflicts, armed and terrorist attacks among others.

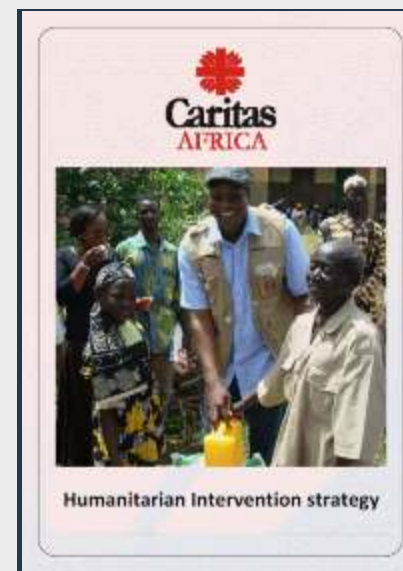
Caritas Africa does not have the means to intervene directly and facilitate as such rapid response to emergency situations in Africa. The focus of Caritas Africa's action is rather to help build up the capacity of its members so that they be in a better position to intervene rapidly whenever necessary.

Thus, the Caritas members of the Sahel region work very closely together to anticipate and respond to the difficult climatic conditions prevailing in the Sahel and aggravated by the climate change affecting our planet. For instance, these Caritas members have developed strategies to put in place early warning systems that help them anticipate harsh weather conditions and hence take remedial actions whenever possible. They have also developed techniques to build up the resilience of the affected populations.

Diseases, in particular malaria, HIV/AIDS, Ebola virus and others, are serious causes of concern in Africa. They result in long term emergencies as well as in short term and even in almost unnoticed and forgotten emergencies for those who are not directly involved. Again, the principle adopted is to build up local capacity.

Such capacity building is a very long process and calls for a lot of resources. The Anglophone and Francophone Caritas Africa Desk Officers have been very active supporting those Caritas members facing various emergencies. Experience shows that a most effective way of strengthening the capacity of member organisations is to accompany them over relatively long periods. A typical support consists in helping members prepare the documents to be submitted to CI in order to apply for Emergency Appeals or to report on the implementation of such appeals.

The Caritas Africa Humanitarian Team has published in June 2014 a booklet, entitled "Humanitarian Intervention Strategy" which was distributed to all its members. The introduction to this document states that: "Caritas Africa intends to improve its emergency response by focusing on three important moments, namely: **before, during and after** the crisis, and will endeavour to involve all levels working in synergy and openly supporting one another: local, parish, diocesan, national, zonal, regional and international." Members are encouraged to refer to this document, to study it carefully and to ensure the dissemination and understanding of its contents at all Caritas levels within every country.



Emergency Response Focal Persons

30 National Caritas organisations in Africa have appointed an Emergency Response Focal Person.

Because of the scarcity of human resources, many of these Emergency Response Focal Persons have to cumulate two or more positions.

Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans

9 National Caritas organisations in Africa have developed an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan while 7 others are still in the process of developing the plan.

Emergency preparedness and response *(Continued)*

Expected outcome 3:

The Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund is receiving contributions from members and is being effective in helping members facing emergency situations

Responding to the emergency situation in Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa, at the end of 2011, Caritas Africa earmarked an amount of € 25 000 from its own funds for the victims of the drought and launched the Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund. It invited Caritas members in the region to contribute to the Solidarity Fund. Two grants, totalling € 25 000, were given to two Caritas members in the region to help them face the consequences of the drought and bring relief to the victims.

Caritas Africa published and distributed a concept paper explaining that the Solidarity Fund has been set up to ensure the pre-positioned financing of rapid responses to emergencies in Africa. This decision has been motivated by the urgent need to respond effectively to the many emergency situations that prevail on the continent and by Proposition 17 of the Synod Fathers, in the final message delivered at the end of the 2nd Special Assembly for Africa of the Synod of Bishops in November 2009, which states: “With regard to emergency situations (catastrophic disasters), it is imperative to develop relationships of solidarity between the different dioceses and within the Episcopal Conferences themselves. For this reason, there is an urgent need to establish a solidarity fund on the continental level through the Caritas network.”

The response of members has been rather slow: the total amount received from 2011 to 2014 was € 127 983 of which € 5 000 were received from a Caritas partner from another region. The total amount granted to Caritas members during the same period reached € 119 184. Consequently, the fund is presently almost depleted with only € 8 799 available. A dozen members in Africa have contributed to the fund, many of them contributing € 1 000 to € 3 000. Very few members have contributed more than once and have even contributed for specific emergencies, even in other Caritas regions. This is a sign that Caritas Africa Solidarity extends beyond the Africa region!

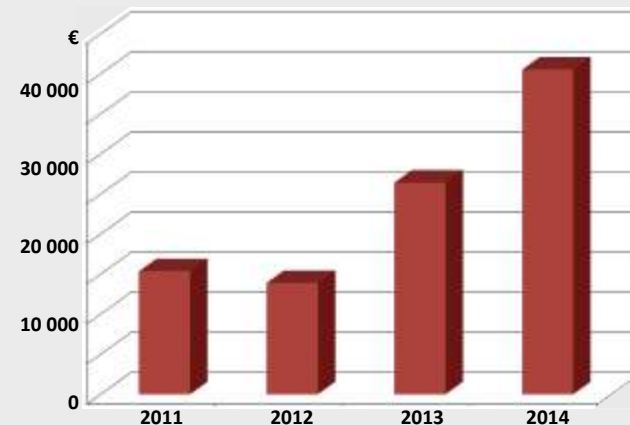
The main difficulty is to persuade members to contribute in anticipation of disasters and emergencies so that Caritas Africa can respond quickly. When funds are available, Caritas Africa can quickly grant € 5 000 to a member right at the onset of the emergency. Experience has shown that an amount as small as € 5 000 can be of great help to a member during the first week following a disaster!

Looking at the future

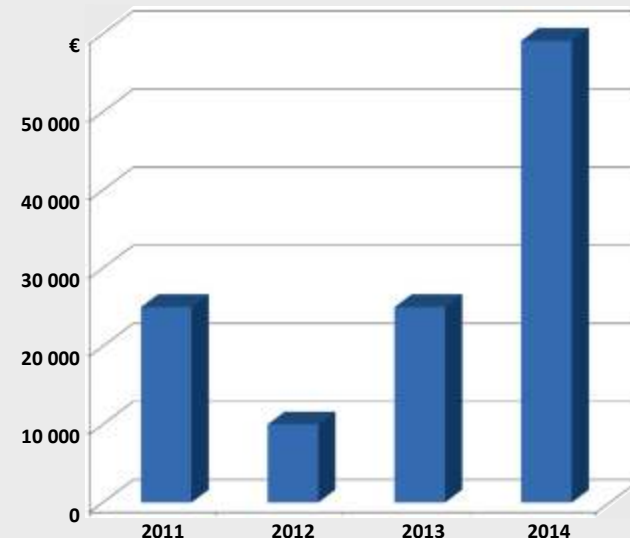
The Africa region is prone to many emergencies: natural and man-made. Isn't it opportune to set up a Caritas Africa Emergency Intervention Team that could rapidly travel to any country in the region needing urgent support to save lives and bring relief to victims?

The Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund

Contributions received



Grants distributed



Eradicate extreme poverty ...

The third Strategic Objective was to “Eradicate extreme poverty and support social services.” There were five expected outcomes. These proved to be very challenging and certainly quite difficult to meet. Those concerned have done their best but there is still much more to be achieved.

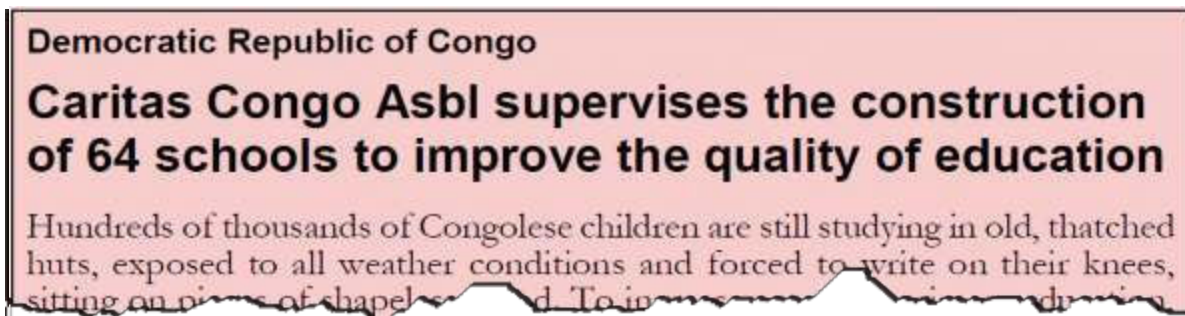
Expected outcome 1:

Increased numbers of National Caritas members actively participating with authorities in the development and implementation of strategies against poverty

The activities of Caritas at national level in most countries of the region are fairly well known and contribute positively to the image of Caritas as well as of the Church with regard to their contribution to the fight against poverty.

The main area of collaboration between Caritas and National and Local Government authorities in the Africa region is emergency preparedness and response. When there is a natural disaster or a man-made conflict resulting in the rapid degradation of the social situation in a country, Caritas at all levels obviously participates in the national effort to bring relief to the most vulnerable members of society. Some 30 Caritas members in Africa work in close collaboration with Governments with regard to disaster preparedness and response.

However, only 16 National Caritas organisations of the Africa region report working in close relationship with Governments in areas other than emergencies in order to develop strategies against poverty. The contribution of Caritas in the development of pro-poor strategies varies from one country to another. Areas of collaboration include education, health, employment, minimum wages, resilience building, food security, development of pro-poor national policies, relief to internally displaced persons and refugees, support to small farmers, setting up of legal frameworks that care for the most vulnerable as well, budget monitoring and social accountability, youth training, housing schemes for the poor, among others.



Caritas Africa
e-Magazine
December 2014
Number 20
Page 32.



Caritas Angola contributes to the fight against malnutrition and poverty.

(Caritas Africa e-Magazine - December 2014
Number 20 - Page 11.)

**35 000 employees and
70 000 volunteers work
for Caritas Africa members.**

**They reach out more than
45 million beneficiaries.**

Eradicate extreme poverty ... (Continued)

Expected outcome 2:

Increased Caritas members have developed skills in resource mobilisation

This is indeed an area where progress has been very slow. Less than half of the members of the Africa region are able to secure adequate financial resources locally and internationally.

Locally, these Caritas members have developed very strong images which have helped them build up trust and confidence. They are recognised as key actors in bringing relief to the poor and most vulnerable. As a result, they benefit from the support of many stakeholders, including the faithful, local and national authorities, the private sector, non-governmental organisations, Caritas partners from other regions and international institutions. These Caritas members are self-sustainable and contribute very effectively to the socio-pastoral work of the Church in their respective countries.

Unfortunately, the other Caritas members of the region tend to rely too much on external funding and such funding is more and more difficult to secure. Having insufficient financial resources, these Caritas find it very difficult to employ the appropriate personnel. Furthermore, only a limited number of Caritas members manage to get the collaboration of volunteers. They end up being unsustainable!

The strategies developed by these members that have become self-sustainable must be studied in order to be replicated. The lessons learnt could be shared with other Caritas members and invited to develop a strategy that will help them mobilise resources that are available, first locally, but also internationally. Caritas Africa would probably have to accompany the process, a long term one much needed to ensure the sustainability of Caritas members of the Africa region.

Expected outcome 3:

Increased Caritas members have developed quality programmes to address pandemic and endemic diseases

Health activities, including the fight against the HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and, more recently the Ebola virus epidemic, account for about 17% of all the activities of Caritas members of the Africa region. Several members are now working very closely with international institutions to sensitise populations, organise awareness and training programmes, distribute appropriate drugs and insecticide-treated mosquito nets.

These Caritas members have developed a lot of expertise in the health sector and are in the forefront of the fight against many pandemic and endemic diseases in Africa.



Fight against malaria: distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets by Caritas Burundi.



Caritas Sierra Leone guarding against the Ebola virus.

Eradicate extreme poverty ... (Continued)

Expected outcome 4:

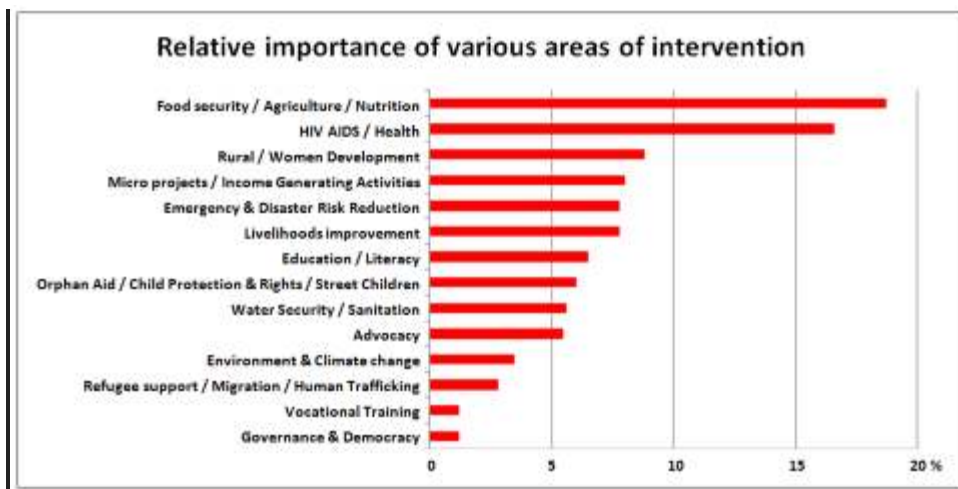
Caritas members in Africa are better equipped with regard to issues concerning food security and climate change and have developed corresponding programmes

Food security is a major issue for many Caritas organisations in Africa. Following a survey carried at the end of 2014, it has been established that activities connected with Food security/Agriculture/Nutrition and Environment & Climate change account for more than 21% of all the activities of Caritas organisations of the Africa region.

In fact, this is in response to a real need given the recurrence of droughts and floods and other harsh climatic conditions that affect agricultural practices in many parts of Africa.

Several Caritas members have developed programmes to anticipate weather conditions linked with climate change. Thus early warning systems have been introduced to help farmers maximise their production in spite of the climate variability. Other Caritas members have introduced modern equipments, including irrigation systems, as well as new agricultural practices, such as conservation agriculture. They have trained the farmers in the use of these new equipments, techniques and practices. The results have been very positive with increase in yields thus resulting in more income generation and better livelihoods for the farmers.

Many Caritas members have also supported farmers by providing them facilities to store their products, such as rice, maize and various cereals and also by training them in marketing practices. Food production has thus increased for the benefit of all and they can earn their living. Together with their families, they can live in a more dignified way.



Food security / Agriculture / Nutrition account for about 18% and Environment & Climate change for about 3% of the activities of Caritas members of the Africa region.



Lead farmers holding their certificates, after having received training in conservation agriculture by Caritas Lesotho.



Caritas Africa e-Magazine - July 2012 - Number 10 - Page 13

Eradicate extreme poverty ... (Continued)

Expected outcome 5:

Caritas members in Africa are involved in programmes that address the causes and the effects of rapid urbanisation, such as youth unemployment, children in the streets, elderly, etc.

Youth unemployment is a growing cause of poverty in towns with the rapid inflow of young men and women who believe that urban life is much better than rural life. Some 10 African Caritas organisations are tackling this serious issue. First of all, in an effort to slow down the inflow of the youth into towns, Caritas is supporting young farmers through training, provision of seeds, availability of modern equipments, marketing tools, transport facilities, among others.

Keeping the youth in rural areas is certainly a very big challenge given the apparent attraction of urban areas. This is often because those who have moved to town try to get their friends and relatives to join them and often do not tell them the truth about their difficulties finding employment in town.

Caritas organisations therefore also support the urban youth, who often live in appalling conditions. Many of these young men and women have not completed their primary school studies, live in the streets and become very vulnerable. Caritas, in some countries, offers professional training to these unskilled urban youth, with the objective of developing their employability.

Caritas cares to create favourable and learning environment as well as education for life for the youth and other family members, in order to improve the social and economic status of marginalized young men and women in rural as well as in urban areas.

Looking at the future

The work done by Caritas in Africa to eradicate poverty and support social services is quite varied and extensive. However, it is difficult to have a full overall picture of the work of Caritas.

It is imperative to document the efforts done by Caritas in every country and share the information not only internally but also with stakeholders, including the Church hierarchy, the faithful, government officials, private sector managers, local and international institutions and bodies and the public in general.

Such a document will be a useful advocacy tool and will also be most inspiring to other Caritas organisations in Africa and elsewhere. A major difficulty will of course be the scarcity of human resources to implement such an activity.



Caritas Abomey - Benin :
The vocational integration of young men and women
(Caritas Africa e-Magazine - September 2014
Number 19 - Page 25)

Transform inadequate systems ...

The fourth and last Strategic Objective was to “Transform inadequate and unjust systems and structures.” There were five expected outcomes. These outcomes have been achieved partly: some very successfully while others have met some difficulties and will require additional time and effort.

Expected outcome 1:

Caritas members in Africa actively participate in and contribute to the CI coordinated global campaign against poverty at national and regional levels.

Twenty-five Caritas members of the Africa region participated in the Caritas Internationalis Global Campaign “One Human Family: Food for All.” The activities organised in 2013 and 2014 by the different Caritas members were quite varied. They included participation in the worldwide wave of prayer to launch the campaign, food collection, project against hunger, tree planting, prayers, advocacy for human rights, organisation of a forum on food security, fund raising, production of loincloths with the logo of the campaign, promotion of food security campaigns, farm visits, publication of pastoral letters on the theme of the campaign, radio and television programmes on food security, training sessions for apostolic workers, planting of the miracle tree “Moringa” with the support of the FAO and the Ministry of Rural Development, and training of families in small kitchen garden techniques and in nutrition education.

Other activities were the following: sensitisation of communities on the dangers of malnutrition, setting up of village committees to promote good health practices, enquiry on the behaviour, attitude and practice of communities with regard to malnutrition, publication of a newsletter on the theme “Food security,” sensitisation of priests and the faithful on food security, advocacy campaign against Genetically Modified Organisms successfully halting the proposed national legislation, right to food campaign, showcasing of Caritas efforts in promoting food security, sensitisation of communities to encourage solidarity actions such as sharing food with one’s neighbour who lacks food, donation of vegetable seeds, spades, water cans, sharing of information in newspapers and on banners, training programmes on risk management and on good food security practices, training sessions in kitchen gardening, plastic bottle collection against food package distribution.

Other members opted for the setting up of a parishioners’ sponsored food shop for the poor and underprivileged, sensitization on food security using various communication tools including the internet, calendars and cards, sharing of the Pope’s message on food security, parishioners sending messages about hunger and the need to share with those in need, distribution of food and relief to Internally Displaced Persons, participation of all dioceses all focusing on the theme on a given day, organisation of meals for the poor and needy, awareness raising on the importance of sharing, drawing competition for children on food security, provide information on the agribusiness value chain concept as an approach to pro-poor development, promote sustainable agriculture programmes to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger for farmers to appreciate farming as a profession and acquire the practical and theoretical skills to enable them manage their land sustainability and profitably.



Launching of the CI Global Campaign against Poverty by Caritas Mauritius on 10 December 2013.

Transform inadequate systems ... (Continued)

Expected outcome 2:

Increased National Caritas members actively participate in the development, implementation and monitoring of good governance, anti-corruption programmes and control systems.

Poor governance constitutes a serious barrier to the fight against poverty and at least 10 National Caritas organisations in Africa have developed programmes to help develop, implement and monitor good governance. Very often, these programmes are jointly organised by Caritas and the Justice and Peace Commissions and cover many domains, including sustainable livelihoods, poverty eradication, mining, extractive industries, food security, farmers, economic development, health, sanitation, education, emergencies, migration, peace building, new technologies, human rights, democracy, civic awareness and education, election monitoring, among others.

The programmes generally advocate for quality services and interventions in transparency, ensuring accountability towards concerned populations and promoting citizen participation in governance efforts.

These good governance programmes indirectly tackle corruption issues but it appears that Caritas members find it difficult to develop programmes that directly address corruption. This is indeed a delicate area to address and members will need further guidance to be able to develop anti-corruption programmes.

Very few members have been able to successfully put in place control systems. A handful of members have been successful in setting up control systems to monitor elections. Such work necessitates high degrees of trust and confidence in Caritas and calls for the dedication of well organised teams.

Expected outcome 3:

Caritas Africa actively contributes to the development and implementation of SECAM's and Church leaders' policy positions on major issues.

In the aftermath of the Kinshasa Caritas meeting of Bishops and their Final Declaration in November 2012, the role of Caritas has been very much reinforced within the Church and, in a few countries, it has certainly contributed to the development and implementation of a few Church leaders policy positions more particularly on issues connected with humanitarian crises as well as on socio-economic issues affecting the livelihoods of vulnerable groups.

As already explained, the integration of Caritas Africa within the SECAM structure will be finalised in the course of the eighth Caritas Africa Regional Conference in May 2015. This will enable Caritas Africa to actively contribute regionally to the development and implementation of SECAM's and Church Leaders policy positions on major issues.



Caritas Zambia, as a member of the coalition Christian Churches Monitoring Group (CCMG), participated actively in the monitoring of the 2015 Presidential elections in Zambia.

Transform inadequate systems ... *(Continued)*

Expected outcome 4:

Caritas Africa actively involved in SECAM's Social Justice and Development department.

This outcome has not been achieved yet. It should be possible in the course of the next mandate with the integration of Caritas Africa within the SECAM structure.

Expected outcome 5:

Caritas Africa presence reinstated at the African Union.

SECAM has very recently been granted the observer status at the African Union and it has appointed a Programme Officer in Addis Ababa to liaise with the AU. It is hoped that following the integration of Caritas Africa within the SECAM structure, Caritas will have a presence at the AU through the SECAM-AU Liaison Office in Addis Ababa.

Looking at the future

The integration of Caritas Africa within the SECAM structure will soon be effective and will correct an anomaly by ensuring that Caritas Africa is given the possibility of playing fully its role within the Church in Africa.

Obviously, this should not be seen as an achievement but much more as an added responsibility and a challenge at regional, national, diocesan, parish and community levels.

Inadequate and unjust systems and structures exist at all levels and must be transformed. Caritas has an enormous task ahead. However, Caritas and the Church must first of all look at their own systems and structures to make sure that they are adequate and just. The Management Standards and Codes of Ethics and Conduct which are presently being implemented by Caritas Internationalis are very useful tools and should guide Caritas organisations and groups at all levels.

The Church and Caritas must ensure that they are fully trusted and inspire confidence to be able to transform successfully inadequate and unjust systems and structures.

Financial Reports

Financial Report of Caritas Africa for the year 2011

RESOURCES		EXPENDITURE	
	Euro		Euro
- Internal Resources	22 907	Programme costs	
- Statutory fees of members in the region	23 422	- Organisational Development of Caritas members	13 143
- Contribution from Caritas Internationalis	125 000	- Solidarity and support during emergencies	27 313
	165 500	- Other programmes	18 043
- Contributions received in 2010 for programmes to be completed in 2011		Regional Coordination and animation costs	
- Provision made in 2010 for the regional conference in Rome in May 2011	127 143	- Animation, representation, coordination	34 971
- Contribution from partners	28 003	- Statutory meetings ¹	131 755
		- Communications	9 907
		Regional administrative costs	
		- Personnel ²	66 439
		- Overhead expenses	29 768
		- Financial costs	8 541
		Sub total	339 880
		Provision for implementation of Operational Plan in 2012 ³	152 095
GRAND TOTAL	491 975	GRAND TOTAL	491 975

¹ The expenditure for the organisation of the Regional Conference in Rome in May 2011 was significantly less than the budgeted amount.

² The recruitment of three desk officers did not occur in 2011 because of the holding of the Regional Conference and the election of new members of the Regional Commission. Consequently, the earmarked budgeted amount was not used.

³ As a result of the unspent 2011 budgeted expenditure, an amount of euro 152 095 has not been spent in 2011. This amount is carried over to the 2012 budget as a provision for the implementation of the Operational Plan in 2012.

The implementation of the 2011-2015 Caritas Africa Strategic Framework and Action Plan was done in yearly instalments with the elaboration of annual Roadmaps of priority activities. There were three such annual Roadmaps: 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Here are the financial reports for 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

The accounts have been audited annually. The opinion given by the Auditor every year is reproduced in *Appendix II*.

Financial Report of Caritas Africa for the year 2012

RESOURCES			EXPENDITURE		
	Budget (Euro)	Actual (Euro)		Budget (Euro)	Actual (Euro)
			Governance and Management		
			<i>Secretariat</i>		
1-1. Internal Resources	17 000	21 341	2-1. Personnel ²	124 000	78 148
1-2. Statutory fees of members in the region ¹	36 000	24 694	2-2. Communications	12 000	11 471
1-3. Contribution from CI	140 000	140 000	2-3. Overhead expenses	24 000	25 197
1-4. Provision from 2011 Budget for implementation of Operational Plan in 2012	152 095	152 095	2-4. Financial costs	8 000	6 467
1-5. Voluntary contribution from members in the region	10 000	0	Governance bodies		
1-6. Contributions to the Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund	50 000	13 907	2-5. Statutory meetings of the Regional Commission	25 000	42 731
1-7. Support to projects – Fundraising	193 905	193 223	Total Governance and Management	193 000	164 014
1-8. Pre-financing by CI of January 2013 workshops Re. Improving (financial) management & Transparency within the Caritas Confederation	0	10 500	Programmes and Projects		
			2-6. Regional animation, representation, capacity building & organisational development for targeted member organisations	50 000	50 332
			2-7. Facilitation of exchanges and mutual support at zone level	70 000	66 000
			2-8. Solidarity Fund for immediate support during emergencies	50 000	10 000
			2-9. Emergency preparedness and response + CAEMT meetings + Training in needs assessment, risk reduction, CI toolkit, programme design, monitoring and evaluation	60 000	23 130
			2-10. Reference and Action Groups	25 000	0
			2-11. Meeting with Bishops Presidents of Caritas in Africa with the support of Cor Unum	60 000	150 789
			2-12. Meeting with Caritas members working with Global Fund	20 000	0
			2-13. Publications	16 000	0



Financial Report of Caritas Africa for the year 2012 *(Continued)*

			2-14. Annual Regional Forum (on resource mobilisation)	35 000	0
			2-15. Support to advocacy missions by Church leaders	10 000	0
			2-16. Exchange visits and studies	10 000	0
			2-17. CI workshop (January 2013) Re. Improving (financial) management & Transparency within the Caritas Confederation	0	10 500
			Total Programmes and Projects	406 000	310 751
			Sub-total	599 000	474 765
			Provision for implementation of Operational Plan in 2013		80 995
GRAND TOTAL	599 000	555 760	GRAND TOTAL	599 000	555 760

¹ Many members have not paid their statutory dues to Caritas Africa in 2012.

² Expenditure was considerably less than the amount budgeted since the salaries of the Francophone Desk Officer have been sponsored by Caritas Democratic Republic of Congo and the Lusophone Desk Officer has not yet been employed.

Financial Report of Caritas Africa for the year 2013

RESOURCES			EXPENDITURE		
	Budget (Euro)	Actual (Euro)		Budget (Euro)	Actual (Euro)
1-1. Internal Resources	20 000	17 224	Governance and Management Secretariat		
1-2. Statutory fees of members in the region	36 000	30 961	2-1. Personnel	90 000	78 813
1-3. Contribution from CI	140 000	135 000	2-2. Communications	12 000	13 444
			2-3. Overhead expenses	25 000	25 796
			2-4. Financial costs	7 000	9 465
			Governance bodies		
Sub-total	196 000	183 185	2-5. Statutory meetings of the Regional Commission	40 000	43 766
1-4. Provision from 2012 Budget for implementation of Operational Plan in 2013	80 995	80 995	Total Governance and Management	174 000	171 284
1-5. Voluntary contribution from members in the region	10 000	0	Programmes and Projects		
1-6. Contributions to the Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund	50 000	23 425	2-6. Regional animation, representation, capacity building & organisational development for targeted member organisations	50 000	86 668
1-7. Support to projects – Fundraising	119 005	134 802	2-7. Facilitation of exchanges and mutual support at zone level	42 000	24 000
			2-8. Solidarity Fund for immediate support during emergencies	50 000	25 088
Sub-total	260 000	239 222	2-9. Emergency preparedness and response + CAEMT meetings + Training in needs assessment, risk reduction, CI toolkit, programme design, monitoring and evaluation	30 000	30 871
			2-10. Follow-up of Nov. 2012 Bishops' meeting: workshop with National Directors / Secretaries General	100 000	72 885
			2-11. Exchange visits and studies	10 000	0
			Total Programmes and Projects	282 000	239 512
			Provision for February 2015 Caritas Africa Regional Conference		11 611
GRAND TOTAL	456 000	422 407	GRAND TOTAL	456 000	422 407

Financial Report of Caritas Africa for the year 2014

RESOURCES			EXPENDITURE		
	Budget (Euro)	Actual (Euro)		Budget (Euro)	Actual (Euro)
			Governance and Management Secretariat		
1-1. Internal Resources	20 000	22 235	2-1. Personnel	90 000	85 457
1-2. Statutory fees of members in the region	36 000	39 284	2-2. Communications	14 000	14 168
1-3. Contribution from CI	135 000	135 000	2-3. Overhead expenses	25 000	22 424
			2-4. Financial costs	9 000	7 960
			Governance bodies		
Sub-total	191 000	196 519	2-5. Statutory meetings of the Regional Commission	40 000	41 067
1-4. Provision from 2013 Budget for organisation of Caritas Africa Regional Conference in 2015	11 611	11 611	Total Governance and Management	178 000	171 076
1-5. Voluntary contribution from members in the region	10 000	0	Programmes and Projects		
1-6. Contributions to the Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund	50 000	40 523	2-6. Regional animation, representation, capacity building & organisational development for targeted member organisations	60 000	63 846
1-7. Support to projects – Fundraising	177 389	165 674	2-7. Facilitation of exchanges and mutual support at zone level	42 000	26 221
Sub-total	249 000	217 808	2-8. Solidarity Fund for immediate support during emergencies	50 000	59 096
			2-9. Emergency preparedness and response + CAHT meetings + Training in needs assessment, risk reduction, CI toolkit, programme design, monitoring and evaluation	20 000	16 421
			2-10. Humanitarian Forum	20 000	0
			2-11. Exchange visits and studies	10 000	0
			2-12. Provision for organisation of 2015 Caritas Africa Regional Conference	60 000	41 300
			Total Programmes and Projects	262 000	206 884
			Provision for May 2015 Caritas Africa Regional Conference		36 367
GRAND TOTAL	440 000	414 327	GRAND TOTAL	440 000	414 327

Partners' support to the Caritas Africa Secretariat

Since May 2012, the Francophone Desk Officer has been seconded for duty by Caritas Congo Asbl to Caritas Africa. For more than 2½ years, Caritas Congo has fully sponsored his services covering all related costs, including remuneration, health insurance and other charges.

The following partners from other regions have also been very supportive: CAFOD, Caritas Australia, Caritas Italiana, Caritas Japan, Caritas Norway, Catholic Relief Services, Development & Peace, Secours Catho-lique Caritas France and Trocaire.

Caritas Africa expresses its heartfelt thanks to all these Caritas partners for their unflinching support.

Annual Budget of all Caritas members in Africa

According to information provided by 40 Caritas Africa members, their overall 2014 annual budget amounted to more than 290 million euro, of which some 21 million euro were raised locally. This budget includes funds received from various partners: sister Caritas members from other regions, public institutions, organisations of the United Nations system, among others. Caritas Africa expresses its heartfelt thanks to all these partners.

It must be pointed out that these sister Caritas members furthermore have their own budget amounting to several hundreds of million euro for emergency and development programmes on the African continent.

Conclusion

The four-year mandate, from 2011 to 2015, has been indeed a very active one for Caritas Africa. Having taken up the challenge in May 2011 of developing and implementing a Strategic Framework and Action Plan for the coming four years based on the guidelines and recommendations of the Seventh Caritas Africa Regional Conference, the Regional Commission has done its best to meet the Strategic Objectives identified and achieve the expected results. In order to implement the Action Plan, it elaborated at the beginning of every year an annual roadmap of priority activities and assessed its implementation at the end of the period.

Even if it has not been possible to implement 100% of the Strategic Framework and Action Plan, it is comforting to note that much has been done according to the plan and that a majority of the expected outcomes have been achieved.

The Caritas Africa region has continued to consolidate its position within the Caritas Internationalis network as well as within the Church in Africa. The Kinshasa meeting of Bishops has been a turning point for Caritas in Africa and the Kinshasa Declaration has become a key document which is often referred to not only by Caritas members in Africa but also by Caritas partners from other regions. Relationships with SECAM, the Symposium of Episcopal Conferences of Africa and Madagascar, have been considerably harmonised and the integration of Caritas Africa within the SECAM structure will be formalised in the course of the Eighth Caritas Africa Regional Conference in May 2015.

Communication with Caritas member organisations in Africa has considerably improved. Email messages are more regularly exchanged and it can be said that there is an increased responsiveness on the part of member organisations. Communication is gradually becoming an effective two-way process in the region. The Caritas Africa e-magazine has been regularly published four times a year and is widely distributed across the Caritas network. The e-magazine has proved to be a very useful communication tool. It is most inspiring and provides an overall view of the activities of Caritas members of the Africa region.

At the level of the Commission, there has been an excellent team spirit among all members and this has resulted in very smooth relationships facilitating the key role played by each member of the Commission.

The Executive Secretary is most thankful to the President of Caritas Africa, His Excellency Bishop Francisco João Silota, Bishop of Chimoio, Mozambique, for his trust and collaboration that have greatly facilitated the work and help create the proper atmosphere for ensuring progress all through. He extends his gratitude to all the members of Regional Commission for their readiness to cooperate and see to it that the Regional Commission does move forward.



Conclusion *(Continued)*

The Executive Secretary is also very thankful to Msgr Pierre Cibambo Ntakobajira, CI Ecclesiastical Assistant and International liaison Advisor (Africa), with whom he is very regularly in contact. His thorough knowledge of the work of Caritas and his experience have largely contributed to the success of what has been achieved during the past four years.

A special word of thanks goes to the Caritas Internationalis Secretariat. The Executive Secretary expresses his appreciation to CI Secretary General and his collaborators for their readiness to collaborate and share their experience and knowledge.

Last but not least, the Executive Secretary wishes to express his heartfelt thanks to all the Caritas members of the Africa Region. They are the pillars of the Region. They reach more than 45 million beneficiaries, bringing to them hope, peace, love and putting into practice Catholic Social Teaching. Their work goes hand in hand with so many Caritas from other regions and other international and local partners who contribute to the success of the work of Caritas in Africa. All have learnt to work together and synergise their action. This is indeed an achievement even if it needs to be constantly supported whenever differences tend to minimise efforts of collaboration and fraternal cooperation.

The Executive Secretary has had the active support of Margaret Mwaniki, Anglophone Caritas Africa Desk Officer working in the Nairobi Office of Caritas Africa, of Emmanuel Mbuna Badjonga, Francophone Caritas Africa Desk Officer based in Kinshasa at Caritas Congo Asbl head office, and that of Béatrice Simtaya, Administrative Assistant, and Barnabé Kokou, Accountant, both working at the Caritas Africa Secretariat in Lomé, Togo. Modern means of communication have greatly contributed to the effective way in which the Secretariat is capable to work in spite of the fact that the Executive Secretary resides in Mauritius, whereas the other members of the team are in Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo and Togo. The Executive Secretary expresses his appreciation to that small but efficient team.

Together, the Caritas Africa Regional Commission and its members, Caritas Internationalis Secretariat and partners, all closely worked together to achieve by 2015 the four strategic objectives identified by the Strategic Framework and Action Plan of Caritas Africa: Strengthen the Caritas identity to build more effective, collaborative and sustainable social pastoral structures within the Church in Africa; reduce the risk and impact of humanitarian crises in Africa in solidarity and compassion with affected communities; eradicate extreme poverty and support social services; and transform inadequate and unjust systems and structures.

Appendix I

Questionnaire: Members' information – Year 2014

To be returned to the following email addresses secaf@caritas-africa.org, coord@caritas-africa.org and jacdinan@intnet.mu not later than 16 January 2015

1. Country _____
2. Name of organisation _____
3. Number of Diocesan Caritas in your country _____
4. Total number of Parish Caritas in your country _____
5. Number of persons employed by Caritas at the national office level _____
6. Number of persons employed by Caritas for the whole of your country (*est.*) _____
7. Number of active volunteers within Caritas for the whole country (*estimate*) ... _____
8. Number of persons taking advantage of the services offered by Caritas for the whole of your country (*estimate*) _____
9. Your organisation's annual budget in 2014 for the whole of your country (*estimate*) (*Euro equivalent*) _____
10. Amount fundraised locally (*Estimate in Euro*) _____
11. List your main areas of intervention (*e.g. Education, emergencies, peace building ...*) Describe briefly the activities in each area of intervention.

	<i>Main areas of intervention</i>	<i>Activities in each area of intervention</i>
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		
e.		
f.		
12. List your main achievements in 2014. Briefly describe these achievements.

	<i>Main achievements</i>	<i>Brief description</i>
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		
e.		
f.		
g.		

13. List your main difficulties in 2014. Briefly describe these difficulties.

Main difficulties	Brief description
-------------------	-------------------

-
-
-
-
-
-

14. Who are your main partners? Indicate their areas of intervention.

Partners	Areas of intervention
----------	-----------------------

-
-
-
-
-
-

15. Does the National Caritas work in close collaboration with the Justice and Peace Commission? If YES, explain briefly what you do together; if NO, why have not you been able to work together?

16. Have you been able to set up a country coordinating mechanisms (Country Forum), with the participation of all Caritas partners under the leadership of the National Caritas? If yes, how many times did the Country Forum meet in 2014?

17. Did you organise an Annual Caritas Day in 2014? If yes, please tell us briefly about the organisation of this Annual Caritas Day

18. Does the National Caritas participate in the National disaster committees and in National Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans? Any comments?

19. Has the National Caritas appointed an Emergency Focal Person at national level? If yes, his/her name please.

20. Has the National Caritas developed an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan including Disaster Risk Reduction programmes? If yes, please attach a copy of your plan and programmes.

If yes, do not forget to attach a copy of your Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan and Disaster Risk Reduction programmes

21. Did you participate, during the year 2014, in the Caritas Internationalis Global Campaign on Food Security?

If yes, please tell us what you were able to organise.

What were the outcomes?

Activities organised

Outcomes

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.

22. Your name and email address

23. Date

Thank you for your kind participation.

Appendix II: Auditor's Reports

Monsieur le Secrétaire Exécutif de la
Région Afrique de l'Est
LOME – TOGO

Monsieur,

En exécution de la mission de commissariat aux comptes que vous nous avez confiée, nous vous présentons notre rapport relatif à l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 2011 sur :

- le contrôle des états financiers annuels du Secrétariat Exécutif, de l'état de suivi de l'exécution du budget de la région et le rapport financier 2011 tels qu'ils sont joints au présent rapport,
- les vérifications et informations spécifiques prévues par la loi

Les comptes annuels ont été arrêtés par le Secrétariat Exécutif Régional. Il nous appartient, sur la base de notre audit, d'exprimer une opinion sur ces comptes.

1.1. Opinions sur les comptes annuels

Nous avons effectué notre audit selon les normes de la profession. Ces normes requièrent la mise en œuvre de diligence permettant d'obtenir l'assurance raisonnable que les comptes annuels ne comportent pas d'anomalie significative. Un audit consiste à examiner, par sondage, les éléments probants justifiant les données contenues dans les comptes. Il consiste, également, à apprécier les principes comptables suivis et les estimations significatives retenues pour l'arrêter des comptes et à apprécier leur présentation d'ensemble. Nous estimons que nos contrôles fournissent une base raisonnable à l'opinion exprimée ci-dessus.

Il ressort de ces états financiers qu'au cours de l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 2011, les Produits s'élèvent à 170 802 662 F CFA et sont inférieurs aux Charges qui sont établies à 225 437 121 F CFA. Il en découle un déficit de 54 634 459 F CFA pour l'exercice 2011.

Nous nous sommes assuré que le rapport financier qui nous a été présenté concorde avec les écritures comptables justifiées et les informations obtenues.

Nous certifions que les comptes et les états financiers pour l'exercice 2011 sont réguliers et sincères et donnent une image fidèle des opérations de l'exercice écoulé ainsi que de la situation financière et du patrimoine du SECAF à la fin de cet exercice.

1.2. Vérifications et informations spécifiques

Nous avons également procédé, conformément aux normes de la profession, aux vérifications spécifiques prévues par la loi.

Nous n'avons pas d'observations à formuler.

Fait à Lomé, le 06 février 2012

LE COMMISSAIRE AUX COMPTES,
LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL DE SAFECA

Dr Adzime Doudo SOEDJE
Expert Comptable

Monsieur le Secrétaire Exécutif de la Région
Afrique de l'Est
LOME – TOGO

Monsieur,

En exécution de la mission de commissariat aux comptes que vous nous avez confiée, nous vous présentons notre rapport relatif à l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 2012 sur :

- le contrôle des états financiers annuels du Secrétariat Exécutif, de l'état de suivi de l'exécution du budget de la région et le rapport financier 2012 tels qu'ils sont joints au présent rapport,
- les vérifications et informations spécifiques prévues par la loi

Les comptes annuels ont été arrêtés par le Secrétariat Exécutif Régional. Il nous appartient, sur la base de notre audit, d'exprimer une opinion sur ces comptes.

1.1. Opinions sur les comptes annuels

Nous avons effectué notre audit selon les normes de la profession. Ces normes requièrent la mise en œuvre de diligence permettant d'obtenir l'assurance raisonnable que les comptes annuels ne comportent pas d'anomalie significative. Un audit consiste à examiner, par sondage, les éléments probants justifiant les données contenues dans les comptes. Il consiste, également, à apprécier les principes comptables suivis et les estimations significatives retenues pour l'arrêter des comptes et à apprécier leur présentation d'ensemble. Nous estimons que nos contrôles fournissent une base raisonnable à l'opinion exprimée ci-dessus.

Il ressort de ces états financiers qu'au cours de l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 2012, les Produits s'élèvent à 250 405 631 F CFA et sont inférieurs aux Charges qui sont établies à 312 907 463 F CFA. Il en découle un déficit de 62 501 832 F CFA pour l'exercice 2012.

Nous nous sommes assuré que le rapport financier qui nous a été présenté concorde avec les écritures comptables justifiées et les informations obtenues.

Nous certifions que les comptes et les états financiers pour l'exercice 2012 sont réguliers et sincères et donnent une image fidèle des opérations de l'exercice écoulé ainsi que de la situation financière et du patrimoine du SECAF à la fin de cet exercice.

1.2. Vérifications et informations spécifiques

Nous avons également procédé, conformément aux normes de la profession, aux vérifications spécifiques prévues par la loi.

Nous n'avons pas d'observations à formuler.

Fait à Lomé, le 19 février 2013

LE COMMISSAIRE AUX COMPTES,
LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL DE SAFECA

Dr Adzime Doudo SOEDJE
Expert Comptable

Monsieur,

En exécution de la mission de commissariat aux comptes que vous nous avez confiée, nous vous présentons notre rapport relatif à l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 2013 sur :

- le contrôle des états financiers annuels du Secrétariat Exécutif, de l'état de suivi de l'exécution du budget de la région et le rapport financier 2013 tels qu'ils sont joints au présent rapport,
- les vérifications et informations spécifiques prévues par la loi.

Les comptes annuels ont été arrêtés par le Secrétariat Exécutif Régional. Il nous appartient, sur la base de notre audit, d'exprimer une opinion sur ces comptes.

1.1. Opinions sur les comptes annuels

Nous avons effectué notre audit selon les normes de la profession. Ces normes requièrent la mise en œuvre de diligence permettant d'obtenir l'assurance raisonnable que les comptes annuels ne comportent pas d'anomalie significative. Un audit consiste à examiner, par sondage, les éléments probants justifiant les données contenues dans les comptes. Il consiste, également, à apprécier les principes comptables suivis et les estimations significatives retenues pour l'arrêté des comptes et à apprécier leur présentation d'ensemble. Nous estimons que nos contrôles fournissent une base raisonnable à l'opinion exprimée ci-après.

Il ressort de ces états financiers qu'au cours de l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 2013, les Produits s'élèvent à 201 087 356 F CFA et sont inférieurs aux Charges qui sont établies à 246 992 019 F CFA. Il en découle un déficit de 45 904 663 F CFA pour l'exercice 2013.

Nous nous sommes assuré que le rapport financier qui nous a été présenté concorde avec les écritures comptables justifiées et les informations obtenues.

Nous certifions que les comptes et les états financiers pour l'exercice 2013 sont réguliers et sincères et donnent une image fidèle des opérations de l'exercice écoulé ainsi que de la situation financière et du patrimoine du SECAF à la fin de cet exercice.

1.2. Vérifications et informations spécifiques

Nous avons également procédé, conformément aux normes de la profession, aux vérifications spécifiques prévues par la loi.

Nous n'avons pas d'observations à formuler.

Fait à Lomé, le 05 mars 2014

LE COMMISSAIRE AUX COMPTES,
LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL DE SAFECCO


Dr. Achille D. Bonato SOEDJEDE
Expert Comptable

Monsieur le Secrétaire Exécutif de la Région
Afrique de CI
LOME – TOGO

Monsieur,

Nous avons audité les états financiers de la SECAF pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 2014. Ces états financiers relèvent de la responsabilité du Secrétariat Exécutif. Notre responsabilité consiste à exprimer une opinion sur ces états financiers sur la base de notre audit.

Nous avons effectué notre audit conformément aux Normes internationales d'audit. Ces normes requièrent que l'audit soit planifié et réalisé en vue d'obtenir l'assurance raisonnable que les états financiers ne comportent pas d'anomalies significatives. Un audit consiste à examiner, sur la base de tests, les éléments justifiant les données présentées dans les états financiers. Un audit consiste également à évaluer les principes comptables appliqués et les estimations significatives faites par la direction, ainsi que la présentation des états financiers dans leur ensemble. Nous estimons que notre audit constitue une base raisonnable à l'expression de notre opinion ci-après :

Il ressort de ces états financiers qu'au cours de l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 2014, les produits s'élèvent à 218 633 968 F CFA et sont supérieurs aux charges qui sont établies à 184 575 377 F CFA. Il en découle un excédent de 34 057 591 F CFA pour l'exercice 2014.

Nous nous sommes assuré que les états financiers qui nous ont été présentés, concordent avec les écritures comptables justifiées et les informations obtenues.

A notre avis, nous certifions que ces états financiers présentent fidèlement la situation financière de la SECAF au 31 décembre 2014 ainsi que les résultats de son exploitation et de l'évolution de sa situation financière pour l'exercice terminé à cette date selon des principes comptables généralement reconnus.

Fait à Lomé, le 27 février 2015

LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL DE SAFECCO


Dr. Achille D. Bonato SOEDJEDE

Expert Comptable- Commissaire aux comptes