

# CECI



## HAITI

After the emergency,  
peace and democracy

## NEPAL: SAHAKARYA

The challenge of development  
and security in a conflict area

## AGRICULTURE: THE HOPE OF AFRICA

Poverty reduction presupposes food security,  
job creation and the slowing of the rural exodus



« Po Klé po fonsé fò n reyini  
Men dan lamèn nou ka vansé  
Demen fòk tout bagay chanje  
Anvan lamò genyenlavi  
Et si nou se pitit bondye  
Fòk nou ka viv avèk fyète  
Kè m se solèy je m se lapli  
Devan la mizè fòk mwen rele»

“Light skin, dark skin, we must unite  
Hand in hand, to go forward  
Tomorrow, everything must change  
Before death, there is life  
And if we are the children of God  
We should be able to live with dignity  
My heart is the sun, my eyes the rain  
Against misery, I raise my voice”

Luck Mervil,  
from the song  
Mézanmi, Ti Péyi A, 2004

Today, more than ever, it's time for solidarity because every day on earth, poverty kills a child every three seconds... and 50,000 persons per day! Poverty is also the driving force behind insecurity and conflict, whether it's here, in Haiti or elsewhere. It's time for action! *Sahakarya, let's work together*, as our Nepalese friends would say!

This is why, in March 2004, I decided to support CECI in its daily struggle against poverty and exclusion—first, in Haiti, then everywhere else where CECI is in action! CECI is above all an effective organization that works directly with people to build their communities. CECI's approach is based on listening, action, transparency and respect. It has my full support.

I invite one and all to join our organization, to get involved as a volunteer like myself, to stay informed about CECI's activities, to come meet people from near and far, people united by the same commitment: to build a world without poverty, a world for everyone!



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Luck Mervil". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a small flourish at the end.

LUCK MERVIL,  
Montreal, July 2005

**CECI'S MISSION IS TO FIGHT POVERTY AND EXCLUSION. TO THIS END, CECI "STRENGTHENS THE DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY OF DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES; IT SUPPORTS INITIATIVES FOR PEACE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUITY; IT MOBILIZES RESOURCES AND PROMOTES THE EXCHANGE OF KNOW-HOW."**

# 02

## **A VINTAGE YEAR FOR SOLIDARITY**

We believe more than ever that development requires international solidarity between organizations from the South and organizations from the North, as well as between citizens here and citizens "over there."

## **04 CECI IN THE WORLD**



### **06 THE AMERICAS**



### **10 AFRICA**



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"I understood that everyone has the right to think, especially to think differently. There are other ways to experience life in this world."

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## **The 2004-2005 BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

*Make Poverty History!*

## **38 CANADA**

In 2004-2005, a tremendous synergy propelled creative minds and mobilized thousands of persons in Canada, and in every country where we work with our partners.

## A Word from the Chair and the Executive Director

# A Vintage Year for Solidarity



**Pierre Pichette, Chairperson**



**Michel Charette, Executive Director**

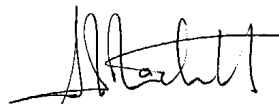
In its 2004-2005 Annual Report, CECI has the pleasure of testifying to the extraordinary solidarity motivating our partners and communities in international cooperation. The people of Gonaïves and the people of Quebec united to come to the assistance of the victims of hurricane Jean. We participated in this vast humanitarian operation and are proud of the results achieved—thanks to the public's support. Everywhere, rural communities are organizing in cooperatives and in solidarity economy enterprises—this, in the face of an unfavourable world trade environment. CECI accompanies such groups as they meet and discuss, seeking to foster their mutual reinforcement and the emergence of networks able to represent them at the national level and even at the international level. We were present as they gathered at the World Social Forum. We will be present in Dakar as well in November 2005.

Hundreds of volunteers support our partners in agriculture, health and education or in defending rights. On the ground, it's clear that citizen engagement

contributes to development marked by greater fairness and solidarity. Together, with other Canadian voluntary cooperation organizations, we mobilized to emphasize to the Canadian public, and the government, that their contribution to international cooperation produces concrete results.

This message of solidarity is more relevant than ever as the question of security has come to dominate international relations. CECI works in countries in conflict such as Nepal and Haiti. We have had to adjust our activities to safe guard of all stakeholders. Moreover, we are active in initiatives directly concerned with the security of populations such as the Community Security Project in El Salvador and the Small Arms and Light Weapons Project in West Africa. We believe that the challenge of security concerns civil society as much as it does the military. This is the point of view we advocate before the Canadian government, whose new foreign policy accords an unprecedented importance to national defence, to the detriment, we believe, of sufficient growth in the international aid budget.

CECI's Board of Directors passed a resolution in support of the Millennium Development Goals and the campaign to Make Poverty History. In the coming year, we intend to act far and wide to advance these causes.



**PIERRE PICHETTE**  
Chairperson



**MICHEL CHAURETTE**  
Executive Director

**OVER 350 EMPLOYEES WORK OVERSEAS. THE MAJORITY ARE CITIZENS IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE CECI IS ACTIVE. THESE LOCAL TEAMS SUPPORT THE SUPERVISION OF VOLUNTEERS, AS WELL AS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECTS JOINTLY IDENTIFIED WITH LOCAL PARTNERS.**



**AMERICAS****BOLIVIA**

Regional Direction  
Norman MacIsaac, Regional Director  
**PASAJE JUAN J. SALGUEIRO**  
**# 2347 – SOPOCACHI**  
**B.P. 13520 LA PAZ**  
**ph** (591) 2.241.1767  
**f** (591) 2.241.2307

–  
14 Uniterra volunteers

**CANADA**

Michel Charette, Executive Director  
**3000, OMER-LAVALLÉE**  
**MONTREAL (QUÉBEC) H1Y 3R8**  
**ph** (514) 875.9911  
**f** (514) 875.6469

**EL SALVADOR**

Alan Quinn, Delequate, Project manager  
**CENTRO COMERCIAL FERIA ROSA**  
**LOCAL 103-C**  
**SAN SALVADOR**  
**ph & f** (503) 243.2376

–  
10 Uniterra volunteers  
(including those in Ecuador)

**UNITED STATES**

David Brown, Delequate  
**1666 K STREET N.W. 7TH FLOOR**  
**WASHINGTON DC**  
**20006**  
**ph & f** (202) 293.7601

**GUATEMALA**

Ana De Méndez, Director  
**15 AVE. «A» 19-61, ZONA 13**  
**GUATEMALA CIUDAD**  
**ph** (502) 2332.1397  
**f** (502) 2332.7065

–  
10 Uniterra volunteers

**HAITI**

Gyypsy Michel, Director  
**RUE M. LATORTUE, MUSSEAU**  
**B.P. 16104**  
**PORT-AU-PRINCE**  
**ph** (509) 249.9585  
**f** (509) 245.9577

–  
2 Uniterra volunteers

**PERU**

Christopher Yeomans, Delegated  
**AV. PRIMAVERA 1477**  
**MONTERRICO**  
**LIMA 33**  
**ph** (511) 247.6837

–  
4 Uniterra volunteers

**AFRICA****BURKINA FASO**

Adama Ouedraogo, Director  
**01 B.P. 3440, OUAGADOUGOU**  
**ph** (226) 50.36.29.92  
**f** (226) 50.36.07.52

–  
11 Uniterra volunteers

**AFRICAN GREAT LAKES REGION**

(Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo)  
Jovithe Mukaziya, Project Manager  
**RUE NTARUKA, QUARTIER KIYOVU**  
**B.P. 532 KIGALI**  
**RWANDA**  
**ph & f** (250) 57.60.18

–  
2 Uniterra volunteers

**GUINEA**

Dian Diallo, Director  
**B.P. 1385 CONAKRY**  
**ph & f** (224) 42.39.97

–  
12 Uniterra volunteers

**MALI**

Alassane Sanogo, Project Coordinator  
**1085, RUE 240**  
**QUARTIER HIPPODROME**  
**B.P. 109, BAMAKO**  
**ph** (223) 229.48.44  
**f** (223) 490.0392

–  
15 Uniterra volunteers

**NIGER**

Issoufou Boubacar, Director  
**B.P. 889 NIAMEY**  
**ph** (227) 75.31.02  
**f** (227) 75.45.63

–  
6 Uniterra volunteers

**SENEGAL**

Regional Direction  
Philippe Jean, Regional Director  
Amadou Bah, Deputy Regional Director  
**SENEGAL**  
Bacabar Guèye, Director  
**BOUL. DU SUD, POINT E**  
**B.P. 6112 DAKAR**  
**ph** (221) 8.25.64.14  
**f** (221) 8.25.32.38

–  
13 Uniterra volunteers

**ASIA****CAMBODIA**

Muriel Mac-seing, contact  
**HOUSE 182,**  
**STREET 63 BOEUNG KENG KANG 1**  
**P.O. BOX 2443**  
**PHNOM PENH – 3**  
**ph & f** (855) 23.217.561

–  
3 Uniterra volunteers

**INDIA**

Kabita Bhattarai, Country representative  
**C-118, 2ND FLOOR, ANAND NIKETAN**  
**NEW DELHI 110021**  
**ph** (91) 11246.71378  
**f** (91) 11246.71377

–  
5 Uniterra volunteers

**NEPAL**

Regional Direction  
Julia Sánchez, Regional Director  
Keshava Koirala, Country representative  
**135 NAYA BASI MARG, BALUWATAR**  
**G.P.O. BOX 2959, KATHMANDU**  
**ph** (977) 14.41.44.30  
**f** (977) 14.41.32.56

–  
9 Uniterra volunteers

**TAJIKISTAN**

Germain Lafleur, Project manager  
**HAKIM KARIM STR.,10**  
**735700, KHUJAND**  
**ph** (992 3422) 40173  
**f** (992 3422) 63104

**VIETNAM**

Bernard Wylar, Project officer  
**BLOCK P, LA THANH HOTEL**  
**218 DOI CAN STREET**  
**BA DINH DISTRICT**  
**IPO BOX 233**  
**ph** (844) 762.8422  
**f** (844) 762.8423

–  
28 Uniterra volunteers





**IN EL SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA, COMMUNITIES ARE ORGANIZING AND MOBILIZING TO CONFRONT INSECURITY AND VIOLENCE IN HOMES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS. IN SALVADOR, THE COMMUNITY SECURITY PROJECT (PSC II) WORKS TO PREVENT CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN THREE SALVADORAN MUNICIPALITIES: SAN SALVADOR, ZARAGOZA AND PUERTO LA LIBERTAD.**

Working with communities  
to prevent violence and crime

**This project's main focus is on two issues: juvenile delinquency and domestic violence, especially violence against women and children. "In communities at risk, where police intervention mainly consists of repression, the Project opts for prevention measures, developed with citizens," explains Alan Quinn, CECI's representative in El Salvador.**

The CSP's prevention efforts take place on several levels. For example, communities are implicated in the production of "prevention maps." Events of a violent character and high-risk places are identified with different symbols, pertaining to both time and space. These maps are disseminated during community assemblies and subsequently forwarded to the police and municipal authorities. In short, they foster both the safety of individuals and better understanding on the part of the authorities. Prevention activities are also deployed on several levels. "In primary prevention, we work with the schools and community forums. These activities aim

at ensuring a better articulation between authorities and the population; they will have an impact in the medium and long term. With groups at risk, including women victims of violence, we organize self-esteem workshops, mutual support groups, and training sessions on the pertinent laws and possible recourses. To deal with the issue of gangs, we hold similar activities with youth and also organize sporting activities. "For example," mentions Alan Quinn, "there's a soccer school in each of the municipalities." The approach developed by the CSP is influencing the municipalities and the police, who have integrated it into their crime and violence prevention strategies.

On this same issue, in 2004-2005, two Regional Symposia on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency were held in Guatemala and El Salvador, with the participation of Honduran, Guatemalan and Salvadoran civil society and governmental organizations. These meetings led to the creation of a regional coalition, the adoption of a declaration of principles and an action plan adopted by over 50 organizations. CECI supports this coalition.

"Our prevention work is based on CECI's expertise in post-conflict situations and in peace transition processes," concludes Alan Quinn.

**ON SEPTEMBER 18<sup>TH</sup> 2004, TROPICAL STORM JEAN DEVASTATED THE CARIBBEAN, PROVOKING, IN PARTICULAR, A DELUGE OF WATER AND MUD IN GONAIVES, HAITI. ABOUT 3,000 PEOPLE WERE SWEEPED AWAY.**

“We immediately felt that we had to participate in the emergency assistance,” recalls Guypsy Michel, Director of CECI-Haiti, whose team is composed of 26 Haitian employees and two volunteers from Canada. CECI raised 1.1 million dollars in donations from Quebecers. This enabled the distribution of 6,890 family survival kits. CECI also shipped, on a Canadian Forces plane, and distributed many of the in-kind donations, non-perishable staples, fruit juices, medicines and health supplies collected during a radiothon held at the Montreal City Hall.

Promoting Peace

To help Haiti recover from the effects of tragic civil strife and tropical storm Jean, CECI continued its targeted efforts in the Artibonite region which includes the cities of Gonaives and Saint-Marc.

CECI was already active there via the PALIH HIV/AIDS Project. Implemented with *le Centre de coopération internationale en santé et développement* (CCISD), this project ensures the prevention and control of the HIV/AIDS pandemic among a population of 600,000 persons. CECI is also rehabilitating health care centres.

In Gonaives, CECI facilitators instituted a program to promote peace. “Working with community leaders, we want to encourage dialogue and negotiation to transform conflicts. We are helping people understand the roles of local elected officials, in the run-up to the fall 2005 elections,” explains Guypsy Michel.

In northeastern Haiti, CECI is continuing its long term commitment with the communities of Ouanaminthe, Capotille, Carice and Mont-Organisé. CECI supports the building of women’s capacities through literacy. Community projects have created thousands of jobs in the rehabilitation of social infrastructures (roads, erosion control, etc.) and the establishment of production units (grain, rice, cassava, etc.). “Every year, the population plants 50,000 trees,” cites Mr. Michel. “They want to reforest the area because they are aware of the decreasing soil fertility and the trend towards desertification.”

In Haiti, 98% of the forests are gone. This is a factor in aggravating natural disasters. In the Central Plateau, communities working with CECI have installed a solar powered panel drinking water system for 5,000 inhabitants.

FSM 2005

# Another world is possible



**In January 2005, the fifth World Social Forum (WSF) brought together, in Porto Alegre (Brazil), over 150,000 persons engaged in the search for social, political and economic alternatives.**

**For the second consecutive year, CECI participated in the World Social Forum. The Uniterra Program enabled 27 Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) actors, from Africa, Asia and the Americas, to have their voices heard and engage in discussions.**

**The Uniterra delegation at the 2005 WSF assembled women agrifood producers from Africa, micro-credit and popular literacy groups, forestry cooperants from Nepal, a high tech social entrepreneur (specializing in solar hearing aids), le Chantier d'économie sociale du Québec, l'*Union des producteurs agricoles-Développement international* (UPA-DI) and actors from the fair trade sector.**

**Discussions and panels were mainly concerned with: sharing experiences, promoting the social and solidarity economy, community control over social services, solidarity funding (including the micro-finance sector), and fairness in trade and local development. The next international SSE gathering—a meeting of the Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of the Social Solidarity Economy (INPSSE)—will be in Dakar, in November 2005.**





**FAIR TRADE, RURAL AGRICULTURE, NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AND ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE... CECI AND ITS PARTNERS ARE CARRYING OUT PROJECTS ON A NUMBER OF FRONTS IN THEIR DETERMINED EFFORTS TO REDUCE POVERTY IN AFRICA. LAST YEAR, SOLID SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY NETWORKS WERE CREATED IN THE COUNTRIES OF WEST AFRICA. IN 2004-2005, CECI UNDERTOOK, ALONG WITH ITS PARTNERS, A NEW PROJECT TO COMBAT THE PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS.**

**For 10 years, CECI has been supporting women producers of shea butter in Burkina Faso.**



**In 2004-2005, 36 ACIPA's projects were executed, which reached 30,000 persons, 40% of whom were women.**

2004 marked the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the CECI offices in several countries of Africa, a milestone underlined by public events in Guinea, Mali and Burkina Faso. "This recognition meant a lot to the teams in place," says Philippe Jean, CECI's Regional Director for Africa.

Peace and security

**"For the first time CECI is joining in the campaign against the proliferation of small arms,"** explains Suzanne Dumouchel, Project Officer for Africa. A joint CECI/OXFAM-UK pilot project, the Small Arms and Light Weapons Project includes Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea and Senegal. This project is carried out in partnership with civil society organizations, regional structures and state bodies responsible for security issues. "The circulation of SALWs, whether illicit or not, has grave consequences for the security of persons and communities, as well as for economic and social development in general. We are working to raise people's awareness, in villages and families, of the negative impacts and dangers of their circulation," adds Suzanne Dumouchel. The public education projects undertaken in 2005 will also seek the voluntary surrendering of arms.

**The Citizen Action for Peace project (ACIPA) is continuing its public education and training work on the peaceful resolution of conflicts, tolerance and citizen participation in the African Great Lakes region (Rwanda, Burundi, and the North and South Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo). In 2004-2005, 36 projects were executed, which reached 30,000 persons, 40% of whom were women. "Located in three different countries, local organizations operate local projects. They also meet to analyze the political context and to jointly elaborate their submissions. In Burundi, during the electoral process, a network of women's organizations did important work regarding sensitization, lobbying and written submissions in favour of reserving a percentage of positions for women. It's a good example of the maturity attained by these organizations,"** observes Suzanne Dumouchel.





Guinée – Dakagbé Kaba, president of the Guinean Social and Solidarity Economy Network, and cooperant Nathalie Langlois. “The solidarity economy gives great hope to the women in rural areas. Nobody is more marginalized than they are. They are the poor among the poor,” explains Ms. Kaba.

#### Strengthening NGOs

**Since 2002, the NGO Support Program (PAONG) has been working to strengthen nine NGOs in Central Guinea. These NGOs are active in different sectors: literacy, fruit processing, health, the campaign against female circumcision, and bean cultivation. Organizational analysis, appropriate training and support have had a lasting impact on these organizations. In 2002, Women’s Voluntary Action for Sustainable Development (AFVDD) had 13 members and a budget of 230 Canadian dollars. “Three years later, AFVDD is signing contracts, offering services and it employs 20 persons with an annual budget of \$150,000,” observes Gérard Côté, Project Officer for Africa.**

#### Fair trade: green gold from Africa

**Shea butter is a natural product with known benefits in skin and hair care. It is produced and marketed by African women. In 2004-2005, marketing agreements concluded with shea butter producers from Burkina Faso and Mali enabled the distribution of this product in 42 *Ten Thousand Villages* boutiques in Canada. Another project enabled the construction of a shea butter production centre for the women of the Siby canton of Mali. This project was carried out jointly by CECI-Mali, le *Comité international de projets outre-mer* of the University of Montreal’s *École Polytechnique* and ACOD (*Association Conseil pour le Développement*), a Malian NGO.**





## Security and fairness in trade

**PROMOTING FAIR TRADE ENTAILS TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR PRODUCERS, IDENTIFICATION OF MARKETS, MARKET RESEARCH, BETTER PRICE NEGOTIATIONS AND CONCERN FOR EQUITABLE INCOME DISTRIBUTION. CECI IS WORKING ON THESE QUESTIONS WITH THOUSANDS OF PRODUCERS THROUGHOUT ASIA. IN NEPAL, ISSUES HAVE ARISEN REGARDING SECURITY AND THE CONDITIONS PERTAINING TO COOPERATION WORK IN CONFLICT ZONES. CECI IS ACTIVE IN NEPAL, INDIA, VIETNAM, CAMBODIA AND KOSOVO. FOLLOWING ITS NOVEMBER 2002 SYMPOSIUM ON WORKING WITH MARGINALIZED POPULATIONS IN THE MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS OF INDIA, PARTNERS FROM TAJIKISTAN INVITED CECI TO WORK WITH THEM IN THE COTTON SECTOR.**

In Thanh Hoa province, Vietnam, the *Improved Livelihood for Mountainous Communities* (ILMC) project works almost exclusively with ethnic minority communities in the mountainous regions of Ba Thuoc and Nhu Xuan. "We were in a region of extreme poverty. Before we could even think of economic development and increasing local incomes, our work had to focus on food security, something defined by the capacity to produce rice. In one year, training on agricultural techniques enabled the quadrupling of rice production. This means that people now ensure their food consumption for the entire year," observes Julia Sanchez, Regional Director for CECI-Asia. "The provincial government is going to spread the techniques used in ILMC. We've worked with them in the production of audiovisual material for television and radio broadcasts," explains Asia Project Officer Kathleen McLaughlin. "Research has identified crops with good potential

for development, such as bamboo and small-scale animal husbandry, basically swine and poultry," adds Julia Sanchez. In 2004-2005, There were ten producer cooperatives with a total of 1,000 members, 40% of whom are women. With the participation of their members, these cooperatives develop management, production and marketing strategies via an approach based on training and practical learning. In total, the ILMC's cooperatives sold eight tons of beef and 40,000 bamboo trees in 2005.

Reducing poverty also entails different strategies for improving both infrastructure and access to social services such as education and health care. The ILMC project enabled 7,000 pupils, in 350 villages, to obtain complete sets of schoolbooks. Moreover, over 1,500 children attend kindergartens built as part of the ILMC project.

A life-changing well

"In Nepal, the *Community Groundwater Irrigation Project* (CGIP) changes people's lives," affirms Julia Sanchez. It enables the construction of wells and irrigation systems that substantially increase agricultural yields. "It's the only irrigation project in Nepal that provides no subsidies—producers must obtain loans to purchase this irrigation system. Upon analysis, they realize that it's a good investment. Moreover, they also get an accurate idea of real costs. Producers pay back their loans within a few years, and sometimes within a single year!" notes Julia Sanchez. In partnership with local NGOs, the project assists future water users in the proper management and maintenance of their new equipment.

The CGIP's socioeconomic results are impressive. Benefiting over 10,000 poor and very poor families (about 50,000 people) in the *Nepalese Terai*, CGIP has enabled the installation of over 4,600 irrigation systems covering over 15,700 hectares.

**The project has enabled:**

- : all users to achieve food security thanks to increases in grain production
- : general increases in grain yields of 50 to 100% (100% for rice and corn),
- : the doubling of net revenues per hectare, and
- : investments in housing (40% of households), health care (92% coverage) and children's education (80%).

**Moreover,**

Spillover effects include increases in school enrolment rates, particularly among very poor groups such as the Dalits (55% as opposed to 11% among non-project participants).

In 2004-2005, the CGIP received a signal honour: the Asian Development Bank recognized that out of 20 projects, it was rated as one of the three best-executed projects in Nepal.

*Sahakarya*

***Sahakarya* means "working together" in Nepalese. "In certain communities, we've been present for 10 years. We now work with 46 partners in five districts, all of which are in rural and mountainous areas," explains François Lafrenière, Project Officer for Asia.**

***Sahakarya's* economic development projects focus on agriculture, savings and credit unions, and community forestry. As for community health, at the express demand of women, projects focus on access to drinking water, public and private sanitation, children's nutrition and prenatal health. "We've also developed partnerships with organizations and federations at the national level. By working at both the local and national levels we support our partners to influence public policy debates," adds Mr. Lafrenière.**

Particularly intense in the last five years, the conflict affecting Nepal raises security and ethical issues regarding cooperants and partners in the field. "We've withdrawn volunteers from isolated regions for security-related reasons," explains François Lafrenière. "The conflict also influences how we work. We're targeting our interventions more towards the poorest and most marginalized populations—the Dalits," adds Mr. Lafrenière. Furthermore, in situations of intense conflict, health and humanitarian assistance projects predominate. "During periods of conflict, economic development projects are more difficult." In his opinion although the present conflict in Nepal reduces its capacity to support development, *Sahakarya* continues to fulfil its mission in its work with local NGOs.

According to Mr. Lafrenière, three lessons may be drawn from *Sahakarya's* experience: "First, working with local networks enables us to continue supporting development, even under the most difficult conditions. Also, in this kind of context, we have to show flexibility and not hesitate to change course in response to the most sensitive dimensions of the conflict, i.e. to its root causes. Third, it's necessary to assess the project's impact on the conflict, its effect on communities, and any possible increases in social disparities and exclusion."

Despite the conflict affecting Nepal, *Sahakarya* is rising to the challenge with 46 local partners in five districts, exclusively located in rural and mountain communities.

**“I understood that everyone has the right to think, especially to think differently. There are other ways to experience life in this world.”**

**Ibrahim Farmo, Director of Niger's  
Centre for the Training of Literacy Workers,  
upon returning from the 2005 WSF**

Gonaives, Haiti—  
Working with its partners, about a dozen  
neighbourhood committees, CECI served 200,000 hot meals  
to children from penniless families. During July and August 2004,  
no fewer than 4,000 children came every day.



In the night of September 19,  
following in the wake of tropical storm Jean,  
a 2.5 metre wall of water swept into the city of Gonaives,  
in northern Haiti. Surprised by the rapid influx of water,  
the people there lost nearly all their belongings.



Photo: Patrick Alleyn

In the 2004 edition of *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) observed that the means to fight hunger are well-known and that if the political will existed, we could end hunger for 852 million of our fellow human beings.





The 191 member states of the UN have signed on to attaining the Millennium Development Goals, by 2015. These goals include reducing, by two-thirds, the rate of child mortality for children under five and improving the health of mothers.



Photo: Steve Duguay

Sheer Bahadur Basnet and his family live on a tiny half-hectare plot of land in Rangapur, in Nepal's Rautahat region. The Community Groundwater Irrigation Project (CGIP) has enabled Mr. Sheer Bahadur and his family to escape poverty to a significant extent. "Before we began our participation in CGIP, in 2002, we depended on rainwater for irrigation." He judges that the program has had many benefits for many people—thanks to the group discussions on farming-related subjects, and to improvements in production flowing from the irrigation system and the use of new types of seeds and fertilizers. The result: incomes have risen along with sales.





“We women have been marching a long time to denounce and demand an end to the oppression of women and end the domination, exploitation, egotism and unbridled quest for profit breeding injustice, war, conquest and violence. Our feminist struggles and those of our foremothers on every continent have forged new freedoms for us, our daughters and sons, and all the young girls and boys who will walk the earth after us.”

Excerpt from the Women's Global Charter for Humanity.



# Changing the world, together!



# Auditors' report

To the Members of the Board of the  
Centre d'Étude et de Coopération Internationale

**We have audited the balance sheet of the Centre d'Étude et de Coopération Internationale as at March 31, 2005 and the statements of revenue and expenses, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Centre's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.**

**We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.**

**In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Centre as at March 31, 2005 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.**

*Samson Bélaïr*

*Deloitte & Touche s.e.n.c.r.l.*

## Financial Statement

### Statement of revenue and expenses year ended March 31, 2005

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
Revenue		
<b>CIDA – Partnership</b>	<b>6,695,106</b>	6,154,949
<b>CIDA – Bilateral and other</b>	<b>10,440,367</b>	12,126,340
<b>Other funding organizations</b>	<b>6,708,395</b>	6,749,060
<b>Donations</b>	<b>1,708,562</b>	634,490
<b>Contributed services (NOTE 7)</b>	<b>4,775,463</b>	4,521,440
<b>Rental revenue</b>	<b>231,157</b>	129,818
<b>Other revenue</b>	<b>169,945</b>	213,828
	<b>30,728,995</b>	30,529,925
EXPENSES		
<b>Offices and departments</b>	<b>5,590,504</b>	5,738,494
<b>Programs</b>	<b>20,071,853</b>	20,048,459
<b>Contributed services (NOTE 7)</b>	<b>4,775,463</b>	4,521,440
<b>Amortization</b>	<b>266,801</b>	215,535
	<b>30,704,621</b>	30,523,928
Excess of revenue over expenses	<b>24,374</b>	5,997

## Financial Statement

### Statement of changes in net assets year ended March 31, 2005

	Invested in capital assets	Restricted for endowment purposes	Unrestricted	2005	2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$	Total \$
Balance, beginning of year	1,790,025	438,085	439,137	2,667,247	2,660,695
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses</b>	(259,905)*	-	284,279	24,374	5,997
<b>Endowment contributions</b>	-	300	-	300	555
<b>Release of endowment contributions</b>	-	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-
<b>Investment in tangible and intangible assets, net of financing</b>	(30,222)	-	30,222	-	-
Balance, end of year	1,499,898	38,385	753,638	2,291,921	2,667,247

\* Including amortization of tangible and intangible assets of \$266,801 and amortization of deferred contributions related to capital assets of \$6,896.

## Financial Statement

### Balance sheet as at March 31, 2005

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
Assets		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash	4,018,893	3,185,478
Temporary investments	-	112,500
Accounts receivable	1,297,000	1,064,186
Advances to business partners	965,841	237,311
Prepaid expenses	78,351	88,421
	<b>6,360,085</b>	4,687,896
Investments	-	355,102
Capital assets (NOTE 3)	4,754,188	3,105,658
	<b>11,114,273</b>	8,148,656
Liabilities		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	774,551	872,892
Deferred contributions		
CIDA (net of an account receivable of \$683,383; \$734,791 in 2004)	1,723,724	714,075
Other	3,069,787	2,578,809
Current portion of long-term debt (NOTE 5)	137,342	51,100
	<b>5,705,404</b>	4,216,876
Deferred contributions related to capital assets	135,618	142,514
Long-term debt (NOTE 5)	2,981,330	1,122,019
Net assets		
Invested in capital	1,499,898	1,790,025
Restricted for endowment purposes (NOTE 6)	38,385	438,085
Unrestricted	753,638	439,137
	<b>2,291,921</b>	2,667,247
	<b>11,114,273</b>	8,148,656

# Financial Statement

## Statement of cash flows year ended March 31, 2005

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
Operating activities		
<b>Excess of revenue over expenses</b>	<b>24,374</b>	5,997
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
<b>Gain on disposal of investments</b>	<b>(31,020)</b>	–
<b>Amortization of capital assets</b>	<b>266,801</b>	215,535
<b>Amortization of deferred contributions</b>	<b>(6,896)</b>	(5,364)
	<b>253,259</b>	216,168
<b>Changes in non-cash operating working capital items (NOTE 8)</b>	<b>51,012</b>	54,978
	<b>304,271</b>	271,146
Financing activities		
<b>Endowment contributions</b>	<b>300</b>	555
<b>Increase in long-term debt</b>	<b>1,620,276</b>	111,544
<b>Reimbursement of long-term debt</b>	<b>(74,327)</b>	(51,100)
	<b>1,546,249</b>	60,999
Investing activities		
<b>Acquisition of investments</b>	<b>(5,146)</b>	(12,093)
<b>Disposal of investments</b>	<b>391,268</b>	–
<b>Acquisition of capital assets</b>	<b>(1,515,727)</b>	(516,958)
	<b>(1,129,605)</b>	(529,051)
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>720,915</b>	(196,906)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year</b>	<b>3,297,978</b>	3,494,884
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>	<b>4,018,893</b>	3,297,978
Supplementary information		
<b>Interest paid</b>	<b>88,330</b>	73,910

### Transactions not affecting cash

**Endowment contributions of \$400,000 were released and transferred to deferred contributions (NOTE 6). Costs related to the construction of the building are included in accounts payable.**

## Notes

NOTE 01

### Description of the organization

**THE CENTRE D'ÉTUDE ET DE COOPÉRATION INTERNATIONALE IS INCORPORATED UNDER PART III OF THE *COMPANIES ACT* (QUÉBEC).**

**THE CENTRE TAKES PART IN ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES BY TRAINING, SENDING VOLUNTEERS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS TO THESE AREAS, UNDERTAKING PROJECTS, CONDUCTING RESEARCH AND PUBLISHING SPECIAL WORKS.**



## NOTE 02

**Significant accounting policies**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include the following significant accounting policies:

**a**

Revenue recognition

**The Centre follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Endowment contributions are recognized as direct increases in net assets.**

**b**

Foreign transaction recognition

**The Centre accounts for its expenses using recognized accounting practices for this type of organization:**

- i Capital expenditures incurred for overseas activities are charged as operating expenses, with the exception of the capital expenditures of regional offices, which, since April 1, 2005, are capitalized.**
- ii Gains or losses due to changes in exchange rates are charged to the programs to which they are related.**
- iii Other contributions for technical assistance to the Volunteers and Partnerships Program represent overseas partners' share of living allowances and volunteer housing.**

**c**

Cash and cash equivalents

**Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and temporary investments in money market instruments that mature in three months or less.**

**d**

Tangible and intangible assets

**Tangible and intangible assets are recorded at cost and are amortized using the following methods and rates:**

Buildings	Straight-line	4%
Library	Straight-line	5%
Furniture and equipment	Declining balance	20% and 30%
Audio-visual equipment	Declining balance	20%
Automotive equipment	Declining balance	30%
Software	Straight-line	25%

**e**

Foreign currency translation

**Monetary assets and liabilities are converted into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange in effect at year-end, whereas non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the historical exchange rate. The market values are converted into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange in effect at year-end. Revenue and expenses are translated at the average rate of exchange for the year. Resulting gains and losses are recorded in the statement of revenue and expenses.**

**f**

Use of estimates

**The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. They may also affect the amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.**

## NOTE 03

**Tangible and intangible assets**

	Valuation Cost	Accumulated Amortization	2005 Net Book Value	2004 Net Book Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Tangible assets</b>				
Land	869,445	-	869,445	869,445
Building	3,086,714	150,899	2,935,815	1,116,092
Building in construction	-	-	-	130,772
Furniture and equipment	1,432,542	1,161,990	270,552	305,190
Library	542,607	135,650	406,957	434,087
Audio-visual equipment	35,719	34,617	1,102	1,377
Automotive equipment	305,353	121,195	184,158	134,722
	<b>6,272,380</b>	<b>1,604,351</b>	<b>4,668,029</b>	2,991,685
<b>Intangible assets</b>				
Computer Programs	124,320	38,161	86,159	113,973
	<b>6,396,700</b>	<b>1,642,512</b>	<b>4,754,188</b>	3,105,658

## NOTE 04

**Bank loan**

The Centre has an operating line of credit of an authorized amount of \$2,400,000, bearing interest at the prime rate, secured by a moveable hypothec and by a universality of accounts receivable and is repayable on demand.

## NOTE 05

**Long-term debt**

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
<b>Loan secured by a first-rank hypothec on the building for a maximum authorized amount of \$1,121,250, payable in monthly instalments of \$3,738, plus interest calculated at 7.05%, due January 15, 2017</b>	<b>979,225</b>	1,024,075
<b>Loan secured by a second-rank hypothec on the building, payable in instalments of \$4,050, plus interest calculated at 6.7%, maturing on February 15, 2017</b>	<b>398,004</b>	–
	<b>1,377,229</b>	1,024,075
<b>Loan secured by a first-rank hypothec on the building, payable in instalments of \$12,248, plus interest calculated at 6.5%, maturing on October 1, 2019</b>	<b>1,310,589</b>	–
<b>Loan payable in annual instalments of \$6,250 plus interest, due in December 2009, non-interest bearing for the first three years, bearing interest at 1% the fourth year, 2% the fifth year, 3% the sixth year, 4% the seventh year and 5% the eighth year</b>	<b>31,250</b>	37,500
<b>Accounts payable related to the construction of the building to be financed by a first-rank mortgage loan on the building</b>	<b>399,604</b>	111,544
	<b>3,118,672</b>	1,173,119
<b>Current portion</b>	<b>137,342</b>	51,100
	<b>2,981,330</b>	1,122,019
<b>Estimated principal payments over the next five years are as follows:</b>		
	<b>2006</b>	<b>137,342</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>143,166</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>149,125</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>156,003</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>163,087</b>

## NOTE 06

**Net assets restricted for endowment purposes**

Net assets restricted for endowment purposes are as follows:

a

an amount of \$4,305, subject to external restrictions requiring that any resources be maintained permanently in the Fonds Pelletier. The related investment income is used to finance projects aimed at education and training for women and girls;

b

an amount of \$34,080, subject to external restrictions requiring that any resources be maintained permanently in the Fonds Jean Bouchard. The related investment income is used to finance projects aimed at basic human needs.

During the year, the donors authorized that the amount of \$300,000 for the Fonds Pelletier and the amount of \$100,000 for the Fonds Jean Bouchard be used for international assistance projects.

## NOTE 07

**Contributed services**

Contributed services represent the value of the unpaid contribution provided by the volunteers. The value of this contribution for 2004-2005 is estimated at \$41,346 (\$40,370 for 2003-2004). This amount was obtained from a study conducted in February 1994 and indexed for the Consumer Price Index for 1995-1996 to 2004-2005. The number of volunteers, expressed in persons/year, is 115.5 in 2004-2005 and 112 in 2003-2004.

## NOTE 08

**Changes in non-cash operating working capital items**

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
Accounts receivable	(232,814)	(184,890)
Advances to business partners	(728,530)	382,262
Prepaid expenses	10,070	22,131
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(98,341)	(93,789)
Deferred contributions	1,100,627	(70,736)
	<b>51,012</b>	<b>54,978</b>

## NOTE 09

**Commitments**

The Centre is committed under renewable, non-cancellable leases for administrative premises and equipment for a total of \$68,372 detailed as follows:

	\$
2006	33,171
2007	22,051
2008	13,150

The Centre has signed agreements with partners to carry out projects. The Centre is jointly and severally liable under these agreements with the partners. As at March 31, 2005, the signed agreements totalled approximately \$70,000,000 and expire through July 2009.

## NOTE 10

**Contingencies**

The Centre is subject to litigation in the normal course of business. Management is of the opinion that this litigation will not significantly affect the Centre's financial position, and no provision has been made in the financial statements.

## NOTE 11

**Financial instruments**

## Currency risk

The Centre carries out several transactions in foreign currencies and is therefore exposed to foreign currency fluctuations. The Centre does not actively manage this risk, as the exchange gains and losses are included in program costs.

## Interest rate risk

The majority of long-term debt bears interest at fixed rates. As a result, the cash flow risk is minimal.

## Fair value

The fair value of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying value due to their short-term maturities.

The fair value of buildings, which is determined according to the income approach, as at January 7, 2005, is approximately \$6,000,000 for the two buildings. The fair value by comparison is essentially the same.

The fair value of long-term debt is equal to its carrying value due to its maturity dates and interest rates, which are comparable to those of the market.

A Word from the Board of Directors

# World Action against Poverty.

**1.2 BILLION WOMEN,  
MEN AND CHILDREN LIVE  
IN CONDITIONS OF EXTREME  
POVERTY IN THE WORLD;  
OVER 800 MILLION GO TO  
BED HUNGRY EVERY NIGHT,  
50,000 OF WHOM, MORTAL  
VICTIMS OF POVERTY,  
NEVER AWAKE AGAIN.**

Perhaps these numbers leave you stunned or paralyzed! And yet, there's nothing inevitable about poverty. As Nelson Mandela said before an assembly of 22,000 persons at Trafalgar Square, this past February 3<sup>rd</sup>: "Like slavery and apartheid, poverty is not natural. It is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings." Yes, we can act collectively!

Thus, we invite all of you to answer the call from "World Action against Poverty." CECI's mission is to combat poverty and exclusion. So, naturally, we are proud members of this movement. In Canada, this movement came into being through the efforts of Make Poverty History, a broad coalition that includes trade unions, the women's movement, international cooperation NGOs, community groups, faith-based organizations, leading lights in literature, the arts and the world of sports, as well as individuals from every walk of life.

Sign the petition at [www.unmondesanspauvrete.org](http://www.unmondesanspauvrete.org)! Call on our governments to respect their commitments in favour of fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals.

Wear the white bracelet of solidarity, available at CECI. Participate all year long in the campaign's activities. Keep an eye on our website, [www.ceci.ca](http://www.ceci.ca), to stay up to date. Be an active and determined citizen in the fight against poverty and exclusion!

Raymond Batrie, Pierre Bélanger, Chantal Havard,  
Michèle Jodoin, Gisèle Leduc, Nancy Neamtan, Pierre Pichette,  
Pierre Racicot, Jean-François Simard

# CECI's expertise at the service of one and all



Last January, CECI's Centre for Training, Study and Consultancy (CTSC) received a Chinese delegation from Sinkiang, the country's largest, least populated and most multi-ethnic province. Bordering on Tibet, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India, this region is a long way from the nerve centres of economic growth in China. For centuries, it has witnessed caravans of merchants wending their way on the Silk Road. Today, it remains China's poorest province despite a booming oil industry. Open to the idea of a new role for civil society, representatives of the Sinkiang government came to Canada to study civil society's role in the fight against poverty and exclusion. Another area of interest: the types of partnerships existing between cities, the federal and provincial governments, and citizens' organizations. The delegation's underlying goal was to seek

out ways to encourage job creation and reducing poverty through local community development. One leg of the visit also dealt with promoting gender equity and equity for minorities; in fact, the delegation met with the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nations community.

Regarding the fight against poverty and exclusion, the delegation met with organizations from the community and social and solidarity economy sectors, including *le Chantier de l'économie sociale du Québec* and *le Collectif pour un Québec sans pauvreté*. It also visited social economy enterprises and Centres for Local Development in Trois-Rivières and Gatineau.

Aside from civil society organizations, the Chinese delegation also had meetings with the different levels of government (municipal, federal and provincial) to discuss policies implemented to fight against poverty and exclusion.

Last March, a CECI team left to study the very same socio-economic issues in the Sinkiang Region. Stay tuned for more on this exchange...

#### Training

This year, there were ninety participants in the "General Introduction to International Cooperation" training session. Dispensed by the CTSC under the aegis of Uniterra—



“I received training on the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Bujumbura (Burundi), in 1998. I was still in high school. Today, after studying at Montreal’s *Hautes Études Commerciales*, I’m proud to say that I work at *le Centre d’Alerte et de Prévention des Conflits* (CENAP), where I’m in charge of the Peace and Reconciliation Monitoring Project in the country’s northern provinces. I would like to emphasize that the training organized by CECI was really important. I have fond memories of your comments and open-mindedness.”

Benoît Birutegusa, Burundi, February 26, 2005

the joint voluntary cooperation program run by CECI and WUSC (World University Service of Canada)—the program was so successful that 20 persons are already patiently awaiting the next autumn session. In response to the growing public interest, we’ve decided that as of this fall, in addition to the usual sessions in Montreal, a session will be given in Quebec City, as well as in the Ottawa region (with the latter starting in 2006).

Moreover, CECI’s expertise is highly solicited. This year, once again, CFEC was contracted to train CIDA’s personnel on human rights. In addition, Hélène Lagacé and Thérèse Bouchard are providing CIDA’s Continuous Learning Division with training, in both English and French, on the Gender Equality/Equity Approach and the Human Rights-Based Approach to Development. These approaches, which are recognized and promoted by the United Nations, define poverty as a violation of human rights and development as a means of universalizing human rights.

## Partnership: uniting to make a difference!

*L’Alliance agricole internationale*

Agriculture: the hope of Africa

**In Africa, where it employs 70% of the labour force, agriculture is being undermined by globalization. It was in this context that *la Société de coopération pour le développement international* (SOCODEVI), *l’Union des producteurs agricoles – Développement international* (UPA-DI) and CECI founded *l’Alliance agricole internationale* (the International Farming Alliance) in defence of an agriculture that is economically equitable, socially just, culturally appropriate and respectful of the environment. Chaired this year by CECI’s Michel Chaurette, the Alliance’s goal is to encourage a greater number of international initiatives in favour of agriculture—the major omission in Canada’s foreign policy. Officially launched in Quebec City on August 26, 2004, the Alliance has been unceasing in its advocacy of the spearhead of Africa’s social and economic development, not to mention its food sovereignty: an agriculture that creates jobs and hope for young people!**

Getting involved with CECI, taking action for another world

**There are a number of ways to get involved with CECI. This year a tremendous synergy propelled creative minds and mobilized thousands of persons in Canada, and in every country where we work with our partners.**

**How does one get involved with CECI? Let us count the ways: volunteer work at events; participation in conferences and activities; financial contributions for projects in Asia, the Americas and Africa; and finally voluntary cooperation, in which one shares expertise and works in an organization of the South.**

Uniterra, the CECI and WUSC joint cooperation program, organized numerous major events this year, particularly in their efforts to offer the Canadian public a chance to meet their partners from the Global South. Last summer, Caravan 2004 crossed Canada with the participation of young Africans who, during a trip studded with conferences and encounters with the media, had occasion to talk about the realities of life in their country. Next, Ten Thousand Villages, a fair trade enterprise in Montreal—and CECI partner—received Chata Traoré, a shea butter producer from Mali. Madam Traoré not only explained her work but also vaunted the benefits of shea butter, a natural product which, in creams, is wonderful for skin and hair care. In December, our partners DANI (*Développement de l'Artisanat au Niger*), which is a Tuareg organization, came to expose and sell their handicraft products, including magnificent pieces of silver jewellery, at the very popular *Salon des Métiers d'art de Montréal* (Montreal Handicrafts Show). Uniterra was instrumental in enabling their participation. This new initiative will be repeated in December 2005, as an entire section of the *Salon* will be reserved for international fair trade handicrafts. At la Maison de la culture Côte-des-Neiges, the public had the opportunity to appreciate photographer Roger Saint-Laurent's take on the communities of Native weavers in the high mountains of Bolivia, their living conditions, hopes and ambitions. Finally, of general interest, and available on DVD at CECI, our documentary: "Une autre coopération est possible." It tells the story of the ground-breaking participation of 27 Uniterra partners from the South—Asia, Africa and the Americas—and Canada at the 2005 World Social Forum.

\$1,539,000

\$1,091,000 for the Haiti Emergency Campaign

As part of CECI's fund-raising efforts, the Haiti Emergency Campaign mobilized a lot of energy. Artists moved by the emergency in Haiti took the initiative of organizing benefit concerts. Luck Mervil, our spokesperson, is generously donating one dollar to CECI per copy sold of his CD *Ti Péyi A*. Incidentally, this record was officially released at a benefit for the Haiti Emergency Campaign.

Miguel Araos, Magalie Avril and their family invited their fellow citizens of Montreal West to Île Bizard for a big Haitian benefit supper. The \$17,420 they raised were turned over to CECI. The Cities of Montreal and Longueuil also contributed \$20,000 each to Urgence-Haiti. The newspaper le Journal de Montréal raised \$75,000 from its readers. And that's not all, the business community also organized events: Tristan America held a big clothing sale with profits going to Urgence Haiti, Telus, the Montreal School Board, the *Caisse populaire Préfontaine Hochelaga* (as well as other credit unions), the employees of the Beaubien Home Depot and those of Radio-Canada, and many others all took action to show true solidarity towards the citizens of Gonaives.

We are also deeply grateful to religious communities and organizations for their long and unflinching support for CECI's mission. We also thank the thousands of donors who answered CECI's call in support of all of our projects. Your donations are priceless!

Of course, none of these activities in Canada and the world would have been possible without the funding of our partner in Canada, CIDA (the Canadian International Development Agency).

Coordination: Carine Guidicelli

Written by: Patrick Alleyn and Anne-Marie Brunelle

Translation: Tony Kwan

t (514) 875.9911

f (514) 875.6469

e info@ceci.ca

www.ceci.ca

Cover photos: Patrick Alleyn

Graphic design and production: [www.nolin.ca](http://www.nolin.ca)

We are grateful to Nolin Design for its invaluable assistance.

Printing: Litho Mille-îles

Print run: 2,500

Printed in Canada

N.B. Except where otherwise indicated, the photos in this publication are the property of CECI. They were taken by cooperants, employees or members of our organization. This report is also available in French and Spanish.

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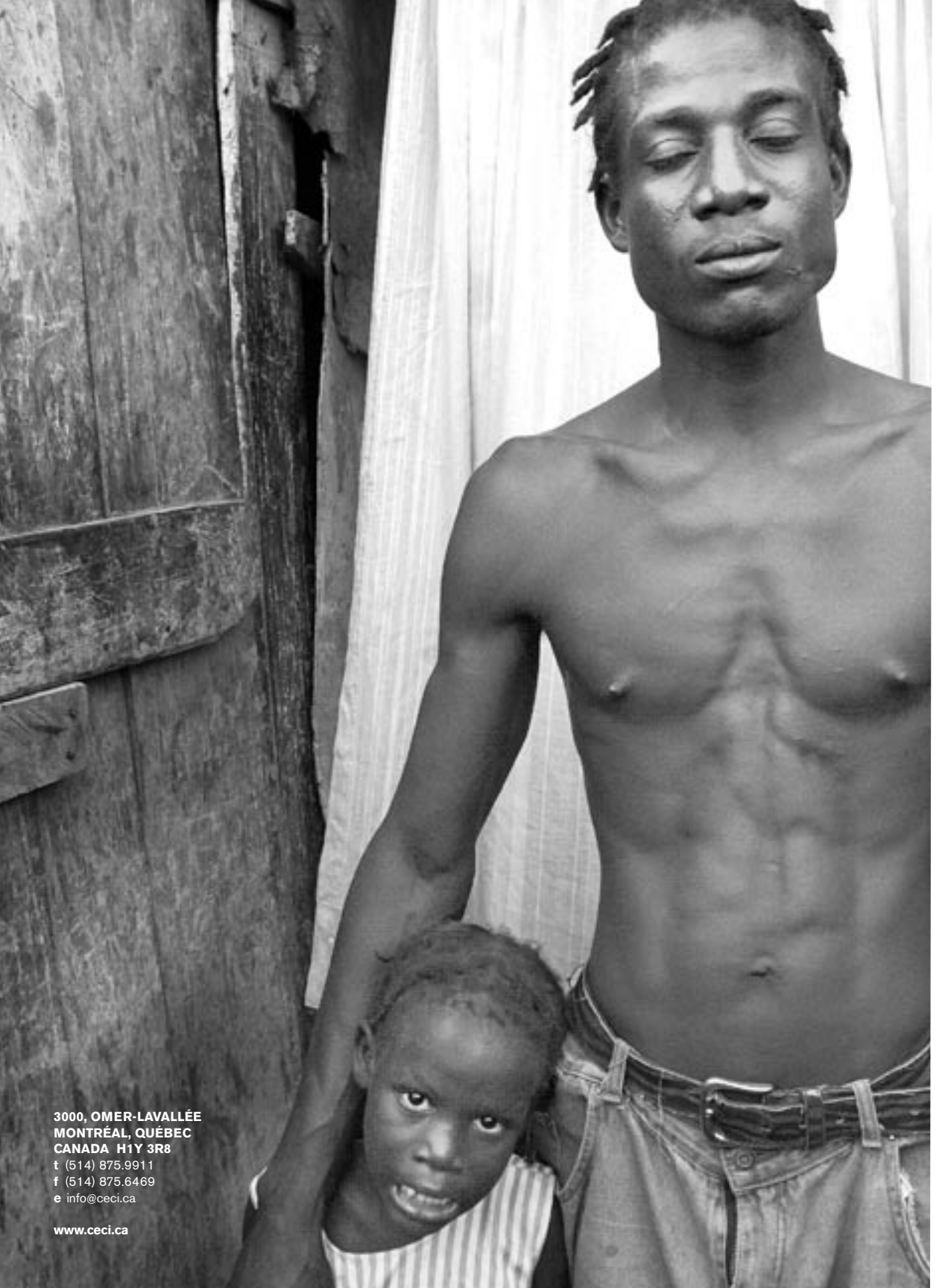
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## Thank you to all our Donors!

The following list includes every donor that contributed \$1,000 or more, save those who wished to remain anonymous.

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Chagnon, André  
CIRCM (Centre int. résol.  
conflits et médiation)  
Collège André-Grasset  
(1973) inc  
Collège Durocher  
Collège Sainte-Marcelline  
Comité Social 960342  
Commission Scolaire  
de Montréal  
Conférence St-Vincent-de-Paul  
Congrégation de Notre-Dame  
Congrégation des Soeurs  
Notre-Dame Auxiliatrice  
Conseil Régional Québécois  
des Charpentiers,  
menuisiers, poseurs  
Coop. de Solidarité des  
Haïtiens du Québec  
Corporation of the Sisters  
of St-Martha  
Dussault, Philippe  
École des Cèdres  
(Comm. scol.Laval)  
École Hubert-Maisonnette  
École Internationale  
de Montréal  
École Jacques-Rousseau  
École Lestrat  
École Secondaire  
Armand-Corbeil  
École Secondaire  
l'Odysse des Jeunes  
Église Nouvelle Vie  
Filles de Jésus  
Filles de la Charité du  
Sacré-Cœur de Jésus  
Filles de Marie-de-l'Assomption  
Filles du Cœur de Marie  
Filles Réparatrices du  
Divin Cœur  
Fondation familiale Trottier  
Fondation J.-A. Bombardier  
Fondation Léo Brossard  
Fondation F.L. Tremblay  
Fondation Ovum  
Fondation RBC  
Fondation René Malo  
Fondation Yvon Boulanger (La)  
Frères de St-Gabriel du Canada  
Frères du Sacré-Cœur  
Gouvernement du Québec  
Groupe Consultation CCISD  
Home Dépôt Beaubien  
Jara, Émeraude Michel  
L'Aide aux Missions  
Lavergne, Réal  
LCQ Productions  
Le Journal de Montréal  
Les femmes et les  
enfants d'abord  
Oeuvres Hedwidge Buisson  
Pères Jésuites  
Petites Filles de Saint-Joseph  
Polyvalente Deux-Montagnes  
PROREC Inc.  
Providence of Saint Vincent  
de Paul  
Religieuses Adoratrices  
du Précieux Sang  
Religieuses de Notre-Dame  
du Sacré-Cœur  
S.C.F.P. Local 2957  
Sisters of Saint Joseph  
of Peterborough  
Sisters of Saint Joseph  
of Toronto  
Société des Missions-Étrangères  
Soeurs de la Charité  
d'Ottawa  
Soeurs de la Charité  
de Québec  
Soeurs de la Charité  
de Saint-Hyacinthe  
Soeurs de la Présentation  
de Marie  
Soeurs de la Présentation  
de Marie  
Soeurs de la Providence  
Soeurs de Notre-Dame  
du Perpétuel Secours  
Soeurs de Saint-François  
D'Assise  
Soeurs de Saint-Joseph  
de Saint-Hyacinthe  
Soeurs de Saint-Joseph  
de Saint-Vallier  
Soeurs de Sainte-Croix  
Soeurs des Saints Noms  
de Jésus et de Marie  
Soeurs des Saints-Cœurs  
de Jésus et de Marie  
Soeurs Dominicaines  
de la Trinité  
Soeurs du Sauveur  
Soeurs Missionnaires de  
l'Immaculée-Conception  
Syndicat Pers. Soutien  
Cégep St-Laurent  
Telus Québec  
Tristan & America  
Ville de Longueuil  
Ville de Montréal  
Vincelette, Jean



3000, OMER-LAVALLÉE  
MONTREAL, QUÉBEC  
CANADA H1Y 3R8  
t (514) 875.9911  
f (514) 875.6469  
e info@ceci.ca

[www.ceci.ca](http://www.ceci.ca)