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The dramatic increase in flooding and river erosion for the past twenty years has caused many people living on the shrinking silt island of Aralia, in the Haor flood plain of north east Bangladesh, to lose their homes. Photographer Gideon Mendel

# Foreword

**Concern Worldwide (UK) is part of the Concern Worldwide family that this year celebrates its fortieth birthday. Since its foundation in 1968, Concern Worldwide's core focus has been on improving the lives of the poorest people in the poorest countries. Whilst economic growth has lifted hundreds of millions of people out of poverty in recent years, hundreds of millions more remain in the poverty trap.**

Hunger goes hand in hand with extreme poverty. Some 900 million people go to bed hungry every night. Fewer than 10% of these suffer the kind of hunger which leads to the terrible images of starvation we associate with famine. But the majority suffer from chronic malnutrition, which stunts hundreds of millions of children, physically and mentally, each year. This chronic malnutrition, along with preventable diseases, leads to ten million children dying each year.

This is the world Concern Worldwide has been dealing with over the past forty years. There have been notable successes. But throughout 2007, and gathering pace in 2008, the poorest people have been affected by another insidious threat to their lives and livelihoods - rapidly rising food prices. The price of rice, the most basic of foods for the bulk of humanity, has doubled between the first quarter of 2007 and 2008. The increasing number of food riots in poor, and even in middle income, countries shows how the very existence of millions of poor people without proper access to food has become more precarious.

Concern Worldwide was founded to respond to the terrible famine in Biafra, in Eastern Nigeria. In the intervening decades, we have been present when extreme poverty (almost invariably exacerbated by conflict and insecurity) has tipped into famine - Bangladesh and Ethiopia in the 1970s; Ethiopia and Sudan in the 1980s; Somalia and Sudan in the 1990s; and Niger in the first decade of the 21st century.

It is no surprise that a core part of our work continues to be to respond to acute malnutrition and to find new and better ways of alleviating chronic hunger. But we are also helping to tackle the root causes of hunger. Our health and livelihoods programmes aim to improve the basic health of communities and provide people with pathways out of poverty. Education of girls and women, which is central to our education programme, is key to any long term strategy to improve food security at the household level. We are investigating different types of improved nutrition in our HIV and AIDS programme which will improve peoples' lives.

Beyond what is done in the overseas programmes, here in the UK we are advocating for policy change, at national and international level, to bring greater urgency and more effective action in the fight against hunger. One of our main objectives this year has been to roll out a campaign on food and hunger. Our 'Unheard Voices' campaign has aimed to persuade the UK Government to give more support to poor farmers in developing countries. Half the world's hungry people live on small farms and it is imperative that they are given the opportunity to grow their way out of poverty and hunger. This important campaign has helped to bring our supporters closer to the issues that really matter to poor people and has developed a serious and informed debate with the Department for International Development (DFID) and parliamentarians about the importance of agriculture in helping poor people feed themselves and their families.

We are proud to be part of the Concern Worldwide family and share with colleagues at our headquarters in Dublin and our offices in 30 countries the challenges of addressing extreme poverty and a deeply held belief that poor people must be at the centre of the solutions and that their voices must be heard. Here in the UK during 2007, we were able to see positive results and clear indicators of the value of our commitment in working with the public, government and the media to address the challenges of poverty and establish credible and evidence based solutions.

None of our work would have been possible without the generosity and fortitude of our donors and supporters who gave us money, time and commitment. Thanks to you, in 2007 we raised almost £13 million in donations that will be responsibly and effectively used. And you have helped us to speak out loudly on behalf of poor people who daily experience the impacts of poverty, conflict and hunger.

I want also to thank Lyndall Stein and her team at Concern Worldwide (UK); they bring great commitment and energy to their work, and it is a great pleasure to work with them and to visit them at our offices in London, Glasgow and Belfast. Finally, I would like to thank my fellow Trustees, who bring a huge range of skills to the Board and who devote enormous time and effort to ensure that the organisation has the governance framework and the support it requires to function efficiently and effectively.



**Myles A. Wickstead, CBE**  
Chair of Board of Trustees

# Concern's identity, vision, mission and values

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## Our identity

### **Who we are**

Concern Worldwide (UK) 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 Worldwide.

## Our Values

### What guides our work

Concern Worldwide (UK)'s core values derive from a single central value:-

**Extreme poverty must be targeted.** The quality of our overall endeavour must ultimately be measured by its contribution to the rapid elimination of the extreme form of poverty defined by the United Nations as "absolute poverty".

Our other values, stated below, are subsidiary to this central value:-

- » **Respect for people comes first.** Poverty, no matter how extreme, reduces people's choices - not their competence and abilities. Respect is shown to all people with whom we engage; and in particular in our overseas work, we respect the integrity and dignity of the poor with whom we work.
- » **Gender equality is a prerequisite for development.** The establishment of equality of opportunities between men and women is fundamental to both the achievement of fairness and to poverty elimination.
- » **Development is a process, not a gift.** Development is a process that occurs in people and is achieved by them at their pace, either on their own or with outside facilitation. We hold as a fundamental tenet that people living in absolute poverty have, in varying degrees, personal capacities, local resources and external opportunities for their own self-development. It is imperative that our work builds on these resources.
- » **Greater participation leads to greater commitment.** At home and overseas participation in decision-making leads to a greater and more sustained commitment to achieving developmental objectives. We believe in a high level and quality of participation by the poor in decision-making about development initiatives taken in partnership with them.
- » **All governments have responsibility for poverty elimination.** Most of the poverty endured by countless numbers of people living in the developing world cannot be solved without changed national and international social, economic and political structures. Concern Worldwide engages in advocacy to this end.
- » **Emergencies call for rapid response.** We value the importance of being able to respond quickly, effectively and creatively to people unable to meet their basic needs, especially in sudden onset emergencies.
- » **Democracy accelerates development.** Lack of equity in the distribution of power within and between societies retards the struggle against absolute poverty. Participatory democratic environments are the most favourable settings in which states, markets and people can together solve the problem of global poverty.
- » **The environment must be respected.** The destruction of the environment poses a major threat to our target groups. We acknowledge the importance of protecting the earth's environment and the need to ensure that our development and advocacy work promotes the concept of environmental responsibility and the conservation of natural resources and their sustainable management.
- » **Good stewardship ensures trust.** We hold money in trust for all of our donors and for their intended beneficiaries. This creates a responsibility to ensure we are accountable and to give value for money both to our donors and to our project participants.
- » **Experience is the best teacher.** Our current policies, strategies and practices have been developed through our learning over the years. We value the ongoing process of learning and of participating in networks with other organisations to share experiences and learn from them.



The dramatic increase in flooding and river erosion for the past twenty years has caused many people living on the shrinking silt island of Aralia, in the Haor flood plain of north east Bangladesh, to lose their homes. Photographer Gideon Mendel







South Sudan, 2007.  
Photographer: Liam Burke/Press 22



# Overseas work - country profiles

To achieve its mission, Concern Worldwide (UK) supports the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide – we do not implement our own overseas programmes. We also seek to address the root causes of poverty directly through our advocacy and development education work.

**In 2007, Concern Worldwide (UK) gave financial support to Concern Worldwide's overseas work in 29 countries as follows:**

Afghanistan  
Angola  
Bangladesh  
Burundi  
Cambodia  
Chad  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Democratic Republic of Congo  
Ethiopia  
Haiti  
India  
Indonesia  
Kenya  
Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Liberia  
Malawi  
Mozambique  
Nepal  
Niger  
Pakistan  
Rwanda  
Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
Sudan, North and South  
Tanzania  
Timor Leste  
Uganda  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

As can be seen from the above listing, the countries chosen for operation are among the poorest countries in the world as measured by the UN Human Development Index; in addition the countries of operation spanned a variety of contexts from more secure developing countries to fragile, insecure states and states struggling with serious internal conflict.

In the course of the year we estimate that Concern Worldwide programmes reached 9 million women and men directly and 29.5 million women and men indirectly.

Details of the countries in which Concern Worldwide worked are set out below in 'Country Profiles' whilst details of the programmes implemented are set out in the section 'Programme Information' on page 35-46. The information below is extracted from reports prepared by Concern Worldwide.

## Bangladesh

This year will be remembered for emergencies in Bangladesh: a cold wave in January and mudslides in June killed 246 people; devastating floods throughout the summer destroyed crops and killed 916; then Cyclone Sidr hit in November, leaving almost 3,500 dead. In the wake of widespread devastation, Concern led intensive relief operations, distributing food and other essential items to thousands of families. We also continued to work on education, health, livelihoods and HIV and AIDS throughout the year. One of our highlights was successfully drawing the attention of the national education forum to the need for a flexible school calendar in areas prone to recurrent flooding.

### Some key achievements:

- » 24,620 children in 75 schools benefited from a new project to improve the quality of and access to education. We also trained more than 3,700 teachers and school management committee members.
- » We reached 1.35 million people through primary healthcare and community-based nutrition projects. The prevalence of severe underweight decreased in all project areas from 26.2% in 2002 to 11.7% in 2007.
- » More than 36,200 people (almost half of them women and adolescent girls) developed new vocational skills and received entrepreneurial training. The average household income in our project areas almost doubled from US\$35 to US\$65 per month.
- » We raised awareness of HIV and AIDS transmission and prevention among local organisations, sex workers, adolescents, community health volunteers, health committee members, religious leaders and municipality health staff in many of our existing projects. We now ensure that HIV and AIDS is a part of all new projects.

## Burundi

With the swearing in of a new 'ethnically balanced' government at the end of the year, most observers agree that Burundi is no longer in a humanitarian crisis. However, a significant number of problems remain, including the widespread lack of basic foodstuff. In 2007, we changed the focus of our work from emergencies to community-based, long-term development, mainly in the areas of health, nutrition, education and livelihoods. We also started working with our first local partner, APECOS, which supports orphans infected and affected by HIV and AIDS.

### Some key achievements:

- » Our catch up classes for school drop-outs enabled 1,198 children to return to formal education.
- » We helped train 257 community health workers and 257 traditional birth attendants; 11,266 children and 2,967 pregnant women have benefited from health education activities in their communities.
- » We helped train 36 staff from 12 health centres to diagnose malnutrition and monitor growth. As a result, 1,981 malnourished children have been treated in their own communities. We also distributed 6,500 insecticide-treated mosquito nets; most pregnant women and under fives now count on this protection against malaria.
- » In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the Institute of Agronomic Sciences of Burundi, we distributed 900,000 cassava cuttings that are resistant to the mosaic virus, which has attacked this main food crop in recent years. This is expected to boost household food production and reduce prolonged hunger gaps. We also established two community seed/food stores for safe post-harvest storage to significantly minimise these losses.

## Statistical Information

### Bangladesh

Area **144,000 sq km**  
 Population **153.3 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$423**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **54**  
 Life Expectancy **63.1**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **<0.1%**  
 Literacy Rate **47.5%**  
 Access to safe water **74%**  
 Human Development Rank **140 (out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **103/28.40**

### Burundi

Area **28,000 sq km**  
 Population **7.9 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$106**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **114**  
 Life Expectancy **48.5**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **3.3%**  
 Literacy Rate **59.3%**  
 Access to safe water **79%**  
 Human Development Rank **167 (out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **118/42.37**

### By comparison

#### UK

Area **242,514 sq km**  
 Population **60.2 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$36,509**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **5**  
 Life Expectancy **79**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **0.2%**  
 Literacy Rate **99%**  
 Access to safe water **100%**  
 Human Development Rank **16 (out of 177)**

Sources: UNDP Human Development Report 2007  
 \*IFPRI 2007

## Cambodia

While the World Bank praised Cambodia's growing economy in 2007, they also warned that the gap between rich urban centres and poor rural communities is increasing. To help combat this, Concern continued to support communities to improve their access to food and increase their household assets through a series of education, forestry, livelihoods and microfinance projects. One of the biggest changes we observed in our programme areas was people's ability to send their children to school, while communities – particularly the poorest members in target villages – are also taking a more active part in local planning.

### Some key achievements:

- » More than 125,000 people benefited directly and a further 181,000 indirectly from our natural resource management work, which will help improve the long-term livelihoods of rural communities.
- » Many community members have identified changes in their capacity to earn a living after participating in our livestock-raising, integrated farming and small business projects.
- » We helped many landless families secure user access to common land for short-term rice growing during the dry season, vegetable production and temporary residence. Communities have also successfully participated in public forums to gain support against illegal logging and land encroachment issues.

## Chad

Growing instability and conflict has caused huge displacement in Chad, with more than 700,000 people affected in 2007. Concern began working here in July, taking a strong role managing four camps for internally displaced people, coordinating the work of the different agencies involved and enhancing the effectiveness of the assistance provided. We also help the people living in the camps to organise and represent themselves to the international community and local authorities. In 2008, we will look at longer-term ways of helping people increase their income sustainably, including tree nurseries and seed and tools projects.

### Some key achievements:

- » In July and August we distributed 8,637 plastic sheets, 2,670 blankets, and 1,110 mats to 8,637 households in 96 villages before the onset of the rainy season. A further 20,500 blankets were later distributed. These items helped reduce the vulnerability of families affected by heavy flooding during the rainy season, increasing their capacity to cope.
- » We worked closely with camp committees in all four sites, helping people discuss issues, represent their own needs and advocate for support from the humanitarian community and local authorities. Whilst some of these committees were established before we started working here, we facilitated the creation of others, such as youth groups and mixed committees.
- » Concern facilitated regular site coordination meetings to improve the quality and extent of the assistance being provided in the camps. Our site managers were also actively engaged in mediation and problem-solving between the different parties and agencies in the camps.

## Statistical Information

### Cambodia

Area **181,000 sq km**  
 Population **14 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$440**  
 Infant Mortality  
 (per thousand births) **98**  
 Life Expectancy **58**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **1.6%**  
 Literacy Rate **73.6%**  
 Access to safe water **41%**  
 Human Development Rank **131**  
**(out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**100/27.57**

### Chad

Area **1,280,000 sq km**  
 Population **10.1 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$561**  
 Infant Mortality  
 (per thousand births) **124**  
 Life Expectancy **50.4**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **3.5%**  
 Literacy Rate **25.7%**  
 Access to safe water **42%**  
 Human Development Rank **170**  
**(out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**105/29.90**

Sources: UNDP Human  
 Development Report 2007  
 \*IFPRI 2007



## DR Congo

Despite widespread unrest and insecurity in the west and east, there were nonetheless important steps towards peace. The south remained calm, and people continued to return to their homes and restart agricultural activities. However, in the east the deteriorating security situation meant we had to suspend some of our work and have been unable to resume normal activities. Against this backdrop, Concern's programmes focused on livelihood support and addressing malnutrition through community therapeutic care (CTC), and we continued to work closely with the Ministry of Health, training their staff on the new CTC approach and HIV and AIDS.

### Some key achievements:

- » To help people earn a more secure living, we provided farming training for 2,976 people, while 2,406 received livestock and 45,652 seeds and tools.
- » Road and bridge rehabilitation improved access to markets, while the construction work provided an income for 4,540 people.
- » To help returnees harvest enough food to eat and re-establish their homes, we distributed emergency food rations to 25,810 returnees; seeds and tools to 21,125; and non-food items to 57,000 people in 59 villages.
- » The number of children being treated through the CTC approach as part of the nutrition programme increased from 4,402 in 2006 to 6,385 in 2007, and there was a decrease in the levels of acute malnutrition and mortality throughout the programme area
- » 8,286 people who benefited from our health and livelihoods work also received information on HIV and AIDS and related issues.

## Ethiopia

During 2007 Ethiopia's food security situation improved due to favourable weather conditions and adequate rainfall. Although there was an increase in food production for the third consecutive year, 1.36 million people still needed emergency food assistance. We responded to several regional and local emergencies, and provided support to vulnerable communities – including women, orphans, children and people living with HIV.

### Some key achievements:

- » Over 5,500 children received basic primary education. A radio programme highlighting the importance of education, particularly for girls, was transmitted in rural areas, and encouraged parents to send their children to school.
- » Awareness raising sessions trained mothers to recognise signs of malnutrition in children, and led to more families seeking medical help for sick children. Overall 2,270 children were provided with nutritional support through our nutrition programme.
- » Over 3,500 poor and vulnerable people in Addis Ababa received support to develop small businesses. 3,300 people in rural areas received cash payments to help them through the 'hungry' season, meaning they could stay on their land to tend crops rather than having to search for work elsewhere or sell their assets.
- » Drinking water and crop irrigation supplies were improved to over 12,000 people in Wollo district. Journey times to fetch water fell from an average of 2 ½ hours to 30 minutes. Improved irrigation meant people were able to plant earlier and many households doubled their crop production.
- » Working with five partner organisations in urban and rural areas, we reached 14,000 people through our HIV programme. Over 10,000 people attended sessions to increase awareness of HIV and 1,000 people living with HIV received care, counselling and financial support.

## Statistical Information

### DR Congo

Area **2,345,000 sq km**  
 Population **58.7 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$123**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **129**  
 Life Expectancy **45.8**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **3.2%**  
 Literacy Rate **67.2%**  
 Access to safe water **46%**  
 Human Development Rank **168 (out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **117/41.17**

### Ethiopia

Area **1,104,000 sq km**  
 Population **79 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$157**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **109**  
 Life Expectancy **51.8**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **0.9 – 3.5%**  
 Literacy Rate **35.9%**  
 Access to safe water **22%**  
 Human Development Rank **169 (out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **114/33.67**

### By comparison

#### UK and

Area **242,514 sq km**  
 Population **60.2 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$36,509**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **5**  
 Life Expectancy **79.4**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **0.2%**  
 Literacy Rate **99%**  
 Access to safe water **100%**  
 Human Development Rank **16 (out of 177)**

Sources: UNDP Human Development Report 2007  
 \*IFPRI 2007



**150 million children in  
the world suffer from  
chronic malnutrition.**



## Haiti

While 2007 was a largely peaceful year for Haiti, social tensions remain and the country is still extremely vulnerable to natural disasters. The 2007 season was particularly tough, with Hurricane Dean in August, heavy rains and floods in October and November and an out-of-season tropical storm in December. Concern was among the first agencies to respond to these emergencies, immediately distributing blankets, hygiene and kitchen kits to 1,450 families. We also continued our work on health, water, livelihoods and HIV and AIDS. In response to an EU request, we contributed to a new urban rehabilitation programme, providing conflict-management training to a dedicated core of 15 young people from destitute urban environments, who have so far trained more than 1,000 youths in at-risk neighbourhoods.

### Some key achievements:

- » More than 16,000 children benefited from our school health programme, while 12,230 benefited from new school infrastructure and equipment.
- » Our health work improved the lives of 8,787 people, particularly women and children. Thanks to a new maternity ward in Saut d'Eau, over 40% of deliveries were assisted by a trained traditional birth attendant or midwife in 2007, up from 15%.
- » Better access to credit, training and activities such as goat breeding and poultry production have helped more than 12,000 people earn a better, sustainable living.
- » 3,241 people have better access to quality water resources. We also created, restructured or trained 11 water management committees.
- » Our HIV and AIDS work helped 46,633 people access treatment, testing and counselling. We work particularly with young people, and fight discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS.

## India

In the face of violence between people and the government over the forced acquisition of land for industry, we continued to help poor people to strengthen, support and build up their capacity to demand greater accountability of their government institutions. Our biggest highlight was being part of the Janadesh march, when more than 25,000 landless persons travelled 350km from Gwalior to Delhi to demand their right to land. After massive international coverage, the government announced the establishment of a national land reform committee. Throughout the year, we continued to focus on HIV and AIDS, and to help poor and marginalised people earn a secure living and cope with and prepare for natural disasters.

### Some key achievements:

- » We achieved some success in securing guaranteed employment (and wages) for the rural poor, ensuring that these funds/resources were not siphoned off through corruption and 'leakage'.
- » To counter stigma and discrimination around HIV and AIDS, we organised a photographic exhibition in five districts, targeting different groups – including college students, hospitals, women's groups and slum populations. We also organised events around World Aids Day to raise awareness among young people.
- » Our tsunami recovery programme came to an end in December 2007, after helping more than 25,000 families through a range of activities including revolving loans. Four times our original target benefited from such loans, which we expect will continue to revolve and multiply.
- » In the aftermath of the monsoon floods, we distributed emergency relief materials to 10,000 affected families in Bihar and helped 14,000 families in Orissa rebuild their homes and livelihoods.

## Statistical Information

### Haiti

Area **28,000 sq km**  
Population **9.3 m**  
GDP per Capita **US\$500**  
Infant Mortality  
(per thousand births) **84**  
Life Expectancy **59.5**  
Living with HIV and AIDS **3.8%**  
Literacy Rate **54.8%**  
Access to safe water **54%**  
Human Development Rank **146**  
**(out of 177)**  
Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**98/26.97**

### India

Area **3,288,000sq km**  
Population **1,134.4 m**  
GDP per Capita **US\$736**  
Infant Mortality  
(per thousand births) **56**  
Life Expectancy **63.7**  
Living with HIV and AIDS **0.9%**  
Literacy Rate **61%**  
Access to safe water **86%**  
Human Development Rank **128**  
**(out of 177)**  
Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**94/25.03.2008**

Sources: UNDP Human  
Development Report 2007  
\*IFPRI 2007

## Indonesia

On 26 December 2004, South Asia, South East Asia and Somalia were hit by a series of tsunamis. Thousands of people were killed and millions of survivors lost their homes and livelihoods. In response to this disaster we opened new country programmes in Indonesia and Sri Lanka. An important aspect of both interventions was the preparation of exit strategies to ensure timely and responsible withdrawal from both countries. We ceased to implement programmes directly in June 2007 but we continue to operate through partner agencies.

### Some key achievements:

- » Our main focus in Indonesia was on the island of Simeulue where we built 1,094 homes from sustainable wood sources, engineered to withstand significant seismic activity.
- » In Banda Aceh we cleaned and restocked damaged schools and provided students with new uniforms and books. Three months after the disaster children were able to return to school.
- » For over 18 months we provided clean water and sanitation facilities to over 9,000 people in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar.

## Kenya

Political unrest in the run-up to the December 2007 elections provided the backdrop to our work in Kenya. Although there was an overall improvement in rain conditions that increased people's access to food, localised floods and droughts affected our programme areas and our work which focused on livelihoods, nutrition, health, education and HIV and AIDS. On the strength of a joint government/Concern evaluation of one of our emergency nutrition programmes, we were invited to participate in a working group to develop national malnutrition treatment guidelines combining community-based management with existing in-patient guidelines and international recommendations.

### Some key achievements:

- » 36,502 people benefited from our education programme which included support to 269 schools in our rural education project. We also helped provide formal primary education to extremely poor children in three urban slum areas.
- » 3,000 children aged 3-11 benefited from a new project with Lea Toto, a local partner providing paediatric antiretroviral care. Activities include training for 21 health workers on nutritional care for HIV-positive children and outpatient therapeutic care for severe acute malnutrition.
- » Our livelihoods programme began its transition from emergency to long-term development in four districts. Since October, a total of 14,745 people have benefited from a variety of income-generating activities and disaster risk reduction planning.
- » We reached 27,537 people through our HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care activities, particularly focusing on young people and high-risk adults. We also supported 18 peer education clubs for behaviour change communication among children aged 9-14.
- » Following localised flash floods in January 2007, we helped 150 families rebuild their homes in areas less prone to flooding.

## Statistical Information

### Indonesia

Area **1,919,440 sq km**  
 Population **226 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$1,302**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **28**  
 Life Expectancy **69.7**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **0.1%**  
 Literacy Rate **90.4%**  
 Access to safe water **77%**  
 Human Development Rank **107 (out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **54/11.57**

### Kenya

Area **583,000 sq km**  
 Population **35.6 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$547**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **79**  
 Life Expectancy **52.1**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **6.1%**  
 Literacy Rate **73.6%**  
 Access to safe water **61%**  
 Human Development Rank **148 (out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **86/20.97**

### By comparison

#### UK

Area **242,514 sq km**  
 Population **60.2 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$36,509**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **5**  
 Life Expectancy **79**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **0.2%**  
 Literacy Rate **99%**  
 Access to safe water **100%**  
 Human Development Rank **16 (out of 177)**

Sources: UNDP Human Development Report 2007  
 \*IFPRI 2007

## DPR Korea

The political situation continued to improve throughout 2007: the leaders of North and South Korea issued a joint declaration that included development and cooperation in social sectors and established a permanent peace. The suspension of INGO operations was lifted, helping us improve accessibility and implement new projects. While our focus remained on health – particularly water and sanitation – and livelihood security, we also responded to the emergency needs of people affected by the August floods, which left 221 dead and tens of thousands in temporary shelters.

### Some key achievements:

- » Some 200,000 people benefited from our work in DPRK in 2007: that is 1% of the total population.
- » 18,675 families got access to clean water, either through household connections or communal tap stands. We also built 483 new latrines – improving sanitation in schools and colleges, communities and individual homes.
- » We trained 46 local technicians on welding, pipe work, electrical pumps and motors and gravity-fed systems to ensure all water systems are sustainable. In total 80,000 people directly benefited from our water and sanitation work.
- » Our winter wheat seed multiplication project has increased the long-term availability of high-quality winter wheat seed, thus ensuring people have secure and sustainable access to food.
- » 83,000 people benefited from our emergency response to the floods. We helped restore access to water, sanitation and healthcare facilities, and improve hygiene awareness. We also provided construction materials for communities to rebuild damaged or destroyed houses, bridges and grain stores, as well as seed to replace vegetables washed away by the floods.

## Lao PDR

While the political and security situation in Lao remained stable in 2007, the disparity between rich and poor continued to grow. With this backdrop, Concern continued to work on health and livelihoods while developing a new civil society strengthening programme and a stand-alone HIV and AIDS project. We were also instrumental in establishing a microfinance working group with 11 key operators and practitioners, which played a role in promoting policy dialogue with the government, training, coordination, and exchanging information and best practice.

### Some key achievements:

- » 29,598 people benefited from our livelihoods programme which included natural resource management; food production and processing; and improved access to markets.
- » 36,809 people benefited from health activities, including improved nutrition for under fives; health education; and water and sanitation.
- » Mobile health outreach made health services more accessible, available, and appropriate for communities, and brought immunisations; growth monitoring; and reproductive health, outpatient, and pharmacy services to 30 villages. Communities have started to plan how they can reduce the incidence rate of preventable diseases and malnutrition.
- » As well as supporting HIV-positive groups and promoting HIV awareness-raising activities, we provided financial and technical support to the national network of positive people.
- » In response to an acute food shortage in one of our project areas, we distributed 154 tonnes of unmilled rice to 1,896 people in six villages, establishing community-managed rice banks for people to return a portion of the distributed rice next year, depending on the yields of their rice harvest.

## Statistical Information

### DPR Korea

Area **121,000 sq km**  
Population **23.6 m**  
GDP per Capita **n/a**  
Infant Mortality  
(per thousand births) **42**  
Life Expectancy **66.8**  
Living with HIV and AIDS **n/a**  
Literacy Rate **n/a**  
Access to safe water **100%**  
Human Development Rank **n/a**  
Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**83/20.00**

### Lao PDR

Area **237,000 sq km**  
Population **5.7 m**  
GDP per Capita **US\$485**  
Infant Mortality  
(per thousand births) **62**  
Life Expectancy **63.2**  
Living with HIV and AIDS **0.1%**  
Literacy Rate **68.7%**  
Access to safe water **51%**  
Human Development Rank **130**  
(out of 177)  
Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**89/23.23**

Sources: UNDP Human Development Report 2007  
\*IFPRI 2007



## Liberia

As post-war recovery continues in Liberia, Concern laid positive foundations in 2007 for advancing its transition from emergency to longer-term development programmes. As well as working on livelihoods, HIV and AIDS and rehabilitating refugees, we formed part of a five-member NGO consortium which supports the government in the water and sanitation sector. The establishment of the consortium – uniting the five organisations in their efforts to deliver water facilities and training; promote health and hygiene; and manage garbage – has been hugely successful and may be used as a model for future NGO coordination.

### Some key achievements:

- » We helped 373 farmers improve their agricultural practices through 14 farm field schools. In December, 20 Concern-supported farmers won seven prizes at the National Agricultural Fair, including first places for best livestock, tuber, rice and most productive fishing group, and third place for most productive female farmer.
- » We provided tools and seeds for 250 peri-urban farmers in three slum communities, and helped 250 HIV-positive people earn a living and improve their diets on a six-acre farm.
- » 80,859 people benefited from our health programme in 2007 – this includes health and hygiene promotion; HIV and AIDS awareness; latrines, wells and pipework construction and maintenance; and drainage clearance.
- » We continued to support returning refugees as they rebuilt their communities destroyed by 14 years of civil war. Many lack basic infrastructure such as roads, schools, health clinics, markets, and water and sanitation facilities.
- » Following heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding in August, we distributed 2,472 mosquito nets, benefiting 350 pregnant women and 2,172 children under five.

## Malawi

Concern continued to lead the institutionalisation of community therapeutic care (CTC) in 2007 and further increased the geographical coverage of CTC. The national government has shown its commitment and desire to incorporate CTC, attracting official visits from Rwanda, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe. Our rights-based livelihood programme continued to show great progress, too, establishing strong partnerships with civil society organisations. We maintained our reputation for innovation in humanitarian response: our Dowa emergency cash transfer (DECT) programme received a very positive evaluation, and was endorsed by Hilary Benn – then UK Minister for International Development. Other Concern programmes in southern African now regard cash transfers as a viable solution, and the Swaziland government has shown interest in the programme.

### Some key achievements:

- » The DECT programme came to an end, after helping more than 10,000 households cover the food gap created by a localised drought until the following harvest. The monthly cash payments were tailored to household size and index-linked to local market prices.
- » Our CTC programmes have increased in number, and a strengthened referral system at community level, with volunteers actively finding and referring cases of malnourished children, has resulted in fewer children being admitted to nutritional rehabilitation units.
- » We initiated the first phase of a new livelihoods programme benefiting 30,000 poor households which aims to address the root causes of poverty by improving agricultural production, natural resource management and access to markets while strengthening civil society organisations to help people advocate for their rights.
- » We organised debates, plays and discussions focused on human rights, gender and equality issues to increase the awareness of people's rights, equality, roles and responsibilities.

## Statistical Information

### Liberia

Area **111,000 sq km**  
 Population **3.44 m**  
 GDP per Capita **n/a**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **157**  
 Life Expectancy **44.7**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **2-5%**  
 Literacy Rate **51.9%**  
 Access to safe water **61%**  
 Human Development Rank **n/a**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **113/33.00**

### Malawi

Area **118,000 sq km**  
 Population **13.2 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$161**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **79**  
 Life Expectancy **46.3**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **14.1%**  
 Literacy Rate **64.1%**  
 Access to safe water **73%**  
 Human Development Rank **164 (out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **91/24.50**

### By comparison

#### UK

Area **242,514 sq km**  
 Population **60.2 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$36,509**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **5**  
 Life Expectancy **79**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **0.2%**  
 Literacy Rate **99%**  
 Access to safe water **100%**  
 Human Development Rank **16 (out of 177)**

Sources: UNDP Human Development Report 2007  
 \*IFPRI 2007



**900 million people  
in the world do not  
have enough to eat.**



## Mozambique

Mozambique was once again pummeled by natural disasters in 2007 – more than 250,000 families were affected by flooding, the south suffered its third drought in five years, and cyclone Favio destroyed the crops of more than 50,000 households. As well as quickly responding to these disasters, we increased our efforts to work directly with poor communities on disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and social protection, as well as our focus on HIV and AIDS. At a national level, we gave technical support to the National Disaster Management Institute, helping to design disaster risk and recovery training and manuals, and using them to train 16 disaster management committees.

### Some key achievements:

- » 59,874 people in three provinces benefited from our education work in 2007. School councils are better structured and now plan, monitor and implement activities to improve quality and access to education. School attendance has increased and dropout rates have reduced – particularly among girls.
- » 2,400 people and 46 civil society organisations have benefited from our livelihoods work, which helps people gain access to water, technical farming expertise or cash for non-food needs.
- » Working with nearly 150 activists and community leaders and 5,000 vulnerable people, we have helped improve HIV and AIDS care and prevention and are addressing sensitive issues including unequal gender relations, cultural taboos, stigma, death and household dynamics.
- » In the aftermath of serious floods in the country, we set up temporary resettlement camps, distributed food, clothes, blankets and soap to over 6,500 and provided school materials to over 1,000 children.

## Nepal

While political and security uncertainty affected Concern in Nepal, our implementing partners have been able to adapt well to the changing circumstances. A new field office has allowed us to work more closely with partners, and we have seen an increase in confidence among the communities we work with as the objectives of our programmes are being felt. In 2007 we focused our work on livelihoods, water and sanitation and nutrition.

### Some key achievements:

- » Our food for work and food for training programmes have helped protect the livelihoods of food insecure communities in crisis situations. These programmes ensure communities have enough to eat while creating or rehabilitating basic community assets and providing vital skills training. Almost 14,000 people in 29 districts received rice in return for community-based work or training, which included:
- » 127 food-for-work projects: school rehabilitation or construction; drinking water projects; mule or foot trails; surface irrigation schemes; reclamation of terraces; river training; and bridge rehabilitation
- » 49 food-for-training projects: vegetable gardening; goat training; orchard development; livestock development; and HIV and AIDS awareness.
- » Despite some delays caused by climate and other natural factors, we expect to have provided safe drinking water supplies and sanitation facilities to more than 7,500 people in 14 communities by March 2008 (three months behind schedule). This work directly contributes to reducing the potential of outbreaks of health epidemics, and aims to positively change hygiene behavioural practice.
- » We also started a pilot CTC nutrition project in three distinct geographical areas to improve child health and nutrition.

## Statistical Information

### Mozambique

Area **802,000 sq km**  
 Population **20.05 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$335**  
 Infant Mortality  
 (per thousand births) **100**  
 Life Expectancy **42.8**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **16.1%**  
 Literacy Rate **38.7%**  
 Access to safe water **43%**  
 Human Development Rank **172**  
 (out of 177)  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**102/27.97**

### Nepal

Area **140.800 sq km**  
 Population **27.1 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$272**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand  
 births) **56**  
 Life Expectancy **62.6**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **0.5%**  
 Literacy Rate **48.6%**  
 Access to safe water **90%**  
 Human Development Rank **142**  
 (out of 177)  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**90/24.30**

Sources: UNDP Human  
 Development Report 2007  
 \*IFPRI 2007

## Niger

2007 saw the resurgence of a low-intensity insurgency conflict in the Agadez region of northern Niger, bordering Concern's area of operation in Tahoua region. Lack of access to food and chronic malnutrition characterise the area and during 2007 we continued to focus on our community therapeutic care (CTC) nutrition management programme. We worked closely with the government on both primary education and health – particularly on integrating CTC into Ministry of Health structures, and are helping them harmonise and steer policy on health implementation and CTC programming. We have also entered a three-year disaster risk reduction consortium with four partners, which we will apply to both food and health programmes.

### Some key achievements:

- » 31,722 children have benefited from our education work. We work with the Ministry of Education and other partners to increase and improve education infrastructure, which will help ensure that all children, particularly girls, have access to primary school. We have also helped train 1,363 teachers and 1,656 school management committee members.
- » Through our CTC programme we are supporting 13 rural clinics, with a catchment of 280,000, in the treatment of acute, moderate and severe malnutrition. Whilst the global acute malnutrition rate is down to 8-12% from 19.5% in May 2005, work remains to be done and Concern has started to focus on the fundamental causal factors of malnutrition.
- » We are also developing a new public health programme, which will seek to reduce maternal and child mortality by improving health and caring practices at the community level, increasing sustainable access to public health and hygiene infrastructure and helping to improve the quality of health services.

## Pakistan

It was a turbulent year for Pakistan on both the political and security fronts. Demonstrations and bombings throughout the year led to President Musharraf declaring a State of Emergency in November. Cyclone Yemyin hit the south in June, bringing with it devastating floods which left hundreds dead and hundreds of thousands homeless. Against this chaotic background, Concern continued to work in three provinces, focusing on livelihood security, primary healthcare, and emergency preparedness and response.

### Some key achievements:

- » In the aftermath of the cyclone, we distributed food and non-food items to almost 25,000 people. We also rebuilt 400 traditional shelters, rehabilitated irrigation structures, tube wells and hand pumps, distributed seed and reclaimed land. To ensure communities are better prepared for future disasters, we also built flood protection structures and raised homesteads.
- » 65,613 people benefited from improved water and sanitation facilities, including pumps, water supply schemes, distribution systems and household latrines. These have not only had a significant impact on people's health and wellbeing, but have also lessened the burden on women, who no longer have to transport water over long distances.
- » Our strategy of training and equipping community members as traditional birth attendants has improved care for women and infants while providing much-needed income. In Balochistan alone we estimate this will contribute towards 3,000 to 5,000 safer births over the coming years.
- » Our livelihoods security programme has helped train 202,589 people in a broad range of vocational skills which will enable them to look forward to a more secure future.
- » We provided disaster risk and recovery (DRR) training for 300 people from 26 villages. Group work at end of each training session resulted in the formulation of a DRR action plan.

## Statistical Information

### Niger

Area **1,267,000 sq km**  
 Population **13.3 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$244**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **150**  
 Life Expectancy **55.8**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **1.1%**  
 Literacy Rate **28.7**  
 Access to safe water **46%**  
 Human Development Rank **174 (out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **112/32.67**

### Pakistan

Area **804,000 sq km**  
 Population **158.1 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$711**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **79**  
 Life Expectancy **64.6**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **0.1%**  
 Literacy Rate **49.9%**  
 Access to safe water **91%**  
 Human Development Rank **136 (out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **88/22.70**

### By comparison

#### UK

Area **242,514 sq km**  
 Population **60.2 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$36,509**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **5**  
 Life Expectancy **79**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **0.2%**  
 Literacy Rate **99%**  
 Access to safe water **100%**  
 Human Development Rank **16 (out of 177)**

Sources: UNDP Human Development Report 2007  
 \*IFPRI 2007

## Rwanda

While Rwanda's overall political and security situation remained stable, the country still faces major challenges in agriculture, population growth and income distribution. Working with national NGOs, Concern continued to help the government consolidate its district annual plans for livelihoods, health, education and HIV and AIDS, significantly contributing to national development priorities.

### Some key achievements:

- » 116,131 children and 1,864 teachers benefited from our education work: the pilot schools in our primary education programme averaged increased enrolment rates of 18.4% and reduced drop-out rates of 9%. By comparison, other schools' enrolment increased by 8.6%, and drop-outs increased by 3.9%.
- » We helped 3,153 people earn a more secure living, through seeds and tools for homestead gardens; training in improved farming techniques, animal husbandry and small business; and access to small grants.
- » 8,747 people benefited from our HIV and AIDS work, including prevention and support in food production and earning a living. We raised awareness among 170 key community and church leaders about their role in fighting against HIV and AIDS, and trained 49 peer counsellors from each target group.
- » The community therapeutic care (CTC) nutrition pilot project treated 91 under-fives for severe malnutrition and complications such as malaria, TB and HIV. We also trained 32 district health staff in treatment of severe acute malnutrition, supervision and monitoring.
- » We helped communities elect 4,452 health workers, who will provide the backbone of a community-integrated management of child illness programme. They screened, treated and referred 73,357 children with fever, treating 90% within 24 hours of symptoms appearing.

## Sierra Leone

The overall situation in Sierra Leone continues to improve, with the first elections since UN peacekeepers left two years ago passing off relatively peacefully. Nevertheless, many challenges remain, and almost five years after the end of the war, 70.2% of the population still lives in grinding poverty. Concern continued to shift our work from rehabilitation to long-term development, focusing on access to food, earning a sustainable living, and improving water and sanitation. An evaluation revealed that the hunger gap among families where we work has been reduced from five months to two, and that malnutrition has decreased considerably.

### Some key achievements:

- » 17,433 children and 418 teachers in 66 schools benefited from our education work, as did 462 school management committee members. With many teachers unqualified, we have been providing in-service training to complement our distance learning project. Both contribute to teacher quality and quantity, giving them greater security and credibility.
- » Some 22,687 people in 228 villages and six urban slums benefited from our health work, which focused on mother and child health, nutrition, water and environmental health, and HIV and AIDS.
- » The prevalence of moderate and severe malnutrition among children declined from 13% to 3% in an area covered by our community-based therapeutic care (CTC) nutrition pilot project.
- » 11,000 households in 229 villages benefited from our livelihoods work. This included distributing seed to 1,400 families and agricultural training for 3,000 farmers; improving access to markets; vocational training for young people; and improving natural resource management.

## Statistical Information

### Rwanda

Area **23,000 sq km**  
 Population **9.2 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$238**  
 Infant Mortality  
 (per thousand births) **118**  
 Life Expectancy **45.2**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **3.1%**  
 Literacy Rate **64.9%**  
 Access to safe water **74%**  
 Human Development Rank **161**  
 (out of 177)  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**97/26.27**

### Sierra Leone

Area **72,000 sq km**  
 Population **5.6 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$216**  
 Infant Mortality  
 (per thousand births) **165**  
 Life Expectancy **41.8**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **1.6%**  
 Literacy Rate **34.8%**  
 Access to safe water **57%**  
 Human Development Rank **177**  
 (out of 177)  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**115/35.17**

Sources: UNDP Human Development Report 2007  
 \*IFPRI 2007

## Somalia

Despite the increasingly challenging and dangerous situation in Somalia in 2007, Concern continued to provide vital support to many vulnerable people. As one of the few aid agencies still operating inside the country, we assisted some of the one million people forced to flee Mogadishu because of fighting. Alongside this we provided support to people in the south of the country through our education, livelihoods, water and sanitation and HIV programmes.

### Some key achievements:

- » Over 8,000 children from poor families, 37% of whom were girls, were provided with primary education. 264 teachers received training and over 40,000 text books were distributed to schools. In addition 22 schools were repaired or rebuilt.
- » Over 2,500 families increased crop production as a result of improved irrigation, access to better seeds and fertilisers, and training on improved farming techniques.
- » Fifteen wells were constructed or repaired and eight boreholes were drilled, providing almost 4,000 families with safe drinking water. The time taken to fetch clean water was reduced from five hours to ten minutes for many families, reducing the burden on women and girls responsible for the task of water collection.
- » An information campaign to raise awareness of HIV was broadcast through three radio stations and one television station. 100 young people were trained as HIV peer educators and at the end of the year 240 people took part in a commemoration of World AIDS Day.
- » Kits containing essential items such as soap, blankets and mosquito nets were distributed to over 70,000 people displaced by fighting in Mogadishu.

## Sudan North

Three years after the signing of the comprehensive peace agreement, progress towards sustainable peace continues, with the notable exception of Darfur. Strengthened collaboration between both governments, the United Nations and NGO partners resulted in increased capacity to deliver basic services and address emergencies. Against this background, Concern focused on improving access to food, livelihoods, water and healthcare in Abyei – an area that serves as a social and economic bridge between north and south. Our emergency West Darfur programme had considerable success despite the numerous obstacles and impediments to working in the area.

### Some key achievements:

#### In Darfur

- » 175,000 people – including newly displaced families – received emergency relief items
- » Our nutrition work reached 236,188 people, and has succeeded in reducing malnutrition indicators to below internationally agreed minimum standards
- » Nearly 180,000 people accessed improved water and sanitation, vastly reducing the prevalence of hygiene-related diseases
- » 31,780 people are earning a more secure living.

#### In the rest of North Sudan:

- » Concern's livelihood/ food security programme reached some 11,550 poor people through a variety of projects – including distributing seeds, seedlings, tools and small livestock; building a seed bank and training a committee to manage it; animal traction training; forming and strengthening village development committees; and support and training for local partners.
- » 7,800 people directly benefited from our water and sanitation work; there is also increased awareness of the link between sanitation and health.
- » We supported two primary health centres serving 2,200 people with new equipment, training for traditional birth attendants and improved facilities.

## Statistical Information

### Somalia

Area **638,000 sq km**  
 Population **8 m**  
 GDP per Capita **n/a**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **133**  
 Life Expectancy **47**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **n/a**  
 Literacy Rate **n/a**  
 Access to safe water **29%**  
 Human Development Rank **n/a**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **n/a**

### Sudan

Area **2,506,000 sq km**  
 Population **36.9m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$760**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **62**  
 Life Expectancy **57.4**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **1.6%**  
 Literacy Rate **60.9%**  
 Access to safe water **70%**  
 Human Development Rank **147 (out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **95/25.60**

### By comparison

#### UK

Area **242,514 sq km**  
 Population **60.2 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$36,509**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **5**  
 Life Expectancy **79**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **0.2%**  
 Literacy Rate **99%**  
 Access to safe water **100%**  
 Human Development Rank **16 (out of 177)**

Sources: UNDP Human Development Report 2007  
 \*IFPRI 2007





**Hunger and poverty  
claim 25,000 lives  
every day.**

## Sudan South

Despite ongoing political tensions in 2007, the government made some progress towards implementing the comprehensive peace agreement and establishing infrastructure, and large numbers of displaced people returned home. Concern focused on meeting the basic needs of returnees and poor communities through livelihoods, health (including malnutrition), education and HIV and AIDS programmes.

We worked closely with the government, developing an integrated healthcare/ nutrition programme and handing over a new, fully equipped education office and six primary schools to the government.

### Some key achievements:

- » 7,255 children in 25 primary schools benefited from new materials, while we provided training for 375 teachers, PTA members and government education staff. These schools have seen a 66.7% increase in enrolments since November 2006, and girls now constitute 31.5% of the school-going population.
- » We improved water and environmental health for 69,208 people, by building or refurbishing boreholes, wells, pumps and pit latrines; establishing and training water committees; and promoting improved hygiene and sanitation practices.
- » Our farming and livestock projects, petty trade support and skills development for local partners helped 193,020 people earn a more secure living. We also helped 17,320 returnee households regain their food self-reliance by distributing seeds, locally made tools and/or fishing equipment.
- » We used drama, folklore, dance, song, and video to raise HIV and AIDS awareness among 33,096 youths, traders, women, community leaders, teachers and others.
- » We helped community health workers treat 2,618 children and 464 adults – mostly pregnant and breast-feeding women – for moderate to severe malnutrition and provided stabilisation care to 585 severely malnourished children.

## Tanzania

Concern continued to implement programmes in five poor regions, focusing on livelihoods, in particular food security; and health, including access to safe water and reducing the burden of environmental health-related problems amongst refugee and rural populations. We continued to address HIV and AIDS policy issues on a national level, working closely with the government and others. Our governance programme also made considerable progress, particularly on the production and marketing of cashew nuts by poor farmers. Early indications show that changes to the marketing process should ensure that farmers receive a better price for their cashew nuts, and reduce opportunities for middlemen to exploit them.

### Some key achievements:

- » We continue to run refugee care operations in one camp, home to 25,758 individuals, where we have reduced water-borne diseases with safe water and improved sanitation. We have particularly focused on reducing the incidence of malaria by mobilising communities to reduce mosquito breeding sites and promoting the use of mosquito-repellent plants.
- » 77,647 people benefited from the effective implementation of district ward-level water and environmental health plans. Concern will continue working closely with the government, advocating for prudent spending of the meagre resources available and for realistic, achievable pro-poor policies.
- » To address the lack of dependable access to food among poor households, we have helped over 13,000 people improve farming practices. The results have already been positive with better than average harvests being achieved in 2007.
- » Rights awareness training has encouraged poor and vulnerable citizens to participate in their own development and governance. Key village committees have been established, and there is increased recognition of equal rights for all at the community level.

## Statistical Information

### Sudan

Area **2,506,000 sq km**  
 Population **36.9m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$760**  
 Infant Mortality  
 (per thousand births) **62**  
 Life Expectancy **57.4**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **1.6%**  
 Literacy Rate **60.9%**  
 Access to safe water **70%**  
 Human Development Rank **147**  
**(out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**95/25.60**

### Tanzania

Area **945,000 sq km**  
 Population **38.5 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$316**  
 Infant Mortality  
 (per thousand births) **76**  
 Life Expectancy **51**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **6.5%**  
 Literacy Rate **69.4%**  
 Access to safe water **62%**  
 Human Development Rank **159**  
**(out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**96/26.13**

Sources: UNDP Human  
 Development Report 2007  
 \*IFPRI 2007

## Timor Leste

Amid continuing insecurity, a new president and parliament were elected in 2007. With more than 10% of the population still displaced and southeast Asia's highest malnutrition rates, the new government is under pressure to deliver tangible benefits to the poor and ensure long-term stability. Concern's work focused on livelihoods security and health, and we negotiated a pilot community-managed acute malnutrition project with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, due to start in early 2008.

### Some key achievements:

- » 5,344 people have directly benefited from our livelihoods programme and now have a more secure living. Components of the programme included access to seeds and tools, new irrigation or nursery systems, poultry raising, farming training and the development of demonstration farms.
- » We arranged for farmer leaders, local partners and government staff to visit other projects in neighbouring districts and further afield to learn about sustainable farming practices. They are now applying these technologies at home.
- » To help improve health and nutrition, we ran cooking demonstrations and training in water purification methods for 1,970 women and girls and health and nutrition education for 600 women.
- » 28,713 people have directly benefited from flood mitigation support, drought mitigation works, early warning systems, education and advocacy and awareness-raising.
- » We provided emergency nutrition for 2,741 children under 5 and 1,358 pregnant and breast-feeding women. As well as training mothers on better hygiene and feeding practices, we helped community outreach workers raise awareness of these issues through home visits.

## Uganda

Despite a government-rebel agreement to cease hostilities, the likelihood of a negotiated and lasting peace is low. Nevertheless, people moved from the old displacement camps to new transit or early return sites, and Concern continued to provide support to them in all three situations. The main focus of our work remained on livelihoods and HIV and AIDS, while we also responded to emergencies, working with displaced people in the north and in response to heavy flooding in the east.

### Some key achievements:

- » Over 79,000 people have benefited from our livelihoods work, which included better access to markets; food production and processing; community and natural resource management.
- » In Kampala, we continued working closely with local government, strengthening the capacity of six parish development committees to participate in community project planning, implementing and monitoring. As a result, they implemented at least three water and sanitation projects.
- » 10,138 people have directly benefited from our HIV and AIDS work – this included voluntary counselling and testing; vocational skills training; awareness raising; and strengthening herbal medicine provision and home care for people living with HIV and AIDS.
- » We continued to work with displaced people living in camps in the north. More than 133,000 people benefited from our water and sanitation work there, and another 9,240 received an income boost through our cash-for-work project.
- » In the aftermath of the floods, we distributed water purification materials, blankets, mosquito nets and plastic sheeting to 8,221 people; while our work rehabilitating roads and schools benefited 14,017 people.

## Statistical Information

### Timor Leste

Area **19,000 sq km**  
 Population **1.1 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$358**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **52**  
 Life Expectancy **59.7**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **<0.2**  
 Literacy Rate **50.1%**  
 Access to safe water **58%**  
 Human Development Rank **150 (out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **85/20.60**

### Uganda

Area **241,000 sq km**  
 Population **28.9 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$303**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **79**  
 Life Expectancy **49.7**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **6.7%**  
 Literacy Rate **66.8%**  
 Access to safe water **60%**  
 Human Development Rank **154 (out of 177)**  
 Global Hunger Rank/Index\* **78/20.97**

### By comparison

#### UK

Area **242,514 sq km**  
 Population **60.2 m**  
 GDP per Capita **US\$36,509**  
 Infant Mortality (per thousand births) **5**  
 Life Expectancy **79**  
 Living with HIV and AIDS **0.2%**  
 Literacy Rate **99%**  
 Access to safe water **100%**  
 Human Development Rank **16 (out of 177)**

Sources: UNDP Human Development Report 2007  
 \*IFPRI 2007

## Zambia

Although Zambia was quiet on the political front and the economy is performing well, poverty levels remain high, particularly in rural areas. Concern expanded its operations into two new districts in 2007, and started working with five new partners. We focused mainly on livelihoods, HIV and AIDS and nutrition. We also responded to exceptionally high and early flooding of the Zambezi river.

### Some key achievements:

- » We helped 32,671 people have more secure livelihoods, through skills development and other support and services. Monitoring has shown that among people who benefited from our projects – including training in new farming techniques; better access to markets; honey production; fish and poultry farming – incomes have increased on average by 19.6%.
- » We provided support and services for 2,049 people living with HIV, while also developing the skills and capacity of individuals and organisations working with HIV and AIDS. We helped establish 20 support groups, which started vegetable and herb gardens to provide members with dietary supplements and herbal remedies.
- » We started working with new local partners on HIV projects, promoting voluntary counselling and treatment for young people, awareness raising through drama, peer educator training and anti-stigma clubs.
- » 1,722 households received cash grants to replace items lost in the floods, giving them the flexibility to decide what to prioritise. We also trained 3,178 households in new farming techniques, distributed seeds and tools to more than 19,000 people, and helped communities clear canals, reducing their future vulnerability to flash floods and opening up new land for cultivation.

## Zimbabwe

Although the economy had not completely collapsed, the overall situation deteriorated significantly in 2007. This led to a decline in coverage and quality of the national health, education and social sectors while erratic rains and lower levels of commercial production meant there was a food deficit. Against this background, we continued to focus on improving livelihoods for the most vulnerable populations, while 33,226 people benefited from the first full year of our HIV and AIDS programme.

### Some key achievements:

- » 140,014 people benefited from our livelihoods work, which included conservation farming, nutrition gardens, training, and seed and fertiliser distribution. The first half of the current season progressed well and there is potential for good crop yields next year.
- » We helped communities rehabilitate and dig 28 boreholes and 29 wells. In areas where boreholes are not viable, we installed three sand abstraction pumps, giving communities year-round access to water for irrigation and safe household use.
- » We set up 24 *Stepping Stones and Reflect (STAR)* circles, where 650 people meet regularly to discuss the underlying causes of HIV transmission such as gender imbalances, gender-based violence and cultural practices and make up action plans to address these.
- » We started work with three mission hospitals to provide outreach HIV prevention services in 22 isolated areas, and provided HIV and AIDS training for 87 community workers and 38 health centre staff.
- » In partnership with the World Food Programme, our vulnerable group feeding programme targeted 186,595 people with insufficient crop production, no livestock or other sources of income.

## Statistical Information

### Zambia

Area **752,000 sq km**  
Population **11.5 m**  
GDP per Capita **US\$623**  
Infant Mortality  
(per thousand births) **102**  
Life Expectancy **40.5**  
Living with HIV and AIDS **17%**  
Literacy Rate **68%**  
Access to safe water **58%**  
Human Development Rank **165**  
(out of 177)  
Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**108/31.10**

### Zimbabwe

Area **390,000 sq km**  
Population **13.1 m**  
GDP per Capita **US\$259**  
Infant Mortality  
(per thousand births) **81**  
Life Expectancy **40.9**  
Living with HIV and AIDS **20.1%**  
Literacy Rate **89.4%**  
Access to safe water **81%**  
Human Development Rank **151**  
(out of 177)  
Global Hunger Rank/Index\*  
**93/24.83**

### By comparison

#### Ireland

Area **70,000 sq km**  
Population **4.1 m**  
GDP per Capita **US\$48,254**  
Infant Mortality  
(per thousand births) **5**  
Life Expectancy **78.4**  
Living with HIV and AIDS **0.2%**  
Literacy Rate **99%**  
Access to safe water **100%**  
Human Development Rank **5**  
(out of 177)

Sources: UNDP Human Development Report 2007  
\*IFPRI 2007

# Overseas Work – Programme Information

**Concern Worldwide (UK) gives financial support to the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide – we do not implement our own overseas programmes. The information below is extracted from reports prepared by Concern Worldwide.**

In our countries of operation, our work focussed on our five core organisational programmes which comprise:

- » Health
- » Basic education
- » Livelihood Security
- » HIV and AIDS programming
- » Emergency response and preparedness

The overall objectives and activities of each programme in 2007 are detailed in the following pages. Concern Worldwide programmes result in measurable outcomes. Outcomes are, however difficult to aggregate at organisational level. This is largely because project / programmes are very context specific i.e. they are designed to address specific local needs in local conditions and hence aggregation can be very difficult.

In describing the programmes we have outlined objectives and activities and the main targets which we have achieved during the year; summarised the conclusions from programme reviews and evaluations; and provided a case study to illustrate the type of work that we do in each programme. Further examples of the specific work done in each country is contained in the country profiles on pages 9 to 30.




# Overseas Programmes Concern Worldwide's work in 2007

**To achieve our mission we work in developing countries where our programmes comprise both long term development work and responses to emergency situations.**

Watching a drama on AIDS performed by students at Concern Basic education APEAL project (advancement of primary education and adult literacy) in Teacane primary school, Nampula, Mozambique, supported by DEPFA bank.  
Photographer: Dara Mac Dónaill, Irish Times.



A photograph of a woman with short, braided hair, wearing an orange and white patterned top, smiling broadly while holding a young child. The child is looking directly at the camera. To the left, another person in a light green shirt is partially visible. The background is blurred, showing other people in a community setting.

**We also seek  
to address the  
root causes of  
poverty through  
our advocacy  
and development  
education work.**



A child dancing at the Concern district development project in Mavile Village, Ribawe district, Mozambique, supported by DEPFA bank. Photographer: Dara Mac Dónaill, Irish Times.



# Health

## Supporting lives

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**In 2007 Concern Worldwide implemented projects and programmes in the health sector in 17 countries. The objective of the health programme is to contribute to the achievement of the health and nutrition security of the poor within the context of the health related Millennium Development Goals - reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases and ensuring environmental sustainability.**

The table below details the range of activities conducted in 2007:

Sub Programme	Activities
<b>Nutrition</b>	Community Therapeutic Care (supplementary feeding activities), growth monitoring, targeted demonstrative therapeutic feeding, micronutrients supplementation, de-worming, referrals, nutrition education, economic opportunity enhancement, development of community/district level nutrition management committees
<b>Mother Child Health</b>	Provision of equipment, training of traditional birth attendants
<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>	Construction of water delivery systems, drainage, wells, solid waste management, construction of latrines, health and hygiene awareness raising and training, vector control

## Outcomes

In our view the main achievements of our health programme during 2007 were as follows:

- » We expanded the Community Therapeutic Care/Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CTC/CMAM) programmes as planned (in Malawi and Ethiopia), and integrated emergency CTC/CMAM programmes into existing, government health systems. New CTC/CMAM programmes were developed in Timor Leste, Haiti, North Sudan, Burundi and Bangladesh, and a new Mother and Child Care programme is planned in Niger.
- » The Child Survival Programme (CSP) was expanded in Rwanda from one to six districts. We also documented lessons learnt in the programme (which now operates in 5 countries), in partnership with country offices and local partners

- » In the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and Nepal Concern Worldwide expanded the water supply and sanitation programmes.
- » We consolidated and expanded current partnerships in the health sector. With Valid International, we are identifying further research objectives. We expanded relationships with RAISE and the Centre for Sustainable Urban Development at Columbia University, and began a new relationship with International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in the areas of nutrition, food security, HIV and livelihoods.

During 2007 we conducted evaluations of eight country programmes in order to ensure that they were meeting our health programme objectives. Overall the outcomes were very positive and showed that significant lasting impacts were being achieved.

The studies/evaluations also indicated some areas that could be improved, the main ones being the need:

- » to ensure that efforts to increase usage and demand for health care are carefully managed so that they run in close parallel with work aimed at increasing the capacity of health services to respond to that demand.
- » for high quality research and documentation to ensure the ultimate success of our health programmes.
- » for intensive upfront training in the initial phase of programmes and for creative ways to provide regular technical support and review/monitoring.

Concern Worldwide will endeavour to build these insights into our programme design and ongoing programme work in 2008

The table below details the beneficiaries reached in 2007 by sub programme:

	Direct			Indirect		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>Mother and Child Health</b>	405,325	347,330	752,655	556,696	456,288	1,012,984
<b>Nutrition</b>	191,110	134,583	325,693	1,004,976	953,372	1,958,348
<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>	307,818	282,398	590,216	639,010	491,162	1,130,172
<b>Total</b>	<b>904,253</b>	<b>764,311</b>	<b>1,668,564</b>	<b>2,200,682</b>	<b>1,900,822</b>	<b>4,101,504</b>



Musabila Aziza is 15 years old and lives in a village in Maniema province, in the centre of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Musabila has a one-month old baby but during her pregnancy she fell ill and became malnourished. It is a common problem in DRC many mothers, children and pregnant women suffer from malnutrition, caused by a lack of protein and vitamins, or by diseases such as malaria, measles or diarrhoea.

Traditionally, people suffering from malnutrition are treated in Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFCs), where they stay for about a month. However, in Maniema province villages are very remote, making the delivery of health services very difficult. There are only a few TFCs in the area and for most people they are hard to reach, and treatment is expensive. As a result, many mothers wait for as long as possible before seeking treatment for themselves or their children, which can result in complications.

There are other problems too since a month-long stay in a TFC can have serious consequences for food production. Women - who are primarily responsible for agricultural production - have to leave their fields in order to get treatment for themselves or their children, risking their harvest. So, to address these issues, Concern Worldwide introduced the Community-based Therapeutic Care (CTC) programme in five health zones of Maniema. The programme enables mothers to get a supply of supplementary enriched food for their children or themselves, meaning they can treat malnutrition at home. This means they do not have

to leave their fields for a long period of time and can carry on with their daily work.

When Musabila went to a health centre to seek treatment for malnutrition she was referred to the Supplementary Feeding Centre in Mingana, where she was given a supply of foil-sealed high protein, vitamin enriched food to help her recover. Her husband works in a mine and only returns every three months. With the traditional treatment Musabila would have had to leave her fields untended while she sought treatment in a TFC. With the CTC approach, she will receive supplementary food and check-ups every two weeks for the next six months. She will return straight home after each check up, meaning she will be able to maintain her fields, and hopefully grow enough food to feed her family.

Musabila also receives education and training from nurses at the centre when she goes for her check-ups. She receives information on how to ensure she and her child get a balanced diet, and training on good hygiene practices. She also receives information about prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV and AIDS, and the value of breast feeding. Musabila explains that this is particularly helpful as nobody has talked about these things with her before. Many young women do not talk to anyone about sex, pregnancy or breastfeeding, and so education provided by the health workers and community volunteers is extremely helpful in increasing knowledge and helping to change habits.


The programme enables mothers to get a supply of supplementary enriched food for their children or themselves.



Fatima Sa'id, aged 11, on her way to school. Fatima and her family have benefited from Concern's irrigation programme. South Wollo, Ethiopia. Photographer: Caroline Irby

# Basic education

## Helping people learn



**In 2007 Concern Worldwide implemented projects and programmes in the education sector in 12 countries. Our education programme objective is to strengthen formal education provision among the poorer sections of society. We do this by addressing the obstacles that hinder access to and the successful completion of formal primary education. All country programmes work with communities such as school management committees, parent teacher associations and school councils to build their capacity and involvement in school management and an awareness of their right to an education.**

The table below details the range of activities conducted in 2007:

Sub Programme	Activities
<b>Primary Education (PE)</b>	Support to community involvement in the provision of education e.g. catch up classes, formation of Parent Teacher Committees, parents as volunteer teachers/coaches. School construction, advocacy on obstacles to education for specific groups,
<b>Non formal Education (NF)</b>	Literacy training

## Outcomes

We feel that the main achievements of the education programme during 2007 were as follows:

- » We started new education programmes in Angola, Malawi, and Afghanistan.
- » The lessons learned from education programmes from the 2005-2007 period were disseminated in a conference in October 2007.
- » We conducted a Global Education Workshop for Concern Worldwide staff in 2007.
- » We successfully collaborated with partner agencies e.g. People in Need in Ethiopia and Ibis in Mozambique.

- » We completed a review and analysis of educational institutions in 2007
- » We completed an audit and analysis of existing education staff and competencies

During 2007 we conducted evaluations of seven country programmes in order to ensure that they were meeting our underlying objectives. Overall the outcomes were positive showing that real results were being achieved with significant lasting impacts. They also indicated a few areas that could be improved, the main ones being:

- » The importance of having income generating activities running in parallel with education programmes in order to boost the attendance of vulnerable children.
  - » The need to focus on linkages between other Concern Worldwide sector programmes to better address the out of school factors of hunger, poverty and health that block children from attending school.
  - » The importance of adequate basic infrastructure for teacher morale and productiveness.
- We will aim to incorporate these lessons into our work going forward.

The table below summarises the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries of our education programme during 2007:

	Direct			Indirect		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Primary Education	166,470	191,904	358,374	639,805	574,237	1,214,042
Non Formal Education	180,566	177,686	358,252	1,072,454	974,994	2,047,448
<b>Total</b>	<b>347,036</b>	<b>369,590</b>	<b>716,626</b>	<b>1,712,259</b>	<b>1,549,231</b>	<b>3,261,490</b>

Habon Sheikh Abdirahaman is a grade eight student from Mukaydumis village in the Lower Shabelle region of Somalia. Habon has just completed her schooling; she is one of an increasing number of girls in the region who have been able to access primary education through Concern Worldwide Somalia's Community Education Programme.

The Community Education Programme provides basic primary education to children in Mogadishu and the Lower Shabelle region. It aims to increase the number of children and young people able to access primary schooling on a sustainable basis, and improve the quality of their education. The programme particularly focuses on increasing the number of girls who attend school.

In the Lower Shabelle region, Concern Worldwide supported over 5,000 children to access basic education in 2007. For these children from the districts of Kurtunwarey, Awdhegle, Qoryoley, Wanleweyn and Afgoye, attending school means that they are now able to read and write, and have had the opportunity to learn a variety of other subjects.

In rural areas, such as Habon's village of Mukaydumis, girls are often expected to stay at home and look after their families, regardless of their education. But for Habon, things are a bit different. She is one of eight upper primary school pupils who have been recruited by Concern Worldwide as adult education teachers.

"I was lucky enough to get a part time job earning \$30 per month. Tears of happiness filled my mother's eyes when I brought my first wage home. Thanks to Allah and all who helped me study and work in my village".

The Community Education Programme is providing thousands of children in Somalia with the chance of a better future. During a community meeting the leader of Bananey village in Kurtunwarey District, Sheikh Bayadir Sheikh Abdurrahman, commented on the improvements the education programme has made in his village.

"411 children of different grades now attend school in our village. One can easily recognize the contribution of the education programme towards improving the future for our children - their knowledge, conduct and thinking have improved. The provision of education saved our children from joining militia activities"

I was lucky enough to get a part time job earning of \$30 per month. Tears of happiness filled my mother's eyes when I brought my first wage home.




Outside their home, built from eucalyptus trees and corrugated iron sheeting. Clockwise, from left: Zeneba Muhia, 29, Ahamed, 2, Fatima, 11, Said, 32, Mohammed, 7, Abdu, 4 and Alganesh, 6. Before Said's involvement in the irrigation scheme, the family lived in a tukul – a mud hut. Photographer: Caroline Irby.





# Livelihood security

## Giving people options



**In 2007 Concern implemented projects and programmes in the livelihoods sector in 29 countries. All our programmes are designed to meet the livelihood security programme objective to relieve the impact and/or reduce the incidence of poverty. We do this by supporting opportunities to increase livelihood options that lead to real improvements in peoples' lives over the short and long term.**

The table below details the range of activities conducted in 2007:

Sub Programme	Activities
<b>Natural Resource Management</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction, emergency preparedness and mitigation, advocacy, CSO initiatives to increase community access and control over land, water and forest resources, livestock raising, integrated farming, crop diversification, watershed management, rights awareness
<b>Food Production and Processing</b>	Improved crop production, improved livestock, horticulture and gardens, preservation and processing, forestry, fisheries, distribution of seeds, livestock and tools, construction of roads, paths, bridges, agricultural training, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training, shelter construction, agricultural systems, crop diversification. Irrigation, orchard development, terrace reclamation, food diversity exhibitions, demonstration plots
<b>Market Interaction</b>	Microfinance, support to micro enterprise, marketing, vocational training, enterprise development through grants and training, biogas plants, access to savings and credit, small business training, market analysis
<b>Responsive Institutions</b>	Support to decentralisation, advocacy, institutional development, training, institutional support to small microfinance organisations, village level development planning, government budget allocation monitoring, support to mainstreaming gender, HIV and AIDS, DRR and Equality, accountability

Outcomes		
<p>In our view the main achievements during 2007 were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» We developed livelihoods programmes in two new countries, Kenya and Nepal</li> <li>» A new innovative urban livelihoods programmes on urban pavement dwellers was developed in Bangladesh and a programme on Urban Agriculture was developed in Liberia</li> <li>» We initiated and organised joint Irish NGO learning and research on the role of decentralisation in poverty reduction</li> <li>» The lessons from the Dowa Emergency Cash Transfers (DECT) programme in Malawi</li> </ul>	<p>were produced and widely disseminated and cited. Strong links were maintained with the Institute of Development Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» International advocacy strategies on marginal farmers and social protection were developed and initiated</li> <li>» We conducted two Global Livelihoods workshops: one on Natural Resources Management and one on Agriculture in Ethiopia and the UK respectively</li> </ul> <p>During 2007 we conducted evaluations of seven country programmes in order to ensure that they were meeting our livelihood programme objectives. Overall the outcomes were</p>	<p>very positive and indicated that programmes were being effectively implemented. They also indicated areas that could be improved, the main ones being the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» adopt partnership models which are appropriate to the specific local context.</li> <li>» take a holistic approach i.e. look at and engage with wider dynamics not just to respond to immediate needs.</li> <li>» ensure that in mainstreaming equality we address strategic as well as practical needs .</li> </ul> <p>We will try to build these lessons into ongoing programmes.</p>

The table below details the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries during 2007:

	Female	Direct Male	Total	Female	Indirect Male	Total
<b>Natural Resource Management</b>	532,402	378,480	910,882	1,494,354	1,581,325	3,075,679
<b>Food Production/ Processing</b>	457,423	403,353	860,776	895,306	870,022	1,765,328
<b>Market Interaction</b>	85,694	83,260	168,954	756,836	751,758	1,508,594
<b>Responsive Institutions</b>	530,221	854,906	1,385,127	3,850,048	4,287,883	8,137,931
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,605,740</b>	<b>1,719,999</b>	<b>3,325,739</b>	<b>6,996,544</b>	<b>7,490,988</b>	<b>14,487,532</b>

A simple irrigation system funded and built by Concern Worldwide with the help of the Ethiopian Government, is making a huge difference to hundreds of people in the South Wollo district of Ethiopia.

Saïd Mohammed and his family are amongst the people benefiting from the system that channels much needed water to the local farmland.

Three years ago, Saïd Mohammed's small farm was little more than dusty land. There was no irrigation, his harvest was often poor and he had to sell his animals in order to feed his family through the year. Now instead of a single crop of sorghum grain to last the whole year Saïd is growing rows of tomatoes, sugar cane, maize, onion, chilli and mangoes. There's even a small herd of animals that Saïd is fattening to sell

A river runs approximately 200 metres from Saïd's two hectare plot. This river has been partially diverted into a channel that runs above the farmland. Gullies carry water from the channel onto the plots and these are plugged or released by the farmers depending on the needs of their crops. The irrigated farmland looks like an oasis amongst the dry, rocky slopes of the surrounding countryside.

Saïd used to rely on aid to feed his family. Now he produces more than enough food and can sell the surplus at market to earn some money. "We eat more vegetables now, from our land, and we're able to buy a sheep for meat on Muslim holidays. I save a small amount of money for emergencies; otherwise, I buy animals when I have money, to fatten and sell."

Saïd's five children are all robust and healthy-looking. Neither Saïd nor his wife, Zeneba, went to school but they intend to educate all of their children.

Zeneba, aged 29, is as industrious as her husband. As well as looking after the children, she sells produce at a nearby market that takes place each week and recently joined a women's group where she receives agricultural training. "The intention is to make sure women are productive in the land, since we share it, and that we have power."

There are twelve major river basins and eleven lakes across Ethiopia. An estimated 3.7 million hectares could be irrigated, making an incredible impact on farming in the area. Yet so far only four percent of this land has been irrigated.

We eat more vegetables now,  
from our land, and we're able to buy  
a sheep for meat on Muslim holidays.



Aminata Ahamed (4) eating injera (flat bread) in Derka village, South Wollo, Ethiopia. Photographer: Caroline Irby.

# **HIV and AIDS Programming**

## **Our part in the response**



**Concern Worldwide implemented direct HIV and AIDS programmes in 14 countries in 2007. We also integrated HIV and AIDS interventions through programmes in the Education, Livelihoods and Health sectors. Our HIV and AIDS programme aims to reduce the prevalence of HIV and the impact of AIDS on Concern Worldwide target populations in all of our emergency and development projects.**



The table below details the range of activities conducted by Concern Worldwide in 2007:

Sub Programme	Activities
<b>HIV and AIDS</b>	Treatment, care and support; prevention, awareness and information; Lobbying, advocacy and human rights, network development, organizational building/capacity building, research and development, Voluntary Counselling and Testing training
<b>HIV and AIDS mainstreaming</b>	Advocacy on HIV and AIDS mainstreaming, support to national HIV and AIDS networks, awareness and information.

Outcomes		
<p>In our view the main achievements during 2007 were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» We have increased programme expenditure by 25% relative to 2006.</li> <li>» 16 countries developed specific HIV and AIDS advocacy initiatives.</li> <li>» Extensive Head Office advocacy initiatives were undertaken.</li> <li>» 70% of the partner agencies with whom we work received advice or support on HIV and AIDS issues which has allowed them to have a greater understanding of the relationship of HIV to their organisations, programmes, and the impact of HIV on communities and individuals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» 80% of partners have their own HIV and AIDS mainstreaming strategies</li> <li>» We commenced a major research project with International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Kerry Group on the links between HIV and AIDS and nutrition.</li> </ul> <p>During 2007 we conducted evaluations/studies of six country programmes in order to ensure that they were meeting our HIV and AIDS programme objectives. Overall these results were very favourable, indicating that results were being achieved and that we were making good progress. They also indicated areas that could be improved, the main ones being the need to:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Ensure as far as possible that medical care is supplemented by some form of income generation activities so that basic needs are met and people can stay in their homes.</li> <li>» Engage in Community Conversations i.e. discussion groups comprised of a cross section of community members which meet periodically. These have the effect of reducing stigma and of alleviating many of the social disadvantages arising from HIV and AIDS.</li> <li>» Ensure that monitoring and evaluation systems and documentation and evidence based research are central to programme development</li> </ul> <p>We will try to use these insights to improve ongoing work.</p>

The table below details the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries during 2007:

	Female	Direct Male	Total	Female	Indirect Male	Total
<b>HIV and AIDS</b>	<b><u>168,369</u></b>	<b><u>162,073</u></b>	<b><u>330,442</u></b>	<b><u>3,714,043</u></b>	<b><u>3,943,826</u></b>	<b><u>7,657,869</u></b>

Samuel Owino Arot lives in Ngalo village in Homa Bay, along the southern shores of Lake Victoria. Homa Bay has one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in Kenya – 24% of the district's population is HIV positive. It is also one of the poorest districts in the country.

Mr Owino retired as a clerk with the fisheries department in September 2001 after 30 years of service. He received a small lump sum retirement payment, and with this he was able to realise his life-long dream of becoming a small-scale farmer – growing tomatoes and kale. However, in early 2002 Mr Owino became unwell, suffering a painful rash on his skin. He spent what was left of his pension seeking treatment from private clinics and traditional medicine men. But his health continued to deteriorate and he was forced to sell his animals, including his oxen which he depended on to plough his land.

Mr Owino agreed to take an HIV test and was diagnosed with advanced AIDS. He started a course of life saving Anti-Retroviral Drugs and was referred to one of Concern Worldwide's local partners, Women Fighting AIDS in Kenya (WOFAK), for treatment education, counselling and support with his food needs. Good nutrition is vitally important for people living with HIV and AIDS, particularly if they are taking Anti-Retroviral drugs, so the food rations he received from WOFAK were vital for his recovery.

Mr Owino received a great deal of support from his wife, who looked after him and provided for the family when he was too ill to leave his bed.

As his health improved Mr Owino was eager to return to his work on the land. As a proud farmer he had found it very difficult to rely on food hand-outs and was keen to make his household self-sufficient once more. But his illness had taken its toll on his business; it was proving hard to recover from the sale of his animals.

In early 2006 WOFAK began providing seeds, fertiliser, tools and farming advice to HIV positive clients to enable them to grow their own food, and retain some sense of self-reliance. Mr Owino approached WOFAK for help to rebuild his livelihood. In January 2007 he received a small loan to buy fertiliser and seeds. He also received training and advice on improved farming techniques.

In the last eight months Mr Owino has experienced a complete reversal of fortunes; he has paid back the money he received from WOFAK and has applied for a new loan to purchase a hand pump. He now hires a farm hand to assist on the farm and produces enough food to share with relatives and neighbours. He enjoys a new respect from the community; he is seen as productive and successful, and can even afford the luxury of a television and a mobile phone!

He is now an advocate for 'positive living' - encouraging members of his village to go for Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) to find out their HIV status. However, his heart remains on the farm. As he stands on his land he quips, 'I will go to the house for a cup of porridge and come back and will not leave the shamba (garden) till sunset.'

'I will go to the house for a cup of porridge and come back and will not leave the shamba (garden) till sunset.'





The dramatic increase in flooding and river erosion for the past twenty years has caused many people living on the shrinking silt island of Aralia, in the Haor flood plain of north east Bangladesh, to lose their homes. Photographer Gideon Mendel

# Emergency response and preparedness

## Meeting urgent needs

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**During 2007 Concern Worldwide implemented 34 projects in emergency contexts in 20 countries. The range of programme activities was broad but reflected Concern Worldwide's emergency programme focus on the provision of reproductive and child health, environmental health (water and sanitation), nutrition, food security, shelter and related infrastructure inputs.**

In 2007, 20 countries (out of 30) responded to an emergency, or continued to implement emergency/rehabilitation projects that had commenced prior to 2007. We (either directly or through partners) assisted over 2.9 million people with emergency interventions in 2007. Drought and floods were the most common emergency to which we responded, but conflict still plays a major role as a trigger for emergency response interventions.

## Outcomes

Concern Worldwide undertook three emergency evaluations in 2007. The emergency responses were evaluated in terms of their timeliness, efficiency and appropriateness. The evaluations concluded that the projects were implemented effectively despite facing considerable challenges. Targeting was robust and beneficiary involvement was appropriate to each context.

The table below details the range of activities carried out in 2007:

Country Programme	Sector/ Activity Summary	Total Direct Beneficiaries
Pakistan	Cyclone Yemyin: Rehabilitation and distribution of food and non food items (NFI's)	67,360
Zambia	Severe flooding: Flood awareness, cash transfer, livelihoods recovery	189,711
DPRK	Flooding: Water supply and sanitation, infrastructure rehabilitation	83,000
DRC	Global Acute Malnutrition and conflict: Livelihoods recovery, school construction, Community Therapeutic Care	111,735
Niger	Global Acute Malnutrition: Community Therapeutic Care	23,429
Tanzania	Site management/Refugee Care: Water supply and sanitation	25,758
Uganda	Civil conflict/flooding: Water supply and sanitation, livelihoods recovery	164,949
Zimbabwe	Drought/Government Land Reforms: Food distribution	176,937
Liberia	Conflict/flooding: Water supply and sanitation, emergency rehabilitation	96,239
Kenya	Drought: Community Therapeutic Care, livelihoods recovery	8,628
Sth Sudan	Conflict: Shelter, supplementary feeding, livelihoods recovery	28,764
Ethiopia	Natural Disasters: Provision of fuel, seed distribution, emergency preparedness	3,948
Nth Sudan	Conflict: Water supply and sanitation, camp coordination, livelihoods recovery, distribution of non-food items (NFIs), health and nutrition	448,889
Bangladesh	Natural Disasters: NFIs, food distribution	788,391
India	Natural Disasters: Food distribution, NFIs distribution, shelter and livelihoods recovery	244,636
Chad	Conflict: Site management	38,000
Haiti	Natural Disasters: NFIs distribution, livelihoods recovery	7,765
Somalia	Drought/conflict: Water supply and sanitation, CTC, livelihoods recovery	360,142
Mozambique	Flooding: HIV and AIDS mitigation, education, food, NFIs	29,319
Malawi	Drought: Livelihoods recovery	50,845
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>2,948,445</u></b>

We aim not only to respond to emergencies as they arise but also to work with vulnerable communities to reduce the frequency and impact of disasters. In 2007 we conducted a baseline assessment to

establish awareness, knowledge and application of Disaster Risk Reduction as an approach and identify examples of good practice. The aim is to incorporate risk analysis in all programme design in order to

reduce vulnerability in Concern Worldwide's target group by helping them better manage risk. We will aim to implement the lessons learnt in 2008.

Kaltouma Djimet is a 68 year old widow and is one of the thousands of people forced to flee their villages when the conflict in neighbouring Darfur spilled over in to eastern Chad. She and her two daughters arrived at Gassire camp for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Goz Beida at the end of 2006. When she first arrived, there was very little help available for the people living in the camp. A few organisations were providing services but the interventions were infrequent and and disorganised, and as Kaltouma explained, nobody ever knew what was happening.

However, once Concern started managing the camps, things began to change for the better; the flow of information improved and people knew what was going on. The people living in the camps began to learn exactly what each NGO (non-governmental organisation) did and they also got the opportunity to represent themselves at the weekly coordination meetings that Concern started to run. "I take my hat off to the Concern site managers for intervening and being the link between us and the organisations.

We now have the chance to express our opinions and bring our issues to the attention of the humanitarian organisations working here". Kaltouma also said she hoped that Concern would continue its work as facilitators in the camp as she believes that this link between the people living in the camps and the NGOs is what is needed for better quality service provision.

As well as acting as site managers, Kaltouma said that one of the first actions that Concern took was to distribute much needed plastic sheeting and empty sacks before the onset of the rainy season. The plastic sheeting was used to cover homes and protect them from the rain and the empty sacks were filled with sand to be used as flood barriers in case of excessive rain.

In 2007, Concern's programme in Goz Beida reached approximately 38,000 IDPs like Kaltouma in four camps.

We now have the chance to express our opinions and bring our issues to the attention of the humanitarian organisations working here.



GCAP members in Scotland meet with Douglas Alexander, Secretary of State for International Development.



Concern's Siobhan Hanley with Paul Rankin



Clockwise: Kevin Ryan, Director of Positive Lives, Dave Petrie MSP, Mhairi Owens, Head of Concern Worldwide Scotland, Nick Partridge, Director of Terence Higgins Trust, Andy Kerr MSP, Pauline McNeill MSP, Linda Fabiani MSP.



# UK Events

It was another busy year with all three UK offices organising a number of events around the country that included workshops, photographic exhibitions and campaign launches. As members of a number of important coalitions we also played an active role in a number of events that sought to raise awareness of global issues such as climate change.

## GCAP Meets with Secretary of State

On October 12th, Concern Worldwide (UK), as a member of the GCAP (Global Call to Action Against Poverty) coalition met with Douglas Alexander, Secretary of State for International Development. GCAP, the biggest anti poverty alliance in the world, wanted assurances from Douglas Alexander that the UK government will go further and faster to promote fair trade, debt relief and better quality of aid within the international arena. GCAP also wanted a guarantee that the Millennium Development Goals set in the year 2000 to alleviate poverty worldwide will not be forgotten.

## Paul Rankin on the menu for Concern Worldwide (UK)

Concern Worldwide (UK) confirmed a unique fundraising partnership with celebrity chef Paul Rankin who has supported us for a number of years. The Rankin Group will part fund a food aid and livelihood programme in Zimbabwe that aims to help small farmers grow enough nutritious food to support their families by providing seeds, tools and training. As part of the initiative, 1p for every cup of coffee sold in Café Paul Rankin will go towards the programme. Staff also plan to organise their own events through the year.

## Positive Lives Comes to Scotland

Positive Lives made its debut in Scotland in January and was successfully launched by Health Minister Andy Kerr at the Scottish Parliament. The international, award winning photography exhibition received huge support from MSPs from all parties, as well as NGOs across the country, and continued to tour Scotland throughout 2007.

The Positive Lives project is a collaboration of a number of organisations, including Concern Worldwide. It is a unique international project that photographs and documents the social and emotional impact of the global HIV and AIDS epidemic, highlighting the varied positive responses to this crisis.

## Unheard Voices Campaign

Concern Worldwide (UK)'s Unheard Voices campaign report was launched in November at Portcullis House in Westminster. The report highlights the problems facing small farmers in developing countries and states the case for supporting them,

At the launch, there were inspiring presentations from the Mr Mahlathi Moyo, Chair of the Mongu District Farmers' Association in Zambia who outlined the challenges and constraints faced by small-holder farmers; Colin Poulton, Research Fellow at the School of Oriental and African Studies and a member of the Future Agricultures Consortium who put forward the case for supporting agriculture; and Ruchi Tripathi, Concern Worldwide's Head of Policy and Campaigns, who underlined our commitment to listening to and supporting marginal farmers.

## Glasgow Goes Global

For the second year running, Glasgow played host to the CIVICUS World Assembly. CIVICUS is a ground breaking and colourful event where over 1000 international delegates working and campaigning for a fairer world unite together.

Concern Worldwide (UK) took to this global arena by showcasing its international development and humanitarian work through an interactive stand, a workshop on putting new approaches to NGO accountability into action and a roundtable discussion on the future of small scale agriculture. We also used this opportunity to work with young people to enable them to take advantage of this fantastic event and engage with delegates from around the world.

## CTC Workshop in Edinburgh

Community-based Therapeutic Care (CTC) is an innovative and successful approach to combating malnutrition in developing countries. Using this approach, mortality rates in emergencies have been significantly reduced and there is growing interest expressed by development health specialists, and the donor community in the programme. In Malawi, this programme is being supported directly by our Scottish office with a provision of a £250,000 grant from the Scottish Executive.

In March, we held a workshop on CTC in Edinburgh and invited speakers from Malawi including Alice Nkoro, Concern Worldwide CTC Manager, and Dr. Alice Maida from the Ministry of Health. They provided views from the ground on how this pioneering programme is addressing malnutrition by equipping local communities with the skills and knowledge to help themselves.

## Climate Coalition Launched

Concern Worldwide in Northern Ireland has joined forces with over 20 charities and organisations to help raise awareness of climate change. The aim of the coalition is to encourage politicians and the public to take action in the interests of people in some of the world's poorest countries, who are already being affected by climate change. The Climate Change Coalition NI was launched at Stormont and brings together a range of groups working to address the causes and effects of climate change. It is estimated that over 200,000 people in Northern Ireland support at least one of the member organisations.

## Nature's Fury Book Launch

In London and Glasgow, award winning Bangladeshi photographer Shahidul Alam launched 'Nature's Fury; Tales of courage, strength and survival amidst natural calamities' a book of testimonies and photographs from the 2005 Pakistan earthquake. The earthquake ripped through villages across Pakistan, killing over 75,000 people and leaving two million homeless. Immediately after the earthquake, Shahidul Alam traveled to Pakistan on Concern Worldwide's request to visit some of the country's worst affected areas. A year later, Shahidul visited Pakistan again to see what progress had been made. Shahidul's pictures reveal the devastation caused by the earthquake, and the resilience and determination of the people affected as they begin to rebuild their lives. One of the main objectives of publishing 'Nature's Fury' was to ensure that the people who had lived through this terrible experience, should be able to share the images and testimonials - for themselves and for their children. 500 copies were sent back to Pakistan to communities affected in the Earthquake zone.

## The London and Edinburgh Melas

Widely described as the Asian Glastonbury, the London Mela (meaning 'gathering' in Sanskrit) is a huge multi-cultural event that this year attracted over 70,000 people. This was Concern Worldwide (UK)'s second year of participation at the London Mela and we used the event to showcase our development and campaigning work.

The Edinburgh Mela took place at the beginning of September and brought a wealth of diverse cultural and musical acts to the city. We used this event to highlight issues affecting small scale farmers in the developing world who include the majority of people living in abject poverty.

## International Development lecture

In Northern Ireland we hosted a high profile lecture on international development. Myles Wickstead, Chair of the Board of Trustees for Concern Worldwide (UK), delivered a well attended talk on the progress made since the 2005 report of the Commission for Africa, which Myles also chaired. The visit was co-hosted by the University of Ulster's UNESCO Centre. Myles met with representatives of the development sector locally, and also addressed students at the university's Coleraine campus.





MyAsiaSpace finalists with photographer Kalpesh Lathigra (4th from right)

## My Asia Space

My Asia Space, an online youth and community project primarily aimed at young British Asians, launched in June. Web users were invited to enter a competition to express themselves creatively through photography. Eight finalists were chosen to receive photojournalistic training from award-winning photographer Kalpesh Lathigra, and an Olympus digital camera. Following their training, the finalists took photographs around a number of themes chosen by Concern Worldwide (UK). An exhibition of these photographs was launched at Rich Mix Cultural Foundation in Bethnal Green. Overall winner Jigna Taylor (14) was awarded an Olympus Digital SLR E-410.

## Celebrity visits to overseas fields

Two celebrities visited Concern Worldwide's international work this year. Singer/songwriter, and ex-Skunk Anansie front-woman, Skin visited our HIV and AIDS programmes in Kenya in March. She visited a number of programmes in Nyanza Province to see how Concern Worldwide works with local support groups to increase AIDS awareness in schools and communities.

In June, actor Nathaniel Parker (best known for his role as Inspector Lynley) visited Chad where Concern Worldwide was setting up an emergency response programme in the east of the country. He visited the camps in Goz Beida, meeting internally displaced people fleeing the fighting that has spread from Darfur. We used his visit to highlight the situation in Chad to the media and general public.



Nathaniel Parker and Hadija in Gouroukoun camp, Goz Beida, Chad



Skin with a women's community group in Nyanza Province, Kenya

# UK Fundraising

Thanks to the generosity of our supporters, 2007 was a successful year on the fundraising front with a total of £10.5 million being raised in voluntary donations. Our fundraising work over the year has included an appeal for Darfur to help fund our emergency work, and our Christmas appeal for Somalia to help provide clean, safe water to extremely isolated communities. Keen runners, swimmers and schoolchildren amongst others have all helped to bring in much needed funds for our work and we are grateful to them and indeed to all our supporters for their on-going commitment.

## Trusts and Foundations

Concern Worldwide (UK) has been fortunate enough to build relationships with a wide range of trusts, foundations and institutions that share our vision of a world in which nobody lives in poverty, fear or oppression. In 2007, 120 charitable organisations supported Concern Worldwide's work donating just over £1,000,000. This vital support enables Concern Worldwide to work in partnership with some of the poorest communities in the world to achieve major and sustainable improvements in their lives. We would particularly like to thank the following for their generosity: Big Lottery Fund, Comic Relief, Exit Trust, Fondation Pro Victimis, Greendale Charitable Foundation, Guernsey Overseas Aid, Isle of Man Overseas Aid, Jersey Overseas Aid, Kathleen Hannay Memorial Charity, Mercury Phoenix Trust, S T Johnson Foundation, The Garden Trust, Vegfam, We would also like to thank Nali Dinshaw for a donation to the Amader School Project in Bangladesh, made in memory of her father, Nadir Dinshaw. Donations from trusts and foundations supported a range of work that included HIV prevention in Somalia, emergency flood response in Liberia and water provision in Haiti.

## Stand up for Concern Worldwide

To mark the Fast Friends campaign, Concern Worldwide (UK) supporter Katrina Doran organised

a Stand Up for Concern Worldwide fundraising event at Belfast's Limelight club. Hole in the Wall Gang favourite Tim McGarry headlined, with support from up and coming Galway talent, John Donnellon. Katrina's event raised not only a lot of laughs, but over £700 for Concern Worldwide's long term projects tackling hunger.

## FoodAid 2007

FoodAid, our school fundraising campaign for England, Wales and Scotland, raised over £73,000 in 2007 to help fund our food and hunger related programmes all over the world. Over four hundred schools took part, raising money through a variety of activities. At Drayton Manor High School, pupils organised an event that promoted tolerance, respect, and cultural understanding and that reflected the diversity and creativity of the school. With food stalls and drumming and singing, the event raised over £1,500.

## Christmas Appeal

Conditions in Somalia have never been easy and our Christmas appeal in 2007 aimed to tackle a problem that would make a world of difference to some of the very poorest communities in the country – access to clean, safe water. The Lower Shabelle region where Concern Worldwide works is an isolated rural area where clean water and basic sanitation are very scarce and people often have no choice but to drink contaminated water from which they run the risk of contracting diseases. Our appeal asked for support for a water and sanitation programme that will provide over 33,000 villagers with a clean, sustainable water supply and educate thousands of people in better hygiene practices. The appeal raised £208,000 which will be used to provide tools for digging wells, rehabilitate existing wells and teaching people about safer hygiene practices.



Concern's Gemma Oakley on her way to success in the London Marathon

## London Marathon

On April 22nd, Concern Worldwide's London Marathon team of 11 dedicated runners took to the streets and jointly raised over £19,000 in total. All money raised supported Concern Worldwide's education projects in Mozambique, where the literacy rate is just 47% and only 58% of children aged 6-10 attend school in many areas.

## Concern Worldwide and Buttercrane

We have continued our successful partnership with the Buttercrane Shopping Centre in Newry with a series of local events. In November, 5fm DJ and Comedian Big O was 'kidnapped' in the Buttercrane centre, and from a cage in the shopping concourse phoned friends and contacts to help him raise a ransom, in aid of the Fast Friends appeal.

In December and March Concern Worldwide (UK) volunteers sold Positive Presents, including goats, chickens and schools supplies, which were given as alternative gifts for Christmas and Easter.



Buttercrane Manager Peter Murray with Newry's Big O

## Making Waves for Climate Change

Kenny Boyd completed his historic and gruelling challenge for Concern Worldwide and became the first person in over 40 years to swim the seven miles from Rathlin Island to Ballycastle without a wetsuit. Kenny's feat, completed in just over 3 hours, attracted media attention across Northern Ireland and raised over £7,000 for Concern Worldwide's work in Bangladesh, helping communities there to adapt to climate change.

The local Concern Worldwide group, who run a shop on the town's main street, helped to engage the support of the local community and it is hoped that the swim will become an annual event to raise awareness of climate change in Northern Ireland and around the world.



Kenny Boyd (centre) at Ballycastle Harbour with his team and members of the Concern local group

# Where our income came from



81%

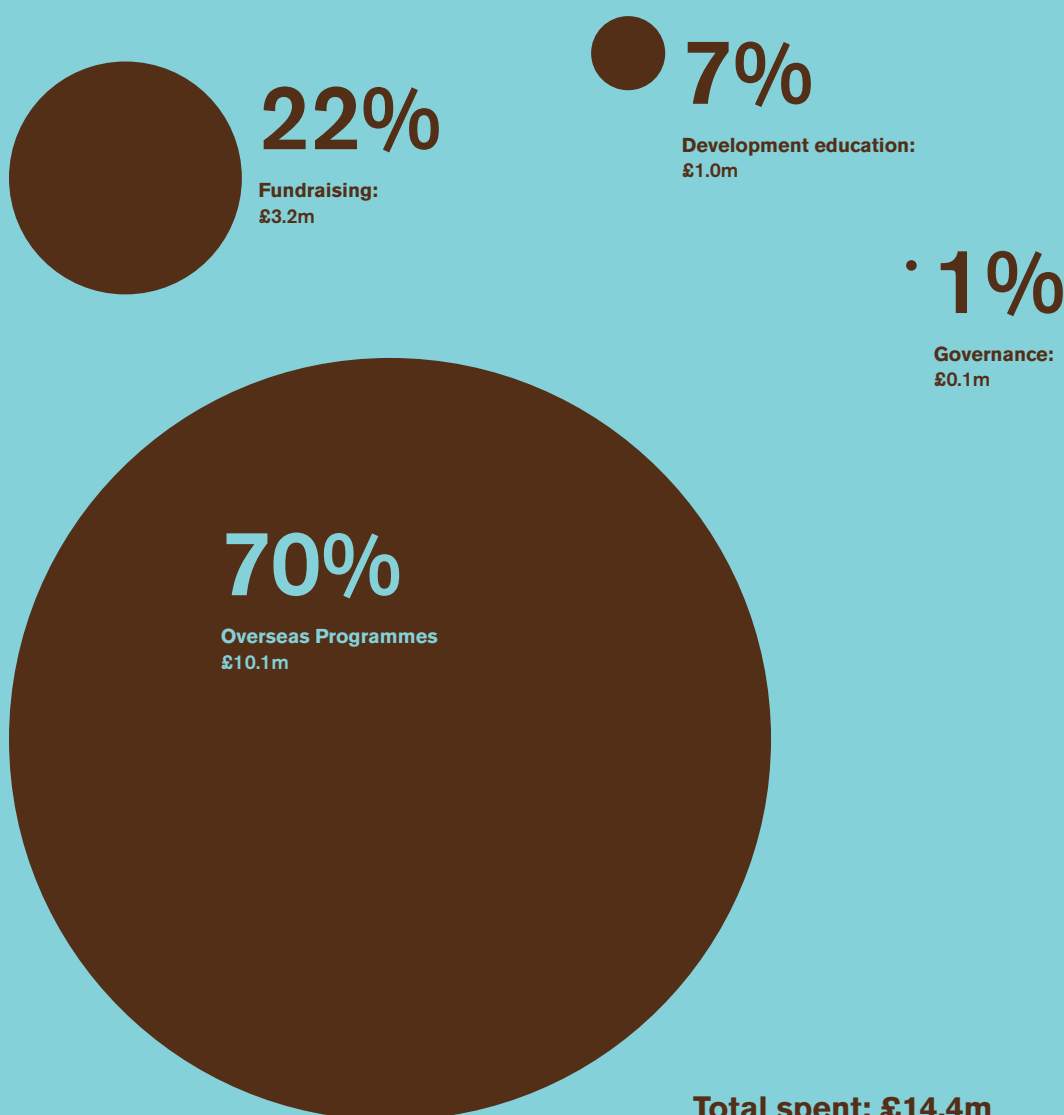
Income from  
fundraising activities  
£10.5m

19%

Grants from  
governments/co-funders  
£2.4m

Total received: £12.9m

# How your money was spent







Gabbra pastoralist drinks as she collects her family's water supplies from a hand pump at a settlement close to Kalacha. She, and many others have lost most of their animals in the devastating drought which is threatening the survival of north east Kenya's pastoralists. The heavy rains which began to fall in the days after this picture was taken were too late to help them so they are likely to continue facing hardship and dependence on food aid. This semi-arid region is one of the parts of the world suffering from the effects of global climate change, with increasingly extreme swings in climatic conditions. Photographer: Gideon Mendel.

# **Trustees' Report and** **Annual Accounts**

# Concern Worldwide (UK)

## Legal and Administrative Information

### Trustees of the Charity

The following were members of the Board of Trustees (and also directors of Concern Worldwide (UK) for company law purposes), at the date on which the financial statements were approved:

#### Name

Vineet Bewtra  
Rose Caldwell (Honorary Treasurer)  
Alan Christie  
Tim Cohen (Vice Chair)  
Chris Elliott  
Ian Hughes  
Howard Jones  
Laura Kelly  
Keefa Kiwanuka  
Nahid Majid  
Colette McAuley  
Bryan Meehan  
Tom O'Higgins  
Nora Owen  
Myles Wickstead (Chair)

During 2007, Leonard Doyle, Shaun Henry, and Marie O'Haire resigned and Vineet Bewtra, Chris Elliott, Ian Hughes, Laura Kelly, Nahid Majid, Tom O'Higgins and Nora Owen were appointed as Board members. Subsequent to the year-end but before the accounts were approved Rod MacLeod resigned as a Board member.

**Executive Director** Lyndall Stein

**Company Secretary** Alastair Land

**Registered Office** Unit 13 & 14 Calico House  
Clove Hitch Quay  
Plantation Wharf  
London  
SW11 3TN

**Other Offices** 47 Frederick Street  
Belfast  
BT1 2LW  
Northern Ireland

40 St Enoch Square  
Glasgow G1 4DH  
Scotland

**Auditors** KPMG  
Chartered Accountants  
1 Stokes Place  
St. Stephen's Green  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

**Bankers** Barclays Bank plc  
1 Churchill Place  
London E14 5HP

Bank of Ireland  
Belfast City Branch  
Belfast BT1 2BA

The Royal Bank of Scotland  
Glasgow City Branch  
10 Gordon Street  
Glasgow G1 3PL

**Solicitors** Withers LLP  
16 Old Bailey,  
London EC4M 3TEG

# Trustees' Report (incorporating a Directors' Report)

The Trustees (who are also directors of Concern Worldwide (UK) for company law purposes), have pleasure in submitting their annual report and audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2007.

## **1. STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

### **1.1 Legal Status**

Concern Worldwide (UK) is a company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital, incorporated under the Companies Act 1985 (registered number 4323646). The company is registered as a charity with the Charity Commission for England and Wales (Charity Number 1092236).

### **1.2 Organisation and Related Organisations**

The company commenced operations on January 1 2004 when it received a grant of the net assets and trade previously carried out by Concern Worldwide (Northern Ireland).

The activities of Concern Worldwide (UK) are carried out in association with Concern Worldwide a company registered in the Republic of Ireland which is the sole member of Concern Worldwide (UK).

### **1.3 Board of Trustees**

As indicated above, Concern Worldwide (UK) is a limited company and all of the trustees are also full directors of Concern Worldwide (UK) for company law purposes.

Trustees, all of whom are non-executive, are drawn from diverse backgrounds in business and professional life, and bring a broad range of experience and skills to Board deliberations. The trustees are elected on a rotational basis at the Annual General Meeting. Trustees attend an induction course shortly after the Annual General Meeting to familiarise them with their statutory responsibilities, their role as Board members, the

governance framework within Concern Worldwide (UK), Concern Worldwide (UK)'s humanitarian work and the risk environment. A two day training conference was held for all trustees in early 2007 and on-going training is arranged as and when a need is identified.

There are clear distinctions between the roles of the Board and the Executive Management Team to which day to day management is delegated. The principle that 'management proposes', 'Board decides', 'management implements', 'Board monitors', forms the basis of Board 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 the Trustees. The members of the Board cannot under the governance regulations of the charity, receive remuneration for services to Concern Worldwide and may only be reimbursed for incidental expenses claimed.

The Board meets at least three times a year. It has appointed an Audit and Finance Committee which is made up of the Honorary Treasurer, Vice Chair and one or more other trustees with relevant experience. The Audit and Finance Committee operates under specific terms of reference, which include responsibility for the monitoring of the organisation's financial systems and policies, including the audit and risk management systems. It met five times during 2007.

## **2. IDENTITY, VISION AND MISSION**

### **Our Identity – Who We Are:**

Concern Worldwide (UK) 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 external support.

## 3. OBJECTIVES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

To achieve its mission the organisation supports the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide - it does not implement its own overseas programmes. Concern Worldwide (UK) does however seek to address the root causes of poverty directly through its own development education and advocacy work.

### 3.1 Support to Overseas Operations

#### a. Objectives

Our overall objectives in relation to the overseas operations were:

- » To maximise the amounts transferred to Concern Worldwide in order to finance its overseas activities.
- » To effectively monitor usage of transferred funds in order to ensure that it complied with donor requirements and was effective in targeting poverty.

#### b. Activities

During 2007 Concern Worldwide (UK) funded Concern Worldwide operations in the following countries:

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| » Afghanistan                           | » Liberia                |
| » Angola                                | » Malawi                 |
| » Bangladesh                            | » Mozambique             |
| » Burundi                               | » Nepal                  |
| » Chad                                  | » Niger                  |
| » Cambodia                              | » Pakistan               |
| » Democratic People's Republic of Korea | » Rwanda                 |
| » Democratic Republic of Congo          | » Sierra Leone           |
| » Ethiopia                              | » Somalia                |
| » Haiti                                 | » Sudan, North and South |
| » India                                 | » Tanzania               |
| » Indonesia                             | » Timor Leste            |
| » Kenya                                 | » Uganda                 |
| » Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic      | » Zambia                 |
|   | » Zimbabwe               |

Within the above countries the work of Concern Worldwide focussed on five core organisational programmes:

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

Resources provided by Concern Worldwide (UK) funded 14% of the total cost of the overseas work of Concern Worldwide in 2007. Each of the above programmes was part-funded as follows:

Overseas programme	Concern Worldwide total cost	Funded by Concern Worldwide (UK)	Funded by Concern Worldwide (UK)
	£'000	£'000	%
Health	18,659	4,487	24%
Education	9,125	2,516	28%
Livelihoods	24,857	782	3%
HIV and AIDS	3,609	440	12%
Emergency	16,140	1,846	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,390</b>	<b>10,071</b>	<b>14%</b>



We estimate that 9 million people benefited directly from the programmes while up to 29.5 million were indirect beneficiaries.

A description of the overall objectives, activities and achievements of Concern Worldwide in 2007 together with a number of examples of each of its programmes are set out in pages 5 to 46 of this Annual Report. The information is extracted from reports prepared by Concern Worldwide.

### **c. Meeting our Overseas Operations Objectives**

Overall we feel that we progressed our objectives significantly during 2007.

- » In relation to maximising funds transferred, we made a total of £10.1 million available for overseas operations. While this is a fall from the £14.2 million transferred in 2006 it is the maximum that the organisation could generate in a year where there were no large scale emergencies that attracted media and public attention. The full net amounts generated in 2007 were transferred and reserves were reduced to their minimum level.
- » During 2007 we actively monitored the use of funds provided by Concern Worldwide (UK). We achieved this through a mixture of; monitoring and support visits to overseas operations, visits to beneficiaries, review of formal evaluations, review of internal and external audit reports and review of project progress reports. In addition the organisations agreed an accountability framework designed to enhance oversight of the usage of funds provided by Concern Worldwide (UK).

## **3.2 Campaigning, Advocacy and Influencing**

### **a. Objectives**

Concern Worldwide (UK) invests in advocacy as a means to improve the effectiveness of emergency, and long term development programmes, and to influence policy makers in order to remove the underlying causes of poverty.

### **b. Activities**

During 2007, Concern Worldwide decided to focus its international advocacy efforts on the central themes of hunger and emergencies, and established the International End Hunger Advocacy Strategy to streamline advocacy efforts around hunger.

In the UK, our Policy and Campaigns team worked hard to communicate the importance of focusing on the challenges posed by global food shortages and hunger. In particular we worked to highlight the importance of providing support for poor people living on farms of less than an acre who struggle to grow enough food to feed themselves and their families all year.

We commissioned a report on the challenges small farmers face in order to put pressure on the UK Government to recognise how important farming is to poor people, and how important it is to support their efforts. Our report showed that despite the fact that 400 million poor people live on small farms, and 70% of the world's poor people depend on farming to feed their families, the UK Government's aid to agriculture in developing countries has declined. We were able to show how investment in small farmers can deliver positive results and launched a campaign, Unheard Voices, to urge the Secretary of State for International Development, Douglas Alexander, to listen to the voices of poor farmers and put their needs at the heart of international agriculture policy.

We worked in collaboration with many other organisations in the UK, including the UK Food Group and the African Small Farmers Group, to reinforce this campaign message. We launched our report Unheard Voices: the case for supporting marginal farmers in October 2007 at a UK Food Group event on World Food Day, attended by representatives from many other NGOs and DFID. Ruchi Tripathi, Head of our Policy and Campaigns team, chaired a stimulating discussion on the challenges faced by small farmers in developing countries.

The campaign report was presented to parliamentary representatives at an event in Westminster in November 2007. Speakers included Colin Poulton, an expert on African agriculture from the Futures Agriculture Consortium, and Zambian campaigner Irene Banda. We also showed a moving short film of interviews with Ugandan farmers about the challenges they face.

Social Protection is another key strategic focus within our International End Hunger Strategy. While cash transfer schemes do not equate to social protection, Concern's innovative and successful use of such schemes in Malawi provides useful learning on this possible mechanism for social protection. Concern is a member of a UK-based NGO coalition

establishing a support fund for African civil society seeking to advance social protection.

Within the strategy we are also focussing on the links between HIV and AIDS and food security. Concern has developed a strategic relationship with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). IFPRI will work with Concern to ensure that programmes are designed to capture evidence for policy recommendations. Current research is analysing the link between HIV and AIDS and food security in Uganda, Malawi and Zambia. Advocacy carried out for a number of years at European and Global levels by Concern's Global HIV and AIDS advisor will assist in moving ahead with this new focus area.

Concern's second major international advocacy theme, emergencies, will be further developed as a strategy in early 2008. We continue to advocate on national emergencies as the need arises. Darfur continued to be an on-going priority; we called for international powers to use their influence for a peaceful settlement. We used the media, direct lobbying and network engagement in the UK, Ireland and the US, to try to influence change in humanitarian access and engagement in countries such as Somalia, Kenya and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

We continued to increase our networking with key parliamentarians and decision-makers. We met with the Head of the Foreign Affairs Select Committee, Mike Gapes, Lord Judd and Heads of Policy for DFID. We were able to provide expertise and knowledge on the critical international issues we deal with to politicians, policy makers and the media.

We supported international campaigning through our sponsorship of the Sheila McKechnie Foundation's International Campaigner award. The winner was the amazing young Zambian campaigner Irene Banda, who received her award from Gordon Brown, a patron of the Sheila McKechnie Foundation.

As a follow up to a seminar we organised on African media and development in 2006, we sponsored the POLIS conference on Governance and Media in Africa in order to highlight the importance of African media as a tool for change. The conference was held at the London School of Economics (LSE), and was co-sponsored by DFID.

### **c. Meeting our Campaigning, Advocacy and Influencing Objectives**

Overall we feel that we progressed our objectives significantly during 2007; organisational campaign themes were agreed and developed; we communicated effectively with the government and with individual members of parliament; we built good relations with other UK NGOs and we reached new audiences through innovative communication techniques.

## **3.3 Fundraising**

### **a. Objectives**

Our overall objectives in relation to fundraising was to maximise the amount of voluntary income raised and to ensure that we did so at a reasonable cost:income ratio.

### **b. Activities**

In 2007 we had a successful year and raised a total of £10.5 million in voluntary donations and a further £2.4 million in grants from government and other co-funders. We are extremely grateful for the continuing generosity of all of our donors.

**Committed giving** continues to be a key element of voluntary funding contributing £3.4 million in 2007. The reliability of this income stream is vital in allowing us to plan ahead and commit to longer term development projects, whilst also providing us with the funds to respond quickly and effectively to emergencies. We are greatly indebted to the thousands of people who continue to support us in this way. The 2007 expenditure of £0.8 million, on marketing campaigns to recruit regular givers is fully expensed in the current year, this investment together with that of previous years has generated a core of almost 48,000 regular givers who may continue to donate to the charity for many years to come. We expect to continue to invest in the recruitment of committed givers in 2008 and subsequent years.

Our income from **public appeals and events** was down from £5.4 million in 2006 to £3.9 million in 2007. Whilst there were no emergencies of the scale of the Asian tsunami, we were pleased by the public response to appeals seeking funds for emergency relief work in Darfur and Chad, South Asia following the summer floods, and Bangladesh in the aftermath of Cyclone Sidr. We also ran a successful appeal to help provide additional resources for a water and sanitation project in Somalia. Additionally, our community fundraisers

helped us to raise money by participating in FoodAid, Fast Friends and other events such as the London marathon.

Income from **trusts, corporates and major donors** has substantially increased from £0.9 million in 2006 to £1.5m in 2007 largely due to some very generous gifts from individual major donors. In 2008 we hope to both further develop existing relationships as well as widening our network of trusts and major donors.

**Legacy income** increased to nearly £0.8 million in 2007 compared to £0.3 million in 2006. Although this line of income is hard to predict, increased legacy promotion activity in 2008 should see more income from this area in coming years.

We also received significant new grants from Jersey Overseas Aid, Guernsey Overseas Aid, and Isle of Man Overseas Aid as well as the Disasters Emergency Committee in relation to appeals run for Darfur and Chad and the Bangladesh Cyclone.

### **c. Meeting our Fundraising Objectives**

Overall we feel that we achieved a good deal during 2007, in that we managed to maintain the overall level of voluntary income and the fundraising cost:income ratio at similar levels to 2006 (1:4), despite the fact that in 2007 there were no large scale emergencies that attracted significant media and public attention.

## **4. Summary of Main Achievements**

2007 saw Concern Worldwide (UK) have real impact and influence, speaking to a wide range of new audiences in the UK Parliament, the Scottish Parliament and Stormont. Our range of partners and our contribution to consortiums and special interest groups ranged from the Sahel and Niger working groups, the Global Campaign against Poverty, Climate Change Coalition, CADA, NIDOS and BOND. We were able to lobby effectively and discretely on sensitive issues at Chatham House and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and shout loudly at demonstrations throughout the UK to mark the Global Call for Action Against Poverty. We brought academics, politicians, journalists and other NGOs together to share ideas and innovation.

Following our influential international seminar exploring the impact of nutrition on HIV in 2006, we convened a meeting at the Overseas Development Institute which was attended by representatives

from the government's Department for International Development (DFID) and a number of development practitioners and researchers. DFID shared with us that, as a result of our 2006 seminar, their new policy on HIV and AIDS reflects the importance of good nutrition in combating the epidemic.

Stephen Devereux, a renowned expert on African agriculture, conducted an evaluation of our ground-breaking work on cash transfers in emergencies. The Food and Cash Transfer programme (FACT), conducted in Malawi, is an innovative approach to dealing with food insecurity. The evaluation recommended that the principles and innovative design of the FACT programme should be integrated into future work by Concern and other agencies in Malawi, and was shared with DFID, and other researchers and practitioners.

We launched our campaign 'Unheard Voices' to urge the Secretary of State for International Development, Douglas Alexander, to listen to the voices of poor farmers in the developing world and put their needs at the heart of international agricultural policy. Over 400 supporters joined the campaign, sending emails and postcards to him and we received a thoughtful reply assuring us that his department, DFID, will 'consult widely when undertaking the full review of its agricultural policy in 2008'.

We worked hard to ensure that we were able to provide a platform for our colleagues from all over the world - who work on the front line dealing with the daily challenges of poverty, conflict, climate change, injustice and fear - to speak out and help to get unheard voices heard. To that end, we hosted visits from colleagues from Malawi, Zambia, Laos, Rwanda, Timor Leste, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Cambodia.

Two members of the London team were seconded to the Rapid Deployment Unit to help set up our emergency programme in Chad. Members of the UK team also visited Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Malawi, Uganda, Laos, Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya.

Our supporters made our work possible by their great generosity and commitment to our cause. We received significant donations from those who attended a major donor event at Number 10 Downing Street, school children raised money for FoodAid, runners ran marathons for us, one brave supporter even swam seven miles in the chilly waters of Northern Ireland for us - all of them supporting our efforts to help poor people to achieve their basic human rights: a life free of fear, hunger and want for themselves and their children.

## 5. FINANCIAL REVIEW

### 5.1 Results for the year

Concern Worldwide (UK) received over £10.5 million in voluntary income. Committed giving has remained consistent with previous years and, whilst there were no major emergencies, we have sustained total voluntary income levels by focusing on developing relationships with trusts and major donors.

Income from governments and cofunders totalled £2.4 million in 2007 which is consistent with 2006.

Expenditure on charitable activities which comprise funds transferred to Concern Worldwide to fund its programmes in the developing world, together with related development education, advocacy and support costs amounted to £11.1 million.

The costs of generating voluntary income amounted to £3.2 million in 2007. This represents the cost of maintaining and expanding our fundraising base in the UK. This investment is ongoing and is expected to produce a reliable income stream for future years.

Governance costs were £0.09 million or 0.6 % of total expenditure which is in line with expectations.

The Board adopts a number of key performance indicators in order to measure the company's financial efficiency. The most important relate to efficiency of fundraising. Return on fundraising expenditure is benchmarked against sectoral standards for each major type of fundraising activity. Long term targets are set and performance is evaluated against same. In addition, considerable attention is paid to the level of support costs relative to charitable spend. Performance was generally considered to be satisfactory in 2007 though we continue to try to maximise efficiencies.

The trustees are confident that future incoming resources to the company will be adequate to support the continuation of existing projects and activities and also to meet other needs which may arise.

### 5.2 Reserves

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

The organisation maintains two main types of reserves:

Restricted reserves (£0.7m); are funds which can only be used for purposes specified by the donors.

The level of restricted reserves at 31 December 2007 was in line with expectations. The trustees plan that all of the restricted funds held at that date will be fully utilised during 2008.

Unrestricted reserves (£1.4m); these holdings fall into two categories:

- » Designated funds of £1.3m; these represent unrestricted funds which have been allocated by the Board for specific purposes. At the end of 2007, funds had been designated for two specific purposes as follows:
  - 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.

The trustees have adjusted the level of designated reserves at 31 December 2007 in order to ensure that amounts held are adequate for both of these purposes (see note 12(b)).

- » General unrestricted funds £0.1m; these represent funds which are temporarily held pending their application for the general purposes of the charity. In 2006, the trustees' decided that the charity does not need to hold general reserves on an ongoing basis but that general unrestricted reserves should instead be fully utilised for overseas programmes within the year. Over the course of 2007, the level of general unrestricted reserves has therefore been reduced from £1.3m.

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

## 6. FUTURE PLANS

In 2008 Concern Worldwide (UK) will build on the good foundations we have developed with our partnerships and networks. As a lean but influential organisation, working on complex emergencies and long term development, we have been able to leverage our special position in London, Belfast and Glasgow to link up with universities, diaspora groups, politicians, artists, young people and development practitioners.

We will concentrate our efforts on those areas that really matter to the lives of poor people, and where we are able to deliver strong evidence, vivid

communication, respect for the strength and energy of poor people and our own passion for justice.

Our commitment is to encourage parliamentarians, the media and policy makers to pay attention to often hidden complex emergencies, unmet humanitarian needs, human rights and support for the global call to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We recognise that MDG1, to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, is one in which that Concern Worldwide has a particular role to play. We have a particular responsibility to press DFID to give greater support to small farmers in the developing world and will continue the work started on our 'Unheard Voices' campaign to that effect. Specially, we aim to:

- » Raise awareness of the challenges faced by poor farmers in developing countries with key audiences - MPs, Peers, DFID and Concern Supporters
- » Ensure that DFID prioritises the needs of poor farmers when it reviews its agriculture policy at the end of 2008

We will continue to work in a collaborative way with other organisations such as the Disasters Emergencies Committee, the UK Food Group, the Climate Change Coalition, the UK coalition on HIV and AIDS and the African Small Farmers Group. In addition, we will commission research and work closely with our colleagues in our overseas programmes to ensure that we are able to put across positions that are relevant and will make a real difference to the lives of poor people.

The comprehensive review of Fundraising, both voluntary and Government, will put us in a good position to understand how we can raise more and better funds for our work. Key objectives for 2008 include:

- » To raise £10.5 million in voluntary income
- » To raise £2.8 million in cofunding income
- » To maintain a fundraising cost:income ratio of 0.25
- » To contribute £8.8 million to the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide

In 2007 we were able to show that positive and tangible benefits are achieved through sharing our learning, investing in partnerships and supporting new ideas. In 2008 we will consolidate on that work; continuing to build our credibility, communicating our campaign messages and building a more diverse income base. But we will also be prepared to innovate and take risks to make sure we are able

to make a real ongoing impact on the lives of poor people and amplify their 'Unheard Voices'.

## **7. STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS**

The organisation acknowledges with gratitude the work of its staff and that of its volunteers in 2007. The major achievements during the year are due to the dedication and belief of all of these people.

Concern Worldwide (UK) 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.

## **8. POLITICAL DONATIONS**

No political donations were made during the year.

## **9. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL**

The major risks to which Concern Worldwide (UK) is exposed, are identified and reviewed by the trustees as part of the annual risk review process. Appropriate systems and procedures are in place to manage these risks and provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against occurrence.

The main risks identified, together with the methods adopted to manage them are summarised below and have not significantly altered since last year's report:

- » Governance risk; The organisation needs to ensure that appropriate corporate governance structures and practices are in place, to reduce the risk of organisation failure and support the long term survival and success of Concern Worldwide (UK). The Board regularly reviews the policies and structure of the company in order to ensure that they meet accepted good governance standards.
- » Continuity of funding; The organisation has no guaranteed income. If it is to continue its 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 company 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 work quality.
- » Fraud or error; Significant errors or fraud could severely damage the company reputation as well as resulting in the loss of resources. The company has developed financial controls and reporting systems to mitigate this risk.
- » IT security and continuity; In common with many companies we are dependent on information which is stored electronically, the loss or damage of these systems would severely disrupt operations. The company has developed detailed IT policies and procedures designed to counter this risk.

The board is however satisfied that systems are in place to monitor, manage, and mitigate Concern Worldwide UK's exposure to major risks.

## 10. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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

## 11. Auditors

In accordance with Section 384 of the Companies Act 1985 a resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG as the auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

## 12. Subsidiary Undertakings

Details of subsidiary undertakings are set out in note 17 to the financial statements. The subsidiaries are not consolidated into these financial statements. All of the subsidiaries are dormant and none had material assets or liabilities at balance sheet date.

## 13. LOOKING AHEAD

Concern Worldwide (UK) will continue to reach out to more and more people.

Like any organisation seeking excellence in performance, we will work to improve the quality and effectiveness of our work. We will apply modern management principles to this task, allied to a caring and sensitive approach to those communities which we try to help, and to the staff who work for us.

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

By order of the board



**Myles Wickstead**  
Trustee



**Tim Cohen**  
Trustee

# Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the excess of expenditure over income for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the charitable company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

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

On behalf of the board



**Myles Wickstead**  
Trustee



**Tim Cohen**  
Trustee

# Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Concern Worldwide (UK)

We have audited the financial statements of Concern Worldwide (UK) for the year ended 31 December 2007 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and its members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

## Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors

The responsibilities of the charitable company's trustees, who are also the directors of Concern Worldwide (UK) for the purposes of company law, for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities on page 21.

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 Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the charitable company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding trustees' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Trustees' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it. We read the other information contained in the Trustees' Report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

## Basis of audit 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 trustees in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charitable company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

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

## **Opinion**

In our opinion:

- » the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2007 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- » the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- » the information given in the Trustees' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

## **KPMG**

**23 April 2008**

Chartered Accountants

Registered Auditors

Ruth Nakinga in the laundry shop she has opened with a loan from Concern partner, MCDT, in Kampala, Uganda  
Photographer: Sarah Molloy





# Concern Worldwide (UK)

## Statement of Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

### 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 England and Wales and in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

The financial statements have also been prepared to comply with "Accounting and Reporting by Charities – Statement of Recommended Practice" (Revised 2005) issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

### Incoming resources

Incoming resources are recognised by inclusion in the statement of financial activities only when the charity is legally entitled to the income, is virtually certain of receipt and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability.

#### **Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities**

Grants from governments and cofunders, are included under Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities where entitlement to the grant income is strictly dependent on the provision of specific goods and services specified in the grant agreements. Income from such agreements (performance related grants) is recognised when receivable i.e. when there are written agreements specifying the amounts, when the activities which the grants are intended to fund have been undertaken, the related expenditure incurred, receipt is virtually certain and all other relevant performance conditions of the grant agreements have been met.

Income due from performance related grants which has not yet been received at year end is included in debtors in the balance sheet, funds already received but not yet utilised are shown in creditors.

#### **Incoming Resources from Generated Funds**

Voluntary income consists of monetary donations from the public (including Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) appeals), and non-performance related grants from corporate and other donors.

Monetary donations from the public (including legacies), together with related gift aid are recognised in the period in which the organisation is entitled to the resource, receipt is virtually certain and when the amounts can be measured with sufficient reliability. In the case of monetary donations from the public, this is generally when the donations are received; with legacies it is when we establish unconditional entitlement to the bequest; whereas, with gift aid it is when claims are compiled and submitted to the Inland Revenue authorities for reimbursement.

Grants from corporates and other donors are included in Voluntary Income when they are judged not to be performance related i.e. when entitlement to the grant income is not strictly dependent on the provision of specific goods and services specified in the grant agreements. Income from such agreements is recognised as soon as the organisation establishes entitlement, receipt is virtually certain and the amounts can be measured with sufficient reliability, (in practice this is generally when we receive written notification from the donor of entitlement to the funds). Income due but not yet received at year end is included in debtors, and any funds not yet utilised are shown as part of restricted reserves.

Resources expended

Resources expended are analysed between costs of charitable activities, costs of generating funds 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 in proportion to estimated staff time spent on each activity.

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

**Costs of charitable activities:** comprise costs of overseas programmes and of development education and advocacy work together with related support costs.

Concern Worldwide (UK) works in the developing world by providing resources to the overseas branches of Concern Worldwide. Expenditure of these resources on goods and services on behalf of local branches is expensed when the costs are incurred by Concern Worldwide.

**Costs of generating funds:** comprise the costs incurred in fundraising. 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. All costs of generating funds are recognised on an accruals basis.

**Governance costs:** represent the salaries, direct expenditure and overhead costs incurred on the strategic as opposed to day to day management of the charity, and on compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

FRS 1 cash flow statement

The company is exempt from the requirements of FRS 1 (Revised) to include a cash flow statement as part of its financial statements because the company's cash flows are included in the consolidated cash flow statement prepared by its parent company (note 16).

Funds

Concern Worldwide (UK) 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 represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of Board in furtherance of the overall objectives of the charity. They consist of Designated Funds and General Funds.

Designated Funds represent amounts that the company has set aside for specific purposes, which would otherwise form part of the general reserves of the organisation. Specifically, Concern Worldwide (UK), sets aside funds so that it can protect its ongoing programme of work from unexpected variations in income and to finance fixed assets for on-going use by the charity.

General Funds represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of the Board 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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Assets which cost less than £750 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:

Leasehold Premises	3%
Furniture	10%
Other equipment	20%
Computer equipment	33%
Motor Vehicles	20%

A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition with none in the year of disposal. Provision is also made for any impairment of tangible fixed assets below their carrying amounts.

## **Pensions**

The company makes payments into individual externally administered defined contribution pension schemes for qualifying members of staff. Annual payments to the schemes are charged to the statement of financial activities in the year to which they relate.

## **Foreign currencies**

The financial statements are prepared in sterling (Stg£). Transactions denominated in other currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange prevailing at the transaction date or at a contracted rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies have been translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date or the contracted rate, and any resulting gains or losses are taken to the statement of financial activities.

## **Taxation**

To the extent that they are applied to its charitable objectives, Concern Worldwide UK, as a registered charity, is exempt from taxation on its income and gains falling within Section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992. Irrecoverable value added tax is expensed as incurred.

# Concern Worldwide (UK) Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2007

	Notes	Restricted Funds Stg£	Unrestricted Funds Stg£	Total 2007 Stg£	Total 2006 Stg£
<b>Incoming resources</b>					
Incoming resources from charitable activities					
- grants from governments and other cofunders	1a	2,412,997	-	2,412,997	2,596,430
Incoming resources from generated funds					
- voluntary income	1b	3,526,531	6,931,676	10,458,207	10,410,780
Other incoming resources					
- deposit interest		-	17,656	17,656	63,246
<b>Total incoming resources</b>		<b>5,939,528</b>	<b>6,949,332</b>	<b>12,888,860</b>	<b>13,070,456</b>
<b>Resources expended</b>					
Charitable activities	2	5,725,102	5,383,287	11,108,389	15,152,365
Cost of generating voluntary income	3	304,659	2,893,945	3,198,604	3,366,163
Governance costs	4	-	92,222	92,222	80,067
<b>Total resources expended</b>		<b>6,029,761</b>	<b>8,369,454</b>	<b>14,399,215</b>	<b>18,598,595</b>
<b>Net expenditure for the year</b>		<b>(90,233)</b>	<b>(1,420,122)</b>	<b>(1,510,355)</b>	<b>(5,528,139)</b>
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds at 31 December 2006		835,929	2,831,816	3,667,745	9,195,884
Net movement in funds for the year		(90,233)	(1,420,122)	(1,510,355)	(5,528,139)
<b>Total funds at end of year</b>	12	<b>745,696</b>	<b>1,411,694</b>	<b>2,157,390</b>	<b>3,667,745</b>

The company had no recognised gains and losses in the financial year or preceeding year other than those dealt with in the statement of financial activities.

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the Board



**Myles Wickstead**  
Trustee



**Tim Cohen**  
Trustee

# Concern Worldwide (UK)

## Balance Sheet at 31 December 2007

	Notes	2007 Stg£	2006 Stg£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	8	158,032	137,350
Total fixed assets		158,032	137,350
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors and prepayments	9	2,421,002	3,493,081
Cash at bank and in hand	10	508,784	912,630
		2,929,786	4,405,711
<b>Creditors:</b> amounts falling due within one year	11	(930,428)	(875,316)
<b>Net current assets</b>		1,999,358	3,530,395
<b>Net assets</b>		2,157,390	3,667,745
<b>Funded by:</b>			
Restricted funds	12	745,696	835,929
Unrestricted funds	12	1,411,694	2,831,816
<b>Funds</b>		2,157,390	3,667,745

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the Board



**Myles Wickstead**  
Trustee



**Tim Cohen**  
Trustee



# Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

## 1 INCOMING RESOURCES

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

	Total 2007 Stg£	Total 2006 Stg£
Department for International Development	2,034,145	2,462,099
Big Lottery Fund	105,974	92,363
Scottish Executive	213,910	17,808
Guernsey Overseas Aid	58,968	24,160
	<b>2,412,997</b>	<b>2,596,430</b>

### b Voluntary income

	Total 2007 Stg£	Total 2006 Stg£
Committed giving	3,386,213	3,341,656
Legacy income	795,441	299,984
Public appeals and events	3,935,067	5,367,111
Trusts, corporates and major donors	1,525,237	860,388
Comic Relief	-	109,200
Isle of Man Overseas Aid	80,000	40,000
Jersey Overseas Aid	351,124	85,283
Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC)	385,125	307,158
	<b>10,458,207</b>	<b>10,410,780</b>

## 2 CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

Expenditure on charitable activities can be analysed as shown below. Expenditure on overseas programmes represents contributions by Concern Worldwide (UK), to the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide. Many of these programmes achieve results in more than one of these categories, but are analysed for these purposes under the principal category only.

	Direct programme costs Stg£	Support costs Stg£	2007 Total costs Stg£	2006 Total costs Stg£
<b>Overseas programmes</b>				
Health	4,465,739	21,230	4,486,969	4,968,800
Education	2,509,373	6,347	2,515,720	1,067,041
Livelihoods	750,165	31,672	781,837	5,353,876
HIV and AIDS	436,132	3,690	439,822	506,216
Emergency	1,830,671	15,488	1,846,159	2,273,263
Other	-	-	-	8,121
	<b>9,992,080</b>	<b>78,427</b>	<b>10,070,507</b>	<b>14,177,317</b>
<b>Development education and advocacy programme</b>	<b>888,027</b>	<b>149,855</b>	<b>1,037,882</b>	<b>975,048</b>
<b>Total charitable expenditure</b>	<b>10,880,107</b>	<b>228,282</b>	<b>11,108,389</b>	<b>15,152,365</b>

# Notes forming part of the Financial Statements Concern Worldwide (UK)

## 3 COSTS OF GENERATING VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Campaign costs	Staff costs	Occupancy & other direct costs	Total direct costs	Support costs	2007 Total costs	2006 Total costs
	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£
Committed giving	3,889	701,390	58,560	763,839	44,888	<b>808,727</b>	880,842
Public appeals and events	984,246	684,373	368,082	2,036,701	119,687	<b>2,156,388</b>	2,357,985
Trusts, corporates and major donors	42,315	125,807	52,407	220,529	12,960	<b>233,489</b>	127,336
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,030,450</b>	<b>1,511,570</b>	<b>479,049</b>	<b>3,021,069</b>	<b>177,535</b>	<b>3,198,604</b>	3,366,163

## 4 GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2007 Stg£	2006 Stg£
Staff costs	<b>33,911</b>	31,729
Legal & professional fees	<b>28,845</b>	38,355
Office & other costs	<b>29,466</b>	9,983
	<b>92,222</b>	80,067

## 5 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 that each activity absorbs. The allocation of the main types of support costs is detailed below.

	Charitable Activities					
	Overseas programmes	Development education and advocacy	Fundraising	Governance	2007 Total	2006 Total
	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£
Administration and finance	10,522	65,377	135,087	54,274	<b>265,260</b>	202,062
Other support costs	67,905	84,478	42,448	-	<b>194,831</b>	50,691
<b>Total support costs</b>	<b>78,427</b>	<b>149,855</b>	<b>177,535</b>	<b>54,274</b>	<b>460,091</b>	252,753

## 6 OTHER INFORMATION

	2007 Stg£	2006 Stg£
The deficit for the year is after charging the following items:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	<b>26,566</b>	18,814
Amortisation of goodwill	-	85,437
Auditors' remuneration	<b>15,750</b>	15,000
Reimbursement of travel expenses claimed by board members	<b>1,720</b>	2,854
Payments under operating leases for premises	<b>86,682</b>	99,732

# Notes forming part of the Financial Statements Concern Worldwide (UK)

## 7 STAFF

### (a) Numbers and costs

The average weekly number of employees during the year analysed by function was as follows:

	2007	2006
	No.	No.
Management	7	7
Development	10	9
Marketing	64	72
Administration	5	6
	<b>86</b>	<b>94</b>

The aggregate payroll costs of these employees were as follows:

	2007	2006
	Stg£	Stg£
Wages and salaries	<b>1,767,892</b>	1,855,098
Social welfare costs	<b>170,383</b>	179,914
Other pension costs	<b>176,901</b>	85,157
	<b>2,115,176</b>	<b>2,120,169</b>

Other pension costs include employer contributions to individual staff member pension schemes of £122,591, as well as the cost of insurance policies that provide benefits in the event of the death or ongoing incapacity of staff members totalling £54,310.

The staff numbers and costs reflected above include 41 staff (2006 : 45), who have contracts of employment with another group company but who work exclusively on fundraising for Concern Worldwide (UK). Their salary costs which amounted to £638,010 (2006 : £783,212), are recharged to Concern Worldwide (UK) as they are incurred.

### (b) Salary range

The number of employees whose remuneration amounted to over £60,000 in the year was as follows:

	2007	2006
	No. employees	No. employees
£60,001 to £70,000	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

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

No contributions were made to defined benefit schemes for employees whose remuneration was greater than £60,000.

Contributions to defined contribution schemes amounted to 7.5% of salary.

None of the members of the Concern Worldwide (UK) Board received remuneration for their services. Expenses incurred in travelling to meetings, that were reimbursed to directors amounted to £1,720 (2006; £2,854).

# Notes forming part of the Financial Statements Concern Worldwide (UK)

## 8 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold premises Stg£	Furniture & equipment Stg£	Computer equipment Stg£	Motor vehicles Stg£	Total Stg£
<b>Cost</b>					
At beginning of year	192,285	53,616	256,406	11,650	513,957
Additions in year	-	42,648	4,600	-	47,248
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>192,285</b>	<b>96,264</b>	<b>261,006</b>	<b>11,650</b>	<b>561,205</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At beginning of year	78,279	50,983	242,688	4,657	376,607
Charge for year	5,769	5,766	12,701	2,330	26,566
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>84,048</b>	<b>56,749</b>	<b>255,389</b>	<b>6,987</b>	<b>403,173</b>
<b>Net book value</b>					
<b>At 31 December 2007</b>	<b>108,237</b>	<b>39,515</b>	<b>5,617</b>	<b>4,663</b>	<b>158,032</b>
At 31 December 2006	114,006	2,633	13,718	6,993	137,350

## 9 DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2007 Stg£	2006 Stg£
Grant income receivable	1,075,998	1,566,174
Amounts due from Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC)	200,404	125,000
Gift aid receivable	698,043	522,021
Sundry debtors and prepayments	28,899	60,712
Amount due from immediate parent undertaking	417,658	1,219,174
	<b>2,421,002</b>	<b>3,493,081</b>

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

## 10 CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	2007 Stg£	2006 Stg£
Funds held in UK banks	508,784	912,630

## 11 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2007 Stg£	2006 Stg£
Trade creditors and accruals	733,511	767,134
Bank overdraft	111,886	43,488
Amounts received from co-funders but unspent	85,031	64,694
	<b>930,428</b>	<b>875,316</b>

## 12 FUNDS

### (a) Reconciliation of funds

	Restricted Funds Stg£	Unrestricted Funds Stg£	Total 2007 Stg£	Total 2006 Stg£
Total funds at beginning of year	835,929	2,831,816	3,667,745	9,195,884
Net movement in funds for the year	(90,233)	(1,420,122)	(1,510,355)	(5,528,139)
Total funds at end of year	<b>745,696</b>	<b>1,411,694</b>	<b>2,157,390</b>	<b>3,667,745</b>

# Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

## Concern Worldwide (UK)

### 12 (b) Movements in funds

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

		Opening balance 1 January 2007	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Closing balance 31 December 2007
		Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£
<b>Restricted funds</b>						
Afghanistan		-	5,025	(5,025)	-	-
Angola		-	85	(85)	-	-
Bangladesh		-	828,833	(719,394)	-	109,439
Burundi		10,856	248	(9,308)	-	1,796
Cambodia		25,759	20,123	(45,882)	-	-
Chad		-	245,327	(245,327)	-	-
DPR Korea		-	7,800	(7,800)	-	-
DR Congo		-	232,013	(217,028)	-	14,985
Eritrea		-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia		138,940	18,172	(89,995)	-	67,117
Haiti		9,547	59,110	(68,657)	-	-
India		-	7,778	(7,778)	-	-
Indonesia		27,147	100,123	(127,270)	-	-
Kenya		-	94,592	(94,592)	-	-
Laos		-	12,803	(6,515)	-	6,288
Liberia		-	104,918	(104,918)	-	-
Malawi		-	1,188,036	(732,591)	-	455,445
Mozambique		-	36,534	(36,534)	-	-
Nepal		-	132,462	(132,462)	-	-
Niger		-	189,192	(189,192)	-	-
Pakistan		523,537	168,699	(692,236)	-	-
Rwanda		-	29,700	(29,700)	-	-
Sierra Leone		100,143	82,800	(92,317)	-	90,626
Somalia		-	105,506	(105,506)	-	-
Sri Lanka		-	-	-	-	-
Sudan North		-	626,116	(626,116)	-	-
Sudan South		-	1,293	(1,293)	-	-
Tanzania		-	404,461	(404,461)	-	-
Timor Leste		-	-	-	-	-
Uganda		-	274,372	(274,372)	-	-
Zambia		-	115,793	(115,793)	-	-
Zimbabwe		-	85,011	(85,011)	-	-
HQ Projects		-	762,603	(762,603)	-	-
Others		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	(i)	<b>835,929</b>	<b>5,939,528</b>	<b>(6,029,761)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>745,696</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>						
General funds	(ii)	1,290,748	6,949,332	(8,369,454)	246,140	116,766
Designated funds:						
Tangible fixed asset fund	(iii)	137,350	-	-	20,682	158,032
Programme continuity fund	(iv)	1,403,718	-	-	(266,822)	1,136,896
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>		<b>2,831,816</b>	<b>6,949,332</b>	<b>(8,369,454)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,411,694</b>
<b>Total funds</b>		<b>3,667,745</b>	<b>12,888,860</b>	<b>(14,399,215)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,157,390</b>



# Notes forming part of the Financial Statements Concern Worldwide (UK)

## 12 (b) Movements in funds (continued)

The above funds carried forward at 31 December 2007 represent:

- (i) Income from appeals and donations which were not yet applied in the countries to which the appeals related.
- (ii) Funds for use at the discretion of the Board to expand the activities of the charity.
- (iii) The net book amounts already invested in or contractually committed to tangible fixed assets for use by the charity.
- (iv) The net amount that the Trustees have agreed to be set aside to ensure that it can protect its ongoing programme of work from unexpected variances in income.
- (v) Analysis of net assets between funds

	<b>Restricted Funds Stg£</b>	<b>Unrestricted Funds Stg£</b>	<b>Total Funds Stg£</b>
Funds balances at 31 December 2007 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	-	158,032	158,032
Current assets	830,727	2,099,059	2,929,786
Current liabilities	(85,031)	(845,397)	(930,428)
	<b>745,696</b>	<b>1,411,694</b>	<b>2,157,390</b>

## 13 PENSIONS

The company contributes to individual pension schemes for eligible staff. The total pension contributions charged to the statement of financial activities amounted to £122,591 (2006: £63,501). An accrual of £13,445 (2006: £48,742), in respect of pension costs is included in creditors at 31 December 2007.

## 14 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The company has availed of the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard No. 8 – Related Party Disclosures, not to give details of related party transactions with group companies, as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Concern Worldwide, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland, which is preparing consolidated financial statements which include this company, and such financial statements are publicly available.

In order to achieve its mission, Concern Worldwide (UK) supports the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide. During 2007 Concern Worldwide (UK) provided total funds of £9,992,080 (2006: £14,117,284) to Concern Worldwide for those programmes. Details of the activities funded are set out in note 2.

During the year, a relative of one of the Concern Worldwide (UK) trustees was paid consultancy fees of £9,370 in relation to the compilation and submission of an application for government funding. This transaction took place at arms length and with the knowledge and agreement of the trustees.

## 15 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- (i) The 2008 Annual Plan, as approved by the Trustees, allows for overseas expenditure in 2008 of £8,586,938. The company is also committed to assist certain overseas projects for periods in excess of one year.
- (ii) Annual commitments under operating lease agreements in respect of premises for use by the group are as follows:

Payable on leases in which the commitment expires within :	<b>Stg£</b>
- one year	<b>11,750</b>
- two to five years	-
- more than five years	<b>74,932</b>
	<b>86,682</b>

# Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

## Concern Worldwide (UK)

### 16 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The company is consolidated into its ultimate parent undertaking, Concern Worldwide, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The group accounts are available to the public at 52-55 Lower Camden Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.

### 17 SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

The company is the sole member of and controls three subsidiary undertakings as follows:

- (i) Concern Worldwide (Northern Ireland) has its registered office at 47 Frederick Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland. The company is dormant and there are no plans for it to resume activities.
- (ii) Children's Aid Direct has its registered office is at Unit 13 & 14 Calico House, Clove Hitch Quay, Plantation Wharf, London. The company ceased to trade at the end of 2003 and has been dormant since that date. There are no plans for it to resume activities.
- (iii) Trading for Concern Worldwide (UK) Charity Trading Limited has its registered office at Unit 13 & 14 Calico House, Clove Hitch Quay, Plantation Wharf, London. The company is dormant and there are no plans for it to commence activities.

### 18 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No significant events have taken place since the year end that would result in adjustment to 2007 financial information or inclusion of a note thereto.

### 19 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 23 April 2008.

## Appendix 1

### Expenditure on overseas programmes

In order to achieve its mission, Concern Worldwide (UK) supports the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide. During 2007 Concern Worldwide (UK) funded Concern Worldwide operations in the following countries:

	2007 Stg £	2006 Stg £
Afghanistan	315,930	538,107
Angola	170,222	158,720
Bangladesh	717,033	669,207
Burundi	143,381	127,632
Cambodia	159,533	101,041
Chad	287,896	-
DPR Korea	67,911	74,322
DR Congo	454,640	228,951
Eritrea	-	188,551
Ethiopia	367,972	418,787
Haiti	598,694	366,037
India	131,336	632,411
Indonesia	127,270	3,299,807
Kenya	192,388	347,823
Laos	195,042	83,257
Liberia	426,220	199,086
Malawi	858,492	377,680
Mozambique	120,787	259,604
Nepal	194,389	123,866
Niger	276,365	1,088,699
Pakistan	868,815	687,367
Rwanda	59,680	85,474
Sierra Leone	265,308	182,497
Somalia	86,981	76,422
Sri Lanka	-	1,474,165
Sudan North	540,703	281,459
Sudan South	287,721	671,884
Tanzania	451,891	320,437
Timor Leste	124,321	87,769
Uganda	431,164	310,545
Zambia	262,736	180,493
Zimbabwe	84,985	57,728
Other projects	722,274	417,456
<b>Total direct overseas programme costs</b>	<b>9,992,080</b>	<b>14,117,284</b>
<b>Support costs</b>	<b>78,427</b>	<b>60,033</b>
<b>Total overseas programme costs</b>	<b>10,070,507</b>	<b>14,177,317</b>

## Appendix 2 Analysis of movement in accrued and deferred income for the year ended 31 December 2007

	Opening balance 1 January 2007 Stg£	Cash received Stg£	Income earned Stg£	Closing balance 31 December 2007 Stg£
<b>Voluntary donations</b>				
Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC)	125,000	309,721	385,125	200,404
Gift aid	522,021	1,367,170	1,543,192	698,043
Other voluntary income	156,144	8,607,959	8,529,890	78,075
<b>Grants from governments and other cofunders</b>				
Department for International Development	1,382,479	2,515,199	2,034,145	901,425
Big Lottery Fund	27,549	103,774	105,974	29,749
Scottish Executive	(64,692)	167,500	213,910	(18,282)
Guernsey Overseas Aid	-	58,968	58,968	-
<b>Deposit Interest</b>	-	17,656	17,656	-
	<b>2,148,501</b>	<b>13,147,947</b>	<b>12,888,860</b>	<b>1,889,414</b>

	Closing balance 31 December 2006 Stg£	Closing balance 31 December 2007 Stg£
<b>Comprising:</b>		
Grant income receivable	1,566,174	1,075,998
Amounts due from DEC	125,000	200,404
Amounts received from co-funders but unspent	(64,694)	(85,031)
Gift aid receivable	522,021	698,043
Deposit interest receivable	-	-
	<b>2,148,501</b>	<b>1,889,414</b>

Fatima Muher Nur carrying the plough that her brother uses on her lowland plot when planting sorghum, South Wollo, Ethiopia. Photographer: Caroline Irby



