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Concern Worldwide (UK) Annual Report and Accounts 2009

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Your Concern Works in **Zambia**

Learning new farming techniques means better crop yields and a better future for farmers and their families. This is a review of Concern Worldwide (UK)'s work in 2009. I want first to pay tribute to Aengus Finucane, who died in 2009 having done so much to shape Concern as Chief Executive throughout most of the 1980s and 1990s. His contribution to helping Concern become a world-class agency is truly extraordinary.

Although the year covered by this report is 2009, I want to use this foreword to tell you primarily about a visit I made in February 2010 to Ethiopia. For me, it provides an excellent example of how Concern is making a difference.

A couple of years ago, I hosted a reception at Hillsborough Castle in Belfast. Paul Rankin, the well-known Irish restaurateur, celebrity chef and long-time Concern supporter, had kindly agreed to provide the catering. We got talking; he was clearly fascinated by Ethiopia where I had been British Ambassador, and we agreed that one day we would visit together.

In February 2010, that visit happened. My purpose in suggesting it had been two-fold. First, to show Paul something of Concern's work. Second, to use the visit to puncture some of the stereotypical images of Africa in general, and Ethiopia in particular, through the medium of food.

The main part of the visit, three of our five days, comprised a visit to Wollo, not far from the epicentre of the 1984/85 famine. We went first to a health post which was, with Concern's support, helping to manage the effects of food shortages on mother and child health, the consequence of several years of erratic rainfall.

Mothers, children and babies waited patiently for attention from the health workers and nurses. Those felt to be still at risk or in need of continuing support qualified for supplementary food - a nutritious blend of corn, soya, sugar and oil. We saw a number of children who had previously been on the 'at risk' register taken off, as a direct result of Concern's programme.

We then visited a nearby village, selected because it was particularly poor, and a woman, Hawa Endrie, who was poor even by those standards. For that reason she had been chosen as one of a group to take part in a trial of potato farming as an alternative to the local cereal crop, teff, in the hope that the potatoes might prove resistant to the vagaries of the weather.

The results were simply extraordinary. With support from Concern, Hawa harvested over a tonne of potatoes and her fortunes changed completely. Her three children, who previously had to work for neighbouring villagers, were now able to go to

school and work on her land in their spare time. The number of animals she owns increasedfrom one cow to a profusion of cattle, sheep and goats – and the most handsome ram I have ever seen. She is looking to expand the amount of land under cultivation for potatoes, and to move into new markets.

The local Concern programme advisor, who lived in a nearby town, told us that she would be helped in this through the Government's massive road-building programme (evidence of which we saw all around us) and the coming of the mobile phone; the masts were currently being built, and the network was expected to be operational within the next six months.

The visit was a powerful reminder that aid works best when it is able to support local structures and systems – and dynamic people, as demonstrated by the example of Hawa, who with Concern's help has pulled herself out of absolute poverty to become a respected member of the local community.

And the food? Paul loved it! He tried his hand at many dishes, both in homes and in restaurants. He was fascinated by the potential of 'fusion' dishes, which could bring together the best of Ethiopian and European cuisine. Don't be surprised to find something very new and different either in Paul's restaurant or on supermarket shelves!

Of course, Concern continues to excel in its advocacy work and its disaster relief activities. But this story is about longer-term development. It shows how very poor people demonstrate a remarkable level of resourcefulness and resilience which can, in the right circumstances, lift them out of poverty.

Those circumstances include finding the right partner, and Concern is just such a partner, as it demonstrates through innovative schemes such as cash transfers through mobile phones and the sorts of projects we saw in Ethiopia. We want to do more of this. We want to support people in creating stories of progress and success. We need your continuing support to enable us to do so. I know that Aengus would agree.

Myles A. Wubertend

Myles A Wickstead, CBE Chair of Board of Trustees

Our Identity - Who We Are

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

Our Vision – for Change

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

Our Mission – What We Do

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

Concern'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
- · Gender equality is a pre-requisite for development
- Development is a process, not a gift
- Greater participation leads to greater commitment
- All governments have responsibility for poverty elimination
- Emergencies call for rapid response
- Democracy accelerates development
- The environment must be respected
- Good stewardship ensures trust

Your Concern Works for **Ach**

When fuel is scarce and difficult to source, learning to make a fuel efficient stove from clay, donkey dung and water is a lifeline for women in Chad.

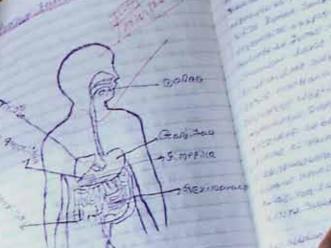
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Your Concern Works in **DRC**

2,364 families displaced from their own homes and living in camps or with host families in the community received seeds and tools in Masisi.

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Your Concern Works for Wolde

Wolde Asale (12) is in Grade 3 at school in Wolaita, Ethiopia.

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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.

Malawi

In 2009, Concern Worldwide (UK) gave financial support to Concern Worldwide's overseas work in 28 countries as follows:

Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Burundi Cambodia Chad Democratic People's Republic of Korea Democratic Republic of Congo Ethiopia Haiti India Indonesia Kenya Liberia

Mozambique Nepal Niger Pakistan Rwanda Sierra Leone Somalia Sudan, North and South Tanzania Timor Leste Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe

Our countries of operation continued to be chosen from the poorest countries on earth 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 9.8 million people benefited directly from the programmes while up to 31.1 million were indirect beneficiaries.

Examples of the work that was carried out in 2009, both overseas and in the UK, is set out in the following section.

Transforming the lives of the poorest people in the toughest places

At Concern we always remain focused on our primary mission: to improve the lives of the very poorest people in the poorest countries of the world. These countries, at the bottom of the Human Development Index (HDI), have feeble economies and weak political systems. In recent years, climate change has added to their difficulties. Hunger is endemic and poor people live from day to day, focused on surviving. The poorest inhabitants often live in the remotest of places, which are difficult to work in and to reach. In 2009 we continued to work in some of the world's toughest conflict zones – Darfur, Chad, Somalia, Afghanistan and Pakistan – always seeking to assist the most vulnerable. Our staff's security is always paramount and we take many safety measures, including temporary evacuation where necessary. But it is in these poor and dangerous places that people need us the most.

Working in the world's poorest countries...

Niger is officially the world's poorest country: 62 per cent of children under the age of five go without basic healthcare, and child and maternal death rates are among the world's highest. In 2009 we launched a programme to promote child health, reaching 86,424 people through 23 health centres and outposts during the first year. Our long-running education programme saw the numbers of girls attending school in 2009 almost double to 8,877 from 4,722 in 2006.

Sierra Leone lies third from the bottom of the Human Development Index. In 2009, Concern increased its budget by two thirds in order to increase its efforts to tackle extreme poverty and promote sustainable development in a country still suffering the after effects of an eleven year civil war. Our focus on reproductive and child healthcare saw an increase of 50 per cent in pregnant women attending community health clinics, together with a 60 per cent increase in the number of fully immunised children in the programme area. We also provided support to Sierra Leone's Ministry of Health to develop the National Healthcare Strategy, providing free healthcare for pregnant women, breast feeding mothers and children under five.

Reaching the most remote communities...

Nepal is one of the most physically difficult countries in which we work. One of our target communities, in Kalicot, is reached by a 30-hour walk from the district headquarters, which itself is only accessible during the dry season. Despite such challenges, our water and sanitation programmes reached more than 39,000 very poor people in 2009.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**, a constantly insecure environment, Concern works in Maniema, a vast region with some of the country's most difficult terrain and most decayed infrastructure. Although the remotest health centre is only 230 kms from our Kasongo base, the journey takes two and a half days by jeep and nearly a week by truck. Despite these logistical details, our water and sanitation programme served 10,000 people in 2009. Surveys indicated a marked improvement in people's hygiene practices over the previous year, with latrine use rising from 70 per cent to 90 per cent; hand washing from 29 per cent to 48 per cent; and soap use from 35 per cent to 82 per cent. These simple actions that work to maintain good health, are vital in a region where it is so difficult to reach scarce health services. Your Concern Works for **Joeseph Banguru** community health club member, Sierra Leone

"You can see changes here. In the beginning there used to be many women lined up here with sick children waiting for the nurse to arrive. This has become much less, in part because of all the trainings on preventative health education, immunisation and sanitation."

Responding to emergencies...

In **Pakistan**, we responded swiftly when the national military offensive against militants resulted in more than two million people fleeing their homes in North West Frontier Province. We provided non-food items to 60,900 of the most vulnerable displaced people and helped 12,160 access health care in 59 mobile health clinics. Working through an established local partner helped ensure broad acceptance in the area.

In **Afghanistan**, torrential spring rains combined with a heavy run-off from melting snow caused severe and extensive flooding, affecting hundreds of communities. Concern responded in the worst-affected village in the northeast of the country, distributing supplies to 1,000 of the most vulnerable families, prioritising households headed by women, disabled and elderly people.

Operating in areas of conflict and violence...

In the failed state of **Somalia**, Concern continues to work in increasingly difficult and insecure circumstances. In 2009 we supported more than 490,500 people, mainly through nutrition and livelihood programmes. We also continued to run our education project, supporting 17 schools in five districts.

In the Goz Beida area of **Chad**, we provided for the humanitarian needs of more than 50,000 displaced people living in camps, while in **North Sudan** we supported 350,666 people in six areas of West Darfur with projects on nutrition, water and sanitation, camp coordination and access to food. This programme promotes a peaceful co-existence by meeting the immediate humanitarian needs of the displaced population, while supporting nomadic and local communities to increase their ability to produce food and earn an income.

Tackling climatic vulnerability...

The effects of climate change are a major factor in increasing the vulnerability of poor people. Our ongoing work in the **Afghanistan** seeks to reduce the impact of climatic disasters. 90,000 people benefited from work that included irrigation, flood protection and crop rescue in 2009. Migration from affected areas decreased as farmers' harvests increased.

The remote northeast wetlands of **Bangladesh**, the Haor, an area of up to 25,000 square kilometres, floods completely for six months of the year, leaving only the highest points above water. Millions of people live there, their homes and villages packed onto small parcels of high land. Each wet season, the water erodes their small pieces of land while floods are an ever-present threat. In 2009 we focused on the most vulnerable villages under threat of being washed away, providing funds for the inhabitants of five villages to build long, high brick walls designed for purpose by civil engineers. The villagers now use the new strip of land between the eroded sides of their 'island' and the wall for planting – providing a crucial source of food during the six months of flooding.

"I want to be a doctor in the city of Wau. I have not been there, but education will take me there"

Your Concern Works for



Angelina is one of only 27 per cent of girls who get to go to school in South Sudan.

Concern's four-year education programme in South Sudan saw enrolment increase from 9,776 pupils in 2006 to 15,069 in 2009.



Embracing the power of people's own potential to deliver change

Poverty may rob people of choices, but not of their innate abilities. Concern respects local knowledge and local solutions. While we can bring new perspectives and exposure to new practices, we also take the time to listen, discuss, debate and reach consensus on what is needed. We are aware that different situations require different solutions: in some cases people need technical help – for example, to drill a borehole – but in others it is more effective to support them to negotiate with local authorities to provide that borehole.

Concern carries out work which is difficult to measure quantitatively, but without which change cannot occur. We help poor people develop confidence in their own abilities through involvement, training, discussion and decision making. This is particularly important for women, whose lowly status in many societies is an immense barrier to development. In many places, we help poor people raise their voices within local governance structures and bring about pro-poor policy change. Whatever the context, we look at the whole picture and help local people to develop new approaches and skills that suit their specific contexts and promote sustainability. After 40 years, we know this is what works. Your Concern Works for **Chanchala Rani** women's group member, Bangladesh

"Before joining the group we had no courage. We didn't know our rights; we didn't know how to raise our problems or go about solving them. But now we have a forum. We raise issues with a united voice and we are listened to."

Developing practical skills...

In **Malawi**, we worked with some of the poorest people to help them improve their livelihoods. Through training in improved farming methods, including irrigation, we helped people increase their food production and reduce post-harvest loss of crops. 5,576 people were supported to undertake irrigation farming. Participating communities harvested twice from their irrigated gardens, with some particularly impressive results in a number of cases; in one community irrigable land was increased from half an acre to two acres per person, in another production grew five fold.

In **Cambodia**, we helped communities build rice banks. Small producers can deposit their crop at harvest time, so they do not have to sell when prices are low and buy back at high prices during times of food scarcity. We have established 177 rice banks since 2006, benefitting 13,144 people. In Prey Tumnob village not one member of the rice bank needed to borrow from a money lender in 2009, compared to 70 per cent who used to borrow at an interest rate of 100 per cent. Villagers used to experience food shortages for four to five months each year; 90 per cent now have enough food all year round; the remaining 10 per cent have reduced the shortage period to four weeks or less.

In **Liberia** we increased the number of farmer field schools in 2009, giving technical advice, training and support to more than 3,000 farmers. This decentralised approach to training farmers increases the participation of

community members and makes it easier to target extremely poor households. Teacher training is vital to improving education standards in schools. In **Haiti**, 186 teachers benefited from on-the-job supervision and government approved teacher training modules which covered lesson planning, use of the curriculum and teaching basic subjects (French, Creole, maths and science). Evaluation checks found that all the teachers visited had prepared their lessons, had the necessary teaching materials and understood the concepts they were teaching. As Haiti struggles in the wake of the devastating 2010 earthquake, continuing to provide quality education will be a crucial part of recovery.

Building strength and confidence...

In 2009, over 119,000 women benefitted from our 'market interaction programme', designed to support them to earn an income. A large part of this programme is the provision of small loans to launch simple enterprises – from rearing poultry to setting up laundry businesses. While the income is important, the women often put as much value on the personal growth they experience through membership of a group. In **Bangladesh**, for example, one women's group is tackling issues such as early marriage, dowries and corruption among local officials.

In **Timor Leste**, a women's community initiative supported by Concern gained the attention of international researchers from the The Globalism Institute, RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia, who wrote "In the most isolated areas of Timor Leste, women are providing a powerful counterpoint to the apparent failure of independence."¹ In the last six years, this group has spearheaded a community building project, and has grown into a resilient and viable women's cooperative. In 2009, they took the next step to becoming politically active, as three group members were elected to the village council.

HIV and AIDS continue to be a major barrier to development. In **Zambia**, our prevention and care work is increasing access to treatment, but the work of support groups addressing issues of stigma, marginalisation and discrimination is just as important. Members formed savings groups which they then opened up to their non-HIV affected neighbours, giving HIV-positive people the chance to take up a respected leadership role in their community, thereby tackling stigma and building understanding. In 2009 one member went so far as to enter local government.

¹ Anna Trembath and Damien Grenfell, The Globalism Institute, RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia

Your Concern Works for **Enoch Mbeta** treasurer, Mtisautsa Community Irrigation Club, Nkhotakota district, Malawi

"The crops you see here during this dry season are the results of our club's dedication and desire to see off poverty once and for all. We are now well equipped, thanks to Concern, to produce enough food. We will not wait for Concern to come again to our rescue. They did their part and now we have a good foundation to tackle hunger."

Making local governance work for local people...

In **Tanzania's** Matwara district, we worked with communities to improve the functioning of the Village Land Council, a democratically elected body that helps resolve land conflicts. Following training on human rights, legal entitlements and conflict resolution, the revitalised council is now functioning well. Of particular note is the rise in women council members, who now number 17 out of 25.

In **Cambodia**, we worked with village associations to ensure they made their voices heard and influenced local planning and land rights decisions. In 2009, 77 per cent of village associations prepared submissions for the government's local planning process; 56 per cent had their priorities included in their commune development plan.

In **Niger**, local communities are managing their own disaster reduction plans, after diagnosing their own vulnerabilities and identifying activities – such as cereal banks – that would mitigate their risk. In 2009, the communities we work with fully participated in Concern's mid-term programme evaluation, proposing new ideas and changes, including the decision to put mechanisms in place to ensure management committees are accountable to the community they serve.

"I harvested over a tonne of potatoes on top of what we ate. I bought a ploughing ox and a cow with the extra cash. Our diet has improved and I can say now that I am selfsufficient for food. And my sons have continued school because I can cover their education expenses. My life has changed completely"

Your Concern Works for



Hawa Endrie benefited from Concern's trial potato farming project in Wollo, Ethiopia.

5,471 households participated in the potato growing project, the results were very promising and significantly contributed to food availability while the surplus was sold allowing families to address other basic needs. As the potato is one of the plants adaptable to the highland agro climatic condition, it may now become part of the standard farming system as a source of food and income.



Your Concern Works in **Chad**

In Goz Beida we provided for the humanitarian needs of more than 50,000 displaced people living in camps.

Your Concern Works for **Connie**

Our Unheard Voices campaign has made sure that the voices of marginal women farmers like Connie have been heard – your Concern has helped influence government agricultural policy to ensure that their needs are taken in to account.

Learning and innovating to find effective solutions

Concern has been learning for 40 years: learning what works and what does not work. We learn from our own experience through constant reflection and piloting of new ideas together with formal evaluations, both internal and external. We gain knowledge through partnerships and connections with other organisations. We keep an eye on new developments and technologies and see how we can apply them to increase our impact on the lives of poor people.

Improving programmes through shared learning...

Our new social transfers programme in **Rwanda** is drawing heavily on learning from Concern **Haiti**'s *Chimen Lavi Miyo* (pathway to a better life) programme, which was designed to provide social welfare payments and business training to extremely poor people for an 18-month period to help them make more productive use of small loans. This approach is designed to give the poorest people access to microfinance in a responsible way. Our learning suggested that the stipends and training were not enough: participants also needed small assets for micro-business start up. This has therefore been included in the Rwandan plan.

Concern also supports people-to-people learning. In **Rwanda**, we organised an exchange visit to **Uganda** for members of parent-teacher committees. The visitors saw first-hand the practical ways in which Ugandan parents contribute to ensuring a better education for their children and were impressed by the extent of parental involvement in preparing materials, managing finances and developing a positive school environment. The group returned to Rwanda motivated to advance the role of their own committees. **Rwanda** in turn provided learning for teams from **Tanzania**, **Burundi** and the **DRC**, who travelled to Rwanda to learn successful new techniques for producing vegetables for household consumption on microplots, an initiative that has greatly improved the health of poor Rwandans living with HIV.

A huge challenge in developing countries is to find new ways to mitigate the effects of climate change and poor agricultural conditions, identifying crops and approaches that can withstand changing climatic conditions. Concern's conservation farming programme in **Zimbabwe** is a vital tool to prevent hunger in a country that is racked by poverty and destruction. While traditional ploughing in tropical and arid regions can destroy the soil's natural structure and deplete fertility, conservation farming works by planting seeds in individual holes and adding fertiliser. Crop residues are left to form mulch, which protects the soil and prevents weeds, and farmers follow a crop rotation system. 6,167 poor Zimbabwean households practised conservation farming in 2009, with an average yield per hectare of 3.4 tonnes, compared to the district average of 0.7. The lessons from the programme will be applied to new programmes in **Zambia**, **Malawi** and **Tanzania**.

Monitoring and evaluating our work...

In 2009, we carried out 86 programme evaluations. A clear assessment of what is and is not effective is vital in ensuring the best long-term outcomes for poor people. In 2009, for example, Concern **Ethiopia**, found that *community conversation*, an interactive methodology that engages communities to discuss and explore the underlying causes of HIV, has contributed significantly to improved community involvement in care and support programmes; promoted open discussion among communities and family members; and decreased gender inequalities at grassroots level. In addition, our local partners' quarterly reports indicated that the number of people taking a HIV test had risen by 18 per cent compared with the previous year. Given the significant success of *community conversation* in Ethiopia in terms of changing deep-rooted high-risk practices, we started training and piloting the approach in Kenya.

Developing innovative and effective solutions...

In **India**, we supported our partners in using a new mobile phone-based system, the MERComs framework, to monitor the entitlements of rural communities to social protection schemes. Our partners developed a database of 43,000 households, transferring the data to a management information system which generates reports for village communities and officials and automatically sends alerts regarding due dates for payments of entitlements. In 2009, this system ensured that 28,000 households were aware of their entitlement, and 1,398 people received work cards allowing them to claim 100 days of paid work under the National Rural Entitlements Guarantee Scheme, following direct community demand.

Mobile phones also proved a crucial tool during the **Kenya** food crisis, when we used a pre-existing mobile phone scheme to send cash transfers to 9,819 people, protecting them from a potentially devastating food emergency. Concern's innovative cash transfer programme in emergencies provides people with cash rather than food in a crisis. It empowers them by giving them choice and does not disrupt the local market like food aid can.

A pilot project in the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** installed a renewable solar energy system to pump drinking water to 260 households and trained the community to manage, repair and maintain the system. The learning from this pilot will feed into a wider project in 2010 and 2011.

Your Concern Works by **Bringing New Ideas**

"The mobile phone is the most likely modern digital device to support economic development in developing nations" The Economist 2005

In **Mozambique**, we completed three solar-powered community water systems in the drought-prone district of Machaze, which will provide up to 27,000 litres of clean water to more than 1,700 families.

In **Rwanda**, we started a pilot project in October, with a small number of households testing a new technique using a product developed by the Japanese organisation Organic Solutions to speed up the decomposition of organic material for making compost.

To help **Burundi's** Batwa people capitalise on their tradition of pottery making, Concern identified five prototypes of energy-saving stoves and trained people in how to make them. The 2009 pilot aimed to identify the most efficient, affordable and durable model for a larger roll-out in 2010.

In **Angola** and **Mozambique**, people 'borrow' goats from a group scheme and subsequently 'repay' their loan in the form of kid goats. In 2009, members of 119 groups in Angola 'borrowed' 2,451 goats and paid back 394 goats in interest. In Mozambique the initial asset value of 300 goats increased by 41 per cent to 422. Integral to the scheme's success is skills training in animal nutrition, reproductive health, credit management and group dynamics. Training and appointment of animal health workers, or 'vet scouts' is vital in each community.

Building sustainable programmes and institutions...

Our aim is to bring about major impacts from our work which last and continue to spread beyond the period of Concern's support to an area. In **Malawi**, we started the handover of the Community Therapeutic Care Programme to the government health authority in 2009. What started as a small and innovative pilot in 2002 is now a government-adopted and approved approach to treating childhood malnutrition across Malawi, and also serves as best practice right across the development sector.

2009 also saw the organisation disposing of its majority beneficial shareholding in AMK, a microfinance institution in **Cambodia**. Founded by Concern in 2003, AMK is now one of the most highly regarded microfinance institutions in the developing world. The learning we have taken from AMK continues to be of enormous value as we promote effective microfinance programmes in other countries. In 2009 we applied this learning to support Agora Microfinance Fund, a private foundation embarking on microfinance activities in Africa. We are particularly applying our learning on social performance monitoring to Agora's work in **Zambia**, and as it moves into **Mozambique** and **Malawi**.

Your Concern Works for **Neoti**

In Bangladesh, thanks to a small loan, Neoti started a business travelling from village to village selling groceries and small goods. Her income is vital as her husband Hari is ill and cannot work.

TO.

"Since I started working on this new way of farming four years ago, my yields have increased. Concern has given me seeds and fertiliser and I have learned how to keep the soil fertile by using manure before I plant. Now we are eating twice a day, which wouldn't be happening if my yields weren't so good."

Your Concern Works for



Violet is 65 and is bringing up seven of her grandchildren after she lost three of her own children to AIDS. She is involved in Concern's agriculture programme in Zimbabwe.

Last year, 6,177 poor Zimbabwean households practised conservation farming, with an average yield per hectare of 3.4 tonnes, compared to the district average of 0.7 tonnes.





Your Concern Works in **Zimbabwe**

3,059 households grew nutritious vegetables and fruit which led to improved diet and better health.

MAIL

A New Opportunity for Global Impact

In 2009, Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. received a five-year, US\$42 million grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to support the development and field testing of bold and innovative ways to overcome barriers to delivering proven maternal, newborn and child health solutions in six countries, beginning with **Malawi**, **Sierra Leone** and **India**.

Following detailed research in each of the three countries to determine the barriers to the wide coverage of high-impact maternal, newborn and child-health services, we selected one key barrier in each. In Malawi we launched a call for ideas from the public to overcome the barrier, through a nationwide competition. The first of its kind in the country, the competition helped raise significant awareness about maternal and child health and generated an unprecedented level of interest with a total of 6,047 entries. The top 30 were invited to participate in the semi-finals in January 2010. Sierra Leone and India will launch their competitions in 2010. Each winning idea will be implemented at district level, with rigorous evaluation to determine how well they improve coverage of proven maternal, newborn or child health services and projects. We also established a multi-disciplinary and high-level global advisory group, chaired by former President of Ireland, Mrs Mary Robinson, to support the global leadership team. Each country has established a national advisory group to support the teams working there.

Your Concern Works for **Salamatu**

Salamatu attended ante-natal classes throughout her pregnancy and gave birth to a healthy baby boy, at Kroo Bay Clinic, Sierra Leone.

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Representing the voices and rights of the world's poorest people in national and international policy

Concern's track record and our ability to develop new solutions means we have something very valuable to offer the wider development and humanitarian sectors. In the countries where we work, we support our partners to influence their governments to adopt policies and practices that will promote human development and care for the poorest members of their society. In Europe, the US and globally we participate in key forums, bringing our expertise and experience to bear to influence development and humanitarian policy at the highest levels. Your Concern Influences Change

"Concern Worldwide's campaign has kept the focus and attention on the poorest and most marginalised of these [poor] farmers."

Gareth Thomas, UK Minister of State for International Development, November 2009

Securing rights for poor people...

In **India**, Concern is based in Orissa, one of the country's poorest states where a staggering 18.5 million people earn less than 10 rupees (16 cent) a day. Concern's work has contributed to securing important rights in law for these deeply impoverished people. In 2009, we continued to work with our partners to ensure that people receive their state entitlements, tackling corrupt practices and inertia. This included monitoring the regular receipt of benefits from the Public Distribution Scheme to 155,000 families and enabling the registration of a further 17,857 families. We also assisted landless people to file more than 67,100 claims under the Forest Rights Act to gain legal rights to land they have occupied for centuries.

Influencing government policy in the countries where we work...

One of the most notable changes Concern contributed to in 2009 was when the prime minister of **Lao PDR** signed the Decree on Associations in April. This represented a substantial shift in direction for the government, opening up a formal space for civil society organisations for the first time. The decree also allows for federations of associations, thus legalising civil society representative bodies. The implementation of the decree will provide a solid basis for a formally recognised civil society sector in Lao, which will contribute to the eradication of poverty and ultimately develop a formal dialogue with the Lao government. Concern's close partnership with the government's poverty eradication programme was acknowledged by government officials as a major factor in this turnaround of longstanding policy.

In **Kenya**, Concern supported the Urban Slums Basic Education Campaign, which calls upon the government to address the acute shortage of primary education opportunities in the country's urban slums. A highlight in 2009 was the development of a week-long campaign on national television, made up of five powerful 15-minute documentaries. The campaign recruited some significant allies, including senior officials in the Ministry of Education, who pledged their support. Most importantly, the campaign secured a commitment from the government to construct public primary schools in the urban slums, something they had previously refused to do.

In **Bangladesh**, Concern's *We are People Too* project succeeded in persuading Dhaka City Corporation to extend its birth registration programme to the thousands of people who live on the city's streets. This is a crucial achievement, giving pavement dwellers equal access to basic services.

An evaluation of our education programme in **Mozambique** highlighted its increasing influence on policy and practice at district and provincial level. In 2009, Concern piloted a community and teacher participation process to develop locally relevant curriculum content in Zambesia. The process was so successful that the local education authority has decided to adopt the model to help teachers develop local curricula across the region.

Our partner in **Uganda's** southern Rakai district successfully lobbied the local authorities to ensure equal access to anti-retroviral therapy for people with HIV and AIDS. Our research to understand the barriers to treatment fully involved people living with HIV and AIDS, and was instrumental in the district's decision to procure antibiotics for all health centres, and enough drugs for babies born HIV positive. The authorities have also tightened up on stigma, discrimination and mistreatment of patients, shutting down one health centre and establishing an inspectorate for ongoing monitoring.

Influencing donor government policy...

Bringing the voices of the world's poorest farmers to the UK: Concern has built a credible reputation with the UK policy sector, while our work with marginal farmers raised these issues with other Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), academics and the UK government's Department for International Development (DFID) in 2009. Our ongoing *Unheard Voices* campaign focused on poor women farmers, highlighting the specific challenges they face. Concern has also been advocating for a more holistic approach to addressing hunger to ensure that policies on malnutrition, agricultural production, hunger safety nets and longerterm social protection all work together. Our focus on poor women farmers tied those themes together as women are generally responsible for producing food and providing nutrition for themselves and their families. Our work on marginal farmers influenced DFID policy, which acknowledged that agriculture policy needs to support this group.

Advocating globally...

On hunger and access to food...

During 2009, the number of hungry people in the world continued to rise and exceeded 1 billion for the first time. As a result, the issue of food security – people's ability to provide or access enough food for themselves and their families –remained high on the political agenda throughout the year; significant reviews, various initiatives and fast-moving developments were formulated in the global governance of food security.

In an effort to ensure that nutrition is a central part of the debate and integrated into the policy and institutional changes taking shape, Concern joined forces with four other international NGOs in early 2009 to promote greater focus on nutrition at international events and to influence policy change. We also contributed to the reform process of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) – the key UN forum for review and follow-up of policies on world food security. The reform process was a success, resulting in participation in the CFS being expanded to include all relevant stakeholders in the food and agriculture policy debate and recognising the importance of nutrition.

With our nutrition partners we also participated in the Civil Society Forum that ran parallel to the November World Food Summit in Rome, organising a side event which provided an opportunity to engage directly with the Food and Agricultural Organisation and World Food Programme on food and nutrition security issues. Your Concern Influences Change

"I wish to commend and congratulate Concern Worldwide for carrying out this research which focused on women marginal farmers in the Western Province. I wish to assure you that my ministry will look at the report and will take note of the recommendations made in the report and find various ways of incorporating them in the various interventions that Government has put in place." Zambian Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Permanent Secretary, Abednigo Banda, 2009

For the third year running, Concern collaborated with the International Food Policy Research Institute and our German partner Welthungerhilfe, to produce the Global Hunger Index 2009. The report highlighted the link between gender inequality and hunger, and showed that the empowerment of women and the eradication of gender disparities in education, economic participation, health and political opportunities are crucial factors in ending world hunger.

On climate change...

We used our first-hand experience in the field to highlight the impact of climate change on developing countries while at the same time presenting simple measures that can be undertaken to help farmers mitigate and adapt to increasingly unpredictable rainfall patterns and climate shocks. In November, we addressed the Climate Change Forum hosted by the European Parliament Office.

On emergency response...

During 2009, Concern continued to bring our experience and expertise in humanitarian relief to bear on the development of policy and practice. Globally through our membership of a number of key humanitarian platforms, such as the UN's Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) and InterAction we argued for the need to maintain humanitarian space in an environment which is increasingly difficult from a security and political perspective. In Ireland, the UK and the US, we highlighted developments in countries such as Pakistan, Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan directly to governments and key stakeholders in order to promote continued quality assistance. While engaging positively with the process of UN reform, we also continued to emphasise the need for effective engagement informed by the humanitarian principles of independence, impartiality and neutrality.

To ensure aid is effective...

In 2009 we began to look at the delivery of promises made at the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra in September 2008. Along with our Alliance2015 partners in Mozambique, Tanzania, Ghana, Nicaragua and Cambodia, we are closely monitoring the steps being taken by donors and partner governments to be more effective in their delivery of aid. This is in preparation for the next High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, which will take place in Seoul in 2011.

Your Concern Works for **Wilson**

Kajiado, like many parts of Kenya, has now been without rain for three years. As a result of the drought, animals are dying in their thousands, and people are struggling to feed their families. Concern is transferring cash to people via mobile phone accounts or vouchers so people can buy what they need in the local markets.

Concern at home – support we can rely on

Concern was founded in 1968 when a small group of people felt they could no longer stand by and watch people starve to death in Biafra. This was followed by an extraordinary outpouring of generosity by thousands of ordinary people that saved many lives. To this day, Concern only exists because of the continued support of hundreds of thousands of people who express their concern through us. We do not take this responsibility lightly. In 2009, our supporters' continued generosity enabled us to raise £9.3 million in voluntary donations, hundreds participated in actions to help bring about awareness and change and many people volunteered their time to help us. The best way we can thank you all is to ensure that your concern translates into measurable and sustainable change for the poorest people on earth; but we also want to acknowledge here some of the wonderful support and involvement that took place over the year.

Mass campaigns influence the British government...

Since 2007 Concern has been campaigning to urge the UK government to address the needs of poor farmers in developing countries. In 2009 the Unheard Voices campaign focussed on women, highlighting specific challenges women marginal farmers face. With the help of our supporters we sent a strong message to the UK government in the run up to the World Summit on Food Security in Rome where world leaders met to secure an agreement on tackling worldwide hunger. Encouragingly the final declaration explicitly mentioned the need to support smallholder and woman farmers. We wouldn't have been able to achieve this without the help of Concern supporters. But there is much more work to be done to ensure these promises are turned into concrete action.

Our campaign report 'Unheard Voices: Women Marginal Farmers Speak Out – A Zambian Case Study' was launched at Parliament n November and helped to put the issues of marginal women farmers to the forefront with UK academics, NGOs, parliamentarians and government.

In Northern Ireland and Scotland Concern continued advocacy work on central Concern themes and campaigns and is part of key coalitions including GCAP (Global Call to Action Against Poverty) and CADA (the Coalition of Aid and Development agencies) which is chaired by Concern. Our work through these coalitions has helped to ensure that development issues remain high on the political agenda.

At a global level, we have been advocating for a more holistic approach to addressing hunger – one that ensures under-nutrition, agricultural production, hunger safety nets and longer term social protection policies work together to address hunger. Our loyal supporters have helped us spread these messages and raised vital awareness of our work.

Involving young people and raising awareness...

Our second annual creative writing competition, Dear President Obama, saw entries from 800 schoolchildren and young adults from across the globe, who all wrote a letter addressed to the US president on climate change, world hunger or child labour. A book of winning and shortlisted entries was presented to the US ambassador to Ireland, Mr Dan Rooney, who promised that President Obama would get a copy. We are very proud that Eoghan Curran from Belfast won the Junior category with his letter on world hunger. Over 1,000 primary schools, youth clubs and brownie and scout groups took part in our annual FoodAid campaign. Thousands of children across the UK held events around harvest time and World Food Day on October 16th, learning about issues to do with hunger and food shortages and raising over \$50,000 for Concern's livelihoods programmes in the poorest countries across the world. Hundreds of students also took part in the Concern Fast in Northern Ireland, raising over \$80,000 and spreading more awareness about hunger issues.

Going the extra mile for Concern...

In 2009 hundreds of brave individuals put in a marathon effort and went the extra mile for Concern, competing in the London Triathlon, the London Marathon, the Berlin Marathon, a Walk for Water, the 3 peaks challenge, a Cambodia Cycle, climbing Mont Blanc and much more. As well as active challenges, hundreds more supporters helped out by holding coffee mornings, shaking a bucket, holding a human auction and a host of other events. The funds raised by these adventurers and dedicated supporters made a vital contribution to Concern Worldwide's work with some of the poorest communities across the world.

Our financial supporters...

In a year of economic challenges for both the UK and Concern, the ongoing financial commitment of our many supporters – always the bedrock of our operation – remained vital. We are humbled that many thousands of people chose to funnel their support to the world's poorest people through us, providing an extraordinary \$9.3 million in a time of stark recession. A critical element of our planning is based on the continuity of funding – and those people generous enough to establish direct debits and standing orders to support our work are at the core of this support. Despite the difficult economic times, we recruited around 9,000 new direct debit donors in 2009. In total 38,000 committed givers contributed the extraordinary sum of \$3.6 million.

A special thank you must also go to our very generous major donors, trusts, foundations and corporate donors who gave £1.4 million towards our work in Sierra Leone, Bangladesh, Liberia, Mozambique, Cambodia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Haiti. In particular, we would like to thank the following for their generosity: Band Aid Charitable Trust, Big Lottery Fund (BIG), The Isle of Man Overseas Aid Committee, Jersey Overseas Aid Commission, Medicor Foundation Liechtenstein, Exit Trust, Pro Victimis Foundation, Christadelphian Meal a Day Fund UK, Comic Relief, The Equitable Charitable Trust, The Waterloo Foundation, VEGFAM, The Open Gate Trust, Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission and Charity:Water. In Northern Ireland, we received fantastic support from our corporate partners, with companies such as such as Tobermore Concrete, Argento, Belfast City Airport and JCDecaux entering into partnerships with us to support our projects overseas. In Scotland, the Scottish Government has continued its long term support of Concern's work, generously supporting our child survival programmes and early year's nutrition work in Rwanda and Malawi.

Every penny counts...

Concern strives to take advantage of the UK government's Gift Aid scheme which enables charities to claim an additional 28p from every \pounds 1 donated by UK taxpayers. We therefore invest time in capturing the relevant information and encouraging our supporters to complete the necessary documentation to allow us to reclaim tax. In 2009 this enabled us to claim \pounds 1.1 million of funds in Gift Aid.

Harnessing the power of new technology...

An increasing phenomenon is the number of people who follow us on the web. Our website is a valuable tool in demonstrating the practical and positive ways in which we improve the lives of poor people; we re-launched our site in 2009 on a more cost-effective and agile platform that allows to deliver compelling visitor-led content. The web is a fast-paced environment and in 2009, users wanted more multimedia content. We moved with this evolution, uploading more than 40 videos to our site and others, such as You Tube and Vimeo, and used more picture galleries, through services like Flickr. These changes helped us present ourselves to a global audience in a more focused way, resulting in an 80% jump in the number of visitors year-on-year.

Our partners in the media...

The media provides us with many partners and outlets, including individual journalists acting on their concern for the world's poorest people. These partnerships have helped us actively combat the trend during the recession to focus inwards on problems at home. We are very grateful for their support, which has enabled us to garner public support by telling the stories of the people we work with. Visitors to our programmes included John Vidal of The Guardian and John Laverty of the Belfast Telegraph who reported from Kenya on the effects of climate change and food shortages on vulnerable populations, In Edinburgh, The Sunday Herald *'Lives and Journeys'* exhibition at Queen Margaret University featured photographs of Concern Worldwide's work in the field of international development. Concern Worldwide and the Sunday Herald have had an ongoing partnership since 2000 when we joined forces to highlight the key issues facing the developing world.



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- 1) Paul Devaney on the summit of Mt Blanc one of the many challenges that our supporters undertook in 2009 to raise funds for our work.
- 2) John Daly local presenter (centre) and David Henderson from Tobermore Concrete (right) with Deidre Murphy of Concern at the launch of Tobermore's three year partnership with Concern to help fund an education programme in the Nyanza Province of Kenya.
- 3) Concern staff and supporters voice their opinions at the 'Put People First' march. They were some of the 35,000 who marched through London as part of a global campaign to challenge the G20, ahead of their summit on the global financial crisis.
- 4) Rose Mubita, Chairperson of Mongu District Farmers' Association in Zambia outside the BBC. She was invited to speak on the BBC World Service during her visit to London to help launch Concern's latest 'Unheard Voices' report.
- 5) Stacey Harrison after completing the 2009 London Marathon. Stacey was part of a team of 13 runners who between them raised over £20,000 to support our work in Mozambique.
- 6) Concern supporters Pauline O'Neill (left) and Netta Halyburton (right) with Claire Fitzsimmons of Concern taking part in our sponsored 'Walk for Water' in the Mourne Mountains. The money raised went towards our water and sanitation programmes.
- 7) Ross McDonald taking part in the 2009 London Triathlon. Over the last two years our triathlon teams have swum, cycled and run their way to raising over £135,000 to help build health centres and schools in Sierra Leone
- 8) Newry comedian 'Big O' helps launch the Concern Fast Jail and Bail event in Northern Ireland
- 9) Children from Arundale School taking part in our annual Food Aid campaign which raises fund to help support our food-related projects.

Your Concern Works in **Bangladesh**

Concern works for the people of the remote Haor area in Bangladesh, helping people develop sustainable livelihoods and protection against the constant danger of flooding.

A Focus on Bangladesh

Concern has worked in Bangladesh for over 30 years, and it is where some of our most exciting and innovative work is taking place. In this section of our report we look at two programmes that are making a massive impact on the lives of thousands of people.



Banking on the poorest people in Bangladesh

A tale of two people, one innovative scheme and the transformation of thousands of lives in remote communities in Bangladesh

Supriti Sarker lives in the Haor, one of the country's most remote and vulnerable areas where inhabitants live cheek-by-jowl on high outcroppings of land, marooned by water half the year and by land the other half. Supriti left school at 14 to marry, eking out a precarious existence and giving up her dream of an education.

In the early years of her marriage, Supriti struggled fiercely against a traditional husband and mother-in-law to gain some autonomy. Then she joined a small successful stationery shop. But more importantly, she rose through the ranks to become voluntary chair of the federation, which now comprises 181 village groups, 2,300 members and a total loan portfolio of 6 million taka (\pounds 56,345). These groups have transformed the lives of poor women, who have set up small shops, started keeping ducks and geese and established a flourishing fishing net business. Their families are now well nourished, their children in school and the women are strong and united.

"Previously, as women, we weren't respected or important. We couldn't even go to the market and buy our own clothes. The men did that. But being on the committee has given us strength and status, as well as the opportunity to borrow money ourselves."

Success breeds its own problems however. "The demand for loans is so great," says Supriti, "that we can no longer meet them through our own savings only." Realising that an input of credit was the key to taking microfinance in the Haor to the next level, Concern invited a number of Bangladeshi bankers to visit India, where banks were directly providing credit to such microfinance groups. Shafiqur Rahman, managing director of Mutual Trust Bank, one of Bangladesh's fastest growing private banks, was among them.

A strong believer in the need to rebalance the national economy in view of the vulnerability of its exports to the global recession, Shafiqur explained, "Agriculture is still the backbone of Bangladesh. If we want to develop, we must boost agriculture and grow the rural economy." He instantly saw the benefits of Concern's proposal. "We had already decided to support rural small-to-medium enterprises. If we can improve access to credit for poor people, these people will be the customers of these same enterprises. The bank benefits, the enterprises we finance benefit and poor people benefit."

In 2009, Mutual Trust Bank piloted loans to eight village federations for a total amount of 4 million taka (\pounds 37,566), with the collateral provided by Concern. While small in western banking terms, when set against incomes of less than US\$1 a day, this is significant. Access to credit is crucial to development and this pilot has the potential to launch a new and eminently sustainable approach to microfinance in Bangladesh.

Many women's lives in the Haor have been transformed. And Supriti herself? Not only has she put her children through school, her son is now doing an honours course at university. But it is when she tells us that her daughter is taking her final school exams that her face really lights up. "I am so happy that, although I didn't fulfil my dream of education, my daughter is fulfilling it for me."



Child Survival In Bangladesh – A Ten Year **Success Story**

When Concern began in Bangladesh over 30 years ago, like many NGOs we ran direct programmes, providing schools, clinics and other services for the poorest people. But there came a moment when we realised our own programmes were only reaching a fraction of people in need, particularly in the area of maternal and child health. Infant mortality in Bangladesh is 59 out of every 1,000 births. Amongst the urban poor, the mortality rate of children under five is 138 out of 1,000. In a rapidly increasing population, Concern had to find a way to scale up response and bring about sustainable improvements. What was needed was not more outside services but training, co-ordination, and the targeting of existing services to help those in the most dire and immediate need.

In 1998, we made the bold step of moving away from direct services in order to focus on how we could develop a better way of combating maternal and child illness and deaths. Supported by USAID and Concern Worldwide (US) Inc.,

we launched the Child Survival Programme. This programme intervenes at all touch points of healthcare in Bangladesh, focusing on building the largest possible network of people committed to improving child health with minimal external involvement.

Neighbourhood health committees are formed and health volunteers are trained. They visit expectant and new mothers and train them about childcare, how to recognise problems and what to do about them. Traditional healers and community leaders are also trained, so that if a woman comes to them, they know when to advise her to seek professional care. Local politicians are actively engaged as partners in service delivery. Relationships are built between local clinic staff and community health workers to provide a co-ordinated response. An important part of the programme is developing these processes as a replicable model that can be adopted and scaled up by communities across Bangladesh without Concern's involvement.

Over the last ten years Concern has invested literally tens of thousands of hours meeting with families; listening to and facilitating discussions among leaders at village, district and national levels; building trusting partnerships and helping government and community leaders reach a common vision. Additionally there have been thousands of hours of education, training and outreach.

The final, external evaluation of the Bangladesh Child Survival Programme has borne witness to the effectiveness of our approach. During the second five years of the programme, the lives of more than 1 million people were impacted and over 1,000 children's lives were directly saved. Many key health indicators had greatly improved. 15 per cent more women had at least three ante-natal visits. There was an increase in deliveries being attended by skilled birth attendants. Post-partum and newborn care improved and there was a significant increase in women receiving post-partum Vitamin A. There was also evidence of greatly increased commitment by government to child health. The cost of the programme per person per year was US\$1.37. We are reaching six times more people using fewer resources.

Concern is now replicating the Child Survival model in Rwanda, Burundi, Haiti and Niger, and as other agencies and national governments follow our lead, millions of childrens' lives will be saved across the developing world.

Our Overseas Programmes

Concern organises its work into five core organisational programmes, comprising Food, Income and Markets, Education, Health, HIV and AIDS and Emergency responses. Our programme approach links our work at grassroots to wider outcomes at local and national levels aiming to improve services for poor people in each country we work in, as well as developing learning across countries to feed into international best practice and policy.

The overall objectives and activities of each programme in 2009 are detailed in the following pages. Concern programmes result in measurable outcomes. These 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 given details of the numbers impacted by each programme. The aim of the Food, Income and Markets (FIM) programme is to ensure that poor people achieve adequate and sustainable access to and control over resources to enable them to attain their rights to an adequate standard of living without undermining the natural resource base, contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In doing so, the aim is to reduce the incidence of extreme poverty through support to, and increase in, livelihoods options that lead to sustainable improvements in people's lives.

Most significantly for the strategic development of our programmes, the livelihoods strategy was reviewed and revised into a new Food, Income and Markets strategy, reflecting our commitment to continual improvement ensuring that our programmes are appropriate, current and relevant. The new FIM framework has been modified into a set of technical components based around food production, income generation and market support, providing a long-term vision for FIM.

The FIM programme continues to be our largest with projects activities in all country programmes. The main programme components are detailed below:

Component	Purpose	Interventions
Community-Based Natural Resource Management	To increase equitable access to, and control of, natural resources through community management.	Catchment/watershed management. Community management of areas of high biodiversity. Conflict resolution in natural resource management (including land tenure).
Agriculture	To increase food security, economic advancement and livelihood options for marginal and smallholder farmers.	Sustainable improvements in crop production. Sustainable livestock management. Urban agriculture. Agroforestry.
Interaction With Markets	To promote economic empowerment for extremely poor people with capacity to bring themselves out of poverty.	Access to finance. Infrastructural development. Business development services.

During 2009, the FIM programme reached the following number of people:

	Direct			Indir		
	girls/women	boys/men	Total	girls/women	boys/men	Total
Natural Resource Management	807,061	654,615	1,461,676	2,570,360	2,528,314	5,098,674
Food Production Processing	387,949	351,758	739,707	1,559,371	1,561,198	3,120,569
Market Interaction	136,452	192,756	329,208	678,698	596,670	1,275,368
Responsive Institutions	878,068	818,797	1,696,865	6,726,486	5,737,780	12,464,266
Total	2,209,530	2,017,926	4,227,456	11,534,915	10,423,962	21,958,877

The aim of our education programme is to strengthen formal education provision among the poorer sections of society by addressing the obstacles that hinder access to and successful completion of formal primary education.

Concern implemented education programmes in 12 countries (Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and South Sudan) in 2009. It was planned to commence new education programmes in three countries (Liberia, Afghanistan and Malawi) in 2009, however, due to a lack of funding this did not occur, and the number of countries implementing education programmes remained at 2008 levels. Nevertheless, current beneficiary figures are in excess of those expected in the organisational strategic plan.

The main programme components are detailed below:

Sub Programme	Activities
Primary Education	To improve access, quality and the provision of a safe school environment: Support to community involvement in the provision of education through formation and/or strengthening of Parent Teacher Committees and School Management Committees; Capacity building community/partners/government to provide and support the delivery of quality education for all; quality schooling through teacher training; improvement of infrastructure, materials, and; focus on safe school environment e.g. through addressing School Based Gender Based Violence; Advocacy and awareness raising on obstacles to education for specific groups, particularly girls and vulnerable children.
Non formal Education	Literacy training

During 2009, the education sector programme reached the following numbers of people:

	Direct			Indir		
	girls/women	boys/men	Total	girls/women	boys/men	Total
Primary Education	242,540	274,226	516,766	1,040,877	1,138,334	2,179,211
Non Formal Education	7,761	4,277	12,038	22,437	14,993	37,430
Total	250,301	278,503	528,804	1,063,314	1,153,327	2,216,641

According to the organisational Strategic Plan 2006 – 2010, Concern planned to expand activities in the health sector to 25 countries by 2010, reaching approximately 3.5 million direct beneficiaries and 2.3 million additional indirect beneficiaries. As can be seen in the table below, our overall reach has exceeded these targets. In 2009, Concern implemented programmes in the health sector in 22 countries, up from 17 in 2008.

Within these 22 countries, 11 countries implemented programmes in the primary health care category mainly focusing on reproductive and child health (Burundi, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lao PDR, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, North Sudan, South Sudan, and Timor Leste); 15 countries implemented nutrition programmes (Bangladesh, DRC, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, North Sudan, Sierra Leone, Timor Leste and Uganda), and; 18 countries implemented environmental health programmes (Afghanistan, DPRK, DRC, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lao PDR, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, North Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Timor Leste and Uganda). Malawi, India and Sierra Leone are also taking part in the Innovations for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Programme (iMNCH).

The table below details the range of activities conducted in the health programme in 2009:

Sub Programme	Activities
Nutrition	Community management of acute malnutrition, supplementary feeding programmes, growth monitoring, micronutrients supplementation, de-worming, nutrition education, economic opportunity enhancement, development of community/district level nutrition management committees.
Mother Child Health	Support to Ministry of Health and district/national level for primary health service delivery of immunisation; prevention and treatment of malaria, diarrhoea, pneumonia; community case management in some countries of the above diseases; Behavioural Change Communication; prevention of HIV and AIDS and STI transmission; family planning; epidemic surveillance.
Water Supply and Sanitation	Construction of water delivery systems, drainage, wells, solid waste management, latrine construction, health and hygiene promotion, vector control.

During 2009, the health sector programme reached the following number of people:

	Direct			Indirect		
	girls/women	boys/men	Total	girls/women	boys/men	Total
Mother Child Health	822,345	404,060	1,226,405	1,899,509	1,235,636	3,135,145
Nutrition	191,004	107,277	298,281	906,251	796,511	1,702,762
Environmental Health	318,937	303,906	622,843	468,339	431,982	900,321
Total	1,332,286	815,243	2,147,529	3,274,099	2,464,129	5,738,228

The aim of Concern's HIV and AIDS Programme is to reduce HIV incidence and to minimise the impact of HIV and AIDS among people living in extreme poverty.

There are four programme strategic goals – Stigma and Prevention; Care and Treatment Support; Nutrition and Livelihood Security Interventions, and Responding to HIV and AIDS in Emergencies.

Concern worked in 20 countries on the reduction of HIV related stigma and prevention. We supported local partners to provide care and treatment in eight countries. In 14 countries, we worked towards the strategy relating to nutrition and livelihoods. We responded to HIV and AIDS in emergencies in four countries.

The main activities within the programme are detailed below:

Sub Programme	Activities
HIV and AIDS	Awareness raising, prevention, and knowledge transfer; treatment, care and support; lobbying, advocacy and human rights initiatives; PLHIV network development; organisational building/capacity building with partners; research; voluntary counselling and testing promotion and impact mitigation.
HIV and AIDS mainstreaming	Advocacy for effective implementation of HIV mainstreaming response, support to partners, support to national HIV and AIDS networks, documentation and dissemination on mainstreaming initiatives and challenges.

During 2009, the HIV and AIDS programme reached the following number of people:

	Direct			Indirect			
	girls/women	boys/men	Total	girls/women	boys/men	Total	
HIV and AIDS	228,009	189,251	417,260	587,659	576,754	1,164,413	

In all emergency responses, Concern aims to address immediate needs of the affected population through enhancing their coping capacity. In the short term, this is mainly centred on distributing food and non-food items. In the medium term, Concern links emergency interventions with recovery and rehabilitation projects, supporting people to return to their homes and rebuild their lives. Large scale protracted complex emergencies, such as that of North Sudan, often call for a hybrid response to promote stability. For example, the programme has ensured that in order to promote a peaceful co-existence, the immediate humanitarian needs of internally displaced people are met, while the nomadic and host communities are targeted to increase their livelihood options.

Concern responded to 45 emergencies in 18 countries in 2009 (34 responses in 19 countries in 2008).

Of the 45 emergency responses, 24 were ongoing projects from 2008, and 21 were new in 2009. Prolonged emergencies, carried over from 2008, were, in the majority, directly or indirectly linked to conflict. These were mainly emergency responses in Somalia, Sudan (Darfur), South Sudan and Chad, however, other ongoing emergency responses included the aftermath of political unrest, continued drought and food insecurity in Kenya, food insecurity and malnutrition in Ethiopia and Niger, and responding to the prolonged effects of cyclones Sidr and, on top of that, cyclone Aila in 2009, in India and Bangladesh.

Of the 21 emergencies newly responded to in 2009, two related to conflict in India, where communal fighting broke out in Kandhamal, and Pakistan, where the Pakistani military launched an offensive against militants in the Swat district, causing the flight of over 2 million internally displaced people to alternative locations. The outbreak of disease, as a direct result of poverty, was the cause of five emergency responses: Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) in Ethiopia and South Sudan; meningitis in Niger, and cholera in Zimbabwe and Nepal.

By and large, however, extreme weather was a major contributor to both recurring and new emergency responses in 2009, with drought accounting for six responses in Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya and Niger, flooding accounting for eight responses in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Chad, Cyclones Sidr and Aila in India and Bangladesh, and Hurricane Ketsana in Cambodia. Many countries are recognising the cyclical and increasing nature of such extreme weather patterns and have begun preparedness and disaster risk reduction measures by pre-positioning stocks and developing emergency preparedness plans (Afghanistan, Somalia, Zimbabwe, India, DPRK, Liberia and Cambodia).

Country	Level & Scope of Response	Total Direct Beneficiaries
Afghanistan	Natural Disaster: Cash-for-work; rehabilitation of irrigation systems; distribution of non-food and temporary shelter items; pre-positioning of stock for future disasters; disease prevention (related to flooding)	66,863
Bangladesh	Natural Disasters: Response to Cyclone Aila and continued response to Cyclone Sidr flooding: water logging; shelter support; sanitary pit latrines; livelihoods support	192,205
Cambodia	Flooding: Responding to immediate food and livelihood restoration needs	27,106
Chad	Conflict: Site management; distribution of non-food items; flooding	60,189
DRC	Conflict: Distribution of non-food items; cash vouchers; cash-for-work; agricultural inputs and training; water and sanitation	83,839
Ethiopia	Drought: Nutrition, water, provision of seeds; Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) response	66,866
India	Flooding: Cyclone response; livelihood restoration; shelter; distribution of non-food items; water and sanitation; communal violence relief; disaster risk reduction	180,495
Kenya	Post-Election Violence Recovery/Drought: Cash transfers; business grants; cash vouchers for agricultural inputs; water treatment; treatment of malnutrition; hygiene promotion; nutrition education	191,494
Liberia	Caterpillar infestation	3,500
Indonesia	Earthquake: Emergency shelter, water and sanitation	7,830
Niger	Flooding/Malnutrition: Community therapeutic care; meningitis outbreak response: incentives to improve health indicators: mosquito net distribution; support to strengthening health care system	78,712
Pakistan	Conflict: Distribution of non-food items and hygiene kits; emergency medical assistance; early livelihoods recovery.	77,360
Somalia	Conflict/Drought/Flooding: Water supply and sanitation; cash-for-work; cash for shelter; cash transfers; distribution of non-food items; nutrition sites; food vouchers; seed distribution; psychosocial support	280,456
Sudan, South	Conflict/Flooding/Fire: Distribution of non-food items; agricultural inputs; nutritional support; Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak	27,752
Sudan, North	Conflict: Health and nutrition; water and sanitation; livelihoods; camp co-ordination; emergency relief distributions	350,666
Tanzania	Drought/Rising Food Prices: Seed distribution	2,500
Uganda	Water and Sanitation for returning communities	16,560
Zimbabwe	Food Insecurity: Group feeding and cash transfer; cholera emergency response	782,983
Total		2,497,376

A summary of all emergency responses and beneficiary numbers in 2009, is below:

Trustees' Report and Annual Accounts 2009

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:

Nuala O'Loan Vineet Bewtra Alan Christie Tim Cohen (Honorary Treasurer and Vice Chair) Chris Elliott Ian Hughes Howard Jones Laura Kelly Keefa Kiwanuka Nahid Majid Sean Farren Tom O'Higgins Nora Owen Myles Wickstead (Chair)

Bryan Meehan resigned as a Trustee of the organisation on 9 May 2009. Sean Farren was appointed as a Trustee of the organisation on 2 December 2009.

Executive Director

Rose Caldwell

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

Auditor

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

Solicitor

Withers LLP 16 Old Bailey, London EC4M TEG 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 2009.

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 1 January 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 themselves 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 2 day conference was held for all Trustees in May 2009 and on-going training is arranged as and when a need is identified.

There are clear distinctions between the role 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 (UK) 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 and 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 5 times during 2009.

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. PUBLIC BENEFIT STATEMENT

Concern Worldwide works for the public benefit through its humanitarian and development work and through advocating for the rights for the very poorest people, specifically in the areas of hunger, emergencies and aid effectiveness. In contributing all surplus funds raised to Concern Worldwide, Concern Worldwide (UK) fulfils its charitable duties through a focus on the following five core organisational programmes:

- Food, Income and Markets To assist poor households to achieve adequate and sustainable access to and control of resources so as to achieve their livelihood rights without undermining their natural resource base
- **Health** To contribute to the achievement of health and nutrition security of the poor within the context of the health related Millennium Development Goals.
- **Basic education** To strengthen formal education provision among the poorer sections of society by addressing the obstacles that hinder access to and successful completion of formal primary education
- HIV/AIDS programming and mainstreaming To reduce the prevalence of HIV and to minimise the impact of AIDS on the poorest communities
- Emergency response and preparedness To respond to emergencies in a timely manner appropriate to the context and where possible to prevent future vulnerability

Concern Worldwide (UK) is committed to the participation by extremely poor people in the making of decisions and is morally accountable to its beneficiaries. Concern Worldwide has designed an Accountability Framework which is a summary of the relevant internal and external standards, codes, guidelines, values and principles to which it is committed to. Concern Worldwide (UK) works with partners at different levels, including community organisations, local government institutions, national level institutions, and international agencies. In responding to emergencies, Concern Worldwide is guided by international codes of conduct and practice, including the Code of Conduct of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations in Disaster Relief. The Trustees have complied with their duty to note and pay due regard to public benefit guidance published by the Charities Commission.

4. 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.

4.1 Support to Overseas Operations

a. Objectives

Our overall objectives in relation to the overseas operations are:

- 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 compliance with donor requirements and effectiveness in targeting poverty.

b. Performance Review - Activities and Achievements

During 2009 Concern Worldwide (UK) funded Concern Worldwide's operations in the following countries:

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

Within the above countries the work of Concern Worldwide focussed on five core organisational programmes as detailed on pages 54-60.

Resources provided by Concern Worldwide (UK) funded 11% of the total cost of the overseas work of Concern Worldwide in 2009. Each of the above programmes was part-funded as follows:

Overseas programme	Concern Worldwide total cost £'000	Funded by Concern Worldwide (UK) &'000	Funded by Concern Worldwide (UK) %
Health	26,489	3,149	12%
Education	8,029	851	11%
Food, Income and Markets	33,622	3,658	11%
HIV/AIDS	3,816	437	11%
Emergency	29,758	3,152	11%
Total	101,714	11,247	11%

We estimate that 9.8 million people benefited directly from the programmes while up to 31.1 million were indirect beneficiaries.

A description of the overall objectives, activities and achievements of Concern Worldwide in 2009 together with a number of examples of each of its programmes are set out in pages 9-60 of this Annual Report.

Overall we feel that we progressed our objectives significantly during 2009, particularly;

- In relation to maximising funds transferred, we made a total of \$9.9 million available for overseas operations. This
 represents an increase on the \$9.4 million transferred in 2008. This was achieved in part by an increase in co-funding
 and in part through cost-control measures.
- During 2009 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, review of formal evaluations, review of internal and
 external audit reports and review of project progress reports.

4.2 Campaigning, Advocacy and Influencing

a. Objectives

Concern Worldwide (UK) invests in advocacy and campaigning as a means to improve the effectiveness of emergency and long-term development programmes, and to influence policy change to address the root causes of poverty.

b. Performance Review - Activities and Achievements

In 2009 the Unheard Voices campaign and our work on the issues faced by women marginal farmers has been influential, and has contributed towards the shaping of the Department for International Development's (DFID) agricultural policy and commitments made in the Government's White Paper.

We have attempted to bring greater clarity to our work around the Disasters Emergency Committee and made progress in further developing our emergency advocacy work, including attending high level lobby meetings. We have continued to make and strengthen key relationships and networks, and have worked closely with the international advocacy team to fulfil our objectives. We are well placed to continue to make an impact in 2010.

Policy influencing

The Unheard Voices campaign, launched in 2007 with the aim of influencing the UK government's Department for International Development (DFID) and other actors to include a focus on marginal farmers within their agriculture and hunger reduction strategies was a major aim again this year. In 2009 the campaign focussed on women, highlighting specific challenges that women marginal farmers face. At a global level, we have been advocating for a more holistic approach to addressing hunger – one that ensures addressing under-nutrition, agricultural production, hunger safety nets and longer term social protection policies work together to address hunger.

Our campaign report 'Unheard Voices: Women Marginal Farmers Speak Out – A Zambian Case Study' was launched at Parliament in November, hosted by Mark Durkan, MP and with Gareth Thomas, Minister of State for DFID, giving the key note speech and acknowledging the 'unique' focus of our campaign. A similar launch took place in Zambia. The event helped put the issues of marginal women farmers to the forefront with UK academics, NGOs, parliamentarians and government.

A new White Paper was published by DFID in July 2009. We were pleased to see agriculture included as a section in the White Paper and in particular the commitments made to supporting subsistence farmers, one of our key objectives for the year. This is testament to the coalition work carried out by NGOs including Concern Worldwide (UK), and to the strength of our supporter campaigns.

In Northern Ireland and Scotland, Concern Worldwide (UK) continued advocacy work on central Concern themes and campaigns, and through coalitions including GCAP (Global Call to Action against Poverty). The Coalition of Aid and Development Agencies (CADA) Northern Ireland, chaired by Concern, worked with other agencies and Members of the Northern Ireland Assembly to ensure that development issues remained on the political agenda. Throughout the year, the Stop Climate Chaos coalition carried out public awareness and advocacy work to highlight the causes and effects of climate change, with the organisation becoming involved to evidence the impact on developing countries. In Scotland, our efforts were rewarded by the Scottish Government accepting many of the recommendations made by campaigners relating to the Scottish Climate Change Bill.

Building alliances with NGOs and academics

We supported the All Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on Agriculture and Food for Development and the All Party Parliamentary Group on Sudan. We also engaged with the African Smallholder Farmers' Group (ASFG) around a joint piece of research and took over as current Chair of this group towards the end of 2009. We continued to lobby key international actors as part of the DFID-NGO UK Hunger Alliance and also took over as Chair of this group. Concern Worldwide (UK) has been asked to be part of the advisory committee of the Natural Resources Institute in recognition of the work we have done around agriculture and hunger. We are part of key emergencies networks including British Overseas NGOs for Development (BOND) conflict group and Crisis Action. In addition we have continued to build relations with key academics institutions such as the Overseas Development Institute, School of Oriental and African Studies and Institute of Development Studies.

Strengthening the evidence base and internal learning

In July 2009 a roundtable event was held in London to develop the next phase of Concern Worldwide (UK)'s Unheard Voices campaign. This was followed by developing a conceptual framework for further research looking at policy constraints facing women marginal farmers and fieldwork looking at the same in the Western Province of Zambia. This work was led by School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) academic Rebecca Kent and the subsequent report launched at an event in Parliament (see above). On the emergencies side we developed internal guidelines on working with the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) and a produced a research paper looking at implications of the aid effectiveness agenda on humanitarian financing.

4.3 Fundraising

a. Objectives

The overriding objective in relation to fundraising was to maximise the amount of voluntary income raised and to ensure that we did so with the best cost to income ratios and return on investment. During the year we developed a series of carefully targeted appeals to our existing supporters and tested new channels to recruit regular givers. Our major donor and trust programs continued to build on strong and established relationships at the same time as identifying potential new supporters.

b. Performance Review - Activities and Achievements

In 2009 we had a successful year raising \pounds 13.1 million in cash donations of which \pounds 3.8 million was raised from governments or other co-funders. We are extremely grateful for the continued generosity of all our donors.

Committed Giving continues to be a key element of voluntary funding contributing $\pounds 3.7$ million in 2009, which represents a 5% increase on 2008. The reliability of this income stream is vital in allowing us to budget for the future as well as to commit to longer term development projects.

Recruitment of new donors is important in developing this area of fundraising and various methods were tested during the course of the year, these included a face to face fundraising campaign in Northern Ireland and a cold telemarketing campaign. Direct Response TV advertising continued to work well for us during the year. We are greatly indebted to the thousands of people who continue to support us in this way. We will continue to trial new recruitment methods in 2010 with the aim of appealing to different types of supporters and growing our regular giving file of donors.

We committed, during the course of the year, to developing targeted appeals to our existing supporters, in particular in support of emergency relief. During the year we dispatched appeals for Malawi, Kenya and the crisis in Pakistan. We were extremely pleased with the generous response to the Pakistan appeal as it raised \pounds 183k in cash income. Income from **major donors, corporates and trusts** fell slightly from \pounds 1.5 million to \pounds 1.4 million. In view of the economic climate we consider this to be a good performance. We are extremely grateful to the very generous major donors and trusts with whom, we believe, we have developed strong and lasting relationships. We look forward to building on these successes moving forward.

Income from **Legacies** was £561k in 2009, up from £479k in 2008. This type of income is hard to predict and we feel honoured by those very loyal donors who have chosen to remember us in this way.

In **Northern Ireland** the major income source (other than committed giving) is from Community Fundraising. There is an extensive network of community groups supporting Concern Worldwide (UK). We experienced a downturn in income from this source in 2009 (with income falling from \$479k in 2008 to \$360k in 2009) which appears to be due to the difficult economic environment but there remains a huge amount of enthusiasm for the work of Concern. At the start of 2010 there was an excellent response to the Haiti Earthquake Appeal from these groups.

5. FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial outcome for 2009 is set out in the Statement of Financial Activities on page 78.

5.1 Income

Concern Worldwide (UK) raised total income of £14.5 million in 2009, an increase of 10% on 2008. By excluding the once-off insurance claim in 2008, total income increased by 13% from 2008. This overall increase is a result of significant improvement in grants from governments and other co-funders from £2.2 million to £3.8 million (a 73% increase) but a deterioration in voluntary income from £10.3 million to £9.3 million (a 10% reduction).

Grants

Concern Worldwide (UK) received a total of \pounds 3.8 million from governments and other co-funders in 2009 (see note 2a to the financial statements for analysis by donor). Of this, \pounds 2.2 million was from the Department for International Development (DFID), partly funding civil society grants in various countries, but with a significant proportion going to emergency relief programmes in Pakistan and Zimbabwe. A further \pounds 0.4 million was provided by the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) with the majority funding programmes in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Other significant co-funders were the Scottish Executive, Asia Foundation, The Big Lottery Fund, and the governments of Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man. The Statement of Financial Activities on page 78 splits these grants between "voluntary income" and "grants from governments and other co-funders" according to the nature of the donor and the characteristics of the grant and in accordance with Concern Worldwide (UK)'s income recognition policy.

Public Donations

We received £9.3 million in public donations during 2009 (see note 2c to the financial statements for analysis of voluntary income) which represented a fall of £1.0 million from £10.3 million in 2008. This outcome can be viewed as satisfactory considering the weak economic environment experienced during 2009. In cash terms the main single reason for the decline in income year on year was the lack of high profile emergency responses which impacted on both DEC (£496k decline) and direct emergency appeal income (explaining most of the fall of £453k in the Public Appeals and Events Line). Most other income streams remained broadly steady compared to 2009 with some increases in areas such as legacies and committed giving. This reflected a good outcome for the charity and suggests an improving profile and continued effectiveness in fundraising despite the recession. Within the Corporates, Trusts and Major Donors line; Major Donors suffered most from the economic downturn whilst Corporates and Trusts maintained prior year levels of income.

Donated Commodities

Commodities donated to the organisation and distributed as part of its relief programmes were valued at \pounds 1.4 million in 2009 representing an increase of just over \pounds 1.0 million on 2008. We received non-food items for our work in Zimbabwe from DFID.

5.2 Expenditure

Our total expenditure for the year was made up as follows:

	£m	%
Charitable expenditure	11.9	80.4%
Fundraising costs	2.8	18.9%
Governance	0.1	0.7%
	14.8	100%

Expenditure on charitable activities increased by 12% compared to 2008 as a result of the increase in donated commodities and due to increased transfers to Concern Worldwide and a reduction in restricted reserves, ensuring our impact on beneficiaries could be maximised. Expenditure within the UK in all areas was reduced so as to maximise contribution to overseas programmes. Charitable expenditure within the UK (which comprises mainly of UK Development Education and Advocacy programmes) fell from \$808k to \$595k because of headcount controls and the efficient use of resources.

Fundraising costs have decreased by 6% on 2008 levels. Whilst we have sought to generate savings by working as efficiently as possible, we have also recognised the importance of maintaining investment in donor recruitment as a way of protecting the long-term income generating ability of the charity. We have strived to invest in areas which will bring long term benefit to the organisation such as the recruitment of good quality regular donors, and Trusts, Foundations and Major Donor activity where the returns on investment take place over the longer term. At the same time we continue to invest in rapid response emergency appeals to get funds to the most acute disaster areas as speedily as possible and in community fundraising, particularly in Northern Ireland, to capitalise on the enthusiasm in the local community for the charity's work.

Governance costs have reduced by £18k (19%) because the charity has made efforts to run the board and other elements of strategic oversight in a more cost-effective way without impacting on accountability or good governance.

In 2009 the charity adopted a restructuring programme in order to make it more efficient. This programme included consolidating the Donor Care department from two locations (Belfast and Glasgow) to one in Belfast.

The Board adopts a number of key performance indicators in order to measure the charity'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 the same. In addition, considerable attention is paid to the level of support costs relative to charitable spend.

Improving returns on fundraising expenditure and controlling the level of support costs ultimately increases the percentage of funds that can be spent on charitable activities. Indications are that the charity is succeeding in increasing the proportion of its resources that are spent on charitable activities as can be seen by the comparison with 2007 and 2008 below:

Year	Expenditure on Charitable activities (£000)	As percentage of total expenditure
2009	11,891	81%
2008	10,656	78%
2007	11,108	77%

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

5.3 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 (\pounds 0.4 million); are funds which can only be used for purposes specified by the donors. The level of restricted reserves at 31 December 2009 was in line with expectations. The Trustees plan that all of the restricted funds held at that date will be fully utilised during 2010.

Unrestricted reserves (\pounds 1.0 million); these holdings fall into two categories:

- Designated funds of £0.8 million; these represent unrestricted funds which have been allocated by the Board for specific purposes. At the end of 2009, funds had been designated for two specific purposes as follows;
 - o To ensure the continuity of operations in the event of a temporary downturn in income.
 - o 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 2009 in order to ensure that amounts held are adequate for both of these purposes (see note 13(b)).

 General unrestricted funds of £0.3 million; 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. 2009 unrestricted reserves were slightly higher than in 2008, and remained within accepted tolerances. The Board believes 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 financial statements.

6. FUTURE PLANS

2010 promises to be a challenging year for UK politics with the general election scheduled for the first half of the year. Uncertainty around the economy will continue into 2010 with more cuts and increased taxes likely. The five key principles identified for 2009 remain in place for 2010 and we will use these to underpin our work during the year.

The five principles are as follows:

- Targeting the most vulnerable populations (in low income countries under stress)
- Enhancing programme quality
- Ensuring overall financial stability
- · Implementing an integrated advocacy and communications strategy
- Protecting staff and their security

The strategic direction of the organisation is still governed by the overall strategic plan which runs up to 2010. This direction largely coincides with the priorities highlighted above, however the current economic climate is likely to have an impact on resources available to the organisation; this creates significant challenges as it strives to achieve its objectives. Within our current strategic plan, we have identified 3 key objectives for 2010:

6.1 Support to Overseas Operations

Our overall objectives in relation to the overseas operations are:

- To maximise the amounts transferred to Concern Worldwide in order to finance its overseas activities through both our own fundraising and co-funding from institutional donors, trusts and foundations.
- To effectively monitor usage of transferred funds in order to ensure we comply with donor requirements and are effective in targeting poverty.
- · To increase Concern Worldwide (UK)'s technical/programme capacity in order to support overseas operations

6.2 To advocate to effect policy change to address the root causes of poverty

Our plans for 2010 will build on the foundations established, with advocacy around marginal farmers continuing to be the major focus of our work. Recognising that we will be able to make the most impact through working collaboratively we will strengthen our relationships with key internal and external stakeholders. This will include building strong linkages with our overseas country programmes and contributing to the work of the International Advocacy Team. Specifically we will aim to:

- To ensure that DFID recognises the constraints faced by women marginal farmers in their multiple roles in the household, farm and in the community.
- To ensure that the UK Government works towards ensuring that its foreign policy and security objectives do not undermine development and humanitarian needs in conflict affected and 'fragile states'.
- Working with Concern Worldwide in Dublin to influence and implement Concern Worldwide's international advocacy strategy in the areas of hunger, emergencies and aid effectiveness.

6.3 Fundraising

We aim to maximise income from fundraising; more specifically:

Own Fundraising Income - To raise £6.4 million net of campaign costs from own fundraising activities in 2010, whilst maintaining our database of regular givers. The majority of our own fundraising is generated from individual giving (75%) with the remainder coming from major donors, community fundraising in Northern Ireland and trusts and foundations

Co-funding - To lead and/or proactively collaborate with overseas fields to raise £5.6 million from co-funding. This is likely to be predominately from the Scottish government, DFID and Disasters Emergency Committee

In 2009, we were able to build on work that focussed on enhancing our credibility, communicating our campaign messages and building a more diverse income base. With these strong foundations in place, we are well placed to tackle the challenges that 2010 will bring in these economically turbulent times, and to maximise the positive impact that we can make on the lives of poor people.

7. STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

The organisation acknowledges with gratitude the work of its staff and that of its volunteers in 2009. 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 by the management team 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:

- 1. The global economic downturn may have a negative impact on funds raised. The Charity aims to mitigate this risk through enhancing our data analysis capabilities so that fundraising campaigns target areas where we can achieve the greatest return.
- 2. A high turnover of staff may be detrimental to the capacity of the organisation to achieve its objectives. The organisation has put in place a human resources plan including enhancing career progression and training and development opportunities, and is undertaking a pay review.
- 3. The organisation may not receive funds from diverse enough sources to respond to a changing donor environment. All fundraising channels are under review on a rolling basis and efforts are being made to generate funds from new or underutilised sources such as legacies, major donors, trusts and new channels for recruitment of regular givers.
- 4. Concern Worldwide (UK) may not work collaboratively with other parts of the organisation. Mechanisms are being enhanced that encourage joint working without burdening programme staff overseas with bureaucratic tasks. Strong links have been put in place with desk officers in Dublin who co-ordinate the work of fields and quarterly conference calls are being put in place for sizeable programmes so ensure any issues are being addressed.
- 5. There may be a lack of advocacy impact because of limited resources. Despite the lack of resources Concern Worldwide (UK) has had a growing influence chiefly through targeting resources at areas where it can add the most value, specifically in the fields of hunger, extreme poverty reduction and disaster management.

The Board is 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. AUDITOR

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

12. SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

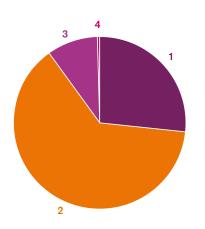
Details of subsidiary undertakings are set out in note 18 to the financial statements. The subsidiaries are not consolidated into these financial statements. All of the subsidiaries are dormant and none had material assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date.

By order of the board

Tim Cohen Trustee 22 April 2010

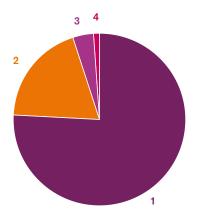
Laura Kelly Trustee 22 April 2010

Where our income came from



	£'000	%
1 Grants from Governments and Other Co-Funders	3,848	27
2 Income from Fundraising Activities	9,301	64
3 Donated Commodities	1,352	9
4 Other Income	11	0
	14,512	100

How your money was spent



		£'000	%
1	Relief and Development*	11,296	76
2	Fundraising (including trading)	2,784	19
3	Development Education and Advocacy	595	4
4	Governance	77	1
		14,752	100

* includes utilisation of donated commodities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' 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 that they are required to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Under company law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they 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 Trustees 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 basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in its activities.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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

Tim Cohen Trustee 22 April 2010

Voll

Laura Kelly Trustee 22 April 2010

We have audited the financial statements of Concern Worldwide (UK) for the year ended 31 December 2009 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 company's members, as a body, in accordance with sections 495 and 496 of the Companies Act 2006. 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 Trustees (who are also the directors of the company for the purposes of company law) responsibilities for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and for being satisfied that the financial statements give a true and fair view are set out in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities on page 75.

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 2006. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Trustees' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the charitable company has not kept adequate accounting records, if the charitable company's financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law is not made.

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 of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2009 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 UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006; and
- the information given in the Trustees' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

amonn Kussell

Eamonn Russell (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants 1 Stoke Place St Stephen's Green Dublin 2 Ireland 22 April 2010

	Notes	Restricted Funds Stg£	Unrestricted Funds Stg&	Total 2009 Stg£	Total 2008 Stg£
Incoming resources Incoming resources from charitable activities - grants from governments and other cofunders	2a	3,847,532		3,847,532	2,221,603
- donated commodities Incoming resources from generated funds	2b	1,352,192	-	1,352,192	348,733
- voluntary income Other incoming resources	2c	3,122,496	6,178,219	9,300,715	10,286,252
- deposit interest - insurance income		-	11,409 -	11,409 -	19,667 322,248
Total incoming resources		8,322,220	6,189,628	14,511,848	13,198,503
Resources expended Charitable activities Cost of generating voluntary income Governance costs	3 4 5	8,250,646 276,769 -	3,640,321 2,507,205 76,993	11,890,967 2,783,974 76,993	10,656,334 2,965,499 95,123
Total resources expended		8,527,415	6,224,519	14,751,934	13,716,956
Net deficit for the year		(205,195)	(34,891)	(240,086)	(518,453)
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds at 31 December 2008		580,250	1,058,687	1,638,937	2,157,390
Net movement in funds for the year		(205,195)	(34,891)	(240,086)	(518,453)
Total funds at end of year	13	375,055	1,023,796	1,398,851	1,638,937

The company had no recognised gains and losses in the financial year or preceding 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

Tim Cohen Trustee 22 April 2010

. Kelly

Laura Kelly Trustee 22 April 2010

	Notes	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
Fixed assets Tangible fixed assets	9	175,628	206,218
Current assets Debtors and prepayments Cash at bank and in hand	10 11	1,848,663 577,232 2,425,895	1,937,472 309,680 <u>2,247,152</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(1,202,672)</u>	(814,433)
Net assets		1,223,223 	1,432,719
Funded by: Restricted funds Unrestricted funds Funds	13 13	375,055 	580,250 1,058,687 1,638,937

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the Board

The

Tim Cohen Trustee 22 April 2010

L. Kelly

Laura Kelly Trustee 22 April 2010

1. 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 2006.

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 co-funders, 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 is the period in which donations are received on which the claim is based.

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, disclosed and 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

The cost of charitable activities comprises 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.

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Costs of Generating Voluntary Income

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

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 17).

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 \mathfrak{L}). 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.

2 INCOMING RESOURCES

a Grants from governments and other co-funders

	Total 2009 Stg£	Total 2008 Stg£
Department for International Development	2,189,413	1,589,700
Big Lottery Fund	169,566	291,400
Scottish Executive	799,528	65,483
Asia Foundation	548,795	275,020
Other Co-funders	140,230	
Total	3,847,532	2,221,603

Income from Guernsey Overseas Aid was diclosed under "Grants from governments and other co-funders" in 2008 but in "Voluntary income" in 2009 to ensure consistent treatment of similar donors. Comparatives have been adjusted accordingly.

b Incoming resources from charitable activities - donated commodities

Stg£Stg£Donor DFIDCommodity received Non food items1,352,192348,733cVoluntary incomeTotal 20092008 2008 Stg£Committed giving Legacy income3,676,5563,497,251Committed giving Legacy income3,676,5563,497,251Commeter Ublic appeals and events Comic Relief Guernsey Overseas Aid1,447,6931,524,595Comic Relief Guernsey Overseas Aid10,99480,00040,000Isle of Man Overseas Aid Jersey Overseas Aid125,000209,387Jersey Overseas Aid Lethopia Aid234,889260,500Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC)396,629892,492Ethiopia Aid Total9,300,71510,288,252			Total 2009 Star	Total 2008 Sta 9
DFIDNon food items1,352,192348,733cVoluntary incomeTotal 2009Total 2008 Stg£Total Stg£Committed giving Legacy income3,676,5563,497,251Public appeals and events Trusts, corporates and major donors Comic Relief2,778,5083,231,993Trusts, corporates and major donors Comic Relief1,10,9941,524,595Guernsey Overseas Aid Use of Man Overseas Aid125,000209,887Jersey Overseas Aid Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC)396,629892,492Ethiopia Aid	Donor	Commodity received	ວເຊະ	ວເຜະ
c Voluntary income Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2008 Stg£ Stg£ Stg£ Stg£ Stg£ Stg£ December 2008 Stg£ Voluntary income 3,676,556 Legacy income 561,440 Public appeals and events 2,778,508 Trusts, corporates and major donors 1,447,693 Comic Relief 110,994 Guernsey Overseas Aid 80,000 Isle of Man Overseas Aid 125,000 Jersey Overseas Aid 234,889 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 Ethiopia Aid 39,225			1 350 100	3/8733
Total 2009 Total 2008 Stg£ Stg£ Committed giving 3,676,556 3,497,251 Legacy income 561,440 479,215 Public appeals and events 2,778,508 3,231,993 Trusts, corporates and major donors 1,447,693 1,524,595 Comic Relief - 110,994 Guernsey Overseas Aid 125,000 209,987 Jersey Overseas Aid 234,889 260,500 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 892,492 Ethiopia Aid - 39,225		Non lood items	1,002,102	040,700
Total 2009 Total 2008 Stg£ Stg£ Committed giving 3,676,556 3,497,251 Legacy income 561,440 479,215 Public appeals and events 2,778,508 3,231,993 Trusts, corporates and major donors 1,447,693 1,524,595 Comic Relief - 110,994 Guernsey Overseas Aid 125,000 209,987 Jersey Overseas Aid 234,889 260,500 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 892,492 Ethiopia Aid - 39,225				
2009 Stg£ 2008 Stg£ Committed giving 3,676,556 3,497,251 Legacy income 561,440 479,215 Public appeals and events 2,778,508 3,231,993 Trusts, corporates and major donors 1,447,693 1,524,595 Comic Relief - 110,994 Guernsey Overseas Aid 80,000 40,000 Isle of Man Overseas Aid 125,000 209,987 Jersey Overseas Aid 234,889 260,500 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 892,492 Ethiopia Aid - 39,225	c Voluntary income			
Stg£ Stg£ Stg£ Committed giving 3,676,556 3,497,251 Legacy income 561,440 479,215 Public appeals and events 2,778,508 3,231,993 Trusts, corporates and major donors 1,447,693 1,524,595 Comic Relief - 110,994 Guernsey Overseas Aid 80,000 40,000 Isle of Man Overseas Aid 125,000 209,987 Jersey Overseas Aid 234,889 260,500 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 892,492 Ethiopia Aid - 39,225			Total	Total
Committed giving 3,676,556 3,497,251 Legacy income 561,440 479,215 Public appeals and events 2,778,508 3,231,993 Trusts, corporates and major donors 1,447,693 1,524,595 Comic Relief - 110,994 Guernsey Overseas Aid 80,000 40,000 Isle of Man Overseas Aid 125,000 209,987 Jersey Overseas Aid 234,889 260,500 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 892,492 Ethiopia Aid - 39,225			2009	2008
Legacy income 561,440 479,215 Public appeals and events 2,778,508 3,231,993 Trusts, corporates and major donors 1,447,693 1,524,595 Comic Relief - 110,994 Guernsey Overseas Aid 80,000 40,000 Isle of Man Overseas Aid 125,000 209,987 Jersey Overseas Aid 234,889 260,500 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 892,492 Ethiopia Aid - 39,225			Stg £	Stg £
Legacy income 561,440 479,215 Public appeals and events 2,778,508 3,231,993 Trusts, corporates and major donors 1,447,693 1,524,595 Comic Relief - 110,994 Guernsey Overseas Aid 80,000 40,000 Isle of Man Overseas Aid 125,000 209,987 Jersey Overseas Aid 234,889 260,500 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 892,492 Ethiopia Aid - 39,225				0.405.054
Public appeals and events 2,778,508 3,231,993 Trusts, corporates and major donors 1,447,693 1,524,595 Comic Relief - 110,994 Guernsey Overseas Aid 80,000 40,000 Isle of Man Overseas Aid 125,000 209,987 Jersey Overseas Aid 234,889 260,500 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 892,492 Ethiopia Aid - 39,225	0 0		, ,	1 1
Trusts, corporates and major donors 1,447,693 1,524,595 Comic Relief - 110,994 Guernsey Overseas Aid 80,000 40,000 Isle of Man Overseas Aid 125,000 209,987 Jersey Overseas Aid 234,889 260,500 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 892,492 Ethiopia Aid			,	,
Comic Relief - 110,994 Guernsey Overseas Aid 80,000 40,000 Isle of Man Overseas Aid 125,000 209,987 Jersey Overseas Aid 234,889 260,500 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 892,492 Ethiopia Aid - 39,225				
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Isle of Man Overseas Aid 125,000 209,987 Jersey Overseas Aid 234,889 260,500 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 892,492 Ethiopia Aid	Comic Relief		-	,
Jersey Overseas Aid 234,889 260,500 Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 892,492 Ethiopia Aid	Guernsey Overseas Aid		80,000	40,000
Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 396,629 892,492 Ethiopia Aid	Isle of Man Overseas Aid		125,000	209,987
Ethiopia Aid 39,225	Jersey Overseas Aid		234,889	260,500
Ethiopia Aid 39,225	Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC)		396,629	892,492
	0 9		-	39,225
			9,300,715	10,286,252

3 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.

	Own work	Distribution of donated commodities	Total direct costs	Support costs (see note 6)	2009 Total costs	2008 Total costs
	Stg £	Stg £	Stg£	Stg £	Stg£	Stg £
Overseas programmes						
Health	3,149,023	-	3,149,023	14,265	3,163,288	2,323,960
Education	851,296	-	851,296	4,376	855,672	841,458
Food, Income and Markets	3,658,166	-	3,658,166	18,806	3,676,972	3,724,196
HIV/AIDS	436,561	-	436,561	2,244	438,805	425,338
Emergency	1,800,114	1,352,192	3,152,306	9,254	3,161,560	2,533,156
	9,895,160	1,352,192	11,247,352	48,945	11,296,297	9,848,108
Development education and advocacy programme	462,730	-	462,730	131,940	594,670	808,226
Total charitable expenditure	10,357,890	1,352,192	11,710,082	180,885	11,890,967	10,656,334

4 COSTS OF GENERATING VOLUNTARY INCOME

			costs	direct costs	(see note 6)		
	Stg £	Stg£	Stg£	Stg £	Stg£	Stg £	Stg £
Trusts, corporates and major donors	- 896,225 36,426 	406,598 649,910 203,331 1,259,839	31,724 257,200 87,204 376,128	438,322 1,803,335 326,961 2,568,618	55,996 138,915 20,445 215,356	494,318 1,942,250 347,406	716,850 2,002,933 245,716 2,965,499

5 GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
Staff costs	30,260	34,483
Legal & professional fees	23,430	26,713
Office & other costs	23,303	33,927
Total	76,993	95,123

Included in the above is £47,501 of attributable support costs (see note 6)

6 SUPPORT COSTS

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

	Char Overseas programmes	ritable Activities Development education and advocacy	Fundraising	Governance	2009 Total	2008 Total
	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£
Administration and finance Other support costs Total support costs	13,189 <u>35,756</u> <u>48,945</u>	79,132 52,808 131,940	188,952 26,404 215,356	47,501 	328,774 114,968 443,742	321,038 <u>150,964</u> <u>472,002</u>

7 OTHER INFORMATION

	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
The deficit for the year is after charging the following items:	0.50	0.54
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	29,970	54,433
Auditor's remuneration	15,000	16,538
Reimbursement of travel expenses claimed by board members	3,968	1,859
Payments under operating leases for premises	85,932	85,932
Loss on disposal of assets	2,333	

8 STAFF

(a) Numbers and costs

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

	2009 No.	2008 No.
Management	6	8
Development	7	7
Marketing	48	61
Administration	3	3
	64	79

The aggregate payroll costs of these employees were as follows:

	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
Wages and salaries Social welfare costs	1,536,580 112,507	1,686,910 171,787
Other pension costs	78,744	123,425
	1,727,831	1,982,122

Other pension costs include employer contributions to individual staff member pension schemes of \$78,267 (2008: \$115,158), as well as the cost of insurance policies that provide benefits in the event of the death or ongoing incapacity of staff members totalling \$477 (2008: \$8,267).

The staff numbers and costs reflected above include 33 staff (2008: 35), 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 $\pounds406,598$ (2008: $\pounds586,215$), 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:

20 N employe	lo.	2008 No. employees
£60,001 to £70,000	1	1

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 \pounds 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 \pounds 3,968 (2008: \pounds 1,859).

9 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold premises	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	Stg £	Stg £	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£
Cost					
At beginning of year	192,285	180,471	279,418	11,650	663,824
Additions in year	-	-	1,713	-	1,713
Disposals in year				(11,650)	(11,650)
At end of year	192,285	180,471	281,131		653,887
Denresistion					
Depreciation At beginning of year	89.817	80,590	277.882	9.317	457,606
Charge for year	5,769	22,097	2,104		29,970
Disposals in year	-			(9,317)	(9,317)
At end of year	95,586	102,687	279,986	-	478,259
Net book value					
At 31 December 2009	96,699	77,784	1,145		175,628
At 31 December 2008	100.469	00.001	1 5 2 6	0.000	006.019
At 31 December 2008	102,468	99,881	1,536	2,333	206,218

10 DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
Grant income receivable	121,796	609,157
Donated shares for resale	5,390	-
Amounts due from Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC)	25,149	136,000
Gift Aid receivable	587,657	590,701
Sundry debtors and prepayments	70,750	40,530
Amount due from immediate parent undertaking	1,037,921	561,084
	1,848,663	1,937,472

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

Shares received in 2009 are valued at market value at 31 December 2009.

11 CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	2009 Stg <i>£</i>	2008 Stg£
Funds held in UK banks	577,232	309,680

12 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2009 Stg£	2008 Stg£
Trade creditors and accruals	535,957	355,774
Bank overdraft	8,438	19,670
Amounts received from co-funders but unspent	658,277	438,989
	1,202,672	814,433

13 FUNDS

(a) Reconciliation of funds

	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Total
	Funds	Funds	2009	2008
	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£
Total funds at beginning of year	580,250	1,058,687	1,638,937	2,157,390
Net movement in funds for the year	(205,195)	(34,891)	(240,086)	<u>(518,453)</u>
Total funds at end of year	375,055	1,023,796	1,398,851	1,638,937

13 FUNDS (continued)

(b) Movements in funds Opening Income Expenditure Transfers Closing balance balance 31 1 January December 2009 2009 Stg £ Stg£ Stg £ Stg£ Stg £ **Restricted funds** Afghanistan 118,903 (118,903)Angola 27 (27)Bangladesh 117,627 413,243 (505, 274)25,596 Burundi 2,428 64 (2, 492)Cambodia 9,234 632,075 (580, 307)_ 61,002 Chad 56,000 435 (56, 435)DPR Korea 4.437 (4, 437)DR Congo 15,653 357,343 93.519 (279, 477)Ethiopia 130,781 168,132 (266, 210)32,703 Haiti 45,395 (45,395) _ India 85,176 (85,176) _ Indonesia 125,783 (106, 237)19,546 _ Kenya _ 639,756 (639,756) _ Liberia (307,782) 50,000 357,782 _ Malawi 75,262 422,005 (459,768)_ 37,499 Mozambique 32,274 (32, 274)_ 108,848 (108, 848)Nepal Niger 81,564 228,514 (310,078) Pakistan 552,517 (552, 517)_ Rwanda 566,770 (566,770)Sierra Leone 413,862 (374,018) 39,844 Somalia 364 (364)Sudan North 6.040 614 (6,654) _ Sudan South 496,512 (496, 512)Tanzania (35,188) 35,188 _ -_ Uganda (2,592) 2,592 -Zambia 85,661 41,663 15,346 (111,978)Zimbabwe 2,102,966 (2,102,966)-HQ Projects 374,164 (374,164) **Total restricted funds** 580,250 8,322,220 (8, 527, 415)375,055 -**Unrestricted funds** General funds 175,422 6,189,628 (6,224,519)129,358 269,889 Designated funds: (iii) 206,219 (49, 156)Tangible fixed asset fund 157,063 Programme continuity fund (iv) 677,046 (80, 202)596,844 **Total unrestricted funds** 1,023,796 1,058,687 6,189,628 (6,224,519) **Total funds** 1,398,851 1,638,937 14,511,848 <u>(14,751,934)</u>

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13 FUNDS (continued)

(b) Movements in funds (continued)

The above funds carried forward at 31 December 2009 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

	Restricted Funds Stg <i>&</i>	Unrestricted Funds Stg£	Total Funds Stg£
Funds balances at 31 December 2009 are represented by: Tangible fixed assets Current assets Current liabilities	- 1,033,332 (658,277)	175,628 1,392,563 (544,395)	175,628 2,425,895 (1,202,672)
	375,055	1,023,796	1,398,851

14 **PENSIONS**

The company contributes to individual pension schemes for eligible staff. The total pension contributions charged to the Statement of Financial Activities amounted to £78,267 (2008: £115,158). An accrual of £28,967 (2008: £8,251), in respect of pension costs is included in creditors at 31 December 2009.

15 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 2009 Concern Worldwide (UK) provided total funds of £11,247,352 (2008: £9,784,715) to Concern Worldwide for those programmes. Details of the activities funded are set out in note 3.

16 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(i) The 2010 Annual Plan, as approved by the Trustees, allows for overseas expenditure in 2010 of £8,977,230.

The company is also committed to assisting 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:

	Stg£
Payable on leases in which the commitment expires within :	
- one year	-
- two to five years	-
- more than five years	85,932
	85,932

17 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.

18 SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

The company is the sole member of and controls two 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) 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.

19 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No significant events have taken place since the year end that would result in adjustment to the 2009 financial statements or inclusion of a note thereto.

20 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 13 April 2010.

In order to achieve its mission, Concern Worldwide (UK) supports the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide. During 2009 Concern Worldwide (UK) funded Concern Worldwide operations in the following countries:

	2009 Stg £	2008 Stg £
	0.9 8	019 8
Afghanistan	202,613	332,684
Angola	22	67
Bangladesh	479,873	1,089,533
Burundi	213,307	289,901
Cambodia	578,250	441,076
Chad	173,068	251,754
DPR Korea	172,657	60,363
DR Congo	565,228	435,243
Ethiopia	267,010	1,134,738
Haiti	498,637	596,326
India	84,141	8,566
Indonesia	107,405	218
Kenya	570,282	335,626
Laos	-	6,288
Liberia	691,050	485,312
Malawi	470,032	477,625
Mozambique	25,819	61,586
Myanmar	-	48,977
Nepal	202,073 448,804	145,133 301,336
Niger Pakistan	604,645	161,490
Rwanda	565,856	34,449
Sierra Leone	306,059	426,682
Somalia	111,258	203,206
Sudan North	174,299	295,163
Sudan South	739,956	360,985
Tanzania	28,150	(3,597)
Timor Leste	73,683	129,049
Uganda	256,394	283,829
Zambia	103,645	22,978
Zimbabwe	2,158,972	930,713
Other projects	374,164	437,416
Total direct overseas programme costs	11,247,352	9,784,715
Support costs	48,945	63,393
Total overseas programme costs	11,296,297	9,848,108

	Opening balance 1 January 2009	Cash received	Income earned	Closing balance 31 December 2009
	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£
Voluntary donations Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Gift aid Other voluntary income	136,000 590,701 (16,549)	(507,480) (1,103,523) (7,827,732)	396,629 1,100,479 7,803,607	25,149 587,657 (40,674)
Grants from governments and other cofunders Department for International Development Big Lottery Fund Scottish Executive Asia Foundation Other co-funders	372,077 114,262 (285,899) (13,719)	(3,008,694) (185,892) (603,539) (540,781) (191,154)	2,189,413 169,566 799,528 548,795 140,230	(447,204) 97,936 (89,910) (5,705) (50,924)
Other Deposit interest		(11,409) (13,980,204)	<u>11,409</u> <u>13,159,656</u>	76,325
	Closing balance 31 December 2008 Stg &			Closing balance 31 December 2009 Stg£
Comprising: Grant income receivable (note 10) Amounts due from DEC (note 10) Amounts received from co-funders but unspent (note 12) Gift aid receivable (note 10)	609,157 136,000 (438,985) 590,701 896,873			121,796 25,149 (658,277) <u>587,657</u> 76,325

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