



CONCERN
Annual Report & Accounts 2005

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Takeaway food does not have a great name for nutrition, but Concern's work in Malawi and other famine-affected communities, is changing that. With a programme, known as Community Therapeutic Care.

Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) is an innovative approach developed by Concern and Valid International to tackle malnutrition.

We have all averted our eyes at TV images of hundreds of children with stomachs swollen by malnutrition, in the arms of despairing parents, sitting patiently at emergency feeding stations.

CTC, put very simply, seeks to bring food to the hungry rather than the hungry to the food. It works like this, the parent, usually the mother, brings the sick child to a Concern centre, and receives jars of the enhanced food to feed her child before malnutrition becomes acute. She can take the child home and look after it there, along with the other members of her family, and work in the fields, returning as required for check ups and further supplies.

The need for expensive emergency feeding centres is reduced, along with the breakdown of family life.

The food given to the mother is a vitamin enriched food that contains all the necessary micronutrients to help a malnourished person recover quickly. It has a peanut butter-like consistency and is made from peanuts, milk powder, sugar, oil and a mineral/vitamin mix. It is usually eaten straight from the container and is an ideal therapeutic food for home based care because it keeps for months and does not require any preparation or refrigeration.

Concern is the first international development agency to fully adopt CTC as its principal strategy for treating malnutrition. By working with the local ministry of health and communities, treating malnutrition as a public health issue, and reaching malnourished children before their condition gets so dire they need costly, emergency treatment, the programme has radically improved the prospects for African children.

In Malawi, for example mortality rates have been reduced to under five per cent in comparison to 12 per cent emergency feeding centres. In Nkotakota district, recovery rates hover above 80 per cent, as opposed to 65 per cent in emergency centres.

Mothers only need to visit an out-patient clinic within a day's walk from home where trained community volunteers screen the child and distribute the food which is known locally as chiponde. The special formula does not require mixing with water and therefore carries no risk of infection through water-borne diseases.

Only where malnutrition is accompanied with additional complications is a child referred to the stabilisation centre further away for more specialised treatment. Mothers are also taught ways to improve the nutritional intake of their family by diversifying their diet and the crops they grow.

FOREWORD



2005 was a year of horror – and hope. The horror came in the form of the major humanitarian disasters of the Asian tsunami, Niger and Pakistan. Concern was stretched as never before. Our staff responded magnificently, as did the thousands of local people whose skills and resources we harnessed in our response.

All emergencies are complex. The food problems in Niger were caused by chronic poverty, with the extra shocks of locusts and drought tipping the country and its people into crisis. Getting food aid to the people of Niger was necessary to prevent starvation – but serious long term action must be taken to address the underlying causes if we are not to see Niger, and many other African countries, return to crisis.

Emergencies make the headlines. But you will see in this report many examples of Concern's vital long term development work, in working with governments and communities to improve health systems, get children to school, help rural and urban people improve their livelihoods through the use of microfinance or protecting their natural resource base. We are doing as much as we can, in association with others, to tackle the terrible burden of the HIV&AIDS pandemic.

The hope in 2005 came in the form of increased political priority to dealing with the scandal of global poverty in a world of plenty. Decisions were made to increase aid flows and reduce debt. The Irish government made the welcome commitment to reach the 0.7% aid target by 2012.

Concern played an active role in the Make Poverty History campaign in Ireland, the UK and the USA. We are increasingly looking to the root causes of poverty and advocating for policy change which will benefit the poor. There are many examples of this in our programmes in the field. We have also had opportunities to make our voice heard at international level, as is seen in the following section.

We have achieved a lot over the past year. But it is when we take a longer view that we realise the scale of the change we have undergone.

Over the past eight years, we have doubled the number of countries and our budgets, and have substantially increased our staff numbers. We now work in some 30 countries, have annual budgets over €100 million and employ some 4,000 staff.

We do a lot with these resources. But by comparison to the scale of the problems we face, the resources are very small. So we have been thinking hard about how we can use our resources in a way which can have an even greater impact on poverty.

We have set out our vision in a new five-year strategic plan. Our ambition is straightforward – we want to become one of the world's most effective aid agencies in working to eliminate extreme poverty. We aim to do this through the quality of our work, and through being sufficiently innovative and good at learning from our work that others will

“ Our ambition is straightforward – we want to become one of the world’s most effective aid agencies in working to eliminate extreme poverty.”

want to replicate it. We want to translate the lessons from our work into proposals for policy change which will, in turn, improve the lives of many more poor people than we could ever have direct contact with.

In working towards this vision, we will depend on our wonderful staff. I want to acknowledge the efforts of our staff across the organisation and I am sure they will rise to the challenges which now face us. The Irish government provides us with substantial multi-annual funding for which we are grateful. We receive support from the British and US governments and from the EU and UN. We have developed strategic partnerships with companies and with individuals which we would like to develop further in the coming years. And we are grateful to our friends in the communications media for fostering interest in our work.

In this era of increasing accountability, it is important to have a system of governance which meets the highest standards. We have reviewed our governance arrangements over the past year and feel that we meet such standards. We are fortunate to have a

Council in Ireland of talented and committed people, led by David Regan. We are equally fortunate with our Boards of Concern UK, led by Myles Wickstead, and with Concern US, led by Tom Moran.

The bedrock of our support, both financial and moral, comes from the general public. There are many inspiring examples.

Like the group in Portlaoise which has been supporting Concern since the night in 1972 when Fr Michael Doheny, a legendary Concern character, asked them to support our work in Bangladesh.

Or Kay Thornton, 82 years young, who was so upset by what was happening to the children of Darfur, that she organised a coffee morning, then a concert in which she performed herself, then an afternoon tea, and in all of this raised €10,000. I told Kofi Annan, UN Secretary General, about Kay’s efforts when travelling with him last year in Darfur and he was so impressed that he wrote her a personal letter of thanks.

Or – let us call him – John, who met me at the reception desk in Concern

recently and said he was sorry he could not contribute on a regular basis, because he had been unemployed for the past 14 years and had some health problems which took some of his resources. So he saved what he could and gave it to Concern when he had a certain amount together. He had just handed in an envelope containing €600.

It is truly humbling to encounter generosity and goodness on such a scale. Concern has worked hard since its foundation in 1968 to earn the trust of people and governments that we will use money in a way which will improve the lives of the poorest of the poor. As we look to the next five years, we will continue to earn that trust. And I hope that the stories we tell in this report about our work shows why that trust is justified.



Tom Arnold
Chief Executive
Concern

CONCERN SPEAKS FOR THE POOR IN THE CORRIDORS OF POWER



Concern has always been aware that, in addition to directly tackling poverty through our work on the ground, we must address the root causes of poverty. This requires governments to implement policies which will improve the lives of poor people.

We have many examples in this report of where Concern is working at country level for effective policy change. Some of this change may be possible in the short term: more of it, such as our work on improving decentralised government, or advocating for land reform, is, by its nature, longer term.

The best example of Concern's work leading to tangible improvements in the lives of poor people is when a government adopts a policy or programme which Concern has developed. The governments of Malawi and Ethiopia are building Community Therapeutic Care (CTC), the innovative approach developed by Concern and Valid International, to tackle malnutrition, into their public health systems. Concern is working closely with the ministries of health in both countries to implement this.

We work with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to build CTC into international protocols which would shape the policies of many other countries in their efforts to fight hunger.

Our role as a leading agency in responding effectively to complex humanitarian emergencies is recognised internationally. In May 2005, the UN

Secretary General, Kofi Annan, invited Concern CEO Tom Arnold to accompany him to Sudan, including Darfur and South Sudan. Tom Arnold was one of just three leaders of aid agencies – the others being Ken Bacon of Refugees International and George Rupp of the International Rescue Committee (IRC) – to accompany the UN Secretary General. This was an acknowledgement of Concern's work in Sudan over many years.

We have other examples of how we influence the humanitarian agenda. Overseas Director, Paul O'Brien has been elected to the Executive Committee of International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA). Dominic Crowley, Head of the Emergencies Unit, serves on the Executive of VOICE the network of European NGOs dealing with humanitarian policy. Regional Director, Anne O'Mahony, addressed a major UN conference on the impact of conflict on development.

Concern's positive approach to European integration, using it to ensure that Europe acts as a force for good in the world, has always been evident. That positive approach has taken very tangible forms in recent years.

Our association with our five European partners in Alliance2015 continues to strengthen and develop. We help each other in practical ways on the ground. We have done important advocacy work through the Stop Child Labour campaign and on HIV&AIDS. We will further strengthen our links with the Alliance.

Concern plays an active role within European NGO networks. Deputy Chief Executive Paddy Maguinness is chair of Eurostep, the leading network advocating on future European development policy. Tom Arnold chairs the European Food Security Group, a network of NGOs dealing with food security policy.

We have forged strong links with a number of members of the European Parliament (MEPs) who have been supported our efforts in such areas as the future European budget for development and the Stop Child Labour campaign. Within Ireland, Concern is an observer to the Forum for Europe, chaired by Senator Maurice Hayes.

We are making our voice heard in all the above places. We try to ensure our voice is an informed one, based on the realities we daily encounter in our work. It is, from time to time, an angry voice because the circumstances we have to deal with are unjust and should be changed. But, we don't do anger for its own sake: we try to bring practical suggestions as to what may be possible to change. We listen to the voices of the poor people with whom we work and try to facilitate their own expression.

**“Together,
we can make
a difference.”**



Sri Lanka
Photo: Liam Burke, Press 22





OVERSEAS DIRECTOR REPORT 2005

This has been a very busy year for Concern countries of operation where we implement programmes working with partners and directly in development and emergency response. Concern assisted more than 1.85 million people with emergency interventions in 2005. Early in the year we responded to the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami by redeploying emergency teams in India and opening two new country programmes in Sri Lanka and Indonesia. In Sri Lanka we worked through partners and assisted approximately 65,000 people with housing, household kits, food, microfinance, boats and fishing equipment. Furthermore we repaired schools and health centres. In Indonesia we had to work directly and assisted approximately 40,000 with shelter, temporary housing, household kits, sanitation, education and school rehabilitation.

In Niger, Malawi and Zimbabwe we responded to drought and the inevitable food crises that followed. In the last quarter of the year our team in Pakistan responded through partners to the October earthquake by assisting approximately 24,000 families with temporary shelter, tents, food aid, tools, and cash. In total Concern carried out emergency responses in 26 out of 32 countries of operation. Some were new while others were a continuation of emergency/rehabilitation projects from emergencies prior to 2005, for example Darfur and DR Congo.

In line with our policy we target the poorest countries in the world. They are in the bottom 40 of the Human Development Index, or those slipping into it, as for example Nepal, where we just secured registration to work. People in these countries have less resources and are more vulnerable to adverse weather conditions or indeed 'shocks'

such as a key family member falling ill. Niger in late 2004 and early 2005 was a clear example of the vulnerability of poor people in a chronically poor country. TV pictures showed starving children and commentators asked how we, the humanitarian community, had not predicted and prevented this famine. Poor people living in countries like Niger live on the edge. Many survive from day to day by borrowing from their neighbours or reducing the number of meals they eat. Health care may be available but unaffordable – simple preventable diseases like Malaria continue to kill. Water is scarce and children, especially girls, are expected to fetch water from long distances in the dry season. School is not a priority for many parents – therefore the next generation will continue to struggle. Famine and hunger is not always about availability of food but more about poor people's access to food.

The Blair Commission report on Africa focused on the key governance and policy changes necessary to achieve development. These reports provided the agenda for the political decision at the G8 summit in Gleneagles in July 2005 and the UN Millennium Summit in New York in September 2005. Decisions were taken in Gleneagles to increase aid by US\$ 50 billion, to provide an additional US\$ 25 billion to Africa by 2010, and to write off debt for 18 heavily indebted countries. As part of its aid contribution, the "EU 15" countries committed to meet the UN target of providing 0.7% of GNP to aid by 2015. Concern welcomed the announcement of Ireland's new commitment to reach this target by 2012 at the UN summit. Concern was active in the "Make Poverty History" campaign in the UK and Ireland and in the "One Campaign" in the United States.

Many of our countries in Asia continue to make progress; however, operational countries in Africa often face the 'triple threat' of high prevalence of HIV&AIDS, poor governance and drought. During 2005 we continued to develop our disaster risk reduction (DRR) programming. We improved our capacity to respond to emergencies by training staff and improving systems. The issue of protection has now been integrated into our programming and we continue to manage the various security threats through security management plans.

In total almost 1.3 million people directly benefited from Concern's **development** programmes in 2005 while approximately 8.2 million were indirect beneficiaries. These programmes are mainly in the areas of improving livelihoods, education, health and HIV&AIDS.

Concern, with partners, implemented **Livelihood Security** programmes, including food security and microfinance, with an estimated 600,000 direct beneficiaries in 22 countries. More than 170,000 poor clients availed of microfinance from Concern in 2005, and 85% were women. To improve community management of natural resources 17 countries are involved in activities such as watershed management, land access and distribution, community water user groups, disaster mitigation and tree nurseries. Eighteen countries are involved in food production and processing activities including agriculture extension, seed distribution, community gardens, livestock husbandry and apiculture. Meanwhile 16 countries conducted activities promoting interaction with markets, such as improving food processing skills, vocational and business skills, microfinance, rural access roads, and

“ In total almost 1.3 million people directly benefited from Concern’s development programmes in 2005 while approximately 8.2 million were indirect beneficiaries.”

working with local cooperatives. A priority is to improve access to and the quality of basic **Education**. Improving the quality and relevance of education and ensuring access to education for the most marginalised is at the heart of Concern’s education work. Some 138,000 children and adults received basic education during the year in 10 countries, while 8,000 teachers and members of school management committees received appropriate training. Concern builds on local structures and involves local people and resources. We often act as a link between governments and communities to encourage dialogue and a sense of shared responsibility for enhancing children’s ability and opportunity to learn. While all our education programmes target poor children, some programmes, such as those in Bangladesh, Burundi and Niger have made a concerted effort to encourage out-of-school children to access primary education. In Burundi, catch-up classes have helped out-of-school children to reintegrate into the formal school system. Our education programme continues to adapt to the local situation but focuses on practical efforts to ensure children can access quality education. Sometimes this means assisting teachers find housing in poor rural areas or working with parent committees.

The **Health** programme reached 342,425 direct beneficiaries in 12 countries through Primary Health Care programmes (reproductive and child health, nutrition, water and environmental health). Nearly 11,000 health workers, nurses and traditional birth attendants and partners received training in 2005.

Significant progress has been made on the development of the Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) response to chronic and acute malnutrition. In Malawi

and Ethiopia we are working at the highest levels with government to improve the quality of the health service. Following a presentation of a paper on the “*Sustainability of CTC*” to the World Health Organisation (WHO), the principles of CTC were adopted and WHO is in the process of amending its guidelines on the treatment of severe acute malnutrition.

In 2005 Concern had 12 countries directly implementing projects on **HIV&AIDS**. We continue to make progress mainstreaming HIV&AIDS both internally with our staff and programmes, and externally with our partners. In the Southern Africa Region where the burden and impact of HIV&AIDS is greatest, more countries are endeavouring to respond with specific projects alongside mainstreaming and all are making good progress on the latter. Concern is exploring hunger and HIV factors and the nutritional impacts of HIV&AIDS in Malawi and Mozambique. Within the Mozambique education programme, Concern is endeavouring to ensure that the risk of HIV and the impact of AIDS is considered within all its components - from construction to capacity-building of the district education department.

By December 2005, Concern was working with 259 civil society partners in our countries of operation - our work with host country governments is guided by partnership approaches. A number of governments in countries where Concern operates have been making considerable progress towards decentralising government structures. Concern has supported these initiatives both directly with the governments themselves (Mozambique, Uganda, India, Cambodia, and to lesser extents in Rwanda, Afghanistan and Malawi) and also indirectly by ensuring there is a

vibrant civil society at local level to be able to engage with government to improve efficiency and accountability. Concern works to strengthen the decentralised planning process of governments to bring benefits to the poor through the inclusion of priorities of the poor in local government plans.

Work progressed on cross-cutting issues; mainstreaming HIV&AIDS, Advocacy, Equality and Rights Based Approaches (RBA). The recently created advocacy unit has the twin key roles of mainstreaming advocacy in programme work in the global south and strengthening the links of field issues to northern advocacy. Concern completed a baseline RBA study as part of the ongoing development of Concern’s approach in this area. The response through the audit has highlighted that the approach continues to assist in analysing poverty. As part of the equality agenda all programmes are to incorporate appropriate Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response activities. Concern is part of a consortium on GBV and will implement the recommendations from the study throughout 2006.

The year 2005 was a busy one. The individual country reports contained in this report still only serve as a snapshot of our work. We continue to adapt our programmes to the ever changing environments within the countries where we work. We continue to seek to influence policy at national, international and indeed global levels to ensure greater benefits for the people with whom we work on the ground.



Paul O'Brien
Overseas Director



Niger
Photo: Jenny Mathews



AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan is working very hard to end years of emergency and war. The road to change is characterised by great efforts coupled with false starts and detours. In 2005 parliamentary elections were held peacefully and women (including some sponsored by warlords) captured 28% of the parliamentary seats, making Afghanistan's parliament one of the world's more gender-balanced. However, candidates connected with warlords captured up to 80% of the seats.

Here NGOs are often used as scapegoats. Anti-NGO media propaganda led to riots, protests, and marches in many parts, including the north east where Concern works with the very poor to improve livelihoods, health and education. Western military confuses matters by combining military roles with humanitarian aid, increasing the risks for NGOs, as the security situation worsens. This year we saw the assassination of local women working for one NGO, the arson of two NGO offices in Badakhshân, and a dramatic increase in suicide bombings in the volatile south.

Concern works in several districts (Raghistan, Kohistan, Yawan, Rustaq, Yangi Qala, Kalafghan, Farkhâr, Wârsaj, plus Kabul and Taloqan town) throughout three provinces (Badakshan, Takhâr and Kabul).

Improving livelihoods

- Kitchen gardens and apiculture programme helped 878 female-headed families.
- 132,428 trees were distributed protecting about 800,000 square metres of land and 30,339 fruit trees provided food and livelihoods.
- 3,290 farmers received high quality wheat seed trebling annual harvest.
- 450 farming families given agricultural tools.
- 62 very poor families were provided with emergency food aid.
- 534 absolutely poor people helped to form 51 self-help groups to access credit.
- Provided 61 disabled people with training and business start-up tools.
- 27 para-vets were trained and equipped to vaccinate 3,000 animals.
- 17 pest-controllers were trained and a quarter of the residents in their villages used their services.

Concern works with the government and World Bank to implement a 'National Solidarity Programme'. Concern helped 97 villages to set up Community Development Committees to undertake projects covering agriculture, wells, latrines, and mini-hydro electricity schemes.

Health Programme

13 water systems were constructed for 14 villages providing 44,262 people with clean drinking water and water to wash. 4 public latrines built in Farkhâr providing improved sanitation to approximately 7,000 people. 9,393 people provided with information about nutrition, health and hygiene.

Education Programme

We improve access for the absolutely poor and most marginalised people. We provide informal education for adults - particularly women, or older children - to allow them to enter the education system. Literacy classes were provided for almost 2,000 in rural Takhâr and 1,500 women in Kabul. In addition, we built 8 new schools; 2 for girls; 1 for boys; and 5 mixed schools. The new schools have provided education facilities for 11,500 children.

Total Spend; €3,327,428 (Stg £2,279,288)
Funded by; Concern €2,002,241,
 Irish Govt - MAPS €358,453, Irish Govt -
 Other - €22,877, Concern USA €505,536,
 Irish Govt - APSO €67,500, MRRD €216,808,
 GTZ €39,324, DFID/AKF €190,001
 (Stg £130,151), WFP - €29,558

Area	652,000 sq km
Population	27 m
GDP per Capita	n/a
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	257
Life Expectancy	46
Living with HIV&AIDS	n/a
Literacy Rate	n/a
Access to safe water	13%
Human Development Rank	n/a

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

ANGOLA

Angola remained stable during 2005 and Angolans enjoyed a third year of peace and stability. The presidential and legislative elections planned for September 2006 have largely dominated the political arena. However voter registration has not yet begun, and there are doubts about meeting the electoral timetable.

Angola has seen an estimated 16% economic growth mainly concentrated in the capital-intensive oil sector. There have been limited improvements in agriculture, industry and construction. In 2005 agriculture accounted for 12% of GDP compared to 8% the previous year and production of the staple maize crop increased by 33% from 600,000 tons to 800,000 tons. However, this still falls short of the national level requirement. Pockets of food insecurity persist. Infrastructure has been shattered by 27 years of war and it will take time and sustained effort for the country to fully recover.

Concern's main objective is food security/improving agriculture in the provinces of Huambo, Malanje and Bie in the central highlands. There has been a strategic change of emphasis from emergency relief to longterm development. HIV&AIDS and gender activities are integrated, and capacity-building and partnership are amongst the main programme approaches.

Food Security programme

Activities in the target areas included:

- Providing resources including maize, beans and vegetable seeds, tools and fertiliser
- Introducing seed multiplication projects
- Providing small animals to targeted vulnerable families
- Diversifying crops to include more vegetables and fruit trees
- Training in horticulture and animal rearing and breeding
- Working in partnership with EDA (local representative body of the Ministry for Agriculture).

Concern supported more than 30,000 families (150,000 people). The programme uses a community-led redistribution system. Farmers in receipt of seeds return the capital and a communally agreed interest to the seed bank. The community group allocates this seed to other farmers for the next agricultural season.

This has proved effective, efficient, and well-received by local farmers. The programme provide animals to poor and vulnerable households using a similar redistribution system. This has provided important dietary supplements (vitamins and proteins from milk and meat) and a valuable income source. Concern is also promoting vegetable production, providing seeds, training and advice to women's groups who grow crops for consumption and income.

Partnership approach

In 2005, Concern Angola selected five local partner NGOs to support through 2006. In Huambo CISAD and ADESPOV specialise in food security projects, and JUPV works in the area of HIV&AIDS. In Bie, AVIMI specialises in HIV&AIDS services and ADAC works in the area of food security.

Total Spend; €1,671,788 (Stg £1,145,175)
Funded by; Concern €870,328,
Irish Govt - MAPS €470,513,
Euronaid - €20,627, EU €198,298,
Irish Govt - APSO €58,750, Concern USA -
€18,859, Dutch Embassy €118,474,
Sticht Vluchteling - €3,026, FAO - €3,054,
Sundry Sponsors €991

Area	1,247,000 sq km
Population	15 m
GDP per Capita	US\$2,344
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	154
Life Expectancy	40.8
Living with HIV&AIDS	3.9%
Literacy Rate	66.8%
Access to safe water	50%
Human Development Rank	160 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

BANGLADESH

A progress report on the Millennium Development Goals indicated they are not likely to be fully achieved in Bangladesh. Even if targets for eradicating extreme poverty and hunger are achieved by 2015, there will still be between 40-50 million people in Bangladesh living on less than \$1 per day and facing periods of acute hunger.

Political tension and security concerns rose sharply due to bomb attacks and threats against the judiciary, NGOs, embassies and public gatherings. The government came under extreme pressure to deal with a network of militant religious groups who claimed responsibility for the attacks. A most worrying development has been the recent use of suicide bombers.

The steady economic growth of more than 5% in recent years continued. However fuel price hikes resulted in record high inflation rates – almost 8% in November. Street protests and nationwide strikes disrupted normal life and Concern programmes for 20 days.

Health

In the slums of three major cities (Dhaka, Khulna, Chittagong) a nutrition project supports malnourished mothers and their children under 5 years, to improve their family health and daily diet through using local resources, and learning from the experience of mothers with healthy children who are facing similar poverty levels. A health programme provides support to improve the delivery of pro-poor health services in growing urban and semi-urban areas. The programme includes extensive training for public health authorities and service providers in health management and technical skills. Almost 14,000 slum-dwellers have benefited from health and nutrition education.

Livelihood

Working directly and through local partners, Concern assisted poor families with local savings and credit schemes to increase their income from agriculture and other micro enterprises using locally available resources. The livelihoods programme works with community organisations and local government authorities to increase the level and quality of basic services for disadvantaged families.

Education

The programme has been supporting school management committees and local government officials to improve the quality, services and facilities for almost 10,000 children in 30 remote and poor performing schools.

HIV&AIDS

Concern developed staff training modules on HIV&AIDS and organised training for all its national and partner organisation staff.

Disaster management

Concern developed a project in partnership with six local non government organisations in districts highly vulnerable to flash floods, seasonal floods and cyclones. Concern has also implemented a rehabilitation project through partner organisations for communities severely affected by floods of 2004.

Total Spend; €3,227,192 (Stg £2,210,627)
Funded by; Concern €1,165,237,
 Irish Govt - MAPS €980,200, British Govt
 €348,854 (Stg £238,965), EU €289,417,
 Concern USA €333,255, Irish Govt - APSO
 €88,750, UNHCR €3,168, WFP €1,003,
 Triodos foundation €8,461 (Stg £5,796),
 Other Donors €8,847

Area	144,000 sq km
Population	136.6m
GDP per Capita	US\$1,700
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	46
Life Expectancy	62.8
Living with HIV&AIDS	<0.2%
Literacy Rate	41.1%
Access to safe water	75%
Human Development Rank	139 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

BURUNDI

This was a year of intense political activity culminating in September's presidential and parliamentary elections. The elections effectively put an end to the 12 year civil war. The government has declared that education should be 'free for all', and an increasing number of Burundians are returning from exile, mainly from Tanzania, although almost 500,000 currently remain outside Burundi. But there are many challenges.

One rebel group the FNL has remained outside the formal political process and continues to engage the government militarily. Other challenges are seen in terms of the disarmament and reintegration of ex-combatants and thousands of returnees as well as the implementation of the required economic reforms. The calmer political situation has helped Concern to address a number of programme issues, with 'insecurity' rarely interrupting field activities.

Nutrition programme

The programme works to reduce the level of malnutrition to 5% through targeting children under 5 years old and pregnant and lactating mothers in Bujumbura Rural. Concern plays a pivotal role in running supplementary feeding centres. Some 8,156 people benefited and the feeding centres will be integrated into health centres in 2006.

Food security programme

This helps small farmers by developing community farmers groups, many who have attended supplementary feeding centres, and equipping them with seeds, tools and animals to make their enterprises more economically viable and less vulnerable to external "shocks". Altogether 155 such groups have formed, a growing number becoming able to support activities without support from Concern.

Health programme

This aims to reduce malnutrition and malaria in Cibitoke, specifically for 11,850 children under the age of 5 years and 2,967 pregnant and lactating women. A pilot programme of "hearth activities" targeting mothers in management of family nutrition, and currently being evaluated, shows significant improvements in the health of their infants. The "social marketing" of mosquito nets is also proving effective. Concern continues to support the work of local health centre committees.

All programmes received an evaluation/assessment which has allowed senior management to plan 2006 (a year which will include the writing of the 2006-2010 Strategic Plan) with confidence.

Total Spend; €1,261,742 (Stg £864,293)
Funded by; Concern €579,597, Irish Govt - MAPS €507,656, Concern USA €134,580, Irish Govt - APSO €32,500, ECHO - €30,673, Non-Monetary Donations €38,082

Area 28,000 sq km
Population 7 m
GDP per Capita US\$648
Infant Mortality (per thousand births) 114
Life Expectancy 43.5
Living with HIV&AIDS 6%
Literacy Rate 58.9%
Access to safe water 79%
Human Development Rank 169 (out of 177)

Area 70,000 sq km
Population 4 m
GDP per Capita US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births) 6
Life Expectancy 77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS 0.1%
Literacy Rate 99%
Access to safe water n/a
Human Development Rank 8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

CAMBODIA

In a turbulent year for democracy and human rights, the government has been active in silencing opposition, stifling debate and quelling dissent. The opposition leader and another opposition parliamentarian are in exile following their conviction of defamation *in absentia*. A third was imprisoned on discredited charges.

Similar tactics are being used to silence civil society. Ten prominent members of Cambodian society (rights workers, union officials, journalists and members of the royal family) have also had criminal defamation charges brought against them for criticising the government. Many fled the country. According to the 2005 Millennium Development Goals update 46% of all Cambodians in rural areas live in poverty, and 28% are below the food poverty line.

Concern's partners work in poor rural isolated areas, developing an additional seven partnerships with local NGOs bringing the total to 14. Concern established an innovative partnership with the Provincial Local Administrative Unit (PLAU) in two provinces to support local government where the local NGOs are not present. During the year Concern provided or facilitated training for partners in HIV&AIDS; emergency preparedness; financial management; monitoring and evaluation; and project management.

Livelihood

In four provinces, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat and Siem Reap, Concern is working with communities, civil society and local government to develop sustainable solutions to poverty through livelihood projects. Some 9,525 families participated in pig and chicken raising, small business development, rice banks, vegetable growing and well construction. In two of the four target provinces between five and ten per cent of programme participants experienced a reduction in the months of food shortages. Most families also reported that their monthly income had increased.

Forestry

Concern's community forestry programme in Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang and Pursat works to build the capacity of Cambodian NGOs, government departments, and communities to manage forests in a sustainable way, and to ensure continued access especially for those poor people who depend on forest resources for food, traditional medicine, and construction materials. Some 12 new community forests were established, bringing the total to 73. This benefits 10,179 families.

Emergency

An extremely short rainy season in 2004 led to food shortages. Concern and its partners, in cooperation with the World Food Programme, distributed food to the most vulnerable. In Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang and Pursat this intervention benefited 4,378 families. A further 2,331 families received food aid through local NGO and commune council initiatives supported by Concern.

Microfinance

Concern continues to support AMK (the Cambodian microfinance institution created by Concern). At the end of 2005 AMK was providing credit and banking facilities to over 36,000 people in 912 villages in its five provinces of operation.

AMK, received the Global Financial Transparency Award for 2005 from the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor CGAP, a subsidiary of the World Bank.

This award is provided to Microfinance Institutions that show a high degree of compliance with international accounting and financial reporting standards and the CGAP disclosure guidelines.

Total Spend; €2,659,619 (Stg £1,821,839)
Funded by; Concern €822,229, Irish Govt - MAPS €580,000, DANIDA €449,197, Community Fund UK €18,958 (Stg £12,986), Concern USA €109,235, Irish Govt - APSO €20,000, DEFPA Bank €600,000, Sundry Sponsors €60,000

Area	181,000 sq km
Population	13.5 m
GDP per Capita	US\$2,078
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	97
Life Expectancy	56.2
Living with HIV&AIDS	2.6%
Literacy Rate	73.6%
Access to safe water	34%
Human Development Rank	130 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Following elections, a two-year transitional period was scheduled to end on June 30, 2005. However, the election was postponed and the transitional period was extended. Despite huge challenges in the east, northern Katanga and Ituri, the overall outlook for the DRC is positive. Progress has been made in the electoral process.

A draft constitution has been approved by almost 85% of voters. The government has made efforts to reintegrate the army and the police, to disarm, demobilise and reintegrate former rebel forces. There has been enhanced collaboration among members of the transitional government regarding the main challenges of the transition and the security threat posed by the presence of foreign armed groups.

Livelihoods programme

In Kasongo, Kinshasa, and Masisi, Concern aims to reduce absolute poverty and hunger by increasing access to income and food. Households have been helped to increase land area under food production, by diversifying crops, enhancing soil fertility and using improved seed varieties. In Kasongo, an improved rice variety (with a short growing cycle) has increased production from 800 kg/ha to 2,000 kg/ha. Frequency of production has doubled. In Masisi, production of potatoes has increased and local associations have put 13,500 kg potato seeds in a bank. This allows beneficiaries to protect their seed source, and encourages wider dissemination and replication.

Access to markets has been improved. In Kasongo, 10 bridges and an access road (17 km long) have been rehabilitated. Availability and access to food has improved. Local markets now have more vegetables. In Kinshasa, households have been able to buy supplementary food (eggs and vegetable), pay school fees, save a little money and buy some household items.

Health and nutrition programme

To reduce mortality due to malnutrition in Kasongo, Kunda and Samba health zones, the programme uses existing local health structures. Ownership by local health staff has been successful. They are trained to prepare them for fully taking over the responsibility when Concern withdraws. For example, 3,272 carers accompanying malnourished children have been trained to prepare a balanced diet for their children and for themselves, good feeding and hygiene practices, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases including sessions on HIV&AIDS, breast feeding and gardening. The trainees are expected to apply their knowledge and skills to prevent malnutrition in their household.

Total Spend: €1,942,587 (Stg £1,330,672)
Funded by: Concern €956,362, Irish Govt - MAPS €886,448, Concern USA - €43,903, Irish Govt - APSO €62,500, Other Donors - €45 (Stg £31), Non-Monetary Donations €81,225

Area	2,345,000 sq km
Population	54.2 m
GDP per Capita	US\$697
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	129
Life Expectancy	43.1%
Living with HIV&AIDS	4.2%
Literacy Rate	65.3%
Access to safe water	46%
Human Development Rank	167 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland







David Pratt, foreign editor of the Sunday Herald, Scotland, visited Pakistan in November 2005, in the aftermath of the earthquake. Here is some of what he saw...

The scale of the suffering is unimaginable. More than three million people homeless across one of the remotest, most mountainous places on the planet are in a battle for survival that is getting grimmer by the minute.

Journey for hours out of Pakistan's worst-hit cities of Muzaffarabad and Balakot, along crumbling mountain roads of unending landslides flanked by sheer thousand-foot drops, and you come across this scattered mass of the poorest and most vulnerable.

Among them, countless families who have lost breadwinners; children without parents; the elderly left alone. Traumatized, hungry, sick, cold and afraid, they huddle under leaky tents, tarpaulins, cardboard - anything that might help keep out the rain and nightly subzero temperatures that prey on the weakest.

Yet for these, the survivors of earthquake that devastated northern Pakistan and crushed to death more than 87,000 people, another scarcely believable disaster looms over what remains of their lives, as a bitter winter begins to take its own terrible toll.

This is a region where any day, snowfalls on the mountains can be up to 15ft deep. Drifts of 8-10ft are commonplace in tiny communities like the village of Mahar, which lies almost 10,000ft up in the Himalaya, and where I met former schoolteacher Mohammed Miskeen.

"We need steel sheets, food and winter clothes quickly, if we are to get through the next six months," he tells me, as we sit on the flattened roof and crushed beams of what had been his home. Not far away, the higher peaks are already coated with snow and ice and the air is bitter, even in the midday sun. Would it not be better for him to move down off the mountain to cities like Muzaffarabad, I ask.

"You have seen the place for yourself, it too has been destroyed. Is it any better than here, where we know how to survive if we have the right materials?" he replies.

Miskeen, like so many of these proud mountain people, insists they have their dignity and are not begging for help, they just need tools and supplies to survive the coming winter onslaught - and just possibly rebuild their lives.

"This is our mother earth, where our family and ancestors are buried, we can never leave this place," he says. But even for these hardy people, conditions are proving too harsh. Many have already made their way down to lower altitudes and the cities of Muzaffarabad and Balakot, to join the army of urban dwellers camped out in squalid tent sites next to the ruins of their homes along the banks of the rivers Neelum and Kunhar.

ERITREA

The deadlock over the border with Ethiopia continued in 2005. Eritrea restricted the movements of UN peace-keeping forces (UNMEE) in protest at the perceived inaction by the international community to resolve the situation. Tensions rose as both countries reinforced their border positions, but later on, they withdrew troops. The UN Security Council called on both countries to withdraw troops, on Ethiopia to accept the Boundary Commission award, and on Eritrea to lift restrictions on UNMEE.

The economic situation was difficult. Inflation for the year was 18% with steep price increases in many items. Fuel rationing continued. However, breaking a run of crop failures due to drought, the country was able to produce an estimated 400,000 metric tonnes of food grains; the previous harvest was 85,000 metric tonnes.

Concern's work focused on improving food security through undertaking soil and water conservation activities, provision of water and continuing with the implementation of supplementary feeding activities under the nutrition programme.

A new NGO Proclamation was introduced by the government and Concern was officially registered under this.

Community Development & Food Security

Concern continued implementing with its government partners an 'Integrated Watershed and Community Development Programme' in two regions, which covered 25 groups of villages and provided direct and indirect benefits to about 100,000 people.

Activities include terracing, construction of gully checks, construction of micro dams and support for nursery and forestry. Concern promoted the use of fuel-saving stoves, known as mogogos. Three dams were built in Debu and Anseba regions, which are helping communities to harvest water.

The programme also focused on improving crop and livestock production, through seed and livestock distribution. To promote alternative income generating activities, Concern has introduced the concept of self help groups, where members come together voluntarily and work for their personal, social and economic development. Their activities include managing savings and credit.

Water & Sanitation

Concern undertook construction of wells. Overall, it completed construction of seven bore wells and three water reservoirs in Debu benefiting 2,771 households and two hand-dug wells and six bore wells in Anseba benefiting 4,656 households. We distributed over 14,000 jerry cans that benefited over 10,000 households. Water management committees were formed in villages.

Nutrition

Concern's nutrition emergency programme continued in Anseba. Simultaneously we began community-based nutrition intervention, to address non-food factors causing malnutrition in Habero and Asmat. The community nutrition education of mothers and caretakers in relation to hygiene, water and sanitation and food security are being undertaken and strengthened.

Total Spend; €2,248,490 (Stg £1,540,216)
Funded by; Concern €834,724, Irish Govt - MAPS €1,114,973, Concern USA €67,293, Irish Govt - APSO €30,000, ECHO €63,429, Sundry Sponsors €16,672, Non-Monetary Donations €121,399

Area	121,000 sq km
Population	4.1 m
GDP per Capita	US\$849
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	45
Life Expectancy	53.8
Living with HIV&AIDS	2.7%
Literacy Rate	56.7%
Access to safe water	57%
Human Development Rank	161 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

ETHIOPIA

Elections were held in May 2005 which saw major gains by opposition parties, although the ruling party retained a majority. Protests ensued and violence broke out in June and November. The violence led to the death of protesters and the arrest of thousands. Human rights groups and donors criticised what they considered to be an excessive use of force. Opposition leaders and others were charged with high treason and the trial is ongoing. Good rains overall and improvements in humanitarian assistance have eased extreme food insecurity conditions, although some areas still suffered from drought. The “No Peace, No War” stalemate with Eritrea continued.

Livelihood

Concern implements two long-term rural livelihood programs in Wollo and Wolaita regions. Key activities of the Wollo programme include crop protection & production; irrigation; forage development & animal health; potable water development & road construction; area enclosures & conservation activities; government and community capacity building and income generating micro projects. Political instability affected implementation during the year.

The Wolaita programme in Damot Weyde district, Wolaita, started towards the end of the year. Community participation and partners' involvement is so far encouraging. Construction of 3.2 km of irrigation canal with a capacity to irrigate 106 hectares of land was completed. This will enable 212 households to double their income.

Three urban livelihood programmes are being supported, a street vendors support project, a street youth mothers livelihood promotion project, and a programme to build the capacity of community groups to combat poverty at local level, in the capital, Addis Ababa. A strategy for future programmes is being developed.

Health & Nutrition

The community therapeutic care (CTC) approach involves a community-based outreach system. In response to a severe drought in Bale Zone, in Oromia Region which resulted in widespread death of livestock and the death of 152 people due to vitamin C deficiency, Concern established a CTC programme

for children under five and pregnant and lactating women in July 2005. By December, 699 severely malnourished children were treated in the CTC programme, 18,891 children under five and pregnant and lactating women received supplementary food for two months and 869 moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women received supplementary food for three months. In Wolaita, Concern helped provide 41,000 children under 5 and women with supplementary food and also supported CTC programmes here and in Wollo, working closely with the Ministry of Health.

In 2005, Concern started a five year health program in Kalu district, Wollo, to improve basic health through capacity building, malaria prevention, health education, health infrastructure rehabilitation and water and sanitation activities. Community health-related training and workshops were conducted involving 9,754 health workers, members of the community, students and volunteers.

Water & Sanitation

Concern carried-out rural water supply projects in Kalu and Dessie Zuria districts. 20 springs were developed and protected during the year creating improved access to 20,280 people and 32,435 animals. The water schemes also reduced the workloads of women, who are traditionally responsible for water collection.

Education

This programme aims at improving access of vulnerable women and

children to basic formal and non-formal education, to promote gender equality and to develop the capacity of civil society to intervene effectively in the education and vocational skills training sector. Concern worked with six local NGOs: three in Addis Ababa, one in Kombolcha town (South Wollo Zone, Amhara Region) and two in Wolaita Zone (Southern Nation and Nationalities Peoples Region). Overall, 4,410 out-of-school children (55.8% girls) got access to education programmes.

HIV&AIDS

The programme aims to mitigate the impact of HIV&AIDS in Addis Ababa and the South Wollo Zone (Amhara Region) working with three local NGO partners. Some 69,777 people increased their awareness by attending music or drama shows or coffee ceremonies. In Kalu (South Wollo Zone), one community made it compulsory for people to go to testing centres before getting married and prohibited the harmful practice of wife inheritance which helps increase the transmission of HIV&AIDS.

Gender

This mainstreaming project promotes gender equality and women's empowerment within Concern's internal systems and programme work. A code of conduct was developed for staff and dialogues were organised between staff and their families to extend gender awareness. In Wollo, Concern established a strategy to develop the capacity of its female fieldworkers. In Addis Ababa, Concern sponsored the 'Women First 5km run' in which 7,000 women took part.

Total Spend: €3,743,655 (Stg £2,564,404)
Funded by: Concern €1,093,626, Irish Govt - MAPS €695,410, Irish Govt - Other €200,245, ECHO €298,974, EU €363,149, Concern USA €324,651, CARE/JEOP €9,504, Irish Govt - APSO €45,000, Comic Relief €90,346 (Stg £61,887), Sundry Sponsors €204,002, FAO €492, UNICEF €1,484, Other Donors €10,855, Non-Monetary Donations €405,917

Area	1,104,000 sq km
Population	73.8 m
GDP per Capita	US\$711
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	112
Life Expectancy	47.6
Living with HIV&AIDS	4.4%
Literacy Rate	41.5%
Access to safe water	21%
Human Development Rank	170 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

HAITI

This year should have been a fresh start for Haiti. With support from the international community, the electoral council was to organise good and fair elections, giving a new government, parliament and local authorities legitimacy to set the country on the development road. But the elections had to be postponed until February 2006, mainly due to the weakness of the electoral council, and lack of field knowledge of supporting agencies.

The transition government struggles with extremely weak public services, lack of resources, and social division. Even with support from the UN stabilisation forces' 7,000 soldiers, the 5,000 national police have lost control over several urban slum areas. Armed gangs have made their strongholds there, living from what has become a flourishing business - kidnappings.

Local governance

Concern worked with the Glenree Centre for Reconciliation to develop a coherent approach to violence prevention in the urban slum area of Saint Martin. We support a federation of community based organisations to strengthen outreach and organisational capacities. Our local governance team trained more than 200 community and political leaders in the rural areas of Saut d'Eau and La Gonâve.

Livelihoods programme

Our microfinance partners Fonkoze and ID provided credit to 25,000 rural and 1,500 urban clients respectively. An evaluation of the food security project on La Gonâve, at the end of its funding cycle, acknowledged that the project had enabled very poor farmers to increase their independence from big land owners.

Health programme

We worked with the public health centre in rural Saut d'Eau, providing training, equipment and supplies to improve services for the 50 poor women and children who attend the clinic every day. With participation of the community and of local organisations, and with technical support from our partner organisations CPH and Protos, Concern captured four new springs, enabling close to 1,250 families to have clean water closer to their homes in rural Saut d'Eau.

Education

Concern Haiti's education programme is relatively new but already 24,600 school children have benefited from it. In our rural project area of Saut d'Eau largely due to poverty 47.5% of 6-11 year olds have never been to school.

HIV&AIDS programme

Fortunately the incidence of HIV infected adults went down from 6 to 3 per every 100 people due in large part due to concerted effort from the international community and the government and the increased use of condoms. To improve quality of care, Concern works with five public and private non-profit health centres in partnership with the Ministry of Health regional authorities to develop a way to integrate care for people with Aids in health centres and reduce appalling discrimination.

Disaster emergency

The island of La Gonâve is prone to droughts, hurricanes and floods. Concern supported the civil protection authorities to inform the 108,000 inhabitants how to manage risks linked to hurricanes. Concern provided emergency relief when the piped water system of the village of Les Etroits, washed away by hurricane Dennis, was repaired for the 8,000 inhabitants. And more than 2,000 gallons of water were trucked to Lower La Gonâve, hit by extreme drought in April 2005.

Total Spend; €3,512,799 (Stg £2,406,267)
Funded by; Concern €1,526,004, Irish Govt - MAPS €836,137, UNICEF €86,068, British Govt €38,023 (Stg £26,046), EU €735,063, Concern USA €207,161, Irish Govt - APSO €68,750, Jersey OA - €4,696 (Stg £3,217), Sundry Sponsors €20,524, Other Donors - €235

Area	28,000 sq km
Population	8.3 m
GDP per Capita	US\$1,742
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	76
Life Expectancy	51.6
Living with HIV&AIDS	5.6%
Literacy Rate	51.9%
Access to safe water	71%
Human Development Rank	153 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

INDIA

Work has been dominated by emergencies, in particular the tsunami which hit the south east coast on 26th December 2004, Additionally there was widespread flooding across the country, The October earthquake struck Pakistan near the Indian border – a decision was made to support relief efforts on the Pakistan side, while keeping a watching brief in India.

Whilst tensions continue within the coalition government, it has largely held together and is thought likely to remain united. Tensions were fuelled by the controversial Volcker report on the Iraq “Oil for Food” programme. As a result of its publication, the parliament session was severely disrupted and after nearly 40 days of defiance, external affairs minister, Natwar Singh, resigned.

The Right to Information Act was passed. For Concern’s work on accountable governance, this will be an invaluable tool. The central statistics organisation released data showing that GDP grew by 8.1% in the first quarter of 2005-2006 financial year.

Emergency

Concern’s work has been dominated by emergencies. In addition to the tsunami, there was widespread flooding in Orissa, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu took place. In October a devastating earthquake struck the mountainous region of Kashmir, north west India, bordering with Pakistan. Due to the scale of devastation, Concern established a small project office in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, to oversee the implementation and monitoring of this programme.

One year on, the effects of the tsunami were still being felt. Waves devastated lives and livelihoods, boats and homes. Salt water wreaked havoc with agricultural land, raising salinity, destroying crops, silting canals and ponds.

In February, Concern initiated its rehabilitation programme to help restore livelihoods and develop capacity to cope with future disasters. Working with 11 local partners in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh, projects are being implemented among the fishing, agricultural and salt farming communities.

An emergency mitigation and preparedness programme is being implemented in nine blocks of Puri and Cuttack district of Orissa. A total of 65,422 individuals have been reached through programme activities

Livelihoods

Though India has substantially reduced poverty, Orissa remains one of its poorest states. Our programme has several components: micro-finance, formation of community-based organisations (CBOs), strengthening local self-governance, together with state and national level advocacy on governance, enhancing access to local natural resources, land rights, and enhancing access to market.

Alliance2015

Our Tsunami rehabilitation programme has included an interesting collaboration with Alliance2015 partners Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, (Germany) and HIVOS (Netherlands) to co-fund and support a local partner SIFS, this collaboration has led to considerable learning for the Alliance2015 team in India and has created new opportunities for cooperation including a joint response to the floods in Tamil Nadu as well as the development of a common strategy for HIV&AIDS work in Orissa.

Total Spend; €2,170,149 (Stg £1,486,552)
Funded by; Concern €724,126, Irish Govt - MAPS €481,456, Concern USA €56,135, Irish Govt - APSO €8,750, Irish Govt - Others €435,993, DEC €461,806 (Stg £316,337), Other Donors €1,883 (Stg £1,290)

Area	3,288,000sq km
Population	1,070.8m
GDP per Capita	US\$2,892
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	63
Life Expectancy	63.3
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.4 - 1.3%
Literacy Rate	61%
Access to safe water	86%
Human Development Rank	127 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

INDONESIA

The tsunami of December 26th 2004 was the most destructive of its kind ever recorded. Concern commenced programmes in the province of Banda Aceh where more than 120,000 people were killed. In addition to bearing the greatest brunt of the earthquake and tsunami, the province had also been affected by thirty years of conflict between the central Government and separatist forces.

Following the disaster, the two combatant parties – Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM) - Free Aceh Movement and the Government of Indonesia – reached a ceasefire in August, bringing peace and an opportunity to concentrate on rehabilitation.

Emergency

Immediate intervention was aimed at reducing threats to health and livelihoods. Concern supplied food baskets to 150 families on the island of Pulau Nasi and 5,800 family non-food kits, as well as sanitation, drainage and waste management for some 3,100 displaced people in temporary shelters. Concern organised the repair of temporary bridges on Simeulue and Pulau Nasi. A jetty was rehabilitated on Pulau Nasi allowing full access to the island.

When another earthquake hit on March 28th off the west coast of Sumatra, Concern provided emergency non-food item assistance in Simeulue, and through other agencies on the island of Nias, two of the worst-hit sites.

Getting children back to school is a priority. Concern focused on rehabilitation of six schools initially. Later this programme was expanded to 12 locations where simple repairs such as fixing of doors and windows were carried out, along with better water and sanitation facilities, assisting over 5,500 pupils and teachers. Small cash-for-work schemes were used in the immediate aftermath to assist in the clean up operation.

Construction

Concern has undertaken housebuilding on two islands off the coast of Sumatra – Pulau Nasi and Simeulue. In total, 950 houses will be totally rebuilt. They are seismically safe and environmentally friendly, and will rehouse approximately 5,000 people. During construction, displaced people have been provided with temporary housing materials, to provide effective temporary shelter.

Water

Concern has implemented water and sanitation projects in a number of locations. Prior to the completion of permanent homes, Concern has provided drinking water and toilet facilities to 14 IDP (Internally Displaced People) camp locations on the west coast of Simeulue. In addition, Concern has been working in 12 temporary shelters on the mainland providing drinking water, boreholes for permanent access to water, digging wells, upgrading drainage facilities and providing sanitation facilities, as well the provision of health and hygiene awareness. This has assisted more than 6,000 people.

Education

Concern initially distributed Unicef 'Back to School' boxes and recreation kits to six schools and has supplied a further eight schools in Darussalam with basic necessities. Concern also contracted local tailors, where possible, to supply school uniforms for both children and teachers.

Total Spend; €3,085,733 (Stg £2,113,727)
Funded by; Concern €352,385, Irish Govt - Others €358,544, DEPFA Bank €34,899, British Govt €45,152 (Stg £30,929), Concern USA €2,280, DEC €2,144,931 (Stg £1,469,278), Sundry Sponsors €7,022, Non-Monetary Donations €140,520

Area	1,919,440 sq km
Population	217.4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$3,361
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	31
Life Expectancy	66.8
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	87.9%
Access to safe water	78%
Human Development Rank	110 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

KENYA

The National Rainbow Coalition (NARC), under President Mwai Kibaki faced three major challenges, making progress on key social and economic reforms, the fight against corruption, and adoption of a new constitution.

On all three fronts progress has been disappointing. In-fighting in the NARC coalition and political positioning for the 2007 elections has dominated the political scene. The proposed new constitution was decisively rejected by referendum. Continuing reports of high level corruption affect donor and public confidence in the ability of the government to tackle corruption. Despite significant recovery in the tourism sector, the second highest earner of foreign revenue, Kenya has seen a further slippage in its human development index ranking. The ranking has been declining since the early 1990s as a result of poor economic performance, falling life expectancy and inadequate access to social services. Presently Kenya is ranked 154 out of 177 countries.

Education

Concern supports education in Nairobi's informal settlements (slums), and Suba district in west Kenya, to ensure that children get primary education. Slum dwellers have the double challenge of poverty and few public services. In Suba, on the shores of Lake Victoria, poverty, high prevalence of HIV&AIDS and the poor condition of schools reduce access and achievement in school. Concern's education programme reached 54,556 primary and pre-school children and 60 adults. A total of 11 partners engaged in various activities, implementing education programmes, providing support and training to schools, and national level advocacy.

HIV&AIDS

Concern works with two national NGOs, KENWA (Kenya Network of Women with AIDS) and MMAAK(Movement of Men against Aids in Kenya), to be joined by three others working in high prevalence areas outside Nairobi. This year, 2,030 people were reached through activities ranging from HIV&AIDS awareness, behaviour change communication, support groups for people living with HIV&AIDS, home-based care and livelihood support. A further 4,000 people participated in activities arranged around World Aids Day.

Emergency

More than 80% of Kenya is semi-arid or arid. Concern supported two partners in emergency response. In Moyale, northern Kenya, more than 1,000 vulnerable families were supported in a food-for-work programme with our partner CIFA (Community Initiative Facilitation Assistance). In Malindi, on the coast, 2,129 farm households, severely affected by drought, received seed and technical support through our partnership with the Diocese of Malindi.

Total Spend; €652,072 (Stg £446,669)
Funded by; Concern €226,412, Irish Govt - MAPS €360,000, Irish Govt - APSO €27,500, Concern USA €38,116, Sundry Sponsors €44

Area	583,000 sq km
Population	32.7 m
GDP per Capita	US\$1,037
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	79
Life Expectancy	47.2
Living with HIV&AIDS	6.7%
Literacy Rate	73.6%
Access to safe water	62%
Human Development Rank	154 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

In August North Korea's government announced an end to humanitarian assistance. The country had moved on from the period of floods, drought and famine between 1994 and 1997. Almost 10 years after the first request for international assistance, it feared development of a culture of dependency in conflict with Kim Il Sung's policy of national self sufficiency.

Officially, all humanitarian assistance programmes ceased on December 31st 2005 and at time of writing it is unclear whether the authorities will allow us to continue our important work.

Water

Concern received funding from European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and the New Zealand Embassy in South Korea, to carry out water programmes in Haichang, Dokchon and Pukchang counties in South Pyongan province. The programme comprised of rural water system construction, urban water rehabilitation, hygiene awareness campaigns, institutional, household and communal latrine construction, soap distribution and water testing.

One major achievement was design of a complete urban water system for the 55,000 inhabitants of Haichang county town which was started in 2005 and we hope to be able to complete in 2006. Rural work teams constructed gravity-fed water systems benefiting 10,695 rural farmers. Two large urban centres benefited from increased water security. The provision of pumps, motors and rising mains assisted in providing 60% of the 100,000 inhabitants of Dokchon town with safe drinking water. In Haichang town, 15,000 people received water direct to their houses through a newly constructed piped distribution network, while the provision of pumps and motors improved water security to 30,000 others.

Emergency

The programme tackled the reconstruction of 300 houses destroyed by flooding at Cheynam Ri, Dokchon county, where over 5,000 houses were destroyed, 17,000 made homeless and 105 casualties occurred.

The displaced families in the area worst affected were rehoused in high quality housing before the onset of winter.

Livelihoods

The project aims at contributing to sustainable supplies of fuelwood and fodder, to assist in the stabilisation of sloping land for the rural populations most seriously affected by natural disaster and to support the livelihoods of the rural poor in 13 counties in North and South Pyongan provinces.

Food

The project aims to establish sustainable availability of quality, certified winter wheat seeds at four counties in South Pyongan province. Breeder seeds are imported from China, technical assistance given for the establishment of multiplication seed fields and their operation, provision of agricultural machines and consumables, along with the provision of nitrogen fixing soya bean crops.

Health

Concern completed its first primary health care programme in Pukchang county, with a similar programme in the counties of Dokchon and Haichang. The project aims to improve primary health care provision with a focus on maternal health. Concern is assisting 20 health care facilities in Haichang county and 21 in Dokchon county.

Total Spend: €1,280,550 (Stg £877,177)
Funded by: Concern €228,904,
 Concern USA €366, Jersey OA €1,199
 (Stg £821), SIDA €244,235, ECHO €738,930,
 Other Donors €66,916

Area	121,000 sq km
Population	22 m
GDP per Capita	n/a
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	55
Life Expectancy	63%
Living with HIV&AIDS	n/a
Literacy Rate	n/a
Access to safe water	100%
Human Development Rank	n/a

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

LAO PDR

The political situation in Lao PDR remained largely unchanged. The Politburo continues to hold the highest policy and strategic decision-making power within one single political party. The security situation was fairly uneventful and it appears that the small insurgency is being arrested or losing momentum.

The country continued to move to greater integration in world and regional economies (WTO and the Association of South East Asian Nations' (ASEAN) Free Trade Area (AFTA)), seeking increased aid, loans and foreign investment, to fund economic growth and poverty reduction. It raised its profile by successfully chairing the 10th ASEAN summit and other events.

Despite continued economic growth, there is increasing concern that the most marginalised members are becoming worse off. During 2005, the government declared several provinces free of opium cultivation. But alternative livelihoods are not yet in place for some, usually remote highland ethnic minorities, who have been cultivating opium for centuries for use as medicine and in customary rites, and for income. The government continued to pursue its other core policy of eradicating shifting cultivation which, according to independent reports, is hurting the livelihoods and health of the ethnic minority communities involved.

The rural development programme uses a mixture of strategies to improve the livelihood security of poor ethnic minority communities in remote villages in Thapanthong district, in southern Laos, and Houay Xai and Pha Oudom districts in Bokeo province in northern Laos. The main focus was on learning by doing or experiencing practical applications, by study trips and by mentoring and coaching. The projects have impacted on the lives of more than 10,000 people.

A national Microfinance Capacity Building Research Programme assists the government in helping the poor get credit to buy essential supplies, like seeds and agriculture implements, to make a living. Concern developed oversight regulations, and in 2005 set about improving the way regulation of this sector is implemented, providing security for savings, guaranteed by the state. This has significantly increased confidence and the interest of the poor in investing in microfinance institutions. The Central Bank of Laos estimates that about 100,000 people have already accessed microfinance services under the new regime that Concern helped to create.

The Disaster Preparedness Programme aims to reduce vulnerability to disasters in southern Laos, caused by flood, drought, agricultural pests, and disease. Most successful were the 'rice banks' and micro credit schemes at village level through the injection of capital and provision of training. Villagers have begun small enterprises to provide a buffer that will make them less vulnerable to crop failure and seasonal fluctuations. In addition clean water systems were installed. About 3,000 villagers directly benefited from this project.

Total Spend: €621,790 (Stg £425,926)
Funded by: Concern €369,203, Irish Govt - MAPS €161,815, EU €74,779, Concern USA €588, Irish Govt - APSO €17,500, ECHO - €3,306, Other Donors €1,211

Area	237,000 sq km
Population	5.7 m
GDP per Capita	US\$1,759
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	82
Life Expectancy	54.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	68.7
Access to safe water	43%
Human Development Rank	133 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

LIBERIA

The year was eventful. Elections, acknowledged as free, fair and transparent were held in October, and a re-run of the presidential election was held in November, ushering in the first democratically elected president in Liberia and the first woman head of state in Africa. Although the security situation was precarious at times, it improved throughout the year, maintained largely by 15,000 UN peacekeepers.

As security improved there was a movement of people from camps back to their communities. Concern has made a transition from emergency response to development. However, we remain aware of the fluidity of the political and security situation in Liberia, and also the close interweave of the political stability/instability of neighbouring countries in the West African region, and how this impacts on Liberia. The geographical focus of programming is on the capital Monrovia, and Bong, Grand Bassa and Lofa counties.

Health

The provision of clean water, sanitation facilities and the delivery of health and hygiene education in camps and in communities significantly reduced the risk to health from water borne diseases for approximately 150,000. A malaria prevention programme tackled the main cause of death in "under fives". The team also responded to an outbreak of cholera in densely populated areas in Monrovia, through the rehabilitation of wells and health and hygiene education.

HIV&AIDS

A coordinator was appointed to advance mainstreaming HIV&AIDS across all programmes. Concern's HIV&AIDS focus group developed songs and dramas for the dissemination of pertinent messages. The Light Association, a self-advocacy group for people living with Aids, conducted awareness raising in communities and schools.

Livelihood Security

In collaboration with three local NGOs, 45 community-led micro-projects in Grand Bassa county were completed. These included re-stocking of livestock, food processing, improved seed and food storage, agricultural tool production, and the implementation of farm-to-market bridges. A highly successful Farmers Resource Centre was constructed; where farmers come for training and information.

Emergency

The main focus until the third quarter of the year was in camps for people displaced by conflict. Later many people returned to their communities. Concern was also operational in the communities of return. The programme reached more 150,000 people through the provision of essential non-food items like cooking kits, blankets, mats, lanterns, clothing materials, shelter and water and sanitation facilities. An evaluation showed that the improvement of daily living conditions for returnees made a major contribution in the 'pull' factor in increasing the rate of return to Lofa county, the most devastated and de-populated county during the war.

Total Spend; €2,555,109 (Stg £1,750,250)
Funded by; Concern €940,441, Irish Govt - MAPS €250,000, Irish Govt - Other €189,793, EU €132,586, ECHO €166,691, Concern USA €661,218, UNDP €18,760, UNICEF €1,765, Irish Govt - APSO €86,250, Sundry Sponsors €58,487, Non-Monetary Donations €49,118


Area	111,000 sq km
Population	3 m
GDP per Capita	n/a
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	n/a
Life Expectancy	42.5
Living with HIV&AIDS	5.9%
Literacy Rate	55.9
Access to safe water	62%
Human Development Rank	n/a

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland







A Cambodian micro-finance bank owned by Concern is helping people to help themselves in one of the poorest countries in the world. Micro-credit enables individuals to borrow tiny amounts to start small businesses, and increase the economic return to their families...

Very little seems to faze sixty-three-year old Ms Tuy Yen. Her house is a typical Cambodian wooden construction on stilts, with a roof made of palm leaves in the village of Rohal in north Cambodia, close to the border with Thailand.

There is no electricity and no running water in Rohal, and the roads are basic dirt tracks, dusty during the hot season and muddy and near impassable during the monsoon.

Ms Yen is sitting outside on her porch, surrounded by members of her family, and talks about the difference a \$75 loan has made to her life and that of her family.

She owns a small rice field in the village, but never had the means to buy fertiliser or a plough, so yields were quite low. There is normally

only one rice harvest a year in Cambodia.

When the AMK micro-finance bank came to the village some years ago, Ms Yen was one of the first women in the village to take out a loan with a hefty 3% per month interest rate. The alternative would have been a money lender who used to charge 10%-15% interest per month, and defaulting on the loan could have meant indenturing her family for generations to come.

With the money she bought fertiliser and paid someone to plough the field for her. The yield increased and she now sells some of the rice, giving her an extra income.

She continued borrowing money from AMK, steadily increasing the yield on her rice field. She has now started to save some of the money and,

more importantly, she is supporting the local school because she wants her grandchildren to learn English. Ms Yen has never left the village in her life. She has beaten the average Cambodian life expectancy of 55 years, and she has survived the Khmer Rouge regime, which only two generations ago killed teachers and doctors and eliminated Cambodia's intelligentsia and middle class.

After years of oppression and devastation, Cambodians are beginning to see a pay-off from micro-finance organisations such as AMK.

Gabi Thiesing was editor of Business and Finance magazine when she visited Cambodia in 2005. She recently took up a post with the European Central Bank team in the Frankfurt office of Bloomberg.

MALAWI

For much of 2005 the political atmosphere was dominated by the rivalry between the former head of state, Dr Bakili Muluzi, now national chairman of the United Democratic Front (UDF), and the incumbent head of state, Dr Bingu Wa Mutharika, who resigned from the UDF and formed his own party. The Opposition is now seeking to impeach him. Although the government made efforts to improve fiscal discipline, and root out corruption, much remains to be done.

Although the G8 did not approve cancellation of Malawi's external debt, now hovering around US \$2.9 billion, nor has it been rescheduled due to failure to fulfil agreed reforms, relations have improved with the donor community. The IMF resumed aid, followed by most of the bilateral donors. Annual inflation was around 15%. Fuel prices rose by 18% between January and June 2005. Some five million are now thought to be facing starvation, due to early break of the rains and shortages of fertilisers during the 2004-2005 growing season.

Livelihood project

The livelihood security programme focused on eliminating extreme poverty and hunger by helping the very poor families to help themselves. Considerable work was done to introduce new crops and livestock and to train households to increase production. This improved the skills and livelihood options for extreme poor households and benefited directly 13,646 participants.

Concern assisted ministries to collect and evaluate information to predict pending food shortages, as the country had experienced food shortages for the previous five years. This resulted in a highly detailed Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Report (MVAC) used to develop plans by government, donors and NGOs to address areas of possible food deficit.

Nutrition

Concern promotes its "community-based therapeutic care" (CTC) approach to combat malnutrition. In simple terms it seeks to bring food to the hungry rather than the hungry to food. The focus in 2005 was on influencing the other partners, government, UN agencies and the donor community to adopt this approach. Concern participates in the Targeted Nutrition Programme and Nutrition and HIV Task force, and facilitated visits from overseas experts and policymakers. UNICEF has since made plans to roll out CTC into 10 more districts mainly because of its high coverage potential. Concern trained 10 district nutritionists as trainers in CTC to increase awareness within the ministry of health.

Emergency response

Following a government request, Concern provided technical assistance in co-ordinating food aid response in 19 districts. Concern also helped vulnerable households with 50/50 food and cash transfers.

Total Spend; €2,136,473 (Stg £1,463,484)
Funded by: Concern €984,035, Irish Govt - MAPS €1,124,225, Irish Govt - APSO €55,000, Irish Govt - Others €2,389, ECHO - €42,349, Other Donor €500, Non-Monetary Donations €12,673

Area	118,000 sq km
Population	12.3 m
GDP per Capita	US\$605
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	112
Life Expectancy	39.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	14.2%
Literacy Rate	64.1
Access to safe water	67%
Human Development Rank	165 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

MOZAMBIQUE

The UN Human Development Report ranks Mozambique as the tenth poorest country in the world. The HIV rate has infected an average 16% of the population aged 15 to 49, and cut life expectancy rates. Frequent droughts, crop failures and low levels of education are also factors.

Armando Guebuza, from the ruling Frelimo party, succeeded Joaquim Chissano in February 2005. He promised to fight corruption, bureaucracy and poverty. He also committed to providing \$300,000 to each district for infrastructural development from 2006, which is expected to advance the decentralisation programme. Ongoing instability in Zimbabwe has resulted in lack of development along the Beira corridor, while HIV infection in the corridor is increasing.

Work has begun on the preparation of a new Concern strategic plan which will emphasise a programme approach, documenting success stories and working with partners. It will be driven by a rights-based approach to development.

Education

The primary education programme works in the provinces of Nampula, Zambezia and Manica, where we concentrate in districts with low government capacity, few resources, poor levels of education and increasing levels of HIV&AIDS. The programmes are designed with government partners and implemented by local NGO partners or by Concern in conjunction with the Ministry of Education where no suitable partners exist.

Key activities include building capacity of school councils (comprising children, parents and teachers) to take an active role in the running of schools. Concern also supports the Ministry of Education staff at district level.

More than 45 school councils were formed and created action plans, benefiting more than 30,000 children. Education ministry staff engaged with school councils in seven districts. Some 12 schools and four resource centres were built, 40 new teachers supported, the quality of teaching was improved. The fight against HIV&AIDS was mainstreamed, and eight partner organisations were supported and 40 adult literacy groups formed.

District planning

In Nampula, new committees were set up in villages to participate in the planning and monitoring of district development. Local partners supported village committees to address the impact of HIV&AIDS. Economic and social projects in 32 villages were supported. Concern also supported the provincial government to train district administrations.

In Manica, research was carried out and new partnerships developed for a new phase of activities. A poor harvest meant that some of the poorest had insufficient seed stock for 2006; a commercial seed distribution was therefore organised.

HIV&AIDS

Teachers and district education authorities are being trained in HIV&AIDS issues and project teams are working with school councils to reduce the vulnerability of orphans and vulnerable children in the schools and local communities. Networks of support are being created for those children.

Total Spend: €3,468,530 (Stg £2,375,943)
Funded by: Concern €1,081,295, Irish Govt - MAPS €873,058, Concern USA €50,838, Jersey OA €89,291 (Stg £61,164), EU €421,822, Irish Govt - APSO €57,500, WFP €335, Community Fund UK €223,778 (Stg £153,288), DEPFA Bank €600,000, Sundry Sponsors €70,658, Other donor - €45 (Stg £31)

Area	802,000 sq km
Population	19.1 m
GDP per Capita	US\$1,117
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	109
Life Expectancy	41.9
Living with HIV&AIDS	12.2%
Literacy Rate	46.5
Access to safe water	42%
Human Development Rank	168 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

NEPAL

The landlocked Kingdom of Nepal with its ancient culture and Himalayan backdrop, has long been a destination for adventure-minded travellers. It is also one of the world's poorest countries, with a continuing violent Maoist rebellion which seeks to replace its hereditary monarchy. The conflict has left more than 13,000 people dead and 100,000 displaced since 1996.

In rural areas of Nepal, particularly the mountainous areas of the Mid West, traditional livelihoods have been severely disrupted and villages have been pushed dangerously close to a humanitarian crisis. Concern established an office in Nepal in August 2005 to help efforts to avert a humanitarian disaster and to aid with the long term development of this impoverished mountain nation.

Programme

Since August, Concern staff have been working closely with local NGO partners to design programmes that will tackle the most pressing impacts of the conflict.

The €950,000 programme, to commence in 2006, is intended to reach 10,500 vulnerable households in the Karnali and Bheri zones – two of the poorest and most conflict-affected parts of the country.

The programme will include projects that provide access to clean drinking water and appropriate sanitation facilities, improve food security through the initiation of “food for work schemes” and repair and rehabilitate rural infrastructure such as wooden bridges, mule trails, schools, health posts and irrigation systems.

Operating in Nepal remains a challenge not only due to the logistics involved (many of Concern's target communities are in remote areas of the country as many as four or five days walk from the nearest road) but also in terms of continued conflict.

Total Spend; €90,085 (Stg £61,708)
Funded by; Concern €90,085

Area	140,800 sq km
Population	26.1 m
GDP per Capita	US\$1,420
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	61
Life Expectancy	61.6
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.3%
Literacy Rate	48.6%
Access to safe water	84%
Human Development Rank	136 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

NIGER

Though politically stable, the country fell from being the world's second 'poorest' country on the Human Development Index (HDI) to the poorest. As this was announced the world's media and aid agencies were highlighting the existence of a massive nutrition crisis. This crisis is increasingly considered to have existed in a chronic form for many years but had failed to attract the attention of the international community.

Concern put together a large emergency response focused on caring for and preventing malnutrition amongst children in Tahoua and Illela districts, in Tahoua region. Despite the enduring political stability, there were times when senior politicians attacked international donors and some aid agencies; accusing them of exaggerating and interfering in the nutritional crisis. However, agencies continued to collaborate effectively with government structures.

Emergency nutrition

For Concern, mobilisation of the emergency nutrition programme meant big changes. Expenditure, structure and staff numbers increased 10-fold in the two months between July and September. The work expanded geographically, into new areas in Tahoua district and into Illela a new, adjoining district. Concern took on responsibility for most of the programme implementation, using its links with local partners, communities and government that ensured it was the first of the new emergency programmes to be begin operating.

Adopting a CTC (community-based therapeutic care) strategy, Concern steadily broadened its intervention from working exclusively with moderately malnourished children to taking on all severe cases in its area and eventually to the management of a central facility designed to treat the acutely malnourished and severely-ill children referred by all the international agencies in the region.

Instead of mothers and malnourished children travelling long distances to central facilities, with CTC Concern takes the care and treatment of malnutrition to the vulnerable communities. Since July the teams have cared for more than 15,000 children, all under five years old.

Unprecedented daily attendance figures have occurred, more than 500 children per centre per day in some cases. The scale and quality of the nutrition programme has meant that Concern is now seen as the leading agency in the fight against hunger.

Education

Niger's education indicators are amongst the lowest in the world. In Tahoua region less than half (40%) of all children and only a quarter of all girls enroll in school and in both cases far fewer still complete their primary education. Many communities do not have schools, and among those that do, classrooms are often temporary and rudimentary, with insufficient or poorly trained teachers. Concern works to support the government's 10-year plan, working with its local partner ONEN towards a shared vision where all children can have quality primary education.

Two teacher resource centres, the first in the country, have now been built and commissioned. A pilot construction programme financing the regional department of education to build 10 classrooms in five schools has been completed. Teachers, parents' committees and government support staff in 90 schools were provided with training.

Total Spend; €3,495,355 (Stg £2,394,318)
Funded by; Concern €144,894, Irish Govt - MAPS €132,000, Concern USA €68,242, Irish Govt - APSO €30,000, HDF €196,471, Irish Govt - Others €474,951, British Govt €335,206 (Stg £229,616), DEC €1,018,505 (Stg £697,676), Jersey OA €30,009 (Stg £20,556), State of Gurensy €12,165 (Stg £8,333), GAA €98,571, Other donor €101,737, Sundry Sponsors €3,650 (Stg £2,500), Non-Monetary Donations €848,954

Area	1,267,000 sq km
Population	13.1 m
GDP per Capita	US\$835
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	154
Life Expectancy	44.4
Living with HIV&AIDS	1.2%
Literacy Rate	14.4
Access to safe water	46%
Human Development Rank	177 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

PAKISTAN

The October earthquake, measured 7.6 on the Richter scale. The worst disaster in Pakistan's history, it killed more than 80,000, rendered millions homeless, and wiped out most infrastructure in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and parts of Northwest Frontier Province. In February there was severe flooding in Balochistan, triggering landslides. There were military incursions in North Waziristan, on the Afghan border, and ongoing tribal and sectarian violence in Balochistan, one of Concern's main areas of operation. There were violent attacks upon government installations by the Balochistan Liberation Army.

Earthquake

The earthquake made vast numbers homeless in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir and Northwest Frontier Province. Concern responded in both areas; partnering with Church World Service and Islamic Relief to provide relief items, and with Islamic Relief and Rural Development Project to address water and sanitation issues. Concern distributed shelter items, blankets, hygiene kits, etc. In addition to tents, we supplied corrugated iron sheets, timber, and tools, enabling families to survive the harsh winter in transitional dwellings. For thousands stranded in tented camps, Concern established clean drinking water, latrines, and sanitation services.

Flooding

In February record rainfall in Balochistan triggered flash floods and landslides, killing an estimated 200 people, displacing at least 25,000, and causing serious damage to infrastructure and agricultural land. In Awaran and Lasbela districts, Concern undertook flood relief projects through local partners WESS and Sangat Development Society. The project entailed the distribution of food/shelter items, reclamation of agricultural land, and rehabilitation of damaged houses. These activities benefited approximately 34,165 and secured 5,960 acres of agricultural and residential land.

Livelihoods

Balochistan has long suffered from drought, causing tremendous hardship in rural Awaran and Dobandi; while Kotli Sattian is one of the poorest sub-districts of rural Punjab.

Concern continued long-term programmes focusing on water; infrastructure improvement; and income generation. In Awaran, Concern worked through local partner WESS (Water, Environment, and Sanitation Society) to improve access to water for agricultural and domestic use, strengthening traditional irrigation networks, flood protection structures, and hand pumps. Community members were trained in livelihood opportunities, health and hygiene education, provided and latrines built. In Dobandi, Concern rehabilitated traditional water sources and flood protection structures. Women cultivated kitchen gardens. In Kotli Sattian, the programme established drinking water, irrigation, and sanitation schemes. Skills trainings improved the community's livelihood options. The programme benefited 24,223 people in Awaran, 4,586 in Dobandi, and 7,000 in Kotli Sattian.

Health

Rural Balochistan has some of the worst health indicators in the world, particularly for women and children. Concern implemented the final year of a health project in Dobandi, an isolated community near the Afghanistan border, before handing responsibility for this back to a strengthened government structure. Our environmental health programme continues in urban Rawalpindi, a major city in Punjab province, with local partners ADO (Al-Falah Development Organisation) and PIEDAR (Pakistan Institute for Environment Development Action Research).

In Dobandi, Concern carried out a vaccination programme in collaboration with local health authorities and traditional birth attendants were trained in safe delivery, nutrition, and hygiene promotion. Dobandi's basic health unit was refurbished. In Rawalpindi, the programme focused on helping local municipal administration to address environmental issues, plus community awareness-raising activities, particularly with women.

Maternal, infant, and child morbidity and mortality in Dobandi have been sharply curtailed. The child immunisation rate, formerly less than 1%, surged to 46% as a direct result of Concern's efforts. In Rawalpindi, programme efforts are expected to benefit 30,000 residents of the city.

Children

Quetta, Balochistan's capital, is home to thousands of Afghan refugees. Many Afghan children are forced to work full-time, commonly scavenging garbage for resale. This exposes them to serious health risks, including hazardous medical waste. Concern funded three drop-in centres operated by local partner WESS. The centres provided child-focused health education, first aid services, and medical referrals. The children also participated in informal literacy/numeracy and life skills classes. More than 2145 working children attended.

Total Spend; €6,477,719 (Stg £4,437,238)
Funded by; Concern €1,911,068, Irish Govt - MAPS €514,746, Irish Govt - Others €2,000,000, APPO €66,250, ECHO €108,023, UNICEF €84,197, DEC €1,546,372 (Stg £1,059,265), British Govt €101,993 (Stg £69,865), Sundry Sponsors €52,158 (Stg £35,728), Non-Monetary Donations €92,912

Area	804,000 sq km
Population	151.8 m
GDP per Capita	US\$2, 097
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	81
Life Expectancy	63
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	48.7
Access to safe water	90%
Human Development Rank	135 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

RWANDA

Compared to the previous two years, 2005 has been quieter and more stable. The Gacaca (traditional justice system set up to deal people accused of genocide-related crimes) system continued, taking longer than predicted as pre-trial stages are leading to new accusations and investigations.

The situation in Eastern DR Congo has been quieter with no recorded incursions into Rwanda. The main rebel group (the FDLR) made a declaration in March that they would abandon their armed struggle and follow political means to achieve their goals.

Community Development

This four-year programme in Butare, Gitarama and Ruhengeri provinces completed its activities by December 2005. Key activities included assistance to 84 associations through two national NGOs and the provision of essential services (construction of 35 classrooms and 10 latrines in six schools and one minor road) through local Community Development Committees (CDCs). The beneficiary target population is approx. 22,000. In addition some 3,150 local authority staff members received training.

Child Survival

This five-year programme aims to achieve a sustainable reduction in morbidity and maternal and child mortality, and increased life expectancy in Kibizi district, through HIV&AIDS prevention, malaria control, prevention of chronic malnutrition, and maternal and newborn care. It is being implemented with the Kibizi Health District Management Team, and targets 33,800 families overall.

Key achievements at the end of year four include the roll-out of a home-based management of malaria scheme. A network of 652 distributors had been trained to provide community case management from five of the seven health centre catchment areas, treating 11,479 children with fever, 98.5% within 24 hours of the onset of fever symptoms. A programme to supply long-lasting insecticide-treated nets successfully reached 2,662 pregnant women, 673 in the 1st trimester of pregnancy. Community-based growth monitoring to improve nutrition was extended to 464 children below three years old. And an exchange programme with a Tanzanian centre gave training for health centre staff and traditional birth attendants.

Primary Education

The Primary Education Support Programme operates in 12 schools in four districts of Butare province. Research thus far indicates that some children are protesting that their parents do not allow them to go to school. However children are being brought into some forums discussing education where these were previously adults-only meetings. Community leaders are beginning to set aside time after community meetings or even after umuganda (community work) to discuss education.

Total Spend; €1,629,221 (Stg £1,116,016)
Funded by; Concern €542,201, Irish Govt - MAPS €620,942, Concern USA €376,631, Irish Govt - APSO €70,000, Sundry Sponsors €7,500, Other Donors €11,947

Area	23,000 sq km
Population	8.8 m
GDP per Capita	US\$1,268
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	118
Life Expectancy	43.9
Living with HIV&AIDS	5.1%
Literacy Rate	64
Access to safe water	73%
Human Development Rank	159 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

SIERRA LEONE

The country remains peaceful despite wider regional instability in Ivory Coast, Guinea and Liberia. This should lay the foundation for positive development, however, there are real fears that endemic corruption will undermine development potential.

Concern's programme has moved on from emergency response and become more development oriented. Building on four pillars: basic primary education, community health, livelihood security and HIV&AIDS mainstreaming. Our programmes in Tonkolili district (health, education and livelihood security) and Western area (health) are now aligned to targeting the eight Millennium Development Goals.

Education

In the education programme in Tonkolili we focus on primary education with activities that focus on: (1) quality education by building the capacity of 164 untrained teachers; providing school text books, resource materials and sports equipment to 33 schools; (2) sustainable management by training and supporting 66 school management committees (3) constructing and equipping nine schools in collaboration with the National Sababu project.

Health

In Tonkolili and Western area we promote primary healthcare systems through government structures and community mechanisms, supporting awareness and knowledge. We do this through community health clubs, provision of drugs and equipment to six clinics and training staff in community health centres; promoting improved reproductive and child health by training traditional birth attendants, supporting immunisation programmes and distributing of 1,000 insecticide treated nets to pregnant mothers and children under 5; and construction of community wells (40 completed) with hand pumps, constructing community latrines (750 completed) and training village hygiene promoters known as blue flag volunteers.

Livelihoods

In Tonkolili we assist poor households to control resources to meet their livelihood requirements by activities that focus on: (1) enhanced food production through seed and tool distributions to vulnerable households, promoting farmer "field schools" and piloting an inland valley swamp, an improved seed multiplication site and a fish pond; (2) improved markets especially by provision of feeder roads, culverts and bridges; promoting local saving schemes, linking 16 community groups to the cooperative bank and re-establishing a market for produce and inputs; and (3) tree planting, mitigation measures against forest fires and animal restocking schemes.

HIV&AIDS

We promote HIV&AIDS awareness: explaining modes of transmission, and prevention to youth groups, the wider community, our construction contractors and various partner organisations; with the distribution of condoms and leaflets, radio broadcasts and community bill boards.

Total Spend; €2,064,991 (Stg £1,414,519)
Funded by; Concern €807,198, Irish Govt - MAPS €1,131,660, Irish Govt - APSO €76,250, World Bank €48,760, Concern USA €102, Sundry Sponsors €730 (Stg £500), Other donor €291

Area	72,000 sq km
Population	5.1 m
GDP per Capita	US\$548
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	166
Life Expectancy	40.8
Living with HIV&AIDS	n/a
Literacy Rate	29.6%
Access to safe water	57%
Human Development Rank	176 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

SOMALIA

The Transitional Federal Government (TFG) returned to Somalia in June 2005, establishing itself initially in Jowhar, 90 kms. northwest of Mogadishu. Divisions between ministers, etc. continued over the issues of the deployment of foreign peacekeeping troops and the location of the government. The climate of insecurity remained with outbreaks of violence in different areas.

Community education

This project improves access to learning for 7,500 children mainly from poorer households in 21 schools in Mogadishu and Lower Shabelle Region in Somalia. Activities included: improving the physical learning environment of schools; constructing three new school structures; providing textbooks, furniture, teaching aids, training 215 teachers and 20 community education committees and providing incentives to teaching staff.

Livelihood/Food Security

The project aims to assist poor families in Kurtunwaarey and Awdegle districts, Lower Shabelle. Through cash-for-work activities the project rehabilitated 52.3km of primary irrigation canals, and constructed 16 water control gates, 22 culverts and 10km of eroded river embankment. Capacity building training on organisational development and extension activities was provided to 50 local groups, (irrigation canal committees, flood preparedness committees and farmers association groups).

Water & Sanitation

This project aims to improve access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation for 8,690 families by reducing the prevalence of water-related diseases, improving hygiene and sanitation conditions, in partnership with a local NGO. Approximately, 5,900 families benefited in 2005.

HIV&AIDS

The project aims to improve awareness of HIV&AIDS and to empower target communities to reduce the spread and their vulnerability to the impact. Concern implemented the project in partnership with local partner NGOs. Major project activities included: HIV&AIDS education at work and in the community, information dissemination through mass media in the form of jingles, debates and drama.

Emergency

The project responded to two emergency situations during this year: (1) supported 100 families displaced by flooding in Kurtunwaarey with the distribution of emergency kits, containing non-food items, 27,760 sandbags and 50kg of wire to mitigate further flooding. (2) 200 families received kits in a camp in Mogadishu, following a camp fire

Sports for Peace

The "Sports for Peace Project" helped 200 children from camps, marginalised and poorer households in 10 districts in Mogadishu. The majority of children and youth in Somalia remain at risk and vulnerable to abuse due to continued civil war. The project partner conducted two training of trainers for 16 NGO staff members to run the project.

Total Spend; €1,222,284 (Stg £837,265)
Funded by; Concern €460,223, Irish Govt - MAPS €624,679, EU €6,773, Concern USA €130,828, Irish Govt - APSO €2,500, Sundry Sponsor - €9,150 Non-Monetary Donations €6,431

Area	638,000 sq km
Population	8 m
GDP per Capita	n/a
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	225
Life Expectancy	46.2
Living with HIV&AIDS	n/a
Literacy Rate	n/a
Access to safe water	29%
Human Development Rank	n/a

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

SRI LANKA

The tsunami affected over two-thirds of the island's coastline and outlying 13 districts. Besides tremendous loss of life and injuries, there was extensive damage to property. Many lost their sources of income. Social networks were disrupted. The backdrop is a divided society recovering from a 20-year conflict. Presidential elections in November brought the peace agreement close to collapse with the election of Mahinda Rajapakse who vowed to adopt a hardline approach to Tamil separatists. The year closed with increasing tensions and violence in the north and east, with loss of life and displacement of communities. Humanitarian agencies in the north complained of operational constraints.

Concern responded, through local partners, to people's immediate needs and to enable families to return to normality. We worked with local people and organisations in the south-western and southern districts of Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Hambantota; and in Trincomalee in the east. This ensured participation by affected communities. We built on existing relations with local government and communities, acknowledging local customs, traditions and languages. Concern works with four partner organisations: Sewalanka Foundation, Rural Development Foundation, Women's Development Federation and Project Galle 2005, to assist approximately 15,000 families. Concern's engineers and sectoral programme advisors supported the work of our partners.

Housing

Sewalanka Foundation and Concern implemented an emergency programme to ensure that people's immediate needs were met through relief pack distributions. This was followed by the provision of safe, secure housing and the mobilisation of communities so that they could participate in the recovery process. Transitional shelters were constructed on sites with water, sanitation and electricity. Recreational facilities were

provided for residents. The shelters are built to last until permanent solutions can be found. The 5,455 shelters provided contributed approximately 10% of the total national temporary housing requirement. This achievement was recognised by the President of Sri Lanka who awarded certificates of appreciation to staff of both organisations. Helping communities to adapt has ensured that there have been no significant health problems on the sites. Fire prevention and other safety and protection issues are also highlighted. Psychosocial support activities are continuing with the Ministry of Health to ensure referral systems are in place for families needing professional assistance to deal with trauma. The programme also includes the rehabilitation of schools, pre-schools and other community infrastructure which was destroyed. A major component of the programme is the restoration of livelihoods for traders, fishermen, and women. Concern is also supporting a project to replace destroyed legal documents, birth certificates, marriage certificates and land deeds, so ensuring that people can confirm their identity to access entitlements. Approximately 6,500 documents were replaced.

Microfinance

Concern supports a women's microfinance and micro-insurance organisation in Hambantota. Tsunami insurance claims threatened it with bankruptcy. Financial assistance was provided to avert this.

Concern funded the insurance claims of 706 members covering death, hospitalisation or house damage. Technical expertise was provided to assist in re-establishing the records of three community-based banks which were destroyed, strengthening micro-insurance provision and in staff development. Assistance was provided to 665 members in restoring viable livelihoods. Livelihood support was also provided in entrepreneurship training, business planning and follow-up visits to 428 members.

Food

Rural Development Foundation distributed nutritional food to complement dry rations provided by government to vulnerable families, targeting mainly women. Boats, engines and nets were provided through local fishing cooperative societies to ensure that genuine fishing communities were supported. Other income-generating activities were also supported such as trading and women's small businesses.

Project Galle

Project Galle 2005 was established immediately following the tsunami by Sri Lankan and international volunteers in Galle district. The group distributed family kits to 7,376 families. They also coordinated a project in which children planted trees in their schools and community areas with plants grown in nurseries they had established. It has been a valuable healing activity for the children as well as having a sustainable environmental impact.

Total Spend; €8,395,021 (Stg £5,750,589)
Funded by; Concern €811,265, DEC €6,022,854 (Stg £4,125,655), Concern USA €221,436, Irish Govt - Others €454,545, Guardian Media Group €364,964 (Stg £250,000), McDonalds €32,482 (Stg £22,250), Armagh & Dungannon Tsunami group €438,756 (Stg £300,548), Sundry Sponsors €48,719

Area	65,610 sq km
Population	20.4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$3,778
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	13
Life Expectancy	74
Living with HIV&AIDS	<0.1%
Literacy Rate	90.4%
Access to safe water	78%
Human Development Rank	93 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

SUDAN NORTH

There is little sign of an end to the plight of the estimated 3.4 million conflict-affected people in Darfur. Security rapidly deteriorated in the second half of the year. The resulting restrictions on access seriously impeded aid organisations trying to provide humanitarian assistance. Signs of tension and unrest in East Sudan are also on the increase with fears of escalation into a similar emergency to Darfur.

Concern's biggest challenges have been caused by the serious insecurity and very slow progress in peace negotiations.

Concern's emergency programme in Darfur aims to minimise the threat and improve the health and living conditions through health, nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene promotion and livelihood activities.

West Darfur

Concern is currently working in four principal areas in El Geneina, Mornei, Seleia and Kulbus. In El Geneina, nutrition services continued to be supplied. Priority was given to Mornei, the largest camp in West Darfur. The emergency intervention programme aims to improve the health and living conditions of the internally displaced people, returnees and host populations through health, nutrition, non-food item, water, sanitation, hygiene promotion and livelihood activities. We have a supplementary feeding and outpatient therapeutic care programme for children under five, and pregnant women. We trained more than 800 community health volunteers in basic health and hygiene.

Kordofan

Concern's capacity building programme in South Kordofan helps the absolute poor to realise their right to an adequate standard of living. The programme supports four NGOs in implementing micro-projects with local communities in South Kordofan state. Capacity-building activities completed included: development information unit in Abeyi locality; training in participatory project planning and management; support in framework development of health service interventions; assisting development of selection criteria for water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and training in financial reporting systems.

Our partner NGOs have been responsible for implementing micro-projects in Kordofan state which have benefited about 29,000 people in four villages. A community food security project was completed in March and benefited 1,778, improving food availability, improving agricultural and food management practices. Other projects focus on the provision of safe drinking water to more than 6,000 community members and over 3,000 animals.

Total Spend: €4,837,773 (Stg £3,313,875)
Funded by: Concern €1,782,004, Irish Govt - MAPS €144,689, Irish Govt - Other €841,959, DEC €138,743 (Stg £95,039), Concern USA €693,657, Irish Govt - APSO €111,250, UNDP €8,876, FAO €22,731, Sundry Sponsors €84,124 (Stg £57,626), Other donor €50, Non-Monetary Donations €1,009,690

Area	2,506,000 sq km
Population	34.9 m
GDP per Capita	US\$1,910
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	63
Life Expectancy	56.4
Living with HIV&AIDS	2.3%
Literacy Rate	59%
Access to safe water	69%
Human Development Rank	141 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

SUDAN SOUTH

A peace agreement signed on January 9, 2005, ended 22 years of civil war. It gave the south a high degree of autonomy and the freedom to decide to form a separate country in 2011, or remain as part of a united Sudan. A new government of South Sudan and a new government of national unity for Sudan in July took office.

Inter-ethnic conflict erupted in some areas, including Yirol, where Concern has worked since 1998, leaving scores dead and thousands displaced. Lords Resistance Army rebel attacks destabilised areas of three southern states. Much of the south remained peaceful, permitting the return and resettlement of several hundred thousand displaced from north Sudan and neighbouring countries.

Emergency

Following a very poor harvest and fish catch in 2004, malnutrition rates remained high in Aweil West and North counties. As malnutrition rose in early 2005, Concern scaled up its emergency feeding programme. By December, malnutrition rates had declined sufficiently to allow the feeding programme to be scaled down. As many of those returning were near destitute, Concern provided basic kits to 10,800 vulnerable families arriving in the Aweils, Yirol and Nuba. Kits included plastic sheeting, blankets, mosquito nets, cooking pots, jerry cans and soap, and basic hand tools to construct their houses.

Food/livelihood security

Concern continued food/livelihood security programmes in three areas, Aweil West and North counties; Yirol East, West and Awerial; and Rashad county in the Nuba mountains, aimed at restoring the productive capacity and livelihood of poorer households and returnees while building the capacity of our local partners and institutions to meet the needs of poor communities.

Water

Concern has been implementing a water and sanitation programme in the Yirol area since 2000 and in Aweil West and North since 2004. Eight boreholes were drilled in the Yirol area while eight wells were provided in the Aweil area, providing year-round clean water to some 16,000 people. Each new water point was fitted with a hand pump while each community was trained and provided tools to maintain it.

HIV&AIDS

Concern has supported a local NGO, Mobilisation for Aids Awareness in South Sudan (MASS), to implement an HIV&AIDS education programme in Yirol and Awerial counties since early 2003.

Total Spend; €4,153,095 (Stg £2,844,870)
Funded by; Concern €1,477,459, Irish Govt - MAPS €350,000, British Govt €504,431 (Stg £345,535), Concern USA €1,511,086, Irish Govt - APSO €91,250, FAO €13,538, Sundry Sponsors €22,281, Non-Monetary Donations €183,050

Area	2,506,000 sq km
Population	34.9 m
GDP per Capita	US\$1,910
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	63
Life Expectancy	56.4
Living with HIV&AIDS	2.3%
Literacy Rate	59%
Access to safe water	69%
Human Development Rank	141 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland







‘ The sea grabbed everything we had from us. Now we are haunted like ghosts.’

One year after the tsunami, Déaglán de Breadún, Irish Times Foreign Affairs Correspondent, travelled to Sri Lanka. Here is part of his report...

On the morning of the day that would change his life forever, Thuwan Wazer was working in one of his two shops at Hambantota, a coastal town in southern Sri Lanka. His 10-year-old son, Farzy, was racing around the neighbourhood on his bicycle. Five-year-old daughter Nona was clinging to Daddy, helping him wrap parcels and packages. Suddenly there was commotion on the street outside.

“Dada, people are running” Nona said.

She thought there was a fight taking place. Thuwan was too busy to pay much attention, but the hubbub continued and the crowds increased. When he looked out, he saw the seriousness of the situation.

Most people, when they saw the huge waves that day, just ran like

hell. But Thuwan was waiting for his wife, who was in the bathroom. By the time she joined him it was too late; the wave was surging towards them, 15 metres high. He crosses his arms now in front of his chest to show how he held his daughter close to him as the water surged. He tried to roll under the great wave and let it wash over them both.

But the current was too powerful for that. Agonisingly, Nona was torn from his grasp. By some miracle Thuwan survived the turmoil, but he lost consciousness and, when he came to, found himself caught in the branches of a tree.

Nona was missing and almost certainly drowned, although her body has never been discovered. Farzy, or Thuwan Farzy to give him his full name, was nowhere to be seen either. Thuwan’s wife was

alive but badly injured, and he brought her to a hospital 40 kilometres away.

Thuwan lost his two shops on what he calls “tsunami day” and now he lives in a community of transitional shelters, built with the support of Concern, on land supplied by the local mosque. Such is his entrepreneurial spirit that he has converted the simple wooden hut with its corrugated iron roof into a small retail outlet called Farzy’s Stores.

Farzy himself is still missing, but he may be alive. People say they saw him in a faraway village in the company of a Buddhist “monk” who was using him to solicit charitable donations. Thuwan works away in his tiny shop with its cutaway “window” for the customers, hoping for news of his boy...

TANZANIA

Elections took place in December with the ruling party, the CMM, increasing its majority and its candidate, Jakaya Kikwete becoming president. Elections in the semi-autonomous islands of Zanzibar took place in October, and were won by the ruling party CCM, though they were marred by violence.

Several regions suffered from inadequate rains and the government was supporting approximately 500,000 people with subsidised maize by year end. The rains for the end of 2005 did not start well. Earlier the government launched the Mkukuta, the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction, to guide the work of those involved in development for the next five years.

Refugee care

Concern is responsible for the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion of the refugee operation in Ngara, as a partner to UNHCR. The programme served approximately 80,000 at the beginning of the year, but this dropped to 50,000 by December due to repatriation to Burundi. Concern utilised more gravity-fed groundwater and undertaken research purification of water using seeds, improved effectiveness of biological methods of mosquito control, and development of locally-made fly traps, now used in many camps in western Tanzania.

Mbuo water

The programme aims to improve the livelihoods of the people in Mbuo villages in Mtwara, ensuring the sustainable management of the Mbuo Water Scheme. The water board has increased system efficiency and revenue.

Livelihood improvement

This programme, covering four wards in Lindi rural district, alleviates poverty by enhancing the effectiveness of village institutions and civil society organisations (CSOs). Grants and support totalling €56,000 were provided to local government institutions, common interest groups and CSOs for projects. The four wards developed practical strategic plans which they implement without further support from Concern.

HIV&AIDS

HIV&AIDS actions are "mainstreamed" in all programme work. Significant support has been provided to partners to ensure the relevance of their programmes.

Civil society

The aim is to improve effectiveness of 36 civil society organisations in three regions, Masasi (Mtwara), Kigoma, and Dar es Salaam to reduce poverty. Training was given in policy and advocacy on land issues, agricultural techniques, strategic planning and HIV&AIDS. The final evaluation concluded that the programme largely achieved its objectives.

Livelihoods

This programme takes a rights-based approach to food and land for poor and vulnerable people in Mtwara, Iringa and Kilolo districts. Activities included training for partners in government and CSOs. Villages now have over 100 skilled informal extension staff available locally supporting farmers along with necessary inputs, as well as active village and ward HIV&AIDS committees.

Total Spend: €2,432,022 (Stg £1,665,935)
Funded by: Concern €1,044,333, Irish Govt - MAPS €467,234, British Govt €135,691 (Stg £92,948), EU €374,046, Concern USA €70,734, Irish Govt - APSO €51,250, UNHCR €193,054, Sundry Sponsors €3,356, Non-Monetary Donations €92,324

Area	945,000 sq km
Population	36.9 m
GDP per Capita	US\$621
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	104
Life Expectancy	46
Living with HIV&AIDS	8.8%
Literacy Rate	69.4
Access to safe water	73%
Human Development Rank	164 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

TIMOR LESTE

Timor Leste continued to take steps towards full independence. A treaty with Australia guarantees increased income from oil revenues; a substantial portion will be invested in a trust fund to provide income should oil resources expire. The United Nations Mission in East Timor finished in May and was replaced by a much smaller office, which provides only critical support to government, police and the justice sector.

The government is slowly putting more resources into rural areas where more than 80% of the population live. Village councils were elected. The Serious Crimes Unit and the Commission for Reception Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR) finished their work. However, the CAVR report recommendations have still not been accepted by a government which prefers to seek reconciliation with Indonesia.

Livelihood

Concern has been working since 2003 in isolated communities in Luro and Turiscai sub-districts to build their assets and skills. Through training and start-up support, over 300 families benefit from activities including, carpentry and blacksmiths, bakeries, joint operation of rice and corn mills and sale of agricultural surplus. Local "kiosks" provide centres for exchange of information, services and pooling of skills.

Concern has provided agricultural inputs, training, study trips and demonstration gardens to diversify agricultural production with a partner NGO, PERMATIL. There has been an enthusiastic uptake of vegetable production, within kitchen gardens, improving household level food security and reducing malnutrition.

Concern has supported the completion of 24 water systems. Over 4,000 people now have access to clean water. Training on hygiene and sanitation stresses its importance in maintaining health.

Women

Women represent 46% of the direct beneficiaries in Luro and yet less than half of them can read. Literacy and numeracy classes have increased interest and motivation of women in analysing the success and failures of their projects. Thus empowered, mothers help their children to read and write.

Disasters

In Lautem district, Concern and a partner local NGO, Matak, have been working with eight villages to plan to reduce the impact of disasters such as flood, drought, erosion, disease and attack by pests. Each has a committee to oversee the implementation of projects designed with technical support from Concern.

Nutrition

Despite investment in basic health care, Timor Leste has worryingly high levels of malnutrition in women and children. Concern has started emergency supplementary feeding in Manufahi district for malnourished children and pregnant mothers.

Total Spend; €808,723 (Stg £553,975)
Funded by; Concern €328,227, Irish Govt - MAPS €220,407, Irish Govt - APSO €47,500, ECHO €190,041, Sundry Sponsors €22,548

Area	19,000 sq km
Population	0.8 m
GDP per Capita	n/a
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	87
Life Expectancy	55.5
Living with HIV&AIDS	n/a
Literacy Rate	58.6%
Access to safe water	52%
Human Development Rank	140 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

UGANDA

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels continued attacks on civilians and targeted humanitarian workers in northern Uganda; keeping 1.7 million internally displaced people living in sprawling camps and making delivery of aid difficult and risky.

Economic growth increased slightly to 5.5% and inflation rose to 8.5%. Poor rains have reduced crop production and increased market prices. The transition to multi-party politics is slow and becoming increasingly tense in the run up to elections.

Humanitarian assistance

The security situation stabilised in Katakwi (now called Amuria) district and reached a point where displaced people could begin to return home. Concern responded through diversified programmes that met the needs of over 170,000 people as they returned. 23,943 households were issued with a seeds and tools package. Three pumped water schemes with 80 taps were constructed; 27 boreholes were drilled and hand pumps installed; raising water coverage from approximately 7.1 litres per person per day, to 12 litres. 534 latrines were built; improving sanitation coverage from 1 latrine per 125 people, to 1 per 18. A new water and sanitation project was started in Pader district where the security situation remained very poor.

Livelihoods

Very poor communities in six districts were assisted to improve their living standards. In Rakai, six sub-county committees assisted with planning and disbursed development grants for 60 priority development projects (including school classrooms, health units, road section repairs and agricultural/ small livestock projects). Five Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the district authority were supported to help poor farmers in the district (e.g. 2,843 vulnerable households were given improved seeds by one partner).

In poor areas of Kampala city, Concern supported six development committees to construct 1,140 metres of open storm drain, two culvert crossings and 13 footbridges, a large toilet/ washroom block and 2,000 metres of water pipe with 6 public tap stands. 12 CSOs were funded to implement micro-projects and health/ HIV and AIDS awareness-raising campaigns to meet the needs of vulnerable groups.

HIV&AIDS

Overall, 20 voluntary organisations were strengthened including innovative support to develop workplace policies and procedures. Some 12 organisations in Mpigi district were assisted to raise awareness of HIV prevention, and to improve incomes through skills training; to supply herbal remedies (including aloe vera); to visit homes and counsel people, refer clients for HIV testing/Anti-retro Viral Therapy, to distribute condoms and supply food and bedding; and supplying information on hygiene and nutrition. Partner organisations reached 2,640 people living with HIV&AIDS, over 12,000 at risk youth and over 2,500 orphans.

Total Spend; €2,852,917(Stg £1,954,248)
 Funded by; Concern €1,006,144, Irish Govt - MAPS €560,899, Irish Govt - Other €212,314, British Govt €214,085 (Stg £146,648), ECHO €557,228, LGDP €1,653, EU €12,603, Irish Govt-APSO €56,250, Concern USA €33,247, UNICEF €110,870, FAO €15,368, Sundry Sponsors €14,158, Non-Monetary Donations €58,098

Area	241,000 sq km
Population	26.9 m
GDP per Capita	US\$1,457
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	81
Life Expectancy	47.3
Living with HIV&AIDS	4.1%
Literacy Rate	68.9
Access to safe water	56%
Human Development Rank	144 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

ZAMBIA

Despite signs of economic progress, including steady growth of around 5%, a strengthening currency, falling inflation, debt relief and soaring copper prices, Zambia remains the 12th poorest country in the world according to the UNDP Human Development Report. AIDS is contributing to a drop in life expectancy to 37 years, according to this report.

Constitution, corruption and election preparations were the three main political issues. Civil society and government clashed over methods for adopting a new constitution and electoral reforms. The government admitted failing to stamp out corruption, and the president removed the executive chairman of the corruption task force following pressure from donors. Concern has five projects in the Mongu district of western province – one of the poorest and most disaster-prone provinces.

Drought

Zambia experienced drought in the southern half of the country, resulting in a failure of the cereal harvest. The national Vulnerability Assessment Committee estimated that 1.4 million people would need up to 135,000 tonnes of cereal to meet the food shortfall. Concern conducted a detailed food security assessment, finding that in Mongu district diversification of crops had shielded many from hunger.

Livelihoods

The livelihoods programme focuses on raising and diversifying production, and reducing the risks faced by vulnerable households affected by disasters. The pilot project in partnership with the farmers' movement continued to implement micro-projects, including training in vegetable growing, diversifying to new crops, soil conservation and green manure methods, small animal husbandry, fish farming, village managed seed banks, and the installation of two hammer mills.

Concern started a pilot project to strengthen the Mongu District Disaster Management Committee to reduce the risks of disaster, drought and flood mainly, faced by rural communities. Mapping exercises were carried out to identify weaknesses at community and district level in disaster mitigation and preparedness plans. It is estimated that approximately 10,000 people in the district will benefit directly from the implementation of these plans in the first two years.

HIV&AIDS

The goal is reducing HIV prevalence and minimising the suffering HIV&AIDS causes. Concern has been building up the capacity of NZP+, an organisation of people living with HIV to address stigma and discrimination and support members to live healthy lives. Concern has been supporting Kuomboka Youth Group undertaking awareness campaigns using theatre and dance within rural communities in Mongu district. Concern also supports the coordination mechanism (AidsTask Force) which is leading the response within the district.

Total Spend; €1,103,541 (Stg £755,926)
Funded by; Concern €938,270, Concern USA €45,739, Irish Govt - APSO €50,000, Jersey OA €36,496 (Stg £25,000), Other donor €4,057, Sundry Sponsors €28,979 (Stg £19,850)

Area	752,000 sq km
Population	11.3 m
GDP per Capita	US\$877
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	102
Life Expectancy	37.5
Living with HIV&AIDS	16.5%
Literacy Rate	67.9%
Access to safe water	55%
Human Development Rank	166 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

ZIMBABWE

A further year of erratic rainfall has deepened the food insecurity of many for the fourth year running, further depleting resources and assets. The economy continues to deteriorate, with inflation rates rising again to over 500% for the year. Foreign currency shortages have also taken their toll, impacting on businesses, as well as government institutions. Electricity, water and foodstuffs have been in short supply, and fuel is increasingly hard to obtain.

The worst affected are the 80% not in formal employment, earning near worthless wages. Official rates of HIV prevalence are reported to have fallen 3% to 21%. However the impact is serious, with one fifth of the 15-49 year old group estimated to be infected.

Relief Food Programme

To help rural families improve household food security, the programme has moved to recovery work. Agricultural inputs have been supplied to 18,000 families, and there is now increased emphasis on quality and diversity of production. 65 nutrition gardens have been established with the most vulnerable members of the target communities, and water sources have been repaired. Concern works with government agriculture extension workers to support a conservation farming technique promoting better use of water, increasing yield in the longterm. Those with HIV are helped by targeting the most vulnerable, often households with widows, sick or orphans. The nutrition needs of those with HIV are given priority.

The April harvest only met one third of national food requirements, and many vulnerable families need support. Following agreement with the Government of Zimbabwe, in October, Concern and other NGOs entered into partnership with the World Food Programme and November saw the re-starting of food assistance to those in need in rural areas. By year end Concern had recruited new teams, mobilised resources and was distributing food to almost 400,000 people per month.

New Programmes

A new food security programme is being developed and will cover greater numbers of people, building on lessons learned, aiming to increase diverse food production appropriate to the local climate. It will expand the repair and rehabilitation of water supplies for drinking and irrigation, and specific initiatives to fight HIV are being developed.

Total Spend; €3,916,070 (Stg £2,682,508)
Funded by; Concern €532,803, WFP €595,223, ECHO €569,404, Irish Govt - APSO €30,000, Concern USA €81, Other donor €93,723 Non-Monetary Donations €2,094,836

Area	390,000 sq km
Population	12.9 m
GDP per Capita	US\$2,443
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	78
Life Expectancy	36.9
Living with HIV&AIDS	24.6%
Literacy Rate	90%
Access to safe water	83%
Human Development Rank	145 (out of 177)

Area	70,000 sq km
Population	4 m
GDP per Capita	US\$37,738
Infant Mortality (per thousand births)	6
Life Expectancy	77.7
Living with HIV&AIDS	0.1%
Literacy Rate	99%
Access to safe water	n/a
Human Development Rank	8 (out of 177)

compare with ireland

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION & COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

During 2005 the Development Education unit marked the 20th anniversary of the Concern Debates, Ireland's longest running secondary school debating competition. The celebrations culminated at the National Final, held in the Helix Theatre at Dublin City University. Over 1,000 people, debaters both past and present witnessed a highly entertaining and passionate debate between Laurel Hill Secondary School in Limerick and Colaiste Brid in Enniscorthy. A commemorative programme and DVD were created to mark the special anniversary.



The year also witnessed the handing over of 45,000 signatures to An Taoiseach Bertie Ahern in support of the Stop Child Labour Campaign. The signatures collected in Ireland were added to those of our Alliance2015 partners in Germany and Holland; all 170,000 signatures were then handed to Commissioner for Development, Louis Michel at a special ceremony in Brussels. Each year the development education unit supports education and campaign groups around the

country. A total of 12 groups received grants from Concern in 2005. Four of these groups were singled out for 'partnership' status; Suas (a new NGO working with Third Level Students), 80:20 Acting and Educating for a better world, Just Forests and Fairtrade Mark Ireland. Other groups in receipt of development education grants ranged from the National Youth Council of Ireland, to Kerry Action Development Education (KADE), and the Centre for Global Education Belfast.

FUNDRAISING 2005

Thanks to the overwhelming generosity of our donors, 2005 was our most successful fundraising year to date with over €64.5 million/£44.19 million in annual income.

Beginning with the aftermath of the Tsunami, 2005 saw a series of devastating emergencies worldwide. The response from the public continually exceeded our best expectations, and millions were collected in Ireland and the UK. This vital support allowed Concern to respond rapidly and effectively to tsunami affected communities in Sri Lanka and Indonesia, the food crisis in Niger and the earthquake in South East Asia.

In summer, 2005, Concern and Tipperary Water joined forces with the Irish public to 'drink up and dig deep' to fund a range of water projects in Africa. Tipperary Water made an initial donation of €100,000. The more Tipperary Water sold, the more the company will contribute to Concern's projects providing clean drinking water to marginalised communities in Africa.

In Ireland and Northern Ireland, the public once again showed they were hungry for change with over 100,000 individuals and 400 secondary schools taking part in the annual Concern FAST and FAST Friends campaigns. Their support raised a combined €1.6 million/£1.1 million, making a world of difference to some of the world's poorest people. Concern thanks Today FM's Ian Dempsey

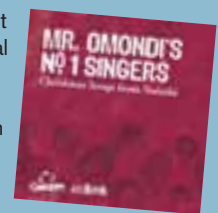
Breakfast Show and Downtown Radio for their promotions in Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Last Christmas, instead of those unwanted gifts tossed away by New Year, thousands of people across Ireland and the UK chose Gifts of Hope on behalf of their friends, family and colleagues. A record 43,000 Gifts were sold ranging from chickens to school supplies to a well for an entire community, raising over €1.3 million/£900,000 to make a real and lasting difference to people in need. Over 200 Irish and UK companies also gave Gifts of Hope in lieu of cards and gifts to their clients, raising an additional €250,000/£172,000.

Concern's relationship with Depfa Bank continued to prosper in 2005. To highlight the International Year of Microcredit, the bank sponsored a media trip to Cambodia where they have a funding and governance relationship with AMK, Concern's microfinance institution. Throughout the year, Depfa staff were involved in a number of advocacy, development education and fundraising events and closed the year with the production of a calendar containing their own images captured during their trips to Cambodia. The bank also generously

supports Concern's education and district planning projects in Mozambique.

In Ireland, Concern was honoured to benefit from two unique musical projects in 2005. Featuring a stunning combination of Western and Kenyan Christmas songs recorded by exceptional Kenyan vocalists, the CD *Mr Omandi's No 1 Singers* sold thousands of copies to benefit Concern's educational programmes in Kenya. Seachtain na Gaeilge released CEOL '05 with songs performed in Irish by artists such as The Frames and Paddy Casey which raised €20,000 for Concern and reached the number four slot in the charts.



For Concern's more adventurous supporters, 2005 was a very busy year. From pounding the pavement in worldwide marathons to trekking the ancient ruins of Machu Picchu and Great Wall of China to an epic 86 days at sea completing the Atlantic Challenge, hundreds of brave supporters raised nearly €1 million/£690,000.



The village comprised of four African style huts each with different theme explaining Concern's work in sectors such as agriculture, water, livelihood security and emergency interventions such as the response to the tsunami and Niger.

An estimated 1,200 people passed through the village every hour and the Concern team enjoyed some lively discussions with the visitors. The cooking utensils used in Africa proved particularly interesting as did the African plough. Entertainment was supplied over the three days by an African drumming band.

Concern will bring the Africa Village to a number of outdoor events during 2006.

THE CONCERN AFRICAN VILLAGE

During the year Concern, with the support of a number of talented volunteers, created an African Village which was launched at the National Ploughing Championships in Cork.

Opposite: The winners of the 2005 Concern Debates, Laurel Hill Secondary School. Úna Donovan, Jean O'Dwyer, Orlaigh O'Connor and Gillian Kelly. Photo: Robbie Reynolds.



Ian Dempsey and Leah Meagher launching the Concern Fast.
Photo: Jason Clarke Photography.



Keith Duffy and Tom Arnold at the Campbell Catering Ball.
Photo: Campbell Catering.



Marie Cooney, Director, Gleeson Group, Pat Cooney, MD, Gleeson Group and Tom Arnold, at the launch of the Tipperary 'Water for Africa' project.
Photo: Fennell Photography.



Hector O'hEochagain congratulates Fasters from Tarbert Comprehensive School.
Photo: Reg Gordon.



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Legal and Administrative Information

LEGAL STATUS

Concern is the registered name of Concern Worldwide, an Irish company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1963, which is limited by guarantee, with no share capital.

ORGANISATION

Group Companies

Concern's activities are carried out in association with its subsidiary, Concern Worldwide (UK). Concern has two other active subsidiaries; Concern Charity Trading Limited, which is registered and operates in Ireland, it raises funds for Concern's overseas work by carrying out retail trading and provides logistical and other support to fundraising activities; and, Angkor Mikroheranhvatho Kampuchea (AMK) Limited, which is incorporated in Cambodia, and is engaged in the provision of micro credit to rural communities in that country. Concern also has one wholly owned dormant subsidiary undertaking, Africa Concern Limited.

Concern Worldwide (UK) has three wholly-owned dormant subsidiaries, Concern Worldwide (Northern Ireland), Children's Aid Direct and Trading for Concern Worldwide (UK) Charity Limited.

Branches

The work of the organisation in the developing world is carried out through branches located in the countries of operation.

Related Organisations

Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is a related, though operationally independent, organisation based in New York which supports the mission of Concern Worldwide by providing financial and human resources for programmes, recruiting expatriate staff, and raising awareness of Concern Worldwide and its mission. Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is not controlled by Concern and, therefore, is not consolidated in the results of Concern.

Concern remains a member of Alliance 2015, in conjunction with five major European NGO's – HIVOS (the Netherlands), IBIS (Denmark), Deutsch Welthungerhilfe (German Agro-Action), CESVI (Italy) and People in Need (Czech Republic). The Alliance seeks to implement joint programmes, to coordinate advocacy and campaigning work, and to negotiate as a group with co-funders in areas where there is a convergence of interests.

COUNCIL MEMBERS

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

Mr. David Regan - Chairperson
Ms. Evanna Barry
Ms. Catherine Corcoran
Ms. Mary Liston
Mr. John McCarthy
Mr. Eamonn Corcoran
Mr. Patrick McManus
Ms. Anne Cummins
Mr. Martin Meehan
Mr. Paul Delahunty
Mr. Jim Miley
Mr. Brendan Duffy
Mr. Eamonn Moore
Mr. Mike Glynn
Mr. Frank Murray
Professor David Gwynn-Morgan
Mr. Nick North
Mr. Joseph Heeney
Ms. Helen O'Connell
Mr. Shaun Henry
Ms. Marie O' Haire
Mr. P.J. Howell
Mr. Tom O'Higgins
Ms. Mary Humphreys
Ms. Frances O'Keefe
Mr. Paul Jeffcutt
Ms. Margaret O'Keefe
Ms. Elinor Jenkins
Ms. Elizabeth Joyce
Ms. Sally-Anne Kinahan
Mr. Tom Lavin
Ms. Nora Owen
Mr. David Ritchie
Mr. Eamon Shields
Mr. Mark Shinnick

During 2005, Ms. Rose Hynes, Ms. Siobhan O' Halloran and Mr. Eamonn Ceantn resigned as Council members, and Mr. Frank Murray, Mr. Paul Jeffcutt and Mr. Nick North were appointed in their place.

OFFICERS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Officers

Mr. David Regan - Chairperson
Ms. Mary Humphreys
Ms. Elizabeth Joyce
Mr. Jim Miley
Mr. Eamonn Moore
Ms. Marie O'Haire
Ms. Frances O'Keefe
Mr. Eamon Shields

Mr. Patrick McManus resigned as an Officer during 2005 and was replaced by Ms. Marie O'Haire.

Secretary

Mr. Jim Miley

Principal Bankers

Bank of Ireland
2 College Green
Dublin 2

Solicitors

McKeever Rowan
5 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1

Auditors

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

Registered Office

52-55 Lower Camden St
Dublin 2

Registration No.

39647

Executive Management Team

Mr. Tom Arnold
Chief Executive
Mr. Paddy Maguinness
Deputy Chief Executive
Mr. Paul O'Brien
Overseas Director
Mr. Hugh Byrne
Senior Policy Analyst
Mr. Howard Dalzell
Policy & Development Education Director
Ms. Barbara Gilroy
Human Resources Director
Ms. Caroline Hickson
Fundraising Director
Mr. Jim Hynes
Finance Director
Mr. John Maxwell
Corporate Services Director
Ms. Lyndall Stein
UK Executive Director

Report of the Council

The Council of Concern Worldwide presents its report and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005.

1. CONCERN'S IDENTITY, VISION AND MISSION

The recent policy review which began in September 2004 and concluded in April 2005 agreed the following for the organisation:

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

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

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

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

2. CONCERN'S WORK IN 2005

2.1 OVERSEAS PROGRAMMES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

An outline of Concern's overseas activities in each country of operation is contained in the Overseas Review.

In 2005, Concern worked in the following countries:

Afghanistan
Angola
Bangladesh
Burundi
Cambodia
Democratic Republic of Congo
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Haiti
India
Indonesia
Iran
Kenya
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Lao People's Democratic Republic

Liberia
Malawi
Mozambique
Niger
Pakistan
Rwanda
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Sudan, North and South
Tanzania
East Timor
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Within those countries our work focused on our five core organisational programmes which comprise:

- Livelihood security
- Health
- Basic education
- HIV/AIDS programming
- Emergency response and preparedness

The objectives, activities and achievements in 2005, together with a number of examples for each programme are set out below:

2.1.1 Livelihood Security

By livelihood security we mean how people access, control and utilise resources and services. Greater livelihood security means creating opportunities and choices for people to make improvements to their lives and reduce their vulnerability.

The overall aims of the programme are to:

- increase the diversity and quality of diet,
- increase and diversify income sources
- and to increase target group participation in sustainable, functioning institutions which address their rights and development needs.


Concern's livelihood security programme continues to account for nearly 45% of the organisation's annual overseas spend. In 2005, it expanded to cover 28 country programmes as a result of the Asian tsunami. By working with the poorest in these countries, Concern is targeting vulnerable populations at greater risk of livelihood insecurity as a result of conflict, natural disaster and political, geographical and environmental marginalisation. While the majority of the country programmes focus on the rural poor, over 17% work with the urban poor and this figure is set to increase in line with the rise in urbanisation in many of our countries of operation.

By the selection of geographically disadvantaged areas combined with local and in many cases, household level participatory assessments, Concern's livelihoods programme has ensured that resources are targeted at the very poor. As a result, Concern's livelihoods programme contributes towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) in addition to integrating cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and equality. In 2005, Concern's livelihoods programme reached over 600,000 direct beneficiaries and approximately 6.5 million indirect beneficiaries. The livelihood programmes have made positive and significant contributions to reducing poverty and hunger. For example, in Cambodia it was found that the number of poorest families had decreased by 5% in Concern target areas when comparing 2004 and 2005 monitoring data.

Countries are implementing livelihood programmes in the following broad areas: support to women's farmers associations and capacity building of local NGO's, conservation farming, access to business development and financial services, natural resource management, influencing governance processes, and improving services such as water and sanitation. In the area of community management of natural resources, 17 countries are involved in activities such as watershed management, land access and distribution, community user groups, disaster mitigation and tree nurseries.

Many of the microfinance programmes supported are predominantly institutional microfinance organisations (like AMK in Cambodia), although several provide more than just financial services. They provide, for example, education on reducing risk to natural disasters, literacy training, HIV/AIDS prevention and primary health care, gender empowerment and business development skills. The development of the pro-poor Microfinance Policy in Lao PDR provides the greatest potential to impact upon the lives of the economically active poor in that country. The Lao Central Bank estimates that about 100,000 people have already accessed microfinance services under the new regulations that Concern helped to create through a four-year project that commenced in 2003. The project has the specific objective of assisting the government in developing and promoting a pro-poor microfinance policy framework for the country.

2005 was the UN Year of Microfinance and a number of initiatives were



undertaken to advance microfinance. These included a conference on the subject of microfinance and its contribution towards the MDG's; a seminar entitled 'Giving Credit to the Poor' in conjunction with the Irish League of Credit Union Foundation; and a conference in London entitled 'Commercial Microfinance and Social Impact: Donor, Government, NGO and Business Perspectives'. The conference held in Dublin was followed by a three day workshop covering microfinance in disaster affected areas, community based models of savings driven microfinance and 'Reaching the Ultra Poor'.

The livelihood security programme framework targets and supporting documents were completed in June 2005. Through a process of consultation, the Programme Planning and Monitoring Group (PPMG) developed a strategy for the development of greater focus and coherence linked to organisational strategies and the MDG's. The livelihood security strategy outlines ways of achieving greater impact and includes indicators to be used for monitoring and evaluation of the global programme. Policy standards from the Livelihoods Security Policy and Guidelines (June 2003) and revised Microfinance Policy (April 2004) were incorporated into the Project Cycle Management system.

Further developments in 2005 included the recruiting of a second, Dublin based Livelihoods Security Advisor, along with two regional Partnership and Capacity Building Advisors. Two regional workshops were held in Lao and Tanzania that were attended by 37 senior staff representing 17 country programmes. A third workshop is to be held in early 2006.

Due to the nature of the operating context, Concern's work increasingly involves preparedness for and mitigation against the effects of external shocks such as natural disasters and conflict. The livelihoods security framework reflects this by identifying livelihood promotion, protection and vulnerability mitigation as key outcomes towards achieving greater livelihood security in these contexts. During 2005, training was carried out on the principles and practice of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in South Sudan, Bangladesh, India, Uganda, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. This training was also held in Dublin as part of humanitarian training. The 'Approaches to DRR' document was approved in 2005, and DRR is one of the priority cross-cutting issues going forward

in 2006 - 2010. Concern's 'Approaches to DRR' was published in the 'Know Risk', UNISDR, 2005.

2.1.2 Health

The overall purpose of the health programme is to facilitate the development of sustainable primary health care systems and practices through government and community mechanisms. The health programme consists of reproductive and child health, nutrition, and water and environmental health. The health framework illustrates how these three sub-sectors are inter-related and inter-dependent and work together towards achievement of the MDG's.

The Concern approach to health is to focus on capacity building and support of community based organisations, Ministry of Health (MOH), and other relevant government ministries involved in the planning and management of health related initiatives. The health programme also facilitates and supports strengthening of partnerships and relationships between government and civil society to ensure sustainable improvement in health. The health programme covers 21 countries in urban, peri-urban and rural settings and works within the framework of the MDG's. Our work serves the urban and rural poor in areas neglected by health policy and resources.

Within the different sub programmes, that make up the health programme it is estimated that there has been 342,425 direct beneficiaries. In the area of water and environmental health, we estimate nearly 90,000 direct beneficiaries and 18,000 through the nutrition interventions. Through training a broad range of health workers, partners and stakeholders it is estimated we have trained over 12,000 people. Through improvement of quality and access to services, the health programme benefited approximately 1.6 million people.

Bangladesh, Burundi, Ethiopia, Haiti, Pakistan and Sierra Leone health programmes are all working to improve access to quality reproductive and child health services (both formal and informal) and support behaviour change to promote better health. Activities include technical and managerial training and mentoring of MOH staff at district level; refurbishment and equipping of primary health care facilities, training and support of health facility staff, community volunteers, traditional birth attendants (TBA's) and establishing and supporting referral

linkages between community volunteers and health facility staff.

There are three types of nutrition interventions to address acute and chronic malnutrition. Activities include support for Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFC's) and Supplementary Feeding (SF) for acute malnutrition; Nutrition Rehabilitation Units (NRU) activities for chronic malnutrition (supplementary feeding and health promotion) and Community Therapeutic Care (CTC), for treatment of severe acute malnutrition. In collaboration with Valid International, Concern was involved in carrying out operational research into the use of the CTC model for treatment of severe acute malnutrition in response to nutritional emergencies in Malawi, South Sudan and Ethiopia. Based on the experience of the initial operational research phase, Concern's new programmes to address severe acute malnutrition in North Sudan and Niger have been established using the CTC model.

Water and environmental health activities are ongoing in Afghanistan, Haiti, Kenya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia and South Sudan. The approach is to work with and through community structures and mechanisms to facilitate community ownership and management of facilities and thus achieve sustainability.

Concern's approach to reducing maternal and child mortality is based on a facilitation model that connects families, health services and civil society organisations to develop lasting solutions to improve health practices and extend access of quality health services to those who need it most; the poor living in isolated and marginalised areas. The impact of supported interventions in reproductive and child health (Bangladesh, Burundi, Ethiopia, Haiti, Pakistan and Sierra Leone) is illustrated by improvement in project level indicators, compared against data from 2004. In Bangladesh, annual immunisation coverage was 122% in 2005; an increase from 118% in 2004. While these coverage figures appear incorrect (i.e. above 100%) they are in fact true as they reflect very high in and out migration from urban slums in Bangladesh.

Deliveries by trained TBA's in the programme area are now at 62% which is significantly higher than the national average of 12%. TBA referrals of complicated cases to health facilities have increased from 11% to 22% while contraceptive usage has increased from

52% - 73%. In Pakistan, immunisation coverage rates in the programme area have risen from 1% to 46 % in 2005, while 80% of deliveries in the area were by trained TBA's in 2005. In Sierra Leone we have also noted a dramatic increase in the number of deliveries attended by skilled personnel. In Tonkilili (rural area), trained TBA's and skilled maternal child health workers (MCH) conducted 75% of deliveries compared with the national average of 42%. In Mabella (urban slum) and Kent the number of deliveries recorded in the two health facilities has increased by 94%, with trained TBA's conducting 99% of all recorded births in these areas. There has also been an increase in the referral of complicated cases where TBAs are assisted by trained staff. In Ethiopia, the health programme conducted a number of training sessions for 1,764 people including the government health staff and the community members on various health promotion issues.

Nutrition programmes (DRC, Malawi and Bangladesh) show that there were increases in the nutritional status of the target population. In DRC, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) figures in July 2004 were 6.1% in comparison to 5.3% in May 2005, and the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was 1.9% and 0.7% for the same dates. In 2005 the average length of stay of beneficiaries; and the average weight gains have been within Sphere standards, showing quality programming. Data from the CTC programme in Malawi shows cure and mortality rates also comparing well with Sphere standards.

Concern along with Valid International and Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) co-facilitated a global workshop on CTC in Washington in February 2005. Health staff from Dublin, Malawi, Ethiopia, Sudan and Bangladesh programmes facilitated and presented sessions at this workshop. A paper on the sustainability of CTC (written by Concern health staff with input from four countries) was presented at a WHO Conference in Geneva in November 2005 and will be published in the food and nutrition supplement in early 2006. As a result of the discussions, WHO are in the process of amending its guidelines in relation to the treatment of severe acute malnutrition.

As we strive to address the pandemic of HIV/AIDS, progress has been made in the integration of Concern's work in HIV/AIDS with the health programme.

A number of countries have taken part in 'Rights Based Approach' training and started the process of incorporating rights analysis into new projects e.g. Haiti, Sierra Leone and Kenya.

2.1.3 Basic Education

The aim of Concern's education programme is to improve the livelihoods of extremely poor women, men, and children, by stimulating their demand for, and increasing access to, quality basic education. The programme focuses on primary education but also includes support to several initiatives in non-formal adult education. Improving the quality and relevance of education and ensuring access to education for the most marginalised is at the core of Concern's education work. Concern builds on local practice and involves local people and resources. At the international level, Concern work with policy makers to try to ensure that our on-the-ground experience can feed into policy and provision of educational services. We presently work in 11 countries to strengthen education systems alongside national ministries and civil society to bring effective, accessible, affordable and appropriate services to all. Our programme work includes teacher training, developing relevant curricula, developing alternative forms of education, assisting community run schools, provision of materials and developing education policy.

During 2005, Concern's programme contributed to the MDG's by impacting on 138,000 children and adults directly through increased educational opportunities. There were an estimated 527,000 indirect beneficiaries (community members) through the education programme in 2005. A further 8,000 teachers, school principals, school management committee members and relevant government line ministry staff benefited from training and other support. Our education programme also contributes to the MDG on HIV/AIDS. In Mozambique for example, school councils were trained in HIV/AIDS awareness and supported to start 'Circles of Support' activities for children affected by the virus. Sierra Leone, Niger and Kenya also carried out HIV/AIDS awareness training. Retaining children in school once enrolled (and particularly girl children) is of key importance in achieving the MDG's. The Concern programme has focused on this using a number of different strategies.


Concern is working with local partners in Niger, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Haiti, Kenya

and Bangladesh. The programmes are seeking to develop innovative and sustainable models of good quality basic education provision by supporting local NGO's to provide non-formal basic education, pre-school programmes and library services for the communities, thus promoting 'Education for All'. In Niger, our experience led to several schools taking part in the global action week as part of the Global Campaign for Education. Meetings took place where teachers spoke out on the need for children to attend school.

Several country programmes reported an increase in access to education as progress towards the MDG of 'Education for All'. However, the impact of removing school fees in Bangladesh, Kenya, Burundi, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Sierra Leone has stretched the sector's ability to cope with a sudden increase in demand for education while many children fail to complete the full five year primary schooling cycle. Concern are focusing not only on increasing demand for education but also on understanding the nature of the demand and the issues linked with sustaining it. While all our education programmes target poor children, some programmes, such as Bangladesh, Burundi and Niger have made a concerted effort to encourage out-of-school children to access primary education. In Burundi, catch-up classes have helped out-of-school children to gain enough experience to re-integrate into the formal school system. Concern's work has also meant that fewer children drop out of school in the first place.

Various factors mitigate against children; especially girls, attending school regularly in many areas of chronic poverty. Children are involved in the family struggle to collect water, farming in impoverished environments, generating income and increasingly having to cope with the effects of HIV/AIDS. Field research was carried out in Kenya to examine the factors that contribute towards excluding children from education. This study is providing the basis for expanding activities with government and non-government partners to address the obstacles faced by HIV/AIDS orphans, the girl child and working children. Ethiopia has targeted the parents of pupils with a programme of business skills development and microfinance in order to help them keep their children at school.

In Burundi, the programme is focusing on ensuring that gender disparities in the number of boys and girls attending



primary school are addressed through attendance at catch-up classes. In Ethiopia, awareness raising workshops on gender and child rights issues helped minimize dropout and absenteeism, particularly among girls involved in domestic work. In Rwanda, children themselves started to demand the right for education and increasingly communities are accepting the value of including them in discussions.

Teachers' competence is a key issue and training is contributing greatly to the success of education programmes, with over 3,200 teachers receiving training and other support in 2005. Feedback indicates that in-service training has raised their morale and is equipping them to adjust their teaching methodologies to meet the learning needs of children, thus leading to improved teaching methods and academic results. In some supported schools, providing textbooks has meant that teachers are freed from relying solely on the chalk board. In Haiti, Concern has helped to create a 'model school' which concentrates on several key elements in order to promote quality - infrastructural improvement, health and hygiene, teacher training, provision of key materials, the creation of school canteens and participatory management approaches. Active child-centred methodologies are now being adopted more widely by the government.

2.1.4 HIV/AIDS Programming

Concern has clearly identified HIV/AIDS as both a programme and a cross-cutting issue which must be considered in all our programmes. The overall aim of Concern's work in this area is to empower our target groups to minimize their vulnerability to, and risk of, HIV infection and to minimize the effect of AIDS on those affected and infected by it.

Almost half of the countries in which Concern operates, have established HIV/AIDS Focus Groups to 'champion' and lead their in-country mainstreaming response. There has been an increase in human resources dedicated to HIV/AIDS and four Regional Advisors have now been appointed to support the programme. More than half of the countries in which we work employed an in-country HIV/AIDS Advisor or Coordinator at the end of 2005. These people will be responsible for facilitating practical HIV/AIDS impact assessments, risk and vulnerability analysis and mainstreaming response planning sessions. This approach has had the

greatest impact, demonstrating that a 'learning by doing' approach works and has worked well in countries including Burundi, Liberia, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia and India.

Increasing financial resources are available for Concern's HIV/AIDS mainstreaming work and more countries are budgeting for this. The focus has been on building staff capacity for mainstreaming an HIV/AIDS response, and Concern has initiated its support of partners for mainstreaming in coherence with national approaches. There has also been an increase in the number of non HIV/AIDS projects which include concrete actions to address the implications of HIV/AIDS and an increase in the number of new proposals which include risk and vulnerability analysis.

Concern is committed to advocacy and partnership as a way of increasing reach and impact. Our HIV/AIDS advocacy work in the donor countries remains focused on issues raised in the field. These are HIV/AIDS and extreme poverty, rights of the HIV infected and affected, access to essential services and gender equality.

In the Southern Africa Region where the burden and impact of HIV/AIDS is greatest, more countries are endeavouring to respond with specific projects alongside mainstreaming and all are making good progress on the latter. Concern is exploring hunger and HIV factors and the nutritional impacts of HIV/AIDS in Malawi and Mozambique. Within the Concern Mozambique education programme, Concern is endeavouring to ensure that the risk of HIV and the impact of AIDS is considered within all its components - from construction to capacity building of the district education department. In low HIV prevalence countries including Afghanistan, Pakistan and East Timor, Concern's emphasis is on advocacy to promote timely recognition of risk and vulnerability for effective mainstreaming action. Advocacy is a strategic objective of Concern's HIV/AIDS strategy.

In 2005 Concern assisted approximately 280,000 people directly with our HIV/AIDS programmes.

2.1.5 Emergency Response and Preparedness

The aim of the organisation in emergencies is to deliver quick and appropriate relief. It also works to try to

reduce the vulnerability of communities to future calamities.

During 2005, Concern responded to a number of emergencies in a variety of ways. The year began with one of largest responses ever seen to an emergency globally, in the aftermath of the tsunami. Concern's response to the tsunami saw Concern opening programmes in 2 new countries, Sri Lanka and Indonesia, as well as a scaling up of operations in India. In Sri Lanka, roughly 750,000 coastal people were directly affected by the tsunami in the south and south west of the country, and also in the east. Through partner intervention, Concern provided assistance to 13,500 families, providing temporary housing, household kits, food assistance, microfinance, boats, and infrastructure rehabilitation. It is estimated that the number affected in Indonesia was 500,000 coastal people, both settled and internally displaced people (IDPs). Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Puala Nasi and Simeleu were worst hit. Concern's overall target group is 100,000. Of this number, 40,000 had been assisted with shelter, temporary housing, household kits, education and school rehabilitation in 2005.

2005 also saw grave food insecurity in Niger. Drought and food crises seemed endemic throughout the entire Horn and Southern Africa regions. In Southern Africa alone, it is estimated that 12.2 million people were affected by drought and food crises. Malawi was the worst case with 4.2 million people affected nationwide. Concern provided assistance to approximately 460,000 people throughout the region. The response to the drought and food crisis primarily involved assistance with nutrition, food transfers, distribution of seed and non-food items (NFI's), and technical support. The situation in North Korea continued to be unstable in 2005. At least half of the population are directly affected throughout the country with chronic food shortages year on year. The problems facing the country were augmented by floods which affected 17,000 people.

In October 2005, Pakistan experienced an earthquake measuring 7.6 on the Richter scale, thought to be the worst such disaster in the country's history. The earthquake caused widespread devastation in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and the northern most areas of Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP). It is estimated that the quake affected approximately 3.5 million people. Concern responded by giving temporary shelter to 24,000 families, along with tools, food aid

and tents. The response was carried out through partnership with Islamic Relief, Church World Service and Rural Development Project.

Conflict and political insecurity was also rife in many of Concern's countries of operation while others experienced flooding and earthquakes. The conflict and insecurity endemic in DRC has given rise to an estimated 1.6 million IDP's in country. Throughout 2005 an estimated 40,000 fled their homes each month. In Burundi, despite continuing conflict, roughly 90,000 people were settled over 3 communes.

Concern continued to improve our preparedness and capacity to respond to emergencies through the formation of the Emergency Response Team and through a number of humanitarian training workshops held with staff currently on the Rapid Response Unit. We continue to work on the issue of protection through the delivery of training and workshops on our Programme Participant Protection Policy.

2.2 DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

The Development Education Unit's key objectives throughout the year were to ensure the continuity of our work in the formal education sector, to support the growth of development education among recognised groups in Ireland, to raise awareness and promote action in agreed campaigns and to communicate the work of the unit across the organisation.

A commemorative programme and DVD were created to mark the 20th anniversary of the Concern Debates, Ireland's longest running secondary school debating competition. The celebrations culminated at the National Final, held in the Helix Theatre in Dublin. More than 1,000 people, including debaters both past and present, witnessed a highly entertaining and passionate debate between Laurel Hill Secondary School in Limerick and Coláiste Bride, Enniscorthy.

The year also witnessed the handing over of 45,000 signatures to An Taoiseach Bertie Ahern in support of the Stop Child Labour Campaign. The signatures were added to those of our Alliance 2015 partners in Germany and Holland; all 170,000 signatures were then handed to the European Union's Commissioner for Development, Louis Michel in a special ceremony in Brussels.

Each year the Development Education Unit supports education and campaign

groups around the country. A total of 12 groups received grants from Concern in 2005. Four of these groups were singled out for 'partnership' status; Suas (a new NGO working with Third Level Students), 80:20 Acting and Educating for a Better World, Just Forests and Fairtrade Mark Ireland. Other groups in receipt of development education grants ranged from the National Youth Council of Ireland, to Kerry Action Development Education (KADE), and the Centre for Global Education Belfast.

2.3 ADVOCACY

The Concern Strategic Plan aims to develop advocacy as a major component to our work. We aim to improve the effectiveness of emergency, and long term development programmes, and to influence policy makers to remove the underlying causes of poverty.

Policy analysis and resulting advocacy is an important element of Concern's work. It has long been a central element of the mission of the organisation to augment our impact on the elimination of extreme poverty through advocacy of pro-poor policy change. In 2005, this work was restructured around an Advocacy Unit created within the Overseas Directorate. This unit has the key roles of mainstreaming advocacy in programme work in the global south, while also strengthening the linkage of issues arising in the field to advocacy efforts in donor countries. A head of unit took up work in March 2005, while, at the year's end, recruitment of field support and research positions was almost complete.

Some of the successes of note during 2005 included Cambodia where partners successfully lobbied at the annual Commune Congress and other provincial public fora for an increase in funds being allocated to Commune Investment Plans and for a women and children fund to protect some of the most vulnerable members of communities. Additionally partners successfully lobbied the provincial governor and provincial treasury in Siem Reap to eliminate a tax on the purchase of livestock to reduce costs for poor farmers.

The livelihoods sector comprises a diversity of advocacy including work on land reform (for example: Bangladesh, India, Rwanda, Tanzania), governance and participation in political decision-making, as well as specific budget-related advocacy and corruption issues (for example: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India,

Malawi, Mozambique) and gender issues (for example: Pakistan, Liberia). In Burundi, the livelihood programme engaged with local authorities over the more equitable distribution of land and, as a result of this, some farmers groups have been given parcels of land in order to undertake income generating activities (common land being at a premium in Burundi, one of the most densely populated countries in the world).

Advocacy in the health sector has comprised, among a multiplicity of themes, work related to nutrition, focusing on the realisation of the right to food and the implementation methodology of CTC (for example: Bangladesh, Malawi) as well as work on access to health care, particularly in the area of HIV/AIDS (for example: Burundi, Uganda, Haiti), and work on user fees for health care.

Advocacy in education has comprised a focus on themes such as access to education (for example: Burundi, Ethiopia, Niger), with a particular focus on gender issues in several countries (for example: Kenya, Somalia, Mozambique). Advocacy work in Somalia which was particularly successful was targeted at eliminating gender disparities in participation in education. The education team conducted sensitisation meetings in twenty schools in Mogadishu and lower Shabelle Region. As a result, the existing gender disparity in school enrolment diminished, with urban schools (4 schools in Mogadishu) witnessing a 17% increase in girl's enrolment.

Advocacy initiatives have also stemmed from themes which cut across all of the above sectors, with advocacy on gender and women's rights (for example: Democratic Republic of Congo), and on HIV/AIDS, having been particularly important growth areas in 2005. Advocacy in the field has also reflected organisational support for human rights and related policy areas.

Advocacy in relation to disaster risk reduction, protection of humanitarian space and appropriate emergency funding and programming, formed a central element of Concern's emergency response.

Advocacy was undertaken in Ireland and at donor government level by the CEO and many members of the executive management team. 2005 was a year which saw intense public and political focus on the issues of aid, trade and debt. Alongside the 5 year anniversary of the

Millennium Declaration, the convergence of the G8 in Gleneagles, the UN Summit in New York and the WTO in Hong Kong mobilised the NGDO community at the national, European and global level. Concern played its part in this mobilisation. In Ireland, we were actively involved in the MakePovertyHistory campaign, engaging our constituencies of support in different actions throughout the year. Most notably, the central objective of the Irish campaign – to see the Irish government set a new and ambitious date by which to reach the UN target of giving 0.7% GNI in overseas aid – was achieved. At the UN Summit in September, Ireland committed to reaching this target by 2012, three years ahead of the EU target of 2015.

2005 was also a year in which Concern sought to shape public policy within but also beyond the Development sector, not least through its submissions to the consultation on Ireland's first White Paper on Development, its participation in the public consultation hosted by the Forum on Europe and its submission to the European Commission on the EU's new Development Policy Statement.

The wider European Development policy agenda pursued by Concern focused heavily on advocating for substantial and transparent EU development expenditure in the years to come, via the Financial Perspectives negotiations. As a member of Alliance2015 and Eurostep, efforts including expansion of work of previous years – producing the second Alliance 2015 Watch report and extending the programme of activities to promote Eurostep's 'Vision of a Responsible Europe in the World'.

In a strategic approach towards growing public understanding of issues of global development, Connect - a project initiated by Concern in 2003 - was established as a new independent organisation with the support of now 14 NGOs, Irish Aid and the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources. Connect has as its purpose the creation and promotion of an expanded environment, in which global development stories can be told in new and creative ways through broadcast and new media. 2005 also saw a new level of participation in the National Ploughing Championships, where the 'Concern Awareness Village' attracted over 30,000 visitors.

3. POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAMME TECHNICAL SUPPORT

An equality officer was appointed to support the development of greater awareness of equality issues throughout the organisation and to translate this awareness into good practice. An Equality Policy was developed and approved in December 2005.

Following the expansion of the five organisational programmes the following additional posts were established. These posts are in conjunction with the appointment in the Overseas Directorate of two Regional Advisers for Livelihoods and two for HIV/AIDS.

Livelihoods Adviser
Information Management Specialist

Chief Health Adviser
Water Resource Adviser

Senior Nutrition Adviser
Community Therapeutic Care Trainer

US Based Nutrition Adviser
HIV & AIDS Adviser

Monitoring and Evaluation Adviser
(specialising in cost effectiveness measurement)

During the year, most advisers travelled extensively to fields where they provided both technical and strategic programme advice. Two cross organisational workshops were held on Health, Microfinance and Livelihoods. The advisers also played key roles in developing the work of the Programme Planning and Monitoring Groups.

Staff members from the Health Support Unit presented a paper to a World Health Organisation meeting in November 2005 and as a result substantial progress has been made in establishing CTC as a globally accepted and effective method of treating severe acute malnutrition.

Two international conferences were organised on Microfinance to publicise its role in the elimination of absolute poverty. This was to mark the International Year of Microfinance.

4. WORK METHODOLOGIES AND APPROACHES

In 2005, Concern has continued its move to a more partner-centred approach from a traditionally operational one. At the end of 2005, Concern was working with 259 Civil Society partners in our countries of operation. This remains an incremental shift but is progressing well. There has

also been a slow but perceptible shift to conceptualising our support to partners within the parameters of a programme approach and to ensure that our partnerships are bound together by some common theme or focus area, while our partners retain their independence and ability to design and manage programmes which are appropriate to their local contexts. Examples of the latter are India and Tanzania.

Partnerships may involve Concern staff in joint operations, supporting and monitoring work, or funding local partners to deliver services. Grants paid to partner organisations contribute directly to our programmes by helping local organisations provide sustainable benefits for communities and are therefore considered part of furthering our own objectives. Concern monitors the usage of all grants in order to ensure that they are achieving their desired objectives.

Ongoing and deepening relationships with government are presenting Concern with a number of opportunities for impacting on national policy. In many countries, Concern is moving slowly "upstream" to be more strategic in its engagements with government. In Cambodia, our direct engagement with Commune Councils has now been passed over to local non-governmental organisations (LNGOs) and we are now supporting Provincial Local Administrative Units in two provinces, these being responsible for supporting Commune Councils in the economic and social development of their communities. In Bangladesh, we closed our nutrition referral centres in 2005 and children are now referred to government medical college hospitals.

Support to good governance initiatives including decentralisation continue to be important aspects of Concern's work in Mozambique, Uganda, India, Cambodia, and to lesser extents in Rwanda, Afghanistan and Malawi. Under our health and education programmes, Concern continues to develop the capacity of government staff in relation to issues of performance management, evaluation, inspection, supervision, financial management, and HIV/AIDS awareness in various countries.

5. ACTIVITIES TO RAISE VOLUNTARY INCOME

Fundraising income in 2005 reached record levels. Total voluntary income of €75,800,152, a 73% increase on 2004. Three large emergencies, the Asian

tsunami disaster, the Niger food crisis and the Pakistan earthquake dominated the year, contributing significantly to the above total.

Committed giving continues to provide the organisation with the stability to maintain its ongoing work in the face of continued financial and capacity demands of a hugely challenging year. By the end of 2005, we had over 149,000 people giving a regular monthly gift to Concern, a fifteen fold increase since we began our strategy of recruiting donors to committed giving six years ago.

Our expenditure in 2005 reflected our continued prioritisation of increasing our committed giving income. The majority of the return from this expenditure will be reflected in income in future years. In line with previous campaigns, the return is expected to be €3 for each €1 spent.

6. REVIEW OF FINANCIAL OUTCOME 2005

The financial outcome for 2005 is set out in the 'Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities'.

6.1 Income

The organisation's total income in 2005 reached €120.9 million. This total was derived from three main sources: monetary donations from the public, monetary grants from governments and other co-funders and donations of commodities.

Income from public donations for Ireland and UK reached €75.8 million, a record for the organisation and an increase of €32 million (73%) on 2004. Much of the increase was due to the extraordinary generosity of the general public in responding to the three major emergencies which took place in 2005: the Asian tsunami disaster, the Niger food crisis and the earthquake in Pakistan. Donation income performance was broadly satisfactory across all main sectors.

Concern received a total of €38.4 million in grants from governments and other co-funders in 2005. This represents an increase of 9% on 2004 and is the highest achieved to date by the organisation. The Irish Government accounted for most of the increase and was by far the largest single donor accounting for 58% of this income source. This reflects the Irish Government's commitment to expand its overseas aid programme and to channel significant amounts through NGO's.

Income from other funders was broadly in line with expectations.

Donated commodities were valued at €5.2 million in 2005, less than half of the 2004 total. The main reason for the fall was the discontinuation of large food distribution programmes in Southern Africa.

6.2 Expenditure

Total expenditure on charitable activities in 2005 was €95.2 million, compared to €75.6 million in 2004. This is by far the highest total ever achieved by the organisation and reflects increases in the scale of our development work as well as the huge emergency responses undertaken in 2005.

The cost of generating voluntary income for 2005 totalled €12.8 million, a 6% increase from the 2004 level. Most of the increase is attributable to price increases and to additional donor recruitment work.

Management, administration and governance costs for 2005 amounted to €1.1 million or 1% of total expenditure.

The Council consider the growth in income and the expansion of expenditure on the overseas programmes to be very satisfactory outcomes for the year.

7. RESERVES AND FINANCIAL POSITION

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

The total reserves of €43.1 million at 31 December 2005 fall into two categories:

- Restricted funds (€15.2m); these funds are tied to particular purposes, which arise because of restrictions on their use imposed by the donor at time of receipt or because the funds were collected in a public appeal to raise money for a particular purpose. It is the organisation's policy to fully apply such funds for the purposes for which they were donated as quickly as possible. We expect that virtually all of the restricted funds held at the balance sheet date will be fully utilised in 2006.
- Unrestricted funds: these are of two types:
 - Designated funds (€26.6m); these are unrestricted funds

which have been allocated by the Council for specific purposes and which are as a result not immediately available for general usage. At the end of 2005 funds had been designated for three specific purposes as follows;

- to cover the 2006 planned budgeted deficit.
 - to ensure the continuity of operations in the event of a temporary downturn in income.
 - to recognise that a portion of reserves is invested in the charity's fixed assets and is not therefore available for other purposes.
- General unrestricted funds (€1.3m); these represent funds which are available for the general purposes of the charity.

Council reviews the level of reserves held periodically. At the last review it was agreed that the level of unrestricted reserves should be reduced. This has been built into expenditure plans for 2006 and by the end of the year we expect that reserves will be at their optimum level.

The Council believe that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason the Council continues to adopt the 'going concern' basis in preparing the accounts.

8. FINANCIAL RESULTS OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

In addition to the parent company during 2005 there were three active subsidiary companies within the group:

- Concern Worldwide (UK) which engages in fundraising, development education and advocacy work in the United Kingdom. 2005 was a very successful year for this company, producing the highest ever income for group activities. The year-end position of the company was satisfactory and it is expected to continue trading for the foreseeable future.
- Concern Charity Trading Limited which engages in retail trading in order to generate income for overseas work. During 2005 the company generated a modest profit. In early 2006 however the group decided that it would discontinue its retail operations.

This decision is currently being implemented and once that process is complete the trading company will become dormant.

- Angkor Mikroheranhvatho Kampuchea (AMK) Limited, which is incorporated in Cambodia, and is engaged in the provision of micro credit to rural communities in that country. This company is operated as part of the overseas work of the group rather than as one which is expected to generate substantial profits. The results for 2005 were considered very satisfactory and the company is expected to continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

As explained in note 25 to the financial statements, apart from the parent company and the above subsidiaries there are four other companies within the group. None of these four were operational in 2005, nor did they have material assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date.

9. INVESTMENT POLICY

The bulk of Concern's liquid reserves are placed in fixed term interest-bearing deposits, with maturity dates designed to satisfy Concern's cash flow requirements; these deposits are placed with financial institutions authorised by Council, with investment thresholds determined by the ratings of each financial institution.

In addition to its deposits, the organisation maintains a long-term investment with Irish Life Investment Managers. The investment is held in a fund which comprises 80% equities and 20% fixed interest instruments. The investment managers are required to apply ethical screening when making investment decisions; for example they may not invest in companies with significant interests in armaments, gambling, tobacco or other activities which are inconsistent with the values and objectives of the organisation. The performance of this investment proved disappointing in previous years, however in 2005 it increased in value by €1 million thus bringing it to €0.5 million above its original cost. It is hoped that the current strength of equity and bond markets will result in continued growth in this investment.

10. GOVERNANCE

The Memorandum and Articles of

Association signed on 29th May 1972 (and subsequently amended) represent the founding governance document of Concern as we know it today. The Articles provide for a membership based organisation limited by guarantee with a governing Council of up to 35 individuals. The Council of Concern has and continues to play an important role in the governance of Concern.

Council members are elected on a rotational basis for a term of three years at the Annual General Meeting. Council members attend an induction course shortly after the Annual General Meeting to familiarise them with their statutory responsibilities, their role as Council members, the governance framework within Concern, Concern's humanitarian work and the risk environment.

There are clear distinctions between the roles of Council and the Executive Management Team to which day to day management is delegated. The principle that 'management proposes' and 'Council decides' and 'management implements' and 'Council monitors', forms the basis of Council and the Executive Management Team interaction. Matters such as policy, strategic planning and budgets are prepared by the Executive Management Team for consideration and approval by Council. The members of Council, cannot under the governing documents, receive remuneration for services to Concern and may only be reimbursed for incidental expenses claimed.

There are three committees of Council; officers who along with the Chairman, act on behalf of Council between Council meetings, Audit and Finance which monitors Concern's finances and risk management systems, and Monitoring and Evaluation which monitors the quality of Concern's humanitarian work.

As a result of the continuing growth in scale and complexity of Concern's operations a special committee of Council was formed in 2004 to review the organisation's governance arrangements. The committee completed its work in 2005 and its recommendations have been accepted and approved by Council. The new arrangements which will be considered at the 2006 General Meeting of the members are designed to meet the present and future needs of a growing organisation.

Changes were also introduced in Concern Worldwide (UK), where a new

Board was appointed to improve the oversight of activities and to be representative of our UK supporters.

11. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

During 2005 Concern adopted a new approach to risk management. This resulted in the appointment of a Risk Manager with responsibility for establishing a best practice approach to risk management. Concern has, over the years, developed expertise through its humanitarian work in risk management. The role of the Risk Manager will be to address risk management at an organisational level. The Risk Manager works closely with the Internal Auditor who carries out the internal audit programme on a risk basis.

The major risks to which Concern is exposed, as identified by Council, have been ranked by likelihood and impact. The main risks identified, together with the methods adopted to manage them are summarized below:

- *Governance risk*; The organisation is diverse and growing, and needs to ensure that it has the appropriate skills and structures at Council level in order to manage its affairs. Council regularly reviews the policies and structure of the organisation in order to ensure that it meets accepted good governance standards.
- *Continuity of funding*; The organisation has no guaranteed income, if it is to continue it's work it is entirely dependent on the goodwill of the public and on the relations it builds with governments and co-funders. In order to reduce the risk of significant fluctuations in income the organisation aims to maintain geographically diverse sources of income, to foster public commitment to the developing world and to maintain good relations with institutional donors. It has also set aside a portion of reserves to reduce disruption in the event of a temporary fall in income.
- *Effectiveness of expenditure*; The organisation needs to be able to demonstrate that it is able to use resources effectively in order to achieve lasting results. Extensive systems have been put in place to monitor the quality of programme work.

- *Staff behaviour & staff security*; Many of the environments in which we work are insecure and many more have cultures which differ in significant ways from our own. If the organisation is to work effectively, it's staff must build effective, lasting relationships with local communities. The organisation has developed codes of conduct and other procedures to guide staff in appropriate behaviour, it has also put detailed security guidelines in place where needed.
- *Fraud or error*; Significant errors or fraud could severely damage the organisation's reputation as well as resulting in the loss of resources. The organisation has developed detailed financial management and reporting systems to mitigate this risk.
- *IT security and continuity*; In common with many organisations we are dependent on information which is stored electronically. The loss or damage of these systems would severely disrupt operations. The organisation has developed detailed IT policies and procedures designed to counter this risk.

Many of the above risks are further heightened given the difficult nature of communications, institutional, and financial infrastructure in some parts of the world where Concern operates.

Council is however satisfied that systems are in place to monitor, manage, and mitigate Concern's exposure to major risks. These systems provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against occurrence.

12. STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

Concern is dependant on a network of volunteers for many of its fundraising and development education activities. During 2006 the organisation hopes to strengthen the engagement of volunteers through new mechanisms whereby they can participate in the work and activities of the organisation.

The organisation acknowledges with gratitude the work of its staff and that of its volunteers at home and overseas, in 2005. The major achievements during the year are due to the dedication and belief of all of these people.

Concern is an equal opportunities employer. The aim of its equal opportunities policy is to ensure that all

people receive equality of opportunity regardless of gender, race, religion, disability, nationality, marital/family status or sexual orientation.

13. POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

There were no political contributions in 2005, which require disclosure under the Electoral Act, 1997.

14. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no events subsequent to the year end which require any adjustment to or additional disclosure in the 2005 financial statements other than as disclosed in note 29 to the financial statements.

15. ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The Council members believe that they have complied with the requirements of Section 202 of the Companies Act, 1990 with regard to books of account by employing personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The books of account are maintained at the group's registered office in 52-55 Lower Camden Street, Dublin 2.

16. AUDITORS

The Auditors, KPMG, have agreed to continue in office under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 1963. A resolution proposing their reappointment will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

17. LOOKING AHEAD

In 2006, we will complete the third organisational Strategic Plan which will be the key organisational document providing direction to Concern for the next 5 years. This plan commits us to the following organisational objectives:

- We aim to grow the scale and quality of our programmes while remaining in the current number of countries (approx. 30). We have set a target of increasing spending on our overseas programmes by 10% per annum over the duration of the plan.
- We re-confirm our commitment to focus on the five sectors adopted as core organisational programmes in the last plan; livelihood security, primary health, primary education, emergency response and HIV/AIDS. We will strive to attain the highest possible programme standards in

each of these sectors and will specialise in aspects of each, based on evidence of what works best and has the greatest impact on poverty.

- Concern is currently acknowledged as achieving world class standards in such areas as emergency response and emergency nutrition, particularly Community Therapeutic Care (CTC). We are committed to investment in and further development of our capacity in these areas. We are committed to developing our programme capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and to attaining a leadership position in this area.
- We will strive for greater integration and coherence between our programme work in the field and our fundraising, advocacy, communications and development education.
- We will seek to use the opportunities which information and communications technology and the digital revolution provide, both in our programme work and in communicating that work to our public and to policy makers. We intend to make a strategic investment in this area.
- We will develop an Active Citizenship programme in our donor countries to build long term support among our members, supporters and the wider public for our mission of ending extreme poverty.

While the organisation is proud of its achievements we recognise that much remains to be done. In 2006 and subsequent years, we will redouble our efforts to remove the shadows of poverty, fear, and oppression from the world.

On behalf of Council

David Regan
Chairperson

Statement of Council Members' Responsibilities

The Council members are responsible for preparing the Council report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the Council members to prepare group and parent company financial statements. Under that law the Council members have elected to prepare group and parent financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in Ireland, comprising applicable law and accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

The group and parent company financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and parent company and of the results of the group for that period.

In preparing each of the group and parent company financial statements, the Council members are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group will continue in business.

The Council members are responsible for keeping proper books of account which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the parent company which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Acts 1963 to 2005, They are also responsible for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Council members are also responsible for preparing a Council report that complies with the Companies Acts 1963 to 2005.

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

On behalf of Council

David Regan
Council Member

Eamon Shields
Council Member

Independent auditors' report to the members of Concern Worldwide

We have audited the group and parent company financial statements ("the financial statements") of Concern Worldwide for the year ended 31 December 2005 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, Consolidated and Company only Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 193 of the Companies Act, 1990. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNCIL MEMBERS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Council members are responsible for preparing the Report of the Council and the group financial statements in accordance with applicable law and the accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland), as set out in the Statement of Council Members' Responsibilities on page 60.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and

International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Acts 1963 to 2005. We also report to you whether, in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the company and whether the information given in the Report of Council is consistent with the financial statements. In addition, we state whether we have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the purposes of our audit, and whether the parent company financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

We also report to you if, in our opinion, any information regarding Council members' remuneration and transactions is not disclosed and, where practicable, include such information in our report.

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

BASIS OF OPINION

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, of the state of the group's and parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2005 and of its surplus for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Acts 1963 to 2005.

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

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

KPMG
25 April 2006

Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditors

Statement of Accounting Policies for the Year Ended 31 December 2005

The following accounting policies have been applied in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the group's financial statements. They have been applied consistently with the previous year except as explained in note 1, the Group has adopted the recognition and measurement requirements of FRS 17: Retirement Benefits in accounting for retirement obligations instead of SSAP 24: Accounting for Pension Costs; and, as explained in note 15 has changed the method in which it values investments in order to comply with FRS 26 Financial Instruments (Measurement) and with "Accounting and Reporting by Charities - Statement of Recommended Practice" (Charities SORP 2000).

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles under the historical cost convention and comply with financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board, as promulgated by The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

The financial statements have also been prepared to comply with "Accounting and Reporting by Charities - Statement of Recommended Practice" (Charities SORP), the statement of recommended practice issued by the Accounting Standards Board in 2000, and the Accounting Standards Board "Statement on Update Bulletin 1 of the Charities SORP" issued in December 2002.

In addition, the Group has made a number of presentational changes and included additional disclosures as required by "Accounting and Reporting by Charities - Statement of Recommended Practice" (Revised 2005) issued by the Accounting Standards Board although the 2005 SORP is only mandatory for financial years beginning after 1 April 2005 and the Group intends to fully implement the requirements of the 2005 SORP in its 2006 financial statements.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Group Companies

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Concern Worldwide and its subsidiaries, drawn up to 31 December each year. A full list of all subsidiaries is included in note 25.

Branches

The work of the organisation in the developing world is carried out through branches located in the countries of operation. Expenditure on goods and services made on behalf of local branches is expensed when the costs are incurred. Expenditure made directly by local branches is recognised by the group and included in resources expended on charitable activities when payments are made.

The full cost of vehicles, equipment and other assets, incurred by branches is included in resources expended on charitable activities in the year of acquisition and are not reflected in the company or consolidated balance sheet. Cash balances of branches are included in the company and consolidated balance sheet.

Affiliated US Organisation

Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is a related, though operationally independent, company based in New York, which supports the mission of Concern Worldwide by providing financial and human resources for programmes, recruiting expatriate staff and raising awareness of Concern Worldwide and its mission. Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is not controlled by Concern and, therefore, is not consolidated in the results of Concern.

Grants to meet operational costs of Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. are included in relief and development expenditure and costs of generating voluntary income, and are expensed in the period when funds are transferred. Grants received from Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. to fund overseas projects are recognised in the same way as grants from other international co-funders.

INCOMING RESOURCES

Incoming Resources are recognised by inclusion in the statement of financial activities only when realised in the form of cash or other assets, the ultimate cash realisation of which can be assessed with reasonable certainty.

Incoming resources from charitable activities

(a) Grants from governments and other co-funders

Grants from governments and other co-funders, are recognised as income when

the activities which they are intended to fund have been undertaken, the related expenditure incurred, and, there is reasonable certainty of receipt.

Income due to Concern from governments and other co-funders but not yet received at year end is included in debtors in the balance sheet, and funds already received but not yet utilised are shown in creditors.

(b) Donated commodities

Donated commodities, distributed by the organisation as part of programmes designed, implemented, and managed by Concern Worldwide are valued and included in incoming resources in the year in which they are distributed.

Local food products and non-food donations are valued at the estimated market price in their country of origin at the time of receipt.

Donations of food aid, which are sourced outside of the area in which they are distributed, are valued at estimated insurance values provided by the donor.

Incoming resources from generated funds

(a) Voluntary income

Voluntary income consists of monetary donations from the public together with related tax refunds. In the case of monetary donations from the public, income is recognised when the donations are entered into the organisation's accounting system. Tax refunds arising from voluntary donations are recognised when received.

Grants from private sources which are subject to significant restrictions or reporting requirements are recognised and included as voluntary donation income when the cash has been received, and, the activities which they are intended to fund have been undertaken, and the related expenditure incurred.

(b) Income from trading activities

Income from trading activities represents income from sales of goods and from donations arising in the shops managed by the group. All trading income is recognised on a cash receipts basis.

Gifts donated for resale are included as income when sold.

RESOURCES EXPENDED

Resources expended are analysed between costs of charitable activities, costs of generating funds, and management, administration and governance costs.

The costs of each activity are separately accumulated and disclosed, analysed according to their major components.

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

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

Charitable activities

Charitable activities comprise costs of overseas programmes and of development education and advocacy work.

Our policy for recognising expenditure on overseas relief and development programmes is set out under Basis of Consolidation-Branches above. All other charitable expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis.

Grants payable to partners in furtherance of the charity's objects are recognised as monetary expenditure on charitable activities when payment is made to the partner organisation.

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

Costs of generating funds

Costs of generating funds comprise the costs incurred in fundraising and in retail trading activities. Fundraising costs include the costs of advertising, producing publications, printing and mailing fundraising material, staff costs in these areas and an appropriate allocation of central overhead costs. Trading costs include the costs of running our retail outlets. All costs of generating funds are recognised on an accruals basis.

Management, administration and governance costs

Management, administration and governance costs represent the salaries, direct expenditure and overhead costs incurred by central finance, human resources, communications and other departments in managing the charities assets, organisational administration, and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

SAVINGS AND MICRO CREDIT SCHEMES

As part of its overseas activities the organisation provides funds under savings and micro credit schemes either directly to individual members of local communities or via local community groups. Responsibility for managing these schemes is generally retained by the organisation until such time as it is possible to transfer the management of the schemes to the local community.

The net cost of contributions to these schemes is included in resources expended on charitable activities, no amounts are reflected in the balance sheet because the contributions are expected to remain within the schemes.

FUND ACCOUNTING

Concern maintains various types of funds as follows:

Restricted Funds

Restricted funds represent grants, donations and legacies received which can only be used for particular purposes specified by the donors. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the organisation.

Unrestricted Funds

Unrestricted funds consist of General Funds and Designated Funds.

General Funds represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of Council in furtherance of the objectives of the charity. Such funds may be held in order to finance working capital or to finance start-up of new programmes pending receipts of funds.

Designated Funds represent amounts that Concern may at its discretion set aside for specific purposes, which would otherwise form part of the general reserves of the organisation. Specifically, Concern sets aside funds so that it can protect its

ongoing programme of work from unexpected variations in income, to finance fixed assets for on-going use by the charity and to cover future planned deficits.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets (except for branch assets), are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Assets costing less than €1,000 are not capitalised. Depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost of the tangible fixed assets, less estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives, on a straight-line basis at the following annual rates:

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

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

GOODWILL

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary, Children's Aid Direct formerly, Concern Worldwide (GB), represents the excess of the consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable net assets when they were acquired. Goodwill is capitalised in the balance sheet and amortised over the estimated economic life of the goodwill, which is five years.

CAPITAL GRANTS


Capital grants received are treated as deferred income in the balance sheet and are credited to the statement of financial activities by instalments on a basis consistent with the depreciation policy adopted for the relevant assets.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The financial statements are prepared in euro (€).

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

The results of Concern Worldwide (UK) are first recorded in sterling and subsequently translated into euro at the



average exchange rate for the year. Any gain or loss thus arising is dealt with through reserves and reflected in the consolidated statement of financial activities after net incoming resources.

STOCKS

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

INVESTMENTS

Investments are stated at market value at the balance sheet date. Gains or losses arising on revaluation and disposals during the year are included in the statement of financial activities.

TAXATION

No charge to current or deferred taxation arises as the group, with the exception of Concern Charity Trading Limited, has been granted exemption by the revenue authorities in Ireland and the UK.

Irrecoverable value added tax is expensed as incurred.

LIQUID RESOURCES

In the consolidated cash flow statement, liquid resources are the investments included in current assets and comprise equity holdings, donated shares, and cash on deposit at banks requiring more than 24 hours notice of withdrawal.

PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Pension contributions to defined contribution schemes are charged to the statement of financial activities as incurred.

For defined benefit pension schemes the amount charged to the statement of financial activities is the actuarially determined cost of pension benefits which have been promised to employees that were earned during the year plus any benefit enhancements granted to members during the year. The expected return on the pension scheme's assets during the year and the increase in the scheme's liabilities due to the unwinding of the discount during the year are included under the appropriate expenditure heading in the statement of financial activities.

Any difference between the expected return on assets and that actually achieved due to changes in assumptions or because actual experience during the year was different to that assumed, are recognised as actuarial gains and losses in the statement of financial activities.

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

In order to reflect the unfunded liabilities for retirement benefits for overseas staff and for incapacitated staff, the actuarially determined present value of the liability is recorded in full in the balance sheet and it is increased for the cost of additional benefits earned during the year which is charged to the statement of financial activities. The unwinding of the discount on the liability is shown under the appropriate expenditure heading in the statement of financial activities. Changes to the liability as a result of changes in measurement assumptions or because actual experience is different to that assumed are considered to be an actuarial gain or loss and are included in the statement of financial activities.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2005

	Note	Restricted Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Total 2005	Total 2004 (restated)
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Incoming resources					
Incoming resources from charitable activities					
- grants from governments and other co-funders		38,410	-	38,410	35,378
- donated commodities		5,235	-	5,235	11,051
Incoming resources from generated funds					
- voluntary income		36,859	38,941	75,800	43,789
- income from trading activities		-	629	629	496
Other incoming resources					
- deposit interest		-	835	835	420
Total incoming resources		80,504	40,405	120,909	91,134
Resources expended					
Charitable activities					
- monetary expenditure	2	64,747	25,260	90,007	64,510
- utilisation of donated commodities	2	5,235	-	5,235	11,051
Costs of generating funds					
- cost of generating voluntary income	3	1,527	11,304	12,831	12,023
- cost of generating trading income	4	-	537	537	486
Management, administration & governance costs					
	5	-	1,133	1,133	996
Total resources expended		71,509	38,234	109,743	89,066
Net incoming resources before other recognised gains and losses	7	8,995	2,171	11,166	2,068
Other recognised gains and losses					
Exchange gain on restatement of sterling net assets		12	106	118	14
Unrealised gain on revaluation of investments	15	-	1,389	1,389	303
Actuarial loss on staff retirement schemes	20	-	(914)	(914)	(859)
Net movement in funds for the year		9,007	2,752	11,759	1,526

On behalf of Council

David Regan
Council Member

Eamon Shields
Council Member

Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2005

	Note	2005	2004 (restated)
		€'000	€'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	10		6,051
Intangible fixed assets - goodwill	11	5,975	243
Total fixed assets		<u>6,101</u>	<u>6,294</u>
Current assets			
Stock	13	335	352
Debtors and prepayments	14	10,290	7,629
Investments	15	32,954	17,216
Cash at bank and in hand	16	<u>8,703</u>	<u>9,159</u>
Total current assets		52,282	34,356
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(9,139)</u>	<u>(5,560)</u>
Net current assets		<u>43,143</u>	<u>28,796</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		49,244	35,090
Provision for liabilities	18	-	(100)
Capital grants	19	-	(51)
Net assets excluding staff retirement scheme liabilities		49,244	34,939
Staff retirement scheme liabilities	20	(6,193)	(3,647)
Net assets including staff retirement scheme liabilities		<u>43,051</u>	<u>31,292</u>
Funded by:			
Restricted funds	21	15,174	6,167
Unrestricted funds	21	27,877	25,125
Funds		<u>43,051</u>	<u>31,292</u>

On behalf of Council

David Regan
Council Member

Eamon Shields
Council Member

Company Balance Sheet at 31 December 2005

	Note	2005	2004 (restated)
		€'000	€'000
Fixed Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	10		5,635
Financial fixed assets	12		-
Current assets			
Stock	13	335	255
Debtors and prepayments	14	6,648	6,862
Investments	15	32,954	17,216
Cash at bank and in hand	16	7,411	6,882
		<u>47,348</u>	<u>31,215</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(9,698)</u>	<u>(6,537)</u>
Net current assets		<u>37,650</u>	<u>24,678</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>43,285</u>	<u>30,329</u>
Provision for liabilities	18	-	(100)
Net assets excluding staff retirement scheme liabilities		<u>43,285</u>	<u>30,229</u>
Staff retirement scheme liabilities	20	(6,193)	(3,647)
Net assets including staff retirement scheme liabilities		<u>37,092</u>	<u>26,582</u>
Funded by:			
Restricted funds	21(b)	14,172	5,731
Unrestricted funds	21(b)	22,920	20,851
Funds		<u>37,092</u>	<u>26,582</u>

On behalf of Council

David Regan
Council Member

Eamon Shields
Council Member

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2005

	Note	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	22	13,542	2,460
Returns on investments (deposit interest received)		801	435
Capital expenditure and financial investment	23	<u>(516)</u>	<u>(3,820)</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) before use of liquid resources		13,827	(925)
Management of liquid resources within one year	24	<u>(14,349)</u>	1,046
(Decrease)/Increase in cash in the year		<u>(522)</u>	<u>121</u>
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net cash resources			
		2005 €'000	2004 €'000
(Decrease)/Increase in cash in the year		(522)	121
Cash flow from increase in liquid resources	24	<u>14,349</u>	<u>(1,046)</u>
Change in net funds resulting from cash flows	24	13,827	(925)
Revaluation of liquid resources	24	1,389	302
Exchange difference	24	46	29
Net cash resources at beginning of year		26,306	26,900
Net cash resources at end of year	24	<u>41,568</u>	<u>26,306</u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1 Prior year adjustment – adoption of FRS 26 and FRS 17

During the year the group changed its accounting policy for investments and donated shares. In accordance with FRS 26 *Financial Instruments (Measurement)*, it now includes them at market value at the balance sheet date whereas they had been stated at the lower of cost and market value in previous years. The policy results in a revaluation gain of €1.39 million in 2005. It has no impact on the values already reported for previous years.

The group also adopted the reporting requirements of FRS 17 - *Retirement Benefits*, in its primary financial statements from 1 January 2004. The financial information for the year ended 31 December 2004 was originally prepared under the requirements of SSAP 24 *Accounting for Pension Costs*, accordingly this change in accounting policy has resulted in a prior year adjustment to the 2004 financial statements as set out below.

2004 Statement of Financial Activities	As previously reported €'000	Reversal of SSAP 24 charge €'000	Prior year adjustment FRS 17 €'000	As restated €'000
Total incoming resources	<u>91,134</u>	-	-	<u>91,134</u>
Resources expended				
Charitable activities				
- monetary expenditure	64,188	(294)	752	64,646
- utilisation of donated commodities	11,051	-	-	11,051
Costs of generating funds				
- cost of generating voluntary income	11,931	(69)	161	12,023
- cost of generating trading income	486	-	-	486
Management, administration and governance costs	979	(4)	21	996
Total resources expended	<u>88,635</u>	<u>(367)</u>	<u>934</u>	<u>89,202</u>
Net incoming resources	2,499	367	(934)	1,932
Exchange gain on restatement of sterling net assets	14	-	-	14
Reversal of unrealised losses on revaluation of investments	303	-	-	303
Actuarial loss on staff retirement schemes	-	-	(723)	(723)
Total recognised gains and losses for the year	<u>2,816</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>(1,657)</u>	<u>1,526</u>
2004 Consolidated Balance Sheet				
Tangible fixed assets	6,051	-	-	6,051
Intangible fixed assets - goodwill	243	-	-	243
Net current assets	<u>28,796</u>	-	-	<u>28,796</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	35,090	-	-	35,090
Provisions for liabilities	(1,688)	-	1,588	(100)
Capital grants	(51)	-	-	(51)
Staff retirement scheme liabilities	-	367	(4,014)	(3,647)
Net assets	<u>33,351</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>(2,426)</u>	<u>31,292</u>
Funded by:				
Restricted funds	6,167	-	-	6,167
Unrestricted funds	<u>27,184</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>(2,426)</u>	<u>25,125</u>
Funds	<u>33,351</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>(2,426)</u>	<u>31,292</u>
2004 Company Balance Sheet				
Tangible fixed assets	5,651	-	-	5,651
Net current assets	<u>24,678</u>	-	-	<u>24,678</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	30,329	-	-	30,329
Provisions for liabilities	(1,688)	-	1,588	(100)
Staff retirement scheme liabilities	-	367	(4,014)	(3,647)
Net assets	<u>28,641</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>(2,426)</u>	<u>26,582</u>
Funded by:				
Restricted funds	5,731	-	-	5,731
Unrestricted funds	<u>22,910</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>(2,426)</u>	<u>20,851</u>
Funds	<u>28,641</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>(2,426)</u>	<u>26,582</u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

2 CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	2005 €'000	2005 €'000	2004 (Restated) €'000	2004 (Restated) €'000
(i) Monetary expenditure				
Overseas relief & development expenditure		80,382		56,620
Support costs				
Salaries	4,434		4,260	
Staff training and recruitment	239		174	
Travel and insurance	496		553	
Support of affiliated US organisation	491		479	
Office/service costs	1,273		1,549	
Costs recharged to overseas fields	<u>(679)</u>		<u>(994)</u>	
		6,254		6,021
Development education and advocacy				
Campaign costs and grants	1,760		935	
Salaries	1,065		580	
Staff training and recruitment	109		110	
Office/service costs	<u>437</u>		<u>244</u>	
Total development education and advocacy		<u>3,371</u>		<u>1,869</u>
Total monetary expenditure		90,007		64,510
(ii) Utilisation of donated commodities				
		<u>5,235</u>		<u>11,051</u>
		<u>95,242</u>		<u>75,561</u>

Further analysis of expenditure on charitable activities is contained in Appendix 2

The overseas relief & development expenditure detailed above includes provisions of €0.9 million made for benefits payable to incapacitated staff as detailed in note 20 (d)

3 COST OF GENERATING VOLUNTARY INCOME

	2005 €'000	2004 (Restated) €'000
Fundraising & media campaigns	5,483	5,317
Donor recruitment (i)	2,422	2,187
Staff training and recruitment	109	88
Salaries	2,826	2,710
Public and media relations	186	203
Support of related US organisation	80	48
Office/service costs	<u>1,725</u>	<u>1,470</u>
	<u>12,831</u>	<u>12,023</u>

(i) These expenditures arise from the strategic decision to focus on recruiting members of the public as committed long-term donors. The full costs of recruitment are reflected in the financial statements as they arise, even though the revenue from these donors is spread over several years.

4 TRADING

Concern Charity Trading Limited commenced trading in October 2000. The principal activity of the company is to raise funds from its charity shops to fund the humanitarian work of Concern Worldwide. The company operates from leased premises in Cork, Limerick and Dublin. The trading company also provides some fundraising support services to the parent company. After the year-end a decision was taken to terminate the retail trading activities of the company. This decision is being implemented in the first half of 2006. Discontinued activities have not been separately disclosed as they are not material.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

5 MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2005 €'000	2004 (Restated) €'000
Salaries	722	605
Staff training and recruitment	34	20
Office/service costs	<u>377</u>	<u>371</u>
	<u>1,133</u>	<u>996</u>

6 SUPPORT COSTS

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

	Overseas programmes €'000	Development education and advocacy €'000	Fundraising €'000	Management, administration and governance €'000	Total €'000
Overseas programme management	1,890	-	-	-	1,890
Overseas programme technical support	1,111	-	-	-	1,111
Finance	419	-	69	138	626
Organisational services & IT	1,166	26	245	348	1,785
Human resources	726	-	75	33	834
Other support costs	<u>942</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>1,249</u>
Total support costs	<u>6,254</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>446</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>7,495</u>

7 OTHER INFORMATION

	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Net incoming resources before other recognised gains and losses is stated after charging/ (crediting) the following items		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	<u>576</u>	<u>349</u>
Amortisation of goodwill	<u>125</u>	<u>126</u>
Amortisation of government capital grants	<u>(51)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Auditor's remuneration	<u>80</u>	<u>62</u>
Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	<u>34</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Reimbursement of expenses claimed by members of Council	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

8 TAXATION

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

Concern Charity Trading Limited does not enjoy charitable exemption and is liable to corporation tax. A tax charge did not arise in this company in 2005 as the company donated its entire profits to the parent company and received relief from corporation tax for the donation.

During 2005 the group incurred irrecoverable VAT of €1.42m of which €1.26m was incurred in the Republic of Ireland and €0.16m was in the UK.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

9 STAFF

(a) Numbers and costs

The average weekly number of employees during the year in Ireland and the UK was 285 (2004:209).

The aggregate payroll costs of these employees were as follows:

	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Wages and salaries	9,773	8,231
Social welfare costs	979	775
Other pension costs	775	748
	<u>11,527</u>	<u>9,754</u>

(b) Salary range

A total of 3 employees (2004: 2), all of whom are based in Ireland and the UK, earned remuneration in excess of €90,000 p.a. as follows:

	2005 No. employees	2004 No. employees
€90,001 to €100,000	1	-
€100,001 to €110,000	1	1
€110,001 to €120,000	-	1
€120,001 to €130,000	1	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

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

The number of employees whose remuneration was greater than €90,000 to whom retirement benefits were accruing under defined benefit schemes is 1 (2004:1).

Contributions of 7.5% of salary were made by the company to defined contribution schemes for two (2004:1), members of staff who earned in excess of €90,000.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

10 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - GROUP

	Freehold premises €'000	Office furniture & equipment €'000	Computer equipment €'000	Motor vehicles €'000	Total €'000
Cost					
At beginning of year	5,693	1,350	1,158	165	8,366
Additions in year	-	7	542	38	587
Disposals in year	(43)	(60)	(10)	-	(113)
Exchange difference	7	-	10	-	17
At end of year	5,657	1,297	1,700	203	8,857
Depreciation					
At beginning of year	644	596	993	82	2,315
Charge for year	177	118	245	36	576
Eliminated on disposals	-	(15)	7	-	(8)
Exchange difference	3	(2)	(2)	-	(1)
At end of year	824	697	1,243	118	2,882
Net book value					
At 31 December 2005	4,833	600	457	85	5,975
At 31 December 2004	5,049	754	165	83	6,051

The net book value of the group tangible fixed assets is made up as follows:

	Company €'000	Subsidiaries €'000	Total €'000
Freehold premises	4,657	176	4,833
Office furniture & equipment	477	123	600
Computer equipment	433	24	457
Motor vehicles	68	17	85
At 31 December 2005	5,635	340	5,975
At 31 December 2004	5,651	400	6,051

11 INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - GOODWILL

	Group 2005 €'000
Cost	
At beginning of year	606
Exchange difference	18
At end of year	624
Amortisation	
At beginning of year	363
Charge for year	125
Exchange difference	10
At end of year	498
Net book value	
At 31 December 2005	126
At 31 December 2004	243

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

12 FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS - COMPANY

During 2005 the company provided financing to its wholly owned subsidiary, Angkor Mikroheranhvatho Kampuchea (AMK) Limited, of €0.86million (2004: €0.65 million), in exchange for ordinary share capital and for loan capital. The funds were provided solely in order to enable AMK Limited to provide micro credit services in rural Cambodia. In accordance with the group accounting policy for savings and micro credit schemes the portion of the funding applied for this purpose by AMK Limited by 31 December 2005 is included in the group's cost of charitable activities in the statement of financial activities and unused funds held in cash by AMK Limited at year-end are reflected in the consolidated bank and cash balances.

13 STOCK

Stock is comprised of relief supplies held for transfer to fields. In the opinion of Council, the replacement cost of stock on hand at the year end did not differ significantly from the balance sheet figures above.

14 DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2005 €'000	2004 €'000	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Amounts due from co-funders	9,276	7,185	5,588	6,180
Prepayments	646	382	637	341
Sundry debtors	298	27	198	27
Amount due from subsidiary	-	-	175	279
Deposit interest receivable	70	35	50	35
	<u>10,290</u>	<u>7,629</u>	<u>6,648</u>	<u>6,862</u>

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

15 INVESTMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2005 €'000	2004 €'000	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Fixed term deposits	25,663	11,314	25,663	11,314
Investment with Irish Life	6,840	5,792	6,840	5,792
Donated shares	451	110	451	110
	<u>32,954</u>	<u>17,216</u>	<u>32,954</u>	<u>17,216</u>

During the year the group changed its accounting policy for investments and donated shares. It now includes them at market value at the balance sheet date whereas they had been stated at the lower of cost and market value in previous years. The policy results in a revaluation gain of €1.39 million in 2005. It has no impact on the values already reported for previous years.

Interest bearing fixed term deposits are maintained with financial institutions in Ireland and the UK.

In October 2001 €6.35m was invested with Irish Life Investment Managers. The market value of the investment at 31 December 2005 was €6.84m (2004: €5.79m), resulting in an unrealised gain for the year of €1.05m. This gain has been shown in the consolidated statement of financial activities thus reflecting the investment at market value.

The market value of donated shares on hand at 31 December 2005 was €0.45m (2004: €0.11m), resulting in an unrealised gain for the year of €0.34 million which is included in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

Restricted funds of €15.2 million are included in the fixed term deposits set out above, see note 21 (c).

16 CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	Group		Company	
	2005 €'000	2004 €'000	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Funds held in Ireland and the UK	2,269	5,244	1,464	3,624
Funds held in countries of operation	6,434	3,915	5,947	3,258
	<u>8,703</u>	<u>9,159</u>	<u>7,411</u>	<u>6,882</u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

17 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	Group		Company	
	2005 €'000	2004 €'000	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Trade creditors and accruals	3,061	2,535	1,964	1,743
Bank overdraft	89	69	56	21
Amounts received from co-funders but unspent	5,989	2,956	4,557	2,658
Amount due to subsidiaries	-	-	3,121	2,115
	<u>9,139</u>	<u>5,560</u>	<u>9,698</u>	<u>6,537</u>

18 PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

	Group & Company	
	2005 €'000	2004 (Restated) €'000
Provision for repatriation of overseas personnel	-	100
	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>

The provision for the repatriation of expatriate staff was released to the statement of financial activities as the likelihood of the liability crystallising was considered to be remote.

19 CAPITAL GRANTS

	Group	
	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Receivable		
At beginning of year	84	84
At end of year	<u>84</u>	<u>84</u>
Amounts released to statement of financial activities		
At beginning of year	33	31
Amortised during the year	51	3
Exchange difference	-	(1)
At end of year	<u>84</u>	<u>33</u>
Net book value at 31 December	<u>-</u>	<u>51</u>

20 STAFF RETIREMENT SCHEME LIABILITIES

The group operates a number of staff retirement benefit schemes which are detailed in sections (a)-(d) below. During 2005 the group has accounted for pensions in accordance with FRS 17 - *Retirement Benefits*, as this required a change of accounting policy the figures for 2004 have been restated - see note 1 above.

At the balance sheet date the liabilities in relation to staff retirement schemes are as follows:

	Group & Company	
	2005 €'000	2004 (Restated) €'000
Deficit on defined benefit pension scheme (see (b) below)	2,748	2,059
Liability for overseas local staff service payments (see (c) below)	2,459	1,588
Liability for incapacitated staff (see (d) below)	<u>986</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>6,193</u>	<u>3,647</u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

20 STAFF RETIREMENT SCHEME LIABILITIES (Continued)

The movement in the liabilities during the year has been reflected in the consolidated statement of financial activities as follows:

	Defined benefit pension scheme €'000	Overseas local staff service payments €'000	Liability for incapacitated staff €'000	Total 2005 €'000	Total 2004 €'000
Cost of charitable activities	(108)	753	986	1,631	576
Cost of generating voluntary income	(12)	-	-	(12)	92
Management, administration and governance costs	13	-	-	13	17
Actuarial loss on the scheme	796	118	-	914	859
Total increase in liabilities during the year	689	871	986	2,546	1,544

(a) Defined contribution pension schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for qualifying members of staff. The scheme provides for pension, life assurance and permanent health benefits based on annual salaries. The contributions are paid into a separate fund, the assets of which are vested in independent trustees. The company also makes contributions to individual schemes for qualifying staff who do not join the company scheme.

The defined contribution pension scheme charge for 2005 was €458,579 (2004: €372,000) of which €451,890 (2004: €360,950), related to employees in Ireland and the UK.

(b) Defined benefit pension scheme

The company also operates a non-contributory defined benefit pension scheme for qualifying members of staff. The scheme, which has been closed to new members since 1993, provides for pension, life assurance and permanent health benefits based on annual salaries. The contributions are paid into a separate fund, the assets of which are vested in independent trustees. Current service costs are charged to the statement of financial activities so as to spread the cost of pensions over employees' working lives with the company. Contributions are determined by a qualified actuary on the basis of a periodic valuation.

The most recent full valuation of the scheme was as at 1 January 2004 and used the attained age method. The assumptions which have the most significant effects on the results of the valuation are those relating to the expected rate of return on investment and the rate of increase in salaries. It was assumed that the rate of long term investment returns will exceed the rate of pensionable salary increases by 2%.

The actuarial report showed that at 1 January 2004 the market value of the assets of the scheme was €3,922,800 which was 90% of the value of benefits accrued to the members after allowing for expected future increases in earnings.

The actuarial valuation indicated that the scheme had a deficit at 1 January 2004 of €446,000 on an ongoing basis. The company, in consultation with the scheme's actuary and trustees, has undertaken a review of the scheme's funding structure and has increased employers contributions from 22% of pensionable salary to 25% and is making a further annual contribution of €100,000 for a period of seven years.

An updated actuarial assessment of the defined benefit pension scheme using the projected unit method was carried out at 31 December 2005 by Hewitt Associates Limited for the purposes of preparing these financial statements.

(i) Financial assumptions

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

	2005	2004	2003
Valuation method	Projected unit method	Projected unit method	Projected unit method
Discount rate for scheme liabilities	4.00%	4.75%	5.50%
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.25%	2.50%
Salary increases	3.25%	3.25%	3.50%
Rate of increase to pensions in payment	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%

(ii) Valuation

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

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

20 STAFF RETIREMENT SCHEME LIABILITIES (Continued)

Using these bases the valuation was as follows:

	Long term rate of return expected at 31 December 2005	Value at 31 December 2005	Long term rate of return expected at 31 December 2004	Value at 31 December 2004	Long term rate of return expected at 31 December 2003	Value at 31 December 2003
		€'000		€'000		€'000
Equities	6.60%	3,943	7.30%	3,384	7.75%	2,970
Bonds	3.60%	1,276	4.30%	597	4.75%	684
Property	5.60%	294	6.30%	242	6.75%	232
Cash	2.00%	3	2.00%	217	2.50%	43
Total market value of pension scheme assets		5,516		4,440		3,929
Present value of funded pension liabilities		(8,264)		(6,499)		(4,698)
Net deficit in funded pension scheme		(2,748)		(2,059)		(769)

(iii) Movements in funded pension scheme net deficit

	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Pension scheme deficit at beginning of year	(2,059)	(769)
Current service costs	(175)	(223)
Past service costs	-	(632)
Interest cost	(315)	(298)
Expected return on assets	299	287
Net actuarial loss	(796)	(791)
Company's contribution for the year	298	367
Pension scheme deficit at end of year	(2,748)	(2,059)

(iv) History of actuarial gains and losses

	2005 €'000	2004 €'000	2003 €'000	2002 €'000
Difference between expected and actual return on assets	561	13	(160)	1,506
Expressed as a percentage of scheme assets	10.17%	0.30%	4.07%	43.50%
Experience (losses)/gains on scheme liabilities	(214)	(266)	(138)	(49)
Expressed as a percentage of scheme liabilities	2.59%	4.10%	2.90%	1.10%
Total actuarial (losses)/gains	(796)	(791)	22	(1,900)
Expressed as a percentage of scheme liabilities	9.63%	12.20%	(0.45%)	43.62%

(c) Overseas local staff service payments

In some of its overseas operations, the company has legal or constructive obligations to pay lump sum benefits to national staff on cessation of their employment. While the precise obligation varies from country to country it typically requires that the amount payable be based on terminal salary and length of service.

The schemes are not externally funded i.e. assets have not been placed in separately administered trusts to meet liabilities as they arise, instead the full value of likely future payments is recognised as a liability at each balance sheet date.

As benefits payable under these schemes meet the definition of retirement benefits set out in FRS 17 - *Retirement Benefits*, the company requested its independent professional actuaries, Hewitt Associates Limited to review the methodology being utilised to determine liabilities in order to ensure that it would produce results in accordance with the standard. The actuarial assessment concluded that the methodology being used would produce calculations that materially meet the requirements of the standard, and in addition, it provided the below information in order to reflect the schemes in accordance with the requirements of FRS 17 *Retirement Benefits*.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

20 STAFF RETIREMENT SCHEME LIABILITIES (Continued)

(i) Financial assumptions

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

	2005	2004	2003
Rate of general long-term increase in salaries - US\$ linked liabilities	5.10%	4.45%	4.10%
Discount rate for liabilities - US\$	5.10%	4.45%	4.10%
Rate of general long-term increase in salaries - € linked liabilities	3.50%	3.70%	4.25%
Discount rate for liabilities - €	3.50%	3.70%	4.25%
Rate of general long-term increase in salaries - Stg£ linked liabilities	4.70%	5.20%	5.35%
Discount rate for liabilities - Stg£	4.70%	5.20%	5.35%

(ii) Valuation

Using these assumptions the unfunded liability was as follows:

	Value at 31 December 2005 €'000	Value at 31 December 2004 €'000	Value at 31 December 2003 €'000
Present value of scheme liabilities	(2,459)	(1,588)	(1,334)
Unfunded scheme liability	(2,459)	(1,588)	(1,334)

(iii) Movements in unfunded scheme liabilities

	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Scheme liability at beginning of year	(1,588)	(1,334)
Current service costs net of benefits paid during the year	(871)	(254)
Interest income	118	68
Actuarial loss	(118)	(68)
Unfunded scheme liability at end of year	(2,459)	(1,588)

(iv) History of actuarial gains and losses

	2005 €'000	2004 €'000	2003 €'000
Experience losses on scheme liabilities	(118)	(68)	(58)
Expressed as a percentage of scheme liabilities	4.79%	4.30%	4.30%
Total actuarial losses	(118)	(68)	(58)
Expressed as a percentage of scheme liabilities	4.79%	4.30%	4.30%

(d) Liability for incapacitated staff

The organisation pays ongoing benefits to two ex-staff members who became incapacitated while working overseas. At the end of 2005 the organisation took the decision that it had a moral and constructive obligation to continue to make these payments for as long as they are needed by the beneficiaries.

The liabilities are not externally funded i.e. assets have not been placed in separately administered trusts to meet payments as they fall due, instead the actuarially determined present value of the liabilities is recorded in full in the balance sheet and has been charged to the statement of financial activities for the year.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

20 STAFF RETIREMENT SCHEME LIABILITIES (Continued)

(i) Financial assumptions

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

	2005
Rate of increase in benefits in payment	3.00%
Inflation rate	2.00%
Discount rate for liabilities	4.00%

In addition it has been assumed that the beneficiaries will enjoy a normal lifespan of 85 years, they are currently aged forty-one and fifty-two years.

(ii) Valuation

Using these assumptions the unfunded liabilities were as follows:

	Value at 31 December 2005 €'000
Present value of liabilities	986
Unfunded liabilities	986

(iii) Movements in unfunded scheme liabilities

	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Liability at beginning of year	-	-
Liability recognised at balance sheet date	986	-
Net finance income	-	-
Net actuarial loss	-	-
Unfunded liability at end of year	986	-

(iv) History of actuarial gains and losses

There are no actuarial gains or losses as the decision to make a provision was made at the end of the financial year.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

21 FUNDS

(a) Reconciliation of funds - group

	Restricted Funds €'000	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Total 2005 €'000	Total 2004 (Restated) €'000
Total funds at beginning of year as previously stated	6,167	27,184	33,351	30,535
Prior year adjustment - adoption of FRS 17	-	(2,059)	(2,059)	(769)
Total funds at beginning of year as restated	6,167	25,125	31,292	29,766
Net movement in funds for the year	9,007	2,752	11,759	1,526
Total funds at end of year	15,174	27,877	43,051	31,292

(b) Reconciliation of funds - company

	Restricted Funds €'000	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Total 2005 €'000	Total 2004 (Restated) €'000
Total funds at beginning of year as previously stated	5,731	22,910	28,641	25,848
Prior year adjustment - adoption of FRS 17	-	(2,059)	(2,059)	(769)
Total funds at beginning of year as restated	5,731	20,851	26,582	25,079
Net movement in funds for the year	8,441	2,069	10,510	1,503
Total funds at end of year	14,172	22,920	37,092	26,582

The reserves held by the group at 31 December 2005 are made up as follows:

	Company €'000	Subsidiaries €'000	Total €'000
Restricted reserves	14,172	1,002	15,174
Unrestricted reserves	22,920	4,957	27,877
	37,092	5,959	43,051

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

21 FUNDS (Continued)

(c) Movements in funds

The movements in funds classified in accordance with the organisation's accounting policies are as follows:

	Balance at 1 Jan 2005 €'000	Income €'000	Expenditure €'000	Transfers €'000	Exchange gain/(loss) €'000	Prior year adjustment €'000	Balance at 31 Dec 2005 €'000
Restricted funds							
Afghanistan	-	1,348	(1,348)	-	-	-	-
Angola	-	827	(827)	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	3,348	(3,348)	-	-	-	-
Burundi	-	698	(698)	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	1,032	(1,032)	-	-	-	-
Cambodia microfinance	-	1,046	(1,046)	-	-	-	-
DPR Korea	-	1,052	(1,052)	-	-	-	-
DR Congo	-	990	(990)	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	45	1,623	(1,668)	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	789	2,975	(3,764)	-	-	-	-
Haiti	288	2,196	(2,486)	-	2	-	-
India	133	2,962	(1,759)	-	-	-	1,336
Indonesia	255	4,679	(3,184)	-	-	-	1,750
Iran	41	48	(89)	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	527	(527)	-	-	-	-
Laos	-	253	(253)	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	1,967	(1,967)	-	-	-	-
Malawi	620	1,311	(1,930)	-	(1)	-	-
Mozambique	-	2,596	(2,596)	-	-	-	-
Niger	-	7,923	(3,591)	-	(1)	-	4,331
Pakistan	-	11,086	(6,804)	-	1	-	4,283
Rwanda	-	1,210	(1,210)	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	1,358	(1,358)	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	774	(774)	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	312	10,670	(8,549)	-	-	-	2,433
Sudan North	2,017	3,475	(4,683)	-	7	-	816
Sudan South	1,350	2,845	(3,970)	-	-	-	225
Tanzania	165	1,714	(1,884)	-	5	-	-
Timor Leste	-	481	(481)	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	2,259	(2,259)	-	-	-	-
Zambia	152	198	(349)	-	(1)	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	3,737	(3,737)	-	-	-	-
HQ projects	-	1,296	(1,296)	-	-	-	-
Total restricted funds (i)	<u>6,167</u>	<u>80,504</u>	<u>(71,509)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,174</u>
Unrestricted funds							
General funds (ii)	7,514	41,794	(39,148)	(6,911)	106	(2,059)	1,296
Designated funds:							
Planned budget deficit 2006 (iii)	1,350	-	-	7,251	-	-	8,601
Fixed asset fund (iv)	6,051	-	-	640	-	-	6,691
Unfunded pension liabilities (v)	2,059	-	-	(2,059)	-	-	-
Programme continuity fund (vi)	10,210	-	-	1,079	-	-	11,289
Total unrestricted funds	<u>27,184</u>	<u>41,794</u>	<u>(39,148)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>(2,059)</u>	<u>27,877</u>
Total Funds (vii)	<u>33,351</u>	<u>122,298</u>	<u>(110,657)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>(2,059)</u>	<u>43,051</u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

21 FUNDS (Continued)

(c) Movements in funds (continued)

The above funds carried forward at 31 December 2005 represent:

- (i) Income from appeals and donations which were not yet applied in the relevant countries.
- (ii) Funds for use at the discretion of the Council to expand the activities of the charity.
- (iii) The organisation has budgeted for a deficit of €8.6 million on unrestricted funds in 2006 and has set aside this amount of reserves to cover it.
- (iv) The amounts set aside for purchased goodwill and tangible fixed assets for use by the charity.
- (v) The deficit on the defined benefit pension scheme which is now deducted from net assets.
- (vi) Council has agreed to be set aside the amount of €11.3 million (20% of budgeted voluntary income), in order to ensure that it can protect its ongoing programme of work from unexpected variances in income and at the same time retain an effective emergency response capacity.
- (vii) Analysis of group net assets between funds

	Restricted Funds €'000	Unrestricted Funds €'000	Total Funds €'000
Funds balances at 31 December 2005 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	-	5,975	5,975
Intangible fixed assets	-	126	126
Current assets	15,174	37,108	52,282
Current liabilities	-	(9,139)	(9,139)
Defined benefit pension scheme liability	-	(6,193)	(6,193)
	<u>15,174</u>	<u>27,877</u>	<u>43,051</u>

Restricted funds are held on deposit pending their application for the purposes specified by the donor, see note 15.

22 RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOMING RESOURCES BEFORE OTHER RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES TO NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Net incoming resources	11,166	2,068
Deposit interest earned	(835)	(420)
Depreciation	576	349
Goodwill amortisation	125	126
Non cash defined benefit pension scheme charge	1,632	431
Grant amortisation	(51)	(3)
Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	34	(8)
Decrease in stocks	17	40
Increase in debtors	(2,626)	(471)
Increase in creditors	3,559	115
(Decrease)/increase in provisions for liabilities	(100)	254
Exchange loss/(gain)	45	(21)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	<u>13,542</u>	<u>2,460</u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

23 ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND MOVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR

	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Capital expenditure and financial investment		
Payments to acquire fixed assets	(587)	(3,835)
Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets	<u>71</u>	<u>15</u>
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure and financial investment	<u>(516)</u>	<u>(3,820)</u>
Management of liquid resources		
(Increase)/decrease in investments	<u>(14,349)</u>	<u>1,046</u>

24 ANALYSIS OF MOVEMENTS IN CASH RESOURCES

	Opening balance 2005 €'000	Net cash inflow 2005 €'000	Non- cash flows 2005 €'000	Exchange difference 2005 €'000	Closing balance 2005 €'000
Cash at bank and in hand	9,159	(502)	-	46	8,703
Bank overdrafts	<u>(69)</u>	<u>(20)</u>	-	-	<u>(89)</u>
	9,090	(522)	-	46	8,614
Fixed term deposits	11,314	14,349	-	-	25,663
Investment with Irish Life	5,792	-	1,048	-	6,840
Donated shares	<u>110</u>	-	<u>341</u>	-	<u>451</u>
	<u>26,306</u>	<u>13,827</u>	<u>1,389</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>41,568</u>

25 SUBSIDIARIES

The holding company, Concern Worldwide, directly controls four subsidiaries, as follows:

- a. Concern Worldwide (UK), (formerly Concern Worldwide (England & Wales)), which is registered as a company limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital. The subsidiary's registered office is at Unit 13 & 14 Calico House, Clove Hitch Quay, Plantation Wharf, London. The subsidiary commenced to trade on 1 January 2004. It operates in Northern Ireland and Great Britain, its main activities are to fundraise for, and otherwise support, programmes of work which relieve poverty, distress and suffering in the poorest countries of the world.
- b. Concern Charity Trading Limited, which is registered as a company limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital. The subsidiary, which was incorporated in 2000, is registered, and operates in, the Republic of Ireland. The main activity of Concern Charity Trading Limited is to raise funds from its charity shops to fund the work of the holding company. It also supports specific fundraising activities on behalf of the parent company.
- c. The holding company holds 92 out of a total of 99 issued ordinary shares in Africa Concern Limited. This company is registered at Camden Street, Dublin and is dormant.
- d. The holding company also holds all of the issued ordinary shares in Angkor Mikroheranhvatho Kampuchea (AMK) Limited. This company is incorporated in Cambodia and has its office at number 191, Block F, Phnom Penh Centre, Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh. It is engaged in the provision of microfinance to rural communities in Cambodia.

Concern Worldwide (UK) controls three subsidiaries, as follows:

- a. Concern Worldwide (NI), (formerly Concern Worldwide (UK)), which has its registered office at 47 Frederick Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland and is dormant.
- b. Trading for Concern Worldwide (UK) Charity Limited, which has its registered office at Unit 13 & 14 Calico House, Clove Hitch Quay, Plantation Wharf, London and is dormant.
- c. Children's Aid Direct (formerly Concern Worldwide (GB)), which has registered office at Unit 13 & 14 Calico House, Clove Hitch Quay, Plantation Wharf, London. The company is dormant.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

26 CONCERN WORLDWIDE (US) INC.

Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is a not-for-profit organisation registered in the United States of America, and is an affiliate of Concern Worldwide. Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is governed by an independent board of directors which retains full control over the financial and operating policies of the company. The principal activity of Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is the raising of funds from the US government and the general public. Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. has entered into separate agreements with Concern Worldwide whereby it will provide sub-awards from these funds exclusively to Concern Worldwide for the period that the agreements remain in force. The total amount of cash grants received from Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. in 2005 was €5,580,000, (2004: €5,960,000). These grants are accounted for in the same way as grants from all other co-funders.

Concern Worldwide provides funds to Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. to contribute towards its operational costs. The total amount transferred in 2005 was €571,000, (2004:€527,000); this amount is included in the expenditure of Concern Worldwide, analysed according to the purposes for which the funds were applied.

27 COMMITMENTS

(i) The 2006 Annual Plan, which was approved by Council on 10 December 2005, allows for overseas expenditure in 2006 of €86,880,826. The group is also committed to assist certain overseas projects for periods in excess of one year.

(ii) Group commitments under operating lease agreements in respect of premises used by the group are as follows in 2006:

	Group €'000	Company €'000
Payable on leases in which the commitment expires within:		
- one year	88	-
- two to five years	-	-
- more than five years	<u>300</u>	<u>159</u>
	<u>388</u>	<u>159</u>

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

	2005 €'000	2004 €'000
Contracted	-	-
Authorised but not contracted	<u>590</u>	<u>652</u>
	<u>590</u>	<u>652</u>

(iv) The group has entered into agreements with partner agencies which commit it to expenditure of €11,060,000 over the next 3 years.

28 LEGAL STATUS OF COMPANY

In accordance with Section 24 of the Companies Act, 1963, the company is exempt from including the word 'limited' in its name. The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. At 31 December 2005, there were 710 members (2004: 715), whose guarantee is limited to €6.35 each. This guarantee continues for one year after individual membership ceases.

The company, as a charity, is exempt from the reporting and disclosure requirements of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1986.

29 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

A decision was made that Concern Charity Trading Limited would terminate its trading activities in 2006. The Dundrum and Limerick shops ceased operations on 31 January 2006 and separate arrangements are being made for the Cork shop. The decision does not require a provision or other changes to the figures reflected in these financial statements.

No other significant events have taken place since the year end that would result in adjustment to 2005 financial information or inclusion of a note thereto.

30 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The company is availing of the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard No. 8 *Related Party Disclosures* not to disclose details of transactions with companies within the group.

31 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Council of Concern on 20 April 2006.

Appendix 1

INCOME SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

Monetary income	2005		2004	
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Voluntary income		75,800		43,789
Grants from governments and other co-funders				
Irish Government:				
Agency for Personal Service Overseas	1,409		1,240	
Multi Annual Programme Scheme (MAPS)	15,310		14,061	
Other Grants	5,624		3,297	
British Government	1,913		1,293	
European Union	5,204		5,586	
Concern Worldwide (US) Inc.	5,580		5,960	
Other cofunding	<u>3,370</u>		<u>3,941</u>	
		38,410		35,378
Income from trading activities		629		496
Deposit interest		<u>835</u>		<u>420</u>
Total monetary income		115,674		80,083
Donated commodities		<u>5,235</u>		<u>11,051</u>
Total incoming resources		<u>120,909</u>		<u>91,134</u>

Appendix 2

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

During 2005 the organisation focused on a number of core programmes of activity. Within each of these programmes it implemented projects itself, made grants to partner agencies so that they could implement projects and incurred support costs. The full cost of each programme is detailed below.

Programme	Self implemented	Grants to partners	Support costs	Total Cost
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Overseas programmes				
Health	15,631	1,576	1,325	18,532
Education	5,787	732	541	7,060
Livelihoods	17,935	3,642	1,967	23,544
HIV/AIDS	2,926	1,147	300	4,373
Emergencies	24,068	11,165	2,066	37,299
Other	905	103	55	1,063
	67,252	18,365	6,254	91,871
Development education and advocacy	3,044	244	83	3,371
Total charitable activities expenditure	70,296	18,609	6,337	95,242

All grants to partners were made to institutions, none were awarded to individuals. A full listing of grants is available free on request from Concern. A summary of the main bodies receiving grants during 2005 is set out in Appendix 6.

Appendix 3

ANALYSIS OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

(a) Monetary income

Funder	Funder origin	Opening balance €'000	Cash received €'000	Income €'000	Exchange gain/(loss) €'000	Closing balance €'000
Voluntary income	Ireland & United Kingdom	(514)	(73,703)	75,800	(10)	1,573
International cofunding						
Alliance 2015	Netherlands & Germany	-	(196)	195	-	(1)
British Government	United Kingdom	211	(1,747)	1,913	(1)	376
Comic Relief	United Kingdom	3	(111)	90	1	(17)
Community Fund	United Kingdom	215	(291)	243	14	181
Concern Worldwide (US) Inc.	USA	1,868	(6,446)	5,580	15	1,017
DANIDA	Denmark	(92)	(520)	449	-	(163)
Dutch Embassy	Netherlands	(79)	1	118	-	40
European Union	European Union	3,455	(5,677)	5,204	(1)	2,981
Irish Government	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Agency for Personal Service Overseas (APSO)		-	(1,409)	1,409	-	-
Multi Annual Programme Scheme (MAPS)		-	(15,310)	15,310	-	-
Other grants		(1,180)	(7,977)	5,624	-	(3,533)
Jersey Overseas Aid	United Kingdom	49	(209)	152	2	(6)
SIDA	Sweden	(20)	(218)	244	-	6
Stichting Vluchteling	Netherlands	(24)	-	1	(1)	(24)
Sundry Local	Various	209	(715)	755	1	250
FAO	United Nations	-	(47)	49	3	5
UNDP	United Nations	8	(35)	27	(1)	(1)
UNHCR	United Nations	34	(233)	196	(1)	(4)
UNICEF	United Nations	5	(187)	284	(15)	87
World Food Programme	United Nations	81	(129)	567	1	520
Trading		-	(629)	629	-	-
Deposit interest		35	(801)	835	1	70
		4,264	(116,589)	115,674	8	3,357
Comprising						
Amount due from co-funders		7,185				9,276
Amount due to co-funders		(2,956)				(5,989)
Deposit interest receivable		35				70
		4,264				3,357

Appendix 3 (continued)

ANALYSIS OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005 (Continued)

(b) Donated commodities

Donor	Commodity received	Donor origin	Monetary value of items received	
			2005 €'000	2004 €'000
CARE	Non-food items	USA	597	909
Catholic Relief Services	Foodstuffs	USA	-	141
Euronaid	Seeds & Foodstuffs	European Union	-	520
FAO	Seeds & Materials	United Nations	70	29
GOAL/USAID	Foodstuffs	Ethiopia	149	-
Medicins Sans Frontieres	Medicines & equipment	Switzerland	89	-
Sundry Donors	Various	Various	125	24
UNDP	Non-food items	United Nations	49	-
UNHCR	Non-food items	United Nations	92	-
UNICEF	Food & Non-food items	United Nations	1,161	312
UNJLC	Non-food items	United Nations	-	260
World Food Programme	Foodstuffs	United Nations	2,903	8,856
Total donated commodities			5,235	11,051

Glossary

APSO	Agency for Personal Service Overseas
DANIDA	Danish Development Assistance
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organisation
GTZ	German Technical Assistance
SCF-UK	Save the Children - UK
SIDA	Swedish International Development Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre

Appendix 4

FIVE YEAR SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
	€'000	(restated) €'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Income					
Voluntary income	75,800	43,789	42,215	36,324	32,525
Irish Government	22,343	18,598	13,690	8,739	6,112
British Government	1,913	1,293	2,266	2,124	2,915
European Union	5,204	5,586	6,732	6,834	6,436
Concern Worldwide (US) Inc.	5,580	5,960	4,113	6,140	4,381
Other international co-funding	3,370	3,941	4,961	5,589	4,907
Income from trading activities	629	496	414	326	259
Donated commodities	5,235	11,051	23,973	8,136	4,577
Deposit interest	835	420	464	493	685
Total Income	120,909	91,134	98,828	74,705	62,797
Expenditure					
Afghanistan	3,327	3,083	3,285	11,051	3,184
Angola	1,672	1,808	3,649	3,396	4,829
Bangladesh	3,227	4,663	3,627	3,316	3,730
Burundi	1,262	1,204	1,633	1,928	1,630
Cambodia	1,632	1,421	1,683	1,574	1,773
Cambodia Microfinance	1,027	355	261	-	-
DPR Korea	1,281	1,556	2,495	1,217	2,567
DR Congo	1,943	2,363	1,950	1,812	28
East Timor	809	514	572	983	1,299
Eritrea	2,248	2,265	1,663	1,030	654
Ethiopia	3,744	4,600	10,765	3,870	2,089
Haiti	3,513	2,762	1,355	1,221	954
Honduras	-	25	271	431	819
India	2,170	978	2,188	948	2,783
Indonesia	3,086	-	-	-	-
Iran	89	578	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	468	-	-
Kenya	652	967	366	195	135
Kosovo	-	-	144	524	1,463
Laos	622	723	760	827	761
Liberia	2,555	2,716	1,714	1,411	919
Malawi	2,136	2,139	2,938	2,547	0
Mozambique	3,469	3,032	2,927	2,105	2,293
Nepal	90	-	-	-	-
Niger	3,495	371	370	-	-
Pakistan	6,478	1,930	1,299	1,913	466
Rwanda	1,629	1,680	1,600	1,707	2,034
Serbia	-	-	136	559	696
Sierra Leone	2,065	1,395	1,061	1,279	894
Somalia	1,222	1,373	988	875	656
Sri Lanka	8,395	-	-	-	-
Sudan North	4,838	4,298	288	355	152
Sudan South	4,153	3,639	3,156	2,764	2,610
Tanzania	2,432	2,619	2,425	2,220	1,726
Uganda	2,853	2,596	1,683	1,412	947
Zambia	1,104	694	902	111	-
Zimbabwe	3,916	9,393	17,116	1,229	-
Other countries & projects	2,483	(67)	383	105	224
Overseas support costs	6,254	6,021	4,954	3,997	2,709
Development education and advocacy	3,371	1,869	1,501	1,467	1,056
Total resources expended on charitable activities	95,242	75,561	82,576	60,379	46,080
Cost of generating voluntary income	12,831	12,023	12,132	13,071	11,369
Management, administration and governance costs	1,133	996	875	647	575
Cost of generating trading income	537	486	382	311	238
Total expenditure	109,743	89,066	95,965	74,408	58,262
Surplus for year	11,166	2,068	2,863	297	4,535

Appendix 5

MULTI-ANNUAL PROGRAMME SCHEME (MAPS) FUNDED BY IRISH AID

The 2005 MAPS funding was utilised as follows:

	€'000
Programme	14,448
Organisational development	250
HQ cost	<u>612</u>
Total	<u>15,310</u>

Details of the programme expenditure are as follows:

Programme	Sub- Programme	€'000
Education	Primary	2,311
	Non- formal	316
Health	PHC	1,572
	Nutrition	1,043
	WATSAN	595
Livelihood Security	Food security	3,739
	LDO support	1,394
	Livelihood Support	3,207
	Micro Finance	<u>271</u>
Total programme expenditure		<u>14,448</u>

Appendix 6

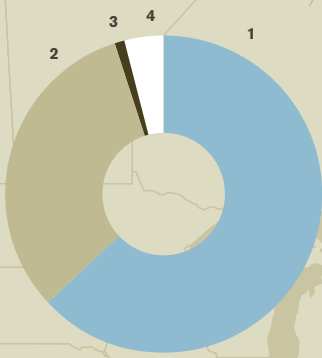
GRANTS TO PARTNER AGENCIES FOR CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

The top 50 grant recipients in 2005 are listed below.

Name of partner institution	Country	No of grants	2005 €'000
1. Sewalanka	Sri Lanka	4	7,067
2. Islamic Relief	Pakistan	2	1,315
3. Valid International	Various	2	1,005
4. Church World Service (CWS)	Pakistan	2	561
5. Bahr -El-Ghazal Youth Development Agency	South Sudan	2	344
6. Rural Development Foundation (RDF)	Sri Lanka	1	300
7. Water, Environment & Sanitation Society (WESS)	Pakistan	3	279
8. Church's Auxilliary for Social Action (CASA)	India	2	275
9. Ministry of Agriculture, Anseba Zone	Eritrea	1	270
10. Children Aid Ethiopia (CHAD-ET)	Ethiopia	4	254
11. Ministry of Health	Haiti	1	231
12. Women's Development Federation	Sri Lanka	1	216
13. Project Galle 2005	Sri Lanka	1	168
14. Magariro	Mozambique	1	162
15. Suas	Ireland	1	130
16. Rural Development Programme (RDP)	Pakistan	2	127
17. HIVOS / South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies	India	1	111
18. Khaliauri Palli Unnayan Federation (KPUF)-Rhab	Bangladesh	1	110
19. Itna Polly Unnayan Federation (IPUF)	Bangladesh	1	105
20. PROPRIDE	Ethiopia	2	99
21. Nuba Relief and Rehabilitation Development Organisation	South Sudan	2	98
22. Association de Solidarite Nationale (ASON)	Haiti	1	96
23. Wolaita Rural Development Association (WRDA)	Ethiopia	2	95
24. Bani'Adam Relief & Development Organisation	Somalia	1	93
25. Auroville Village Action Trust	India	2	92
26. Darbar Sahitya Sansad (DSS)	India	2	84
27. Organisation Nigerienne des Educateurs Novateurs	Niger	1	84
28. Elman Sports & Youth Dev. Club	Somalia	2	84
29. Provincial Finance Directorate, Nampula	Mozambique	1	80
30. Centre for Youth & Social Development (CYSD)	India	3	80
31. Hope for Rural Children and Orphans (HORCO)	Ethiopia	1	78
32. The Covenant Centre for Development (CCD)	India	1	78
33. Wolaita Development Association-Gasuba	Ethiopia	1	77
34. Group Technologie Intermediaire d'Haiti (GTIH)	Haiti	1	76
35. Community Based Organisation (CBO's)	Pakistan	2	75
36. Association for Rural Poor (ARP)	Bangladesh	1	73
37. Kolektif pou Developman sen Maten	Haiti	2	64
38. Gramin Vikas Pratistan	India	2	64
39. Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk / Federal Agency for Technical Relief	Indonesia	1	63
40. Shushilan	Bangladesh	1	63
41. HIVOS / M.Ventatarangaiya Foundation, Andhra Pradesh	India	1	62
42. Mekdim Aids orphans & persons with HIV Association	Ethiopia	1	62
43. IIDA - Womens Development Organisation	Somalia	1	59
44. Ponleu Kumar	Cambodia	1	59
45. National Agriculture Research Institute	Eritrea	3	54
46. ATEDEC	Rwanda	4	53
47. Phnom Neang Kangrei Association	Cambodia	2	52
48. SOLIDAIRE	Rwanda	2	49
49. Private School Directors	Haiti	1	47
50. Kaksekor Thmei Organisation	Cambodia	3	46
51. Other grants (all less than €50,000)	Various	340	3,340
Total			18,609



CONCERN WORLDWIDE

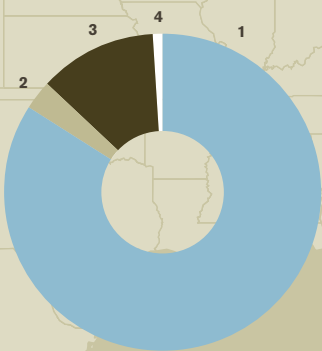


WHERE OUR INCOME CAME FROM

(i) Funds raised in Ireland and the United Kingdom

	%	€'m
1 Income from fundraising activities	63%	75.8
2 Grants from governments/co-funders	32%	38.4
3 Other income	1%	1.5
4 Donations in kind	4%	5.2

Total received 100% 120.9



HOW YOUR MONEY WAS SPENT

(i) Funds raised in Ireland and the United Kingdom

	%	€'m
1 Relief & development*	84%	91.9
2 Development education	3%	3.3
3 Fundraising (including promotion/trading)	12%	13.3
4 Management and administration	1%	1.1

Total received 100% 109.7

* includes utilisation of donated materials

Port-Au-Prince
Haiti

Haiti

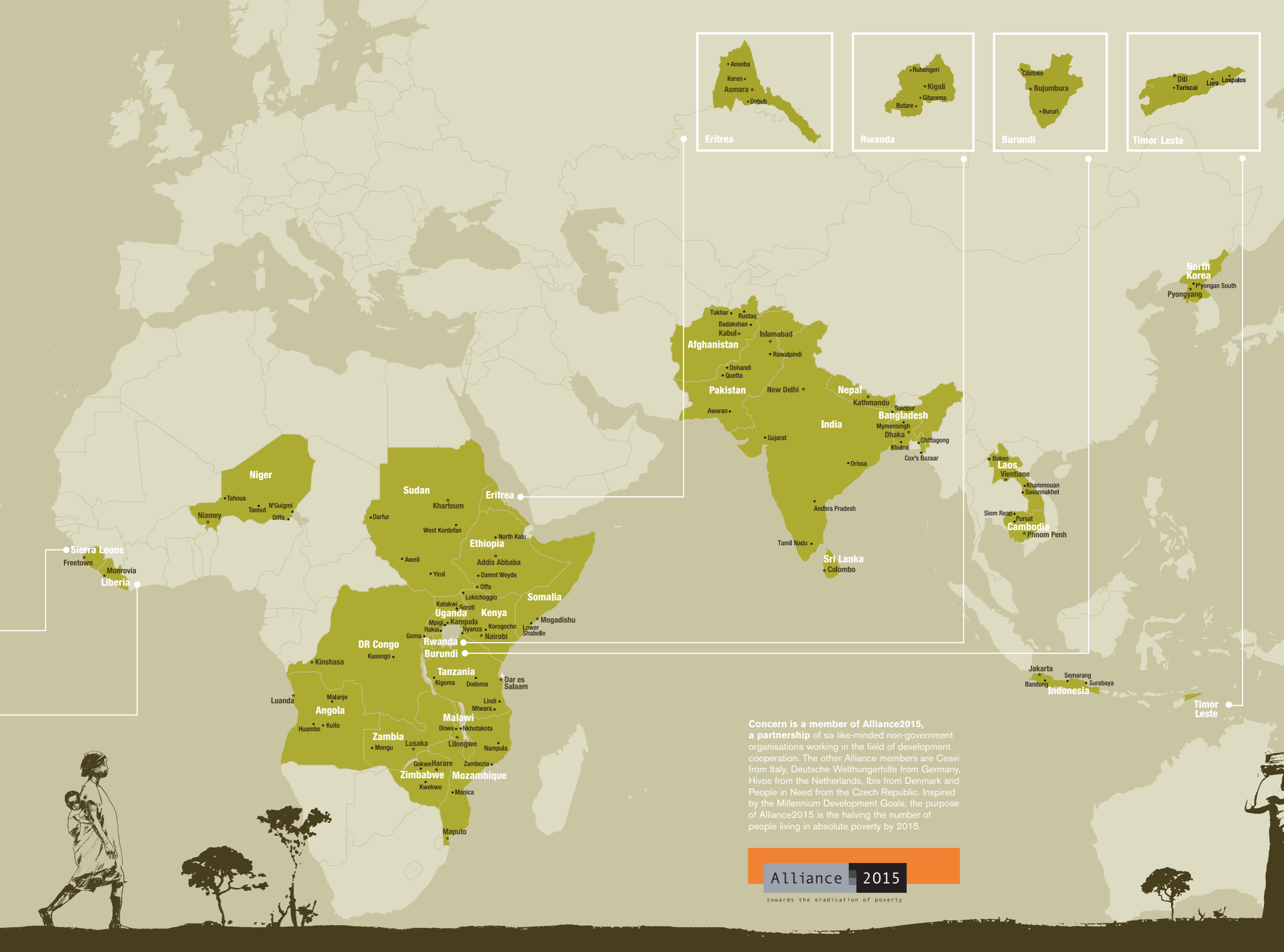


Sierra Leone



Liberia





Eritrea

- Anseba
- Keren
- Asmara *
- Debub

Rwanda

- Ruhengeri
- Kigali *
- Gitarama
- Butare

Burundi

- Cibitoke
- Bujumbura *
- Bururi

Timor Leste

- Dili *
- Turiscai
- Luro
- Lospalos

Afghanistan

- Takhar
- Badakshan
- Kabul *
- Islamabad
- Rawalpindi
- Dohandi
- Quetta
- Awaran

Pakistan

- New Delhi *
- Gujarat
- Andhra Pradesh
- Tamil Nadu

India

- Kathmandu
- Nepal

Bangladesh

- Saidpur
- Mymensingh
- Dhaka *
- Chittagong
- Khulna
- Cox's Bazaar

Sri Lanka

- Colombo *

Laos

- Bokeo
- Vientiane *
- Khammouan
- Savannakhet

Cambodia

- Siem Reap
- Pursat
- Phnom Penh *

North Korea

- Pyongyang South *
- Pyongyang

Sierra Leone

- Freetown *

Liberia

- Monrovia *

Niger

- Tahoua
- Niamey *
- Tanout
- N'Guigmi
- Diffa

Sudan

- Khartoum *
- Darfur
- West Kordofan
- Aweil

Ethiopia

- North Kalu
- Addis Abbaba *
- Damot Weyde
- Offa
- Yiroi

Somalia

- Mogadishu *
- Lower Shabelle

Uganda

- Katakwi
- Soroti
- Mpigi
- Kampala *
- Rakai
- Nyanza
- Goma

Kenya

- Korogocho
- Nairobi *
- Lower Shabelle

DR Congo

- Kinshasa *
- Kasongo

Tanzania

- Kigoma
- Dodoma *
- Dar es Salaam *
- Lindi
- Mtwara

Angola

- Luanda *
- Malanje
- Huambo
- Kuito

Zambia

- Mongu
- Lusaka *
- Litongwe
- Nampula

Malawi

- Dowa
- Nkhotakota *
- Nampula

Zimbabwe

- Gokwe
- Harare *
- Zambezia
- Kwekwe

Mozambique

- Manica
- Maputo *

Indonesia

- Jakarta *
- Bandung
- Semarang
- Surabaya

Timor Leste

Concern is a member of Alliance2015, a partnership of six like-minded non-government organisations working in the field of development cooperation. The other Alliance members are Cesvi from Italy, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe from Germany, Hivos from the Netherlands, Ibis from Denmark and People in Need from the Czech Republic. Inspired by the Millennium Development Goals, the purpose of Alliance2015 is the halving the number of people living in absolute poverty by 2015.

Alliance 2015
towards the eradication of poverty

