

# Concern Worldwide (UK)

## Health

Readers of this report take clean water and sanitation as a given. Millions of children around the world do not know what it means. Bringing it to them saves millions of lives.

## Education

Concern Worldwide plays a pivotal role in assisting young people, especially girls, to get to the classroom. Education is key to empowering people. It is one of the most important building blocks in breaking the cycle of poverty.

## HIV and AIDS

We work directly with people infected with – and affected by – HIV and AIDS in the world's poorest countries. Our focus is on reducing the number of people infected. We are also committed to minimising the impact of the virus.

## Emergency

Survival kits comprising of the most basic kitchen and household items can make all the difference for displaced people in the midst of an emergency.

## Food, income and markets

Concern Worldwide aims to secure livelihoods, assets and access to food. We use innovative technology to assist people in some of the poorest parts of the world.

# Impact & Outcome



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A monthly cash payment from Concern Worldwide allowed Margaret Pauline Anyango in Kenya to invest in a vegetable stand and build her own secure livelihood. Image: Phil Moore/2011



## Rice

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We're prepared for food crises. This year we provided farmers in Mozambique with fast growing rice seeds so they could harvest crops before the cyclone season.



## Pickaxe

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We give people the chance to work their way out of hunger and improve their local area through cash-for-work schemes.





## Potato

We tackle the underlying causes of food shortages and hunger. In 2012, we distributed 41 tonnes of disease-resistant potato tuber in Ethiopia, providing farmers with more reliable crops.

# Hunger

**Every 12 seconds a child dies from hunger-related causes, making it one of the biggest health problems facing the world today. Concern Worldwide tackles hunger through simple, effective projects that transform lives.**

## Spade

By helping communities establish vegetable gardens and small farms, we enable them to protect themselves from hunger.



## Emergencies

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Akol Atak Akol (15 months) with his mother Adhol Mawie Yor. Akol has marasmus and severe wasting and is waiting for treatment at the Marial Bail Stablisaton Centre, Ayat East Payam, Aweil West, Republic of South Sudan.



# A message from our Chair

At the start of 2012 I had been Chair for only six months and the Board had barely begun the work of implementing the Concern Worldwide (UK) "Concern (UK)" 2011-2015 Strategic Plan, "Tackling Hunger in an Increasingly Vulnerable World". The plan saw Concern (UK), begin the process of refocusing our efforts around the core challenges of hunger and malnutrition. This does not change what we are doing as an organisation but it highlights what we are good at.

In April 2012, I had an opportunity to see this work for myself in Kenya. In the north of the country I watched as pastoralists brought their children to Concern Worldwide's mobile clinic, in the shade of a tree, to be weighed and measured in order to determine their nutritional status. The trust of those mothers and fathers was a tribute to the dedication and care with which Concern Worldwide goes about its work among the poorest and most vulnerable people. It is a trust which we never take for granted.

In Marsabit District Concern staff consulted a women's group who needed a clean water supply. The dialogue resulted in an imaginative and sustainable solution, drawn up in partnership with the local community. I am proud to chair an organisation whose ethos is to work by engagement rather than by attempting to impose solutions on local communities.

In Kenya, I talked to some of the world's poorest people, both in the slums of Nairobi and in the rural arid and semi-arid lands of the north and heard first-hand the impact of hunger. The world has enough resources for everyone but the world's food system is broken. One of our most pressing challenges is to ensure it functions effectively so that everyone in the world has enough food to eat. That is why, towards the end of 2012, Concern (UK) joined forces with the UK's leading aid agencies in building a campaign aimed at ensuring the British government keeps hunger at the top of the agenda when the G8 world leaders meet in Northern Ireland in June 2013. The UK has a golden opportunity to use 2013 in leading the world in the fight to end the scandal of hunger.

I would like to record my thanks to Trustees and staff for their diligence in pushing forward this important task. I am convinced that during 2013 they will continue to demonstrate that Concern (UK) is committed to staying at the cutting edge of the work in which we are engaged.



**Tom Levitt**  
Chair of Board of Trustees

# Foreword from the Executive Director

In 2012 Concern (UK) supported the work of Concern Worldwide and together we reached nearly 24 million people in our efforts to tackle poverty and hunger. By working in partnership with local communities, local partners and local and national governments, we helped some of the world's poorest people transform their lives. Concern Worldwide's programmes in 26 of the world's poorest countries ranged from encouraging people to grow their own food and sell their produce to provide an income, to increasing agricultural yields by using improved farming methods and drought resistant seeds and helping people to educate their children and improve their health and nutritional status. You can read much more about this in the following pages.

Concern Worldwide, our parent undertaking, is a humanitarian and development agency with a broad scope of work, but at the heart of all this is fighting hunger. People cannot reach their potential if they are hungry or malnourished. We can help provide schools but children will not learn if they are hungry. We can treat HIV and AIDS with antiretroviral drugs but a patient will not get better if they are malnourished. We can give smallholders seeds and tools but farmers cannot work their land if they are starving. This is why Concern Worldwide prioritises hunger and malnutrition and it is why Concern (UK) now places the fight against hunger and malnutrition firmly at the core of everything we say and do.

We are under no illusions as to the scale of the task. The 2012 Global Hunger Index, produced yearly by Concern Worldwide in conjunction with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and Welthungerhilfe, showed that progress in reducing the proportion of hungry people in the world has been tragically slow.

At the end of the 2012 London Olympic Games, David Cameron hosted an important global hunger event at 10 Downing Street. Attended by Concern Worldwide CEO, Tom Arnold, it brought together political leaders, donor agencies, the private sector and civil society. It focused attention on a renewal of the commitment to end global hunger and much of what we do in 2013 will be to try to influence political leaders to see this commitment through.

In February 2013, Tom Arnold, CEO of Concern Worldwide, steps down after 11 years at the helm. Concern Worldwide under Tom's tenure has achieved international recognition for its expertise in the area of tackling hunger and under-nutrition and we hope to build on that legacy here in the UK. I would like to pass my thanks to Tom for his leadership and support and welcome his successor Dominic MacSorley, who started his career with Concern Worldwide in 1982 and over the last 30 years has worked in almost every country where Concern Worldwide has an operation. We look forward to working with him in his new role.

Concern Worldwide is enabled to assist poor vulnerable people to transform their lives because we enjoy widespread support from individuals, corporates, groups and organisations. Concern (UK) supporters further our work by writing to their government representatives, publicising our work, joining a fundraising event or making a donation. From energetic individuals to committed companies, dedicated volunteers and passionate staff, I thank you all.



**Rose Caldwell**  
Executive Director



# Concern Worldwide (UK)'s identity, vision, mission and values

## **Our identity – who we are:**

Concern (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.

*To achieve its mission, Concern Worldwide (UK) "Concern (UK)" supports the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide. We do not implement our own overseas programmes. We do however engage directly in advocacy both on our own and in collaboration with others.*

## **Concern (UK)'s core values derive from a single central value: Extreme poverty must be targeted.**

- » Respect for people comes first
- » Gender equality is a prerequisite 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

Concern Worldwide  
tackles hunger and  
transforms lives across  
the world. In 2012 we  
helped almost 24 million  
people in 26 countries:

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

Malawi  
Mozambique  
Niger  
Pakistan  
Republic of Sudan  
Rwanda  
Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
South Sudan  
Tanzania  
Uganda  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

Concern (UK) contributed funds to  
operations in 25 of these countries.



#### Food, income and markets

Local people in Sodhari Masjid, Sindh Province, Pakistan were able to establish this flourishing kitchen garden with support from Concern Worldwide after flooding destroyed homes and crops in 2010.

# A review of our work in 2012

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

Concern Worldwide specialises in tackling hunger with the most vulnerable people in the world's poorest places. Hunger affects everything for the world's poorest people. We work for a world where lives are not limited by lack of access to enough nutritious food.

Working in partnership with local organisations and communities, we combine our expertise with local knowledge to help people develop their own lasting solutions. Our work to fight hunger and poverty around the world falls under five key programme areas:

**Food, income and markets**

**Health**

**Education**

**HIV and AIDS**

**Emergencies**

In practice, these programmes often overlap as we tackle interrelated problems in a holistic way.

In a world where one in eight people go to bed each night hungry, we know change is needed on a global scale. This is why, through advocacy and campaigning, we work to influence local, national and international policy.

We are generously supported by a wide range of funders and supporters. We thank you all. The following pages give some examples of how this support changed lives in 2012.

As indicated above, Concern (UK) achieves our mission by supporting the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide. The description of overseas work and lessons learned on the following pages is therefore extracted from the Concern Worldwide 2012 Annual Report.



# Overseas programmes





Parcels of land have been given to 30 families in this community in rural Kenya and they have been taught to farm. Malicha Halkhe hoes her land in preparation for laying irrigation pipes and sowing her crops.



In 2012 Concern  
Worldwide worked  
with almost 24 million  
people in 26 of the  
poorest countries  
in the world.



### Land certificates

In Tanzania we secured land certificates for over 10,000 people giving them secure access to their land rights.

### Mobile technology

We use mobile technology to carry out Digital Data Gathering when conducting surveys, this eliminates many problems associated with paper-based data.

### Skills training

Skills training allows people to establish small businesses and market their products.

### Improving food security

We provide seeds, tools and training to help people improve agricultural activity, meaning they earn more and eat better.





During 2012, we improved the food security and livelihoods of an estimated one and a half million people directly and over four million indirectly, giving them the health and resilience to support themselves. Almost three million were female.

# Food, income and markets

At Concern, we say that food is the first step. Without adequate food, people cannot stay healthy, learn or work. That is why reducing hunger and improving food security underpins our work around the world. In acute situations, we distribute food and seeds to the most vulnerable households to help get people back on their feet. The bulk of our food security work involves adapting farming methods and diversifying incomes so that families can remain resilient.

We help poor and vulnerable people secure sustainable livelihoods and an independent future by providing training and business know-how. Alongside this, we increase traders' and farmers' access to markets by improving infrastructures such as roads and networks such as cooperatives and credit groups.

We offer financial assistance to help households out of extreme poverty. Our emergency cash transfers help tide people over periods of financial stress. Our cash-for-work schemes enable people to earn money while helping their community, for example by digging drainage channels. Our small grants and loans enable people to establish new businesses or to increase the return from their existing activities.

## **Helping the most vulnerable**

The central focus of all Concern's work is tackling hunger to help the poorest and most vulnerable people transform their lives. Around the world, from **Afghanistan** to **Zimbabwe**, we work with local communities to identify the people who most need our help, for example the landless, women, those from a marginalised ethnic group or those with HIV or AIDS. In each case, we give people the tools to support themselves in the long term.

During 2012, we helped pavement dwellers in **Bangladesh** to access citizenship rights, shelter and work skills by influencing government policy and providing practical support. In **Chad**, we protected the main assets of 1,250 nomadic families through a livestock vaccination campaign. In **Somalia**, we gave 20,000 farmers tools and seeds to rebuild livelihoods lost during famine.

## **Improving food security**

Extreme weather, family separation or illness can have a devastating impact on the income, diet and health of vulnerable households. We take a holistic approach to food security, providing sources of short-term food while tackling the underlying causes of food shortages and nutritional problems.

In **Ethiopia**, for instance, we distributed 41 tonnes of disease-resistant potato tubers and 3,702 sheep to poor households. With our help, 3,135 households in Pursat province, **Cambodia** have improved food security through increasing and diversifying their farm production. In **Somalia**, we provided training to help improve land cultivation and water storage. This resulted in increased crop production and improved poor families' dietary diversity four-fold, strengthening their health.

Much of our food security work involves adapting and diversifying agricultural methods, in small kitchen gardens and farms, to overcome challenging conditions. Our approaches depend on local needs. In **Malawi** we trained seed growers to produce higher quality, more marketable produce, and we taught small-scale farmers in **Liberia**

new ways to protect their crops from pests and post-harvest rotting. In **Afghanistan** we taught 43,000 farmers techniques to conserve water and soil, leading to a 60 per cent reduction in damage caused by flooding. Tree nurseries in **Niger** are reducing desertification, while providing food for people and farm animals. We teach farmers in **Zambia** these sustainable approaches and enable them to share their knowledge so that the benefits are felt far beyond our involvement.

### Helping people help themselves

While food is the first step, people need a sustainable income to support themselves in the long-term. Women are often excluded from work opportunities, making them particularly poor. In **Pakistan**, we provided skills training for 530 women, in neighbouring **Afghanistan** we helped 266 craftswomen establish small businesses and market their products. In **Zimbabwe**, we helped small farmers maximise their income by learning to negotiate supply contracts and form savings groups. These savings groups have enabled members to buy items such as wheelbarrows and chickens.

Another strand of our work is boosting local economies. We are facilitating responsible tourism in **Haiti**, by maintaining and protecting tourist sites and natural resources. In **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, farmers were able to diversify their income after learning to process goats' milk into yoghurt and cheese. Their products are now helping to improve local nutrition.

To help communities rebuild livelihoods destroyed by war in the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, we installed machines to mill and shell villagers' produce. The poorest farmers pay for this service in kind, and profits are reinvested in village development committees. Alongside this, our cash-for-work scheme meant that people could earn money while rebuilding bridges and roads.

### Using our voice

On the ground and in the corridors of power, we use our expertise to influence local, national and international policy and practice, to benefit the world's poorest people. In **Tanzania** and **India**, we secured thousands of vulnerable families' access to the land that is rightfully theirs.

We share best practice approaches and new learning from our work with other development agencies and governments. In **Kenya** alone we published six studies during 2012, on issues such as building resilience among pastoralists and reducing the impact of drought. The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation expressed interest in the research we conducted with Tufts University, Boston into nutrition solutions in **Niger**. We organised a conference on community resilience to climate change in **Bangladesh** and **India**.

### Coordinated approaches

Food insecurity and poverty are complex, often deeply entrenched problems. To tackle them effectively, we coordinate different strands of our work – such as health, education and emergencies – to meet local needs. In **Bangladesh**, we combined our economic and sanitation operations. As a result, the number of children under two receiving a diverse range of foods ensuring a well-balanced diet has increased by 79 per cent in the space of a year.

In flood-prone regions of **South Sudan**, we are combining infrastructure improvements with disaster preparedness activities, to minimise future economic shocks for local people. Similarly, reducing the disaster risk from frequently recurring drought is woven through all of our work in **Zimbabwe**. As a global organisation, we coordinate our programmes across national boundaries where this is needed. With support from the EU, and working with the government and private sector, we are maximising rural and urban livelihoods in **Ethiopia**, **Tanzania** and **Burundi**.

In all 26 countries where we work, we coordinate with local communities and community organisations, government authorities and international agencies to maximise resources and achieve the best results. In **Pakistan**, for example, in partnership with our Alliance2015 colleagues we lead food security and water and sanitation initiatives.

### Innovative solutions

The world doesn't stand still, and neither do we. We adapt new approaches based on evidence of what works and we employ new technology where appropriate. In 2012, for example, we used digital data gathering techniques in **Burundi** and we communicated price changes to 482 farmers in **Malawi** via text messaging, to help them maximise their income. With a private sector partner in **Zambia**, we delivered e-vouchers as a speedy and secure alternative to cash for people in acute need. But not all new technology is digital – in **Afghanistan**, **Sierra Leone** and **Uganda** we supplied new eco cooking stoves that save families substantial amounts of time and fuel, and reduce deforestation.

We help poor and vulnerable people secure sustainable livelihoods and an independent future by providing training and business know-how.



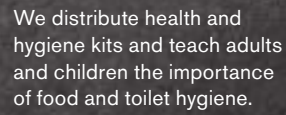
Photo: Gideon Mendel

#### Food, income and markets

Michael Mwangi is a participant in Concern's cash transfer programme and has managed to re-establish his butchery business in Nairobi, Kenya.



Three year old Hafiza receiving treatment for malaria in a Concern supported clinic in Niger.



We use solar lighting at water pumps in the evening. They are also a safe alternative to candles and lamps.



During the cholera outbreak in Sierra Leone we distributed water purification kits to ensure people had safe drinking water.

**Health**

Enhanced health conditions help improve the capacity of children to learn and adults to work and to enjoy a better quality of life. We helped to improve the health of approximately two million people directly and almost eight million indirectly in 2012. Over five million were female.

# Health

In poor countries, millions of children die before their fifth birthday due to poor nutrition, sanitation or limited access to healthcare. Many others face permanent stunting because of undernutrition in the 1,000 days from pregnancy to age two.

Concern is improving health and nutrition for mothers and young children. We do this by increasing their access to healthcare – including antenatal and postnatal care, advice on family nutrition and health, and supplementary feeding for malnourished children and pregnant mothers.

We reduce the spread of disease by increasing people's access to clean water, sewerage systems, hygiene and vaccinations. We invest in appropriate infrastructures, and improve community understanding of hygiene and healthcare practices to reduce disease and improve health outcomes.

To underpin these activities, we strengthen local and national healthcare systems to secure sustainable improvements. We train healthcare staff and volunteers in best practice prevention, care and treatment. To ensure that distance and poverty are no longer barriers to accessing quality, timely healthcare, we improve and expand healthcare facilities.

## **Tackling child hunger**

The 1,000 days from pregnancy to a child's second birthday lay the foundations for their future health. Poor nutrition and healthcare during this time can cause life-long problems, or death. In **Rwanda**, where around 45 per cent of children are stunted because of poor diets, we distributed vegetable seeds and goats to improve the diets of 3,677 families with a history of malnourished children. We also targeted nutrition campaigns at pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and those with babies, while strengthening government initiatives.

Infant nutrition is linked to mothers' caring practices, not just the availability of food. To address this, our infant and young child nutrition programme in **Ethiopia** includes practical cookery demonstrations and we run a national child and maternal malnutrition advice service in **Malawi**. Our approach is flexible, depending on local contexts. In **Uganda**, we rapidly scaled up our infant nutrition activities in response to an acute hunger situation. In **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, we have distributed soya milk to 6,279 children in kindergarten and nursery, whose diets were lacking protein and fat.

We often link our nutrition programmes with other areas of our work to achieve the best outcomes for children. For example, we incorporated income generation, food security, healthcare and emergency activities in **Chad, Niger, Republic of Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia** and **Ethiopia**.

## **Making healthcare accessible**

Our health initiatives support some of the world's most vulnerable people, those who often have limited access to healthcare. We extend health services in extremely poor and remote communities – for example in **South Sudan** we provided antenatal care to 22,806 women and increased the number of trained birth attendants.

Concern's interventions make dramatic and positive changes. Our support for mothers in **Bangladesh** led to 97 per cent of the babies in our programme area being breastfed immediately after birth and receiving appropriate vaccinations. In **Sierra Leone**, there are noticeable improvements in the health of young children in the areas where we work. For example, cases of diarrhoea have reduced by 84 per cent since 2011.



Alongside this, we take services into the community so that travel time and costs are no longer obstacles to health. We supported two mobile clinics in **Chad**, to bring healthcare to the poorest people. We have trained health workers in **Malawi** in community-based treatment of common illnesses such as pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria, benefiting over 19,000 children. In **Burundi**, we trained 53 trainers to teach healthcare workers and volunteers, who will in turn conduct health education with approximately 25,000 households. We briefed husbands on the importance of the role they play in helping female volunteers conduct their work. In **Niger**, we produced radio spots, publicity materials and held local events to improve the uptake of health services.

### Turning on the taps

The world's poorest communities often lack access to clean water, sewerage and waste disposal systems, leading to widespread health problems. To address this, we establish and repair water, sanitation and waste systems and teach adults and children the importance of food and toilet hygiene.

To ensure that they meet local needs and can run without outside support, many of our water and sanitation programmes are community-led. In **Haiti**, we assisted these community groups to establish repair and maintenance systems. In cholera-affected parts of **Liberia** we delivered clean water and sewerage systems for 75,437 people, in partnership with community organisations. To increase hygienic practices in **Tanzania**, we conducted sessions with school children and encouraged them to share this new knowledge with their families, friends and neighbours.

These interventions significantly improve the quality of life for millions of people. Our water and sanitation programme in **Pakistan** has benefited 177,320 people. Now, 93 per cent of households in one Concern-supported province wash their hands before meals and 86 per cent boil drinking water to reduce their exposure to disease. In **Sierra Leone**, we tackled a cholera outbreak by training 1,189 volunteers to visit 70,000 homes over a six-week period, to assess and inform community members. At the same time, we distributed 11,486 water purification kits.

### Healthy partnerships

One way we increase the quality and availability of healthcare is through coordinating different Concern programmes to make the most of our knowledge and resources. In **Zimbabwe** our family clubs are starting to improve the health and nutritional knowledge of 9,000 parents, while building the government's capacity to support families in need. Partnership is central to the success of many Concern programmes – we cannot achieve all of our aims alone.

We work with government, private sector and civil society partners to share expertise and strengthen healthcare systems around the world. Our partnerships with local organisations in **Cambodia** enabled 537 households to replace pit latrines with self-built pour flush latrines.

During 2012, we widely shared the fruits of our research into new antimalarial and water purification approaches that we have been trialling in **Tanzania**, which could lead to low-cost, easily replicable solutions. In **Zambia**, we are implementing a project funded by The Kerry Group to prevent stunting in young children by realigning a package of agriculture-based interventions to improve nutrition. This Realigning Agriculture for Improved Nutrition (RAIN) has helped coordinate and align the nutrition activities of three government departments to increase their effectiveness. Our health programmes in **South Sudan** involve working as part of a global cluster of organisations specialising in nutrition.

### Innovations for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

*Innovations for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (Innovations)*, a project managed by Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. and funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, is focused on finding and testing ambitious new ideas that have the potential to overcome barriers and significantly improve access to and delivery of maternal, newborn and child healthcare (MNCH).

In **Malawi**, a toll-free hotline, SMS booking system and automated tips and reminders service is providing new ways for women and family members of children in rural and isolated communities to interact with the health system. In the Odisha State of **India**, male health workers are paired with female community-based health workers (ASHAs) to engage with men to promote optimal maternal, newborn and child health practices, and provide general support to ASHAs. In **Sierra Leone**, training, counselling and quality circles are allowing healthcare workers develop mechanisms to cope with stress, foster trust, and empower them to be more effective in their jobs. Also in **Sierra Leone**, plans are underway for a project that creates a new credible role for Traditional Birth Assistants (TBAs) filling crucial non-clinical gaps in maternal and newborn care and reducing the number of unsafe deliveries.

In **Kenya**, *Innovations* is designing a project that harnesses the creativity of the global "Maker" movement to equip MNCH practitioners with tools to save lives and improve the coverage of MNCH services. Another project in **Kenya** explores strategic and timely deployment of emergency services to remote locations using various data sets to create a predictive model. A project is being designed using technology services and platforms to connect rural health workers.



## Health

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Malnutrition rates in Korogocho slum, Nairobi, are alarmingly high and health facilities are few and far between. The Concern-supported Mukuru Reuben clinic is an oasis amongst the squalor offering free treatment to mothers and children.

We reduce the spread of disease by increasing people's access to clean water, sewerage systems, hygiene and vaccinations.



## Curriculum

We trained 40 national curriculum advisers in Burundi, this has helped improve the quality of schoolbooks.

## Girls

Our programmes aim to secure access to education for extremely poor children, especially girls.

## Attendance

Providing school uniforms, books and stationery overcomes one of the barriers to children attending school.



## Teacher training

Teacher-training is a core element in our education work.

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**Education**

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Education is one of the best ways to break the poverty cycle. Our education programmes directly benefited over 200,000 children and young people and in excess of 500,000 indirectly in 2012. More than 370,000 were female.

# Education

In the world's poorest countries, millions of children struggle to access adequate schooling or any education at all. This has life-long implications for their income, health and wellbeing. Concern's education programmes secure access to education for children, particularly girls and those from marginalised groups. We seek to improve school capacity and remove barriers to education, such as extreme poverty, hunger, social stigma and ill health.

To help children make the most of their time in school, we focus on improving the quality of primary education, including classroom teaching, learning resources and school management. We do this by working with governments and other authorities to train teachers and school committee members, and improve school facilities.

Distressed children cannot learn effectively, so our education programmes also improve children's safety and wellbeing. We work with teachers, pupils and community members to combat gender-based violence, corporal punishment and discrimination in schools. We install and improve school water supplies and latrines to reduce diseases and we train pupils in how to stay safe during extreme weather and natural disasters.

## **Increasing access to education**

Although an estimated 60 million children are not in school today, some are more likely to miss out on education than others. Children from extremely poor households may have to work or care for family members instead of learning. Some communities do not see girls' education as worthwhile. Minority ethnic children and those with disabilities may be excluded from education through

discrimination. These are the children we try to reach with our education programmes.

In **Zambia**, we helped children who have been orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS to stay in school by providing psycho-social support, essential school items or covering fees. We enrolled 200 Somali adolescents, who missed the first years of primary school, into an accelerated basic education programme. In **Bangladesh**, we helped street dwelling children obtain birth certificates, enabling 236 children to access education.

## **Smarter learning**

Getting children into school is one thing. To keep them there, and to help them learn, requires engaging teaching and relevant resources. Concern approaches this challenge in several different ways. Alongside training 94 teachers in **Haiti**, we translated teaching materials into Creole (Haitian mother tongue) to ensure they are used in class. In **Rwanda**, we focused on facilitating a culture of reading. In **Burundi**, we are taking an integrated approach to keeping children in school, by supporting the poorest families through cash transfers and training in work and business skills.

To track how well children are learning and to identify any problem areas, we use standard reading and mathematical tests in several countries. In **Malawi**, this prompted us to improve teachers' indigenous literacy training. Installing solar electricity in 43 schools in **Niger** enabled schools to hold evening catch-up classes, which increased primary school completion rates. In an area with limited electricity, this innovation also helped schools raise money by charging mobile phones for a small fee.



## **Sustainable school systems**

Much of Concern's education work aims to get education systems functioning effectively without our support. During 2012 we withdrew from 30 schools in **Sierra Leone** that had become self-sufficient, and built the capacity of 36 others. Key to this is ensuring that community members value the importance of education and have the skills and confidence to hold education providers to account.

Around the world, we work with governments, local authorities and communities to boost their ability to run good schools. In **Kenya** and elsewhere, we are training community members and education staff to improve teaching quality, school governance and school infrastructures for a positive and lasting legacy. With the government of **Afghanistan** and thanks to funding from Irish Aid, we are improving three best practice "hub" schools that will in turn drive improvements in numerous 'satellite' schools. Ultimately, this will improve education for around 20,000 children in a region where only 16 per cent of the population is literate.

## **Training family members**

Improving household incomes, health and resilience, and increasing community awareness of the importance of education, all help to get children into school. That is why we closely link many of our education programmes with other aspects of our work, such as livelihoods and health projects. In **Niger**, households can only benefit from our credit schemes if their children (including girls) regularly attend school.

Where necessary, we improve the basic educational skills of parents and youth who missed out on adequate schooling themselves. In **Uganda**, we run adult literacy classes and flexible vocational training alongside our health and nutrition work, to bring about holistic changes for whole families. We fill local skills gaps in **Somalia** by providing young people with training in literacy and work skills.

## **Making schools safer**

Physical and verbal aggression and harassment against girls is a common problem in many countries. Tackling school-based gender violence is an important way to keep girls safe, and encourage them to continue their education. In **Rwanda**, we helped schools develop action plans to address this problem. Our research and campaigning around gender violence in **Liberia** has boosted both girls' access to education and their academic achievements.

To prevent corporal punishment and other forms of cruelty against all pupils, we have devised codes of conduct for Haitian and Somali schools. In **Malawi**, we have established child protection committees made up of members of the community. These groups promote respectful behaviour and safeguard children's welfare in the wider community as well as in schools.

Well-designed latrines and handwashing facilities can significantly reduce the incidence of potentially fatal diseases. We provided 31 Kenyan schools with clean water and toilet facilities in 2012. To protect children in **Sierra Leone** from a cholera outbreak, we supplied 20 schools with water purification materials, soap, rubbish bags and health education materials.

In areas prone to disasters we keep school children safe through careful planning and preparation. In **Bangladesh**, we worked in 16 schools to prepare school safety plans and reduce disaster risks. More than 2,000 children in the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** benefited from our landslide prevention measures and robust new roofs in their schools.

Concern's education programmes  
secure access to education for  
children, particularly girls and  
those from marginalised groups.



#### Education

Children walk past collapsed  
buildings en route to school in  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Photo: Niall Carson / Press Association

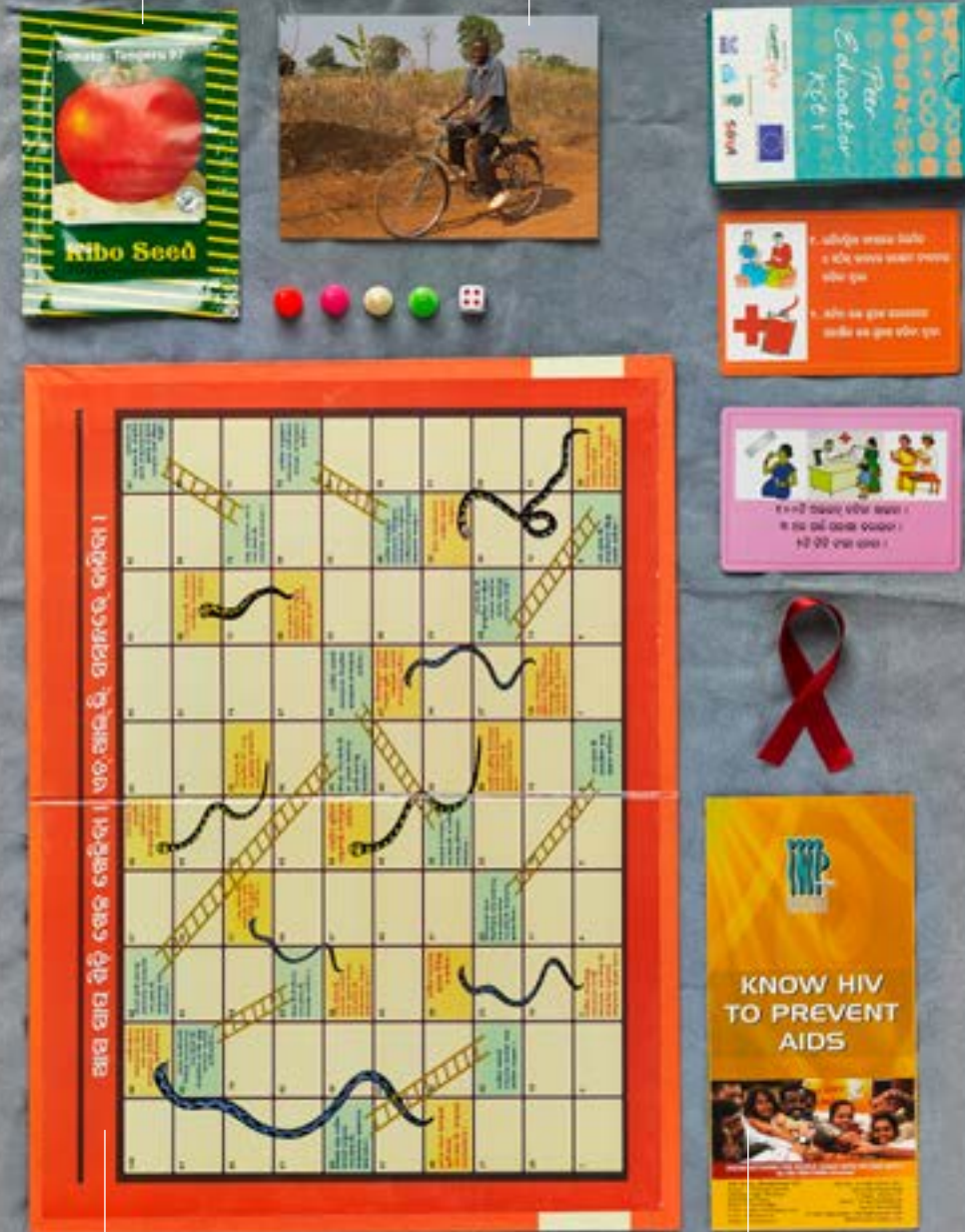


## Diet

A regular diet is important for antiretroviral therapy to work effectively. We help people grow nutritious food and keep egg-laying hens.

## Training

Chuya Mihana is a Farmer Extension Worker, he trains community members like Sauda (page 27) who is HIV positive, in agriculture techniques. Concern gave him a bicycle to help him reach the community, Nyankwi Village, Kigoma Region, Tanzania.



## Tackling stigma

This popular board game has been adapted to raise awareness of HIV issues.

## Awareness

Raising awareness of how HIV is transmitted is the first step to tackling stigma and prevalence.

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**HIV and AIDS**

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Our HIV and AIDS initiatives reached an estimated 150,000 people directly and over 700,000 indirectly during 2012, helping to prevent HIV and improve support for people living with the condition. Nearly 500,000 were female.

# HIV and AIDS

Concern has three main approaches to tackling HIV and AIDS. We raise awareness to prevent the spread of HIV, through unprotected sex and via other risky activities. We do this by educating community members and healthcare staff, as well as supporting positive behaviour among people living with HIV and AIDS.

We increase access to care and treatment for people with HIV and AIDS. This involves reducing stigma and other barriers to accessing HIV testing and treatment. By improving patients' understanding of the importance of a balanced diet and taking medication correctly, we increase the effectiveness of antiretroviral therapy (ART), which is the best way to manage HIV.

Families affected by HIV and AIDS are often among the most vulnerable members of society. To improve the quality of life for these families, we secure education for orphans or vulnerable children, and support sustainable sources of food and income for people living with HIV and AIDS.

## **Raising awareness**

Despite being a 30-year-old problem, ignorance and taboos still exist around HIV and AIDS, particularly in regions with limited access to education and healthcare.

Increasing awareness of the causes of HIV and how to prevent transmission is the best way to reduce its spread. This also helps to lessen the stigma around HIV and AIDS, encouraging at-risk people to get tested or seek help. That is why Concern incorporates HIV and AIDS awareness activities in many of our programmes around the world.

We increase awareness in several ways. In **Kenya**, we improve young people's understanding via school-based sessions. Alongside this, we facilitate community discussions to highlight, and propose alternatives to harmful cultural practices that contribute to the spread of HIV, such as drug taking at all-night vigils. In **Haiti**, 5,887 people attended our youth education sessions and we distributed 35,326 condoms. Our training and awareness-raising activities in **Liberia** reached around 9,000 people, leading to increases in condom use and HIV testing.

Although our HIV and AIDS awareness activities run all year round, World AIDS Day is a particular focal point in most of the countries where we work. In **Bangladesh**, we held a well-attended rally and a number of discussion forums in Sunamgonj district, in collaboration with the local health authority. While in **Chad**, we organised a football match, speeches and publicity campaigns in a high school, training centre and a refugee camp to highlight issues around HIV and AIDS.

## **Improving care and support**

We always strive to ensure our work brings about the best changes for people living with HIV and AIDS. We are on track to exceed our target of improving the quality of life of 22,500 Kenyan children affected by HIV and AIDS by 2014. In **India**, we are boosting access to antiretroviral therapy. As the therapy requires a regular diet to work effectively, our food and income programmes play a role in supporting the health of people with HIV – by helping them to grow nutritious food and keep egg-laying hens in small kitchen gardens, for example.

Our mobile health clinics in **Niger** have increased access to healthcare services for people living with HIV and AIDS. HIV patients are more likely to attend appointments as they no longer involve exhausting and expensive travel to hospital. In **Ethiopia**, we have helped establish 45 new support groups for people living with HIV, referred 9,836 people to care and support services and helped reduce social exclusion. Perhaps most importantly, more than 95 per cent of pregnant women with HIV in our programme area have managed to give birth to babies who do not have HIV.

### **Reaching more people in efficient ways**

HIV and AIDS is not just a health problem – it commonly affects people's ability to work, because of physical weakness or because employers refuse to employ them. In turn, this contributes to household poverty and food insecurity, which makes families less able to cope with shocks such as price increases or additional family illness. Poor and vulnerable families are less likely to be able to send their children to school, causing more entrenched difficulties.

That is why many of our programmes aim to support households affected by HIV and AIDS, or incorporate health education activities to help prevent the spread of HIV. In **Niger**, we have found that diversifying the incomes of the poorest households reduces their need to migrate for work. Migration increases the risk of people contracting HIV.

Increasing the dietary diversity, overall health and income security of these households can dramatically reduce their vulnerability. Our agriculture programme in **Uganda** provides families affected by HIV and AIDS with nutritious crops that are not labour-intensive to produce, such as amaranths and okra. In **Democratic Republic of Congo**, we raise awareness of HIV prevention in the waiting areas of our food distribution centres, voucher markets and at cash-for-work sites.

### **Working better together**

As with all other strands of Concern's work, our HIV and AIDS programmes involve working in partnership with governments, local organisations and communities. This pools our expertise and ensures that our HIV education, prevention and care activities meet local needs. For example, in **India** we collaborate with government and district networks on livelihood support and access to credit for households affected by HIV and AIDS, reaching 47,300 people during 2012. In ensuring that our efforts are not duplicated, our resources can go further.

Working in partnership also strengthens the ability of our local partners to support their community members. Through staff training in **Democratic Republic of Congo** we have enabled a local NGO to incorporate HIV and AIDS activities in all its work. In **Malawi**, our local partners include HIV and AIDS activities in their actions to improve livelihoods. We provided financial and technical support to a district health team and a HIV counselling and testing centre in **Sierra Leone** to enable them to reach more villages.



Increasing dietary diversity, overall health and income security can dramatically reduce vulnerability.



#### HIV and AIDS

Suda Ntakiteye is HIV positive. She lost her six children to AIDS. These vegetable gardens enable her antiretroviral medicine to work. She is now a progressive farmer, supporting others in farming and HIV counselling in Nyankwi Village, Kigoma Region, Tanzania.

Photo: Jennifer O'Gorman



### Solar lamps

Solar lamps charge during the day to provide lighting in camps at night.



### Household kits

Kitchen sets and blankets are included in household kits.



### Food kits

Food kits may include cooking oil, flour, pulses and matches to light a stove.



### Clean water

Jerry cans and buckets for collecting and storing clean water.



### Shelter

Plastic sheeting and rope are used to construct temporary shelters.



**Emergencies**

During 2012 Concern assisted over seven million people caught up in emergency situations in 20 countries, ranging from climate-related disasters to war and forced displacement.

# Emergencies

Part of our emergency work involves taking steps to reduce the impact of humanitarian emergencies before they happen. Across all of our work in vulnerable regions, we incorporate disaster risk recovery activities. This may involve distributing drought-resilient crops, building schools and clinics that can withstand earthquakes or devising early warning systems to save lives.

In the event of natural disasters, forced displacement or armed conflict, we work with local, national and international partners to respond rapidly to save lives and reduce harm, meeting the immediate needs of the most vulnerable households. We provide essential shelter, food, clean water and healthcare to help people through the difficult first days and weeks.

After the immediate crisis period, we work with affected communities to ensure their long-term recovery and resilience. We help them secure sustainable food sources and rebuild their livelihoods. Through initiatives such as cash-for-work, we employ local people to help repair vital infrastructures such as roads, bridges and clinics.

## **Rapid actions with lasting impact**

Concern's emergency programmes are highly effective. Our emergency food assistance in **Somalia** exceeded expectations when it reached 14,200 families.

The core of our emergency programmes is meeting multiple needs quickly, in challenging circumstances. During the West Africa hunger crisis in 2012, we were able to react quickly because our experts and equipment were already in the area ready to be deployed. In **Chad**, we combined our

food, income, health and water and sanitation work to bring longer-lasting benefits to 83,195 people in a region with weak infrastructure.

In **Niger**, we rapidly increased the scale of our operation to meet urgent needs. Our joint nutrition, health and cash-for-work programme reached 6,350 households and was praised by the European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response. We adopted a similar approach in areas affected by conflict and flooding in **South Sudan**, delivering health, nutrition and livelihood support simultaneously to address people's needs.

An outbreak of cholera in **Sierra Leone** shocked the country, spreading to 12 out of the country's 13 districts. We responded quickly and reached over 250,000 people through distribution of emergency kits, promotion of hygiene and provision of clean water sources, successfully reducing the number of cases.

We were able to wind down emergency responses to some of the larger crises faced in the last three years. In **Haiti**, the majority of our post-earthquake emergency programmes have come to an end and we are now focusing on longer-term development goals, including our "Return to Neighbourhoods" programme, which supported 8,676 people to leave camps and return home in 2012. Our response to the 2010 floods in **Pakistan** has concluded, we continue to build resilience and respond to further flooding that occurred in 2011 and 2012.



### **Reducing harm through preparation**

We incorporate emergency preparation and mitigation in most of our work in regions at risk of extreme weather. For example, in **Mozambique** we distributed rice seeds that take a month less to mature than conventional rice. People were then able to harvest their crops before the cyclone season, preventing crop loss and food shortages.

Having our systems and resources ready for action, and preparing vulnerable communities for emergency scenarios, saves lives. During 2012, early warning systems and systematic evacuations helped to reduce deaths and casualties caused by flooding in **Cambodia** and a cyclone in **India**. In **Cambodia**, we quickly provided food to 5,870 households and in **India** we helped provide temporary shelter. In **Zambia**, our local coordination of emergency planning has prompted locals to take the initiative and clear drainage canals themselves.

Across the Bay of Bengal area of **India** and **Bangladesh**, we implemented early warning systems and conducted mass media and community awareness-raising campaigns to reduce the impact of floods and cyclones, benefiting hundreds of thousands of people. In **South Sudan**, we are preparing for potential emergency operations in 2013 in regions affected by heavy crop losses and floods, which have put severe pressure on land and limited healthcare facilities.

### **Building resilience**

Despite being called “emergency” programmes, much of our work in this area involves ongoing support to help communities towards long-term independence. Concern-supported communities affected by Cyclone Funso in **Mozambique** were more resilient than their neighbours, but they still needed some assistance to replace destroyed buildings. We followed the “build back better” principle, training 15 local building teams to ensure that new structures will be more robust and storm-proof.

In **Democratic Republic of Congo** we supported people displaced by war, providing immediate household essentials alongside agricultural training to improve family diets and incomes over time. Alongside this, we ran a cash-for-work scheme to repair broken roads and bridges, benefiting 47,500 community members.

We implemented similar cash-for-work schemes in numerous countries. In **Cambodia**, we repaired irrigation systems benefiting 240 households and reducing the local area’s drought risk. This tripled the amount of land suitable for growing rice and has increased rice yields by up to 649 per cent. Our **Afghanistan** cash-for-work programme provided a month’s income to 2,353 households as people cleared 20,300 square metres of canals and repaired 36 kilometres of roads. Crèches at our cash-for-work site in **India** gave

mothers of young children the chance to participate. The scheme of providing 50 days of work reduced seasonal migration, which disrupts children’s education.

### **Sharing expertise**

We cannot achieve all of these positive changes on our own. Our success relies upon the cooperation and support of community members, local organisations, national governments and international agencies – and of course donors. Some of our partnerships are large in scope and scale. During 2012 we started work with 26 new partner organisations around **Pakistan** to assist people affected by natural disasters and to build regional support systems for the future.

In **Republic of Sudan** we tackled acute hunger and health risks, for example, in West Darfur we supported widespread yellow fever vaccinations conducted by the Ministry of Health in partnership with the UN and other agencies. In South Kordofan, we secured access to safe water for 200,000 people in the region and trained local mechanics to ensure water pumps will remain in use for years to come.

In an emergency, Concern saves lives  
in the short term, then we stay to ensure  
communities can thrive in the long term.



#### Emergencies

A child stands in a hut burnt out during conflict at Kilimani camp, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Photo: David Pratt/Sunday Herald





#### Food, Income and Markets

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Doris Malinga showing Concern and Accenture her plot of land which she farmed using the conservation agriculture method, Dwerog Field, Kabudula, Lilongwe District, Malawi.



# Lessons learned

## Impact & Outcome

### **Improving effectiveness**

At Concern, we are committed to improving the effectiveness of our programmes, and our accountability to our beneficiaries and donors.

We carefully plan and target all of our programmes, and evaluate their effectiveness while they are running and after they have finished. Here are some of the insights we gained during 2012, which will inform our future work.

#### **Listening to beneficiaries**

Through “community conversations” in 60 Kenyan slums and villages, we encouraged people to identify and tackle local nutrition problems themselves. This has brought lasting improvements in maternal and child nutrition. Our in-depth local knowledge enabled us to give livelihood support to 3,532 urban households with malnourished children. It also meant we were able to improve family food security. We are replicating this approach in other programmes.

In **Democratic Republic of Congo**, UNICEF funded us to compare the effectiveness of cash and voucher transfers in supporting internally displaced people. The results were clear – cash is more cost-effective, flexible and preferred by beneficiaries. After the project, the cash recipients were more food secure and had purchased a more diverse range of items. Concern has decided to extend the use of cash transfers in the country and will increase the flexibility of vouchers in contexts where cash is not appropriate.

#### **Practical partnerships**

We worked with our partners to support one million people affected by flooding in **Pakistan** in 2011. Together, we provided cash, livestock and agricultural support to improve families' livelihoods. We achieved a great deal in difficult circumstances and beneficiary satisfaction was high.

Our food security programme in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was extremely successful in improving the nutrition of 20,000 urban dwellers. Key to this success was working with local people to plan activities, and improve their ability to continue the project – letting them learn from their own mistakes.

#### **Sustainable solutions**

Concern is recognised as a leader in tackling HIV and AIDS in **Liberia** and as a key government partner.

As part of our programme to improve basic education in **Mozambique**, we established micro projects to help school committees provide financial support for their schools and for particularly vulnerable pupils. These included a carpentry project, children raising chickens to sell eggs and a ferry service. The ferry was a clear success but it was difficult to establish the benefit of some projects. It may be more effective to support existing income-generating initiatives, such as school gardens, than to introduce new ones.

Our education programme in **Burundi** helped many children, especially from extremely poor households, attend school. By working closely with communities and government, we also improved the quality of education. However, it is clear that integrating educational programmes with livelihood and health initiatives is the most effective way to address poverty and other barriers to children's education, so we have adjusted our approach accordingly.

# Advocacy in 2012

Concern (UK)'s advocacy work uses our experience on the ground to draw world leaders' attention to the everyday realities of extreme poverty, poor nutrition and debilitating hunger. Working at the highest levels – with governments and partner agencies – we influence policy, practice and investment to address these issues.

## **Leading the fight against world hunger**

Concern Worldwide is an expert in tackling hunger and malnutrition – two of world's biggest problems. In 2012 Concern Worldwide participated in numerous high-level meetings and consultations around hunger and nutrition, including the **UN General Assembly**, the **Committee on World Food Security** and the **Hunger Summit**, hosted by Prime Minister David Cameron. Concern Worldwide CEO Tom Arnold joined the Lead Group of the global **Scaling Up Nutrition** (SUN) movement.

Concern Worldwide's advocacy work is evidence-based. We co-authored the 2012 **Global Hunger Index** with the International Food Policy Research Institute and Welthungerhilfe. Focusing on food security in challenging circumstances, the report launched in 12 European and African countries. Concern (UK) marked its launch with events in Belfast and London. Our corporate supporter CBRE hosted the London event where Alan Duncan, Minister for International Development, endorsed our findings and recommendations. While in Belfast, Mary Robinson, President of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice, and former President of Ireland and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, delivered our inaugural Concern (UK) Hunger Lecture highlighting ongoing challenges. The event included a panel discussion with Conall McDevitt, Chair of the Northern Ireland All Party Group on International

Development, Klaus von Grebmer from the International Food Policy Research Institute, Burton Twisa, Concern Worldwide Assistant Country Director in Tanzania and Tom Arnold, Concern Worldwide CEO.

With Oxfam and Self-Help Africa, Concern (UK) published **Donor in the Dark**, analysing the Department for International Development's (DFID) spending on smallholder agriculture. We held a launch at the House of Commons for our **Farming for Impact** report, published in 2011. Attended by influential donors, development specialists and parliamentarians, our event resulted in follow-up meetings with five MPs.

## **Investing in nutrition**

Ahead of the **2013 G8 summit**, Concern (UK) adopted several approaches to ensure that hunger and nutrition were high on the agenda. We co-hosted a **Scaling Up Nutrition event**, outlining recommendations to prevent food crises and life-long stunting caused by malnutrition. Our four-year **Unheard Voices** campaign continued with an e-action calling on David Cameron to prioritise investment in nutrition and agriculture. We were delighted with the UK government's response to our calls – find out more on page 39.

## **Influencing at the highest level**

During 2012, Concern (UK)'s European Union-level campaigning as part of the **Alliance 2015** network of development agencies focused on improving aid effectiveness, in line with the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. Considerable work was also done on ways of engaging civil society in Mozambique, Tanzania, Cambodia and Ghana in setting targets to follow the Millennium Development Goals, which expire in 2015.

As chair of the **Somalia advocacy group** for UK non-governmental organisations, Concern (UK) lobbied to protect refugees and ensure humanitarian access. We facilitated a series of meetings with **DFID** and the **Foreign and Commonwealth Office** to influence a heads of state summit on Somalia and influence DFID's fund to increase the country's stability.

Concern (UK)'s role in the **Sahel Working Group** involved an informal discussion with the President of Niger and briefing UK minister Stephen O'Brien on the situation. The UK Government has since released an additional £10 million for the region. The Sahel Working Group will manage £2 million of this funding to tackle hunger and malnutrition.

### **Information technology**

During 2012 Concern Worldwide harnessed technology to reduce our carbon footprint, lower our operating costs and work more effectively.

To boost the efficiency and effectiveness of our emergency work, Concern Worldwide adopted innovative approaches that work alongside well-established, proven tactics.

Having assessed the benefits of distributing emergency cash transfers (so that struggling families can buy food and other essentials) via mobile phones, we now use 'm-transfers' in countries including **Niger**. Concern Worldwide is helping the Academy of Agricultural Sciences to pilot a number of different weather forecasting techniques on two farms in the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** to warn of impending floods.

As part of our ICT for Development strategy, the use of a data gathering toolset has now expanded from supporting our conservation farming programme to supporting our health, nutrition and education programmes. In many countries, data is gathered digitally relating to people's needs and behaviours. Compared with paper-based surveys, this produces more comprehensive results that are easier to analyse, which improves planning, monitoring and evaluation processes.

Concern Worldwide is a member of NetHope, an alliance of non-governmental organisations set up to achieve efficiency through the use of technology.

In an age of budget cuts, and as the Millennium Development Goals deadline approaches in 2015, it is vital to promote continued investment in overseas development. This was a major focus of Concern Worldwide's advocacy during 2012.



# Supporter engagement in 2012

Concern (UK) can only tackle hunger and transform lives because we enjoy widespread support from individuals, corporates, groups and organisations. Our supporters further our work by writing to their government representatives, publicising our work, joining in a fundraising event or making a donation. From energetic individuals to committed companies and dedicated volunteers, we **thank you** all.

Together, we raised £14.6 million during 2012 – an impressive amount in a difficult economic climate. Our efforts also kept hunger and malnutrition at the forefront of media coverage and public debate.

## Appealing for change

Throughout the year, people responded generously to our four **fundraising appeals**. Reflecting our focus on helping the poorest and most vulnerable, our appeals drew attention to issues including chronic malnutrition in Kenya's urban slums, extreme poverty in drought-prone West Africa, and a lack of clean water in Chad. Altogether, these appeals raised an amazing £450,000 through online, telephone and postal donations.

Our **Your Concern newsletters** keep supporters up to date with the difference their gifts make. During 2012 these newsletters raised a further £92,000 for Concern Worldwide's overseas programmes.

## Support we can count on

Regular or long-term support helps Concern plan ahead and avert crises. We would like to thank everyone who continued to support us throughout the year, ensuring that more people around the world can build positive futures. In 2012, over 42,000 people chose to support us with a **regular gift**.

Leaving a **legacy** to Concern (UK) is another form of long-term support for our work. Many people take comfort from the fact that their – or a loved one's – legacy will save and transform lives in developing countries long after their death. Last year in the UK, £446,000 was raised in this way.

Concern (UK)'s **street teams** work tirelessly to raise awareness of, and funds for, our vital work. In 2012, these teams signed up nearly 3,500 new supporters and talked to thousands more about the importance of tackling hunger worldwide.

Committed supporters from across the UK continue to raise funds for Concern (UK). Our community group in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, reached a fundraising total of over £5,000 in 2012. The group has been supporting Concern Worldwide's work in Bangladesh since 2010. In Northern Ireland, Concern (UK)'s Newcastle volunteer group celebrated 20 years of support by reaching an incredible fundraising total of £1 million. The group began supporting Concern Worldwide in 1992 in response to the famine in Somalia by setting up a shop for just two weeks. They are now Concern (UK) ambassadors, helping raise awareness of Concern Worldwide's work by working closely with the local press and promoting our advocacy and fundraising campaigns through their shop, local churches and community centres. We would like to thank all our community groups whose passion for our work and dedication to raising funds and awareness makes a huge difference to people's lives across the world.



1 London Irish and Concern Worldwide are tackling hunger together. Pictured are London Irish captain Bryn Evans, Concern Worldwide Chairperson Francis O'Keefe and Ireland under-20 star Foster Horan.  
Image: Provision/2012

2 Run, bike, swim – triumphant triathlon participants celebrate crossing the finish line in support of Concern (UK).  
Image: Joel Knight/2012

3 Concern Worldwide's logo graces the Celtic Football Club strip.  
Image: Celtic Football Club/2012

4 Concern Worldwide campaigner Payal Kamat hands in 640,000 signatures to Downing Street as part of Concern (UK)'s Unheard Voices campaign.

5 Concern Worldwide CEO and Mary Robinson, President of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice, and former President of and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, mark the launch of the Global Hunger Index in October 2012.

6 Concern Worldwide supporters joined 36,000 other competitors in taking on the Great Ethiopian Run, aka "the world's toughest fun run", to raise vital funds.

7 Lee John and his band wow revellers at the Concern (UK) Summer Party 2012.

8 The Newcastle volunteer group have raised over £1 million for Concern (UK) over the past 10 years. Pictured left to right: Nellie Hill, Frances O'Keefe (Concern Worldwide Chairperson), Tom Arnold (Concern Worldwide CEO), Pauline O'Neill and Netta Halyburton.

1	4	6
2		7
3	5	8

## Fun-raising

Around the UK, people have a lot of fun while generating funds to help us tackle hunger.

Concern (UK)'s second **Northern Ireland raffle** raised an impressive £57,000 for Concern Worldwide. We captured people's imaginations through **Concern Gifts**, with sales of virtual presents such as chickens raising £129,000. Each gift helps a vulnerable family by improving their diet, increasing their income or providing a safety net for hard times. In the run up to Christmas, the Concern Gifts film 'Rudolf vs Donkey' highlighted the positive impact a donkey has on a family in South Sudan and became a huge online hit.

More than 1,000 schools, individuals and companies signed up for **Bake a Difference** events and raised over £40,000 for Concern Worldwide's child health and nutrition programmes. Celebrity chefs Paul Rankin, Nick Nairn and Eric Lanlard also joined in the baking fun.

The year also saw the second **Concern Summer Party**, organised by Concern (UK) trustee Tony Foster and his committee. Guests enjoyed a night to remember at the Mango Tree restaurant in London's Belgravia, including an art auction and entertainment from Lee John and his band. The event raised more than £100,000 to support child labourers in Pakistan. Concern (UK) would like to extend a huge thanks to the Mango Tree and Eddie and Joyce Lim for their support of this successful event.

## Physical fundraising

Many Concern (UK) supporters set themselves a physical challenge as well as a fundraising target. The **Concern Worldwide Corporate London Triathlon** challenge saw 44 committed corporate supporters run, bike and swim to raise £37,000 for our nutrition projects in Uganda. Taking on the the **London Marathon**, 16 Concern (UK) runners raised over £19,400 to support Concern Worldwide's conservation farming work in Zimbabwe, enabling poor farmers to produce more crops without exhausting or eroding the soil.

Northern Ireland Citybeat radio presenter Paulo Ross was one of 11 Concern Worldwide supporters who joined in the **Great Ethiopian Run**, nicknamed "the world's toughest fun run". Step by step, the runners raised money for our programmes in Ethiopia and had the opportunity to visit some of the communities their funds support.

## Partnership support

Concern (UK)'s corporate partnerships raise valuable income and awareness in support of our work, while furthering our partners' corporate social responsibility aims.

At the end of 2012, jewellery retailer **Argento** celebrated its seven-year partnership with us by commissioning a hand-crafted friendship bracelet. All proceeds from in-store and online sales of the £5 bracelet will go to Concern (UK).

The support of **London Irish Rugby Club** and fans has raised both Concern (UK)'s profile and income. Our partnership has included bucket collections at games that raised over £1,200 and joint promotions to highlight Concern Worldwide's work tackling hunger around the world. We look forward to working with the team throughout 2013.

We were delighted to have received the support of **Celtic Football Club** and their charity the **Celtic Charitable Foundation (CCF)**. Concern (UK) benefited from the 2012 World Herbalife Football Challenge match between Celtic FC and Real Madrid, at which Celtic wore a strip featuring our logo. Thanks to 253,000 viewing fans, over £8,150 was raised. Players raised a further £5,578 by auctioning their signed shirts – a truly sporting gesture.

## Trusts, foundations, corporate and statutory support

Concern (UK) continued to build relationships with a wide range of trusts, foundations and institutions that were extremely generous in their support of Concern Worldwide's work. While we can't list all of our supporters here, Concern (UK) would like to extend our thanks to all of our supporters, including those that wish to remain anonymous, for their generosity and consistent support. We would particularly like to thank the following for their generosity especially those who support us through multi-year funding, which allows Concern Worldwide to plan its programmes more effectively:

- Adsum Foundation
- Allan & Nesta Ferguson Charitable Settlement
- Anna Rosa Forster Charitable Trust
- Anson Charitable Trust
- Band Aid Charitable Trust
- Bernard Sunley Charitable Foundation
- Bliss Family Charity
- Bower Trust
- Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust
- Comic Relief
- Equitable Charitable Trust
- Evan Cornish Foundation
- Exit Trust
- Father O'Mahony Memorial Trust
- Forest Hill Charitable Trust
- Fulmer Charitable Trust
- Fundacion Roviralta
- Gibbs Charitable Trust
- Greendale Charitable Foundation
- Harvard Manufacturing Ltd
- Isle of Man International Development Committee
- James Tudor Foundation
- Jersey Overseas Aid Commission
- Lloyds TSB Foundation for NI
- Megan Van't Hoff Charitable Trust
- Mercury Phoenix Trust
- Nadir Dinshaw Charitable Trust
- Newry Credit Union Ltd



- Nipsa
- Open Gate
- Owen Willis Charitable Trust
- S M B Trust
- Souter Charitable Trust
- St James's Place Foundation
- The Cotton Trust
- The Garden Corner
- Tobermore Concrete Products Ltd
- Ulster Bank Charity Fund
- Vassiliou Charitable Trust
- Vegfam
- Vitof Foundation

Concern (UK)'s ongoing relationship with the Scottish Government has benefited Concern Worldwide's work in Malawi for seven years. In 2012, they kindly supported health, nutrition and education programmes in Malawi as well as work on acute malnutrition management in Rwanda.

Thanks to the generous in-kind support of JCDecaux thousands of people have seen Concern (UK)'s events and activities advertised on billboards and posters in highly visible sites across the UK.

### **Campaigning for change**

In a world where one in eight people go hungry every day, it is vital to keep hunger in the public consciousness and on the government agenda. Concern (UK) supporters play an invaluable role in this.

As part of Concern (UK)'s successful **Unheard Voices** campaign, and in collaboration with other UK charities, we engaged our supporters in calling for the UK to **keep its G8 promise** to address hunger. We took an incredible 640,000 signatures to Downing Street, pressing the Prime Minister to use the UK's 2013 G8 presidency to take the lead on tackling world hunger.

We are delighted that our collective voices were heard. David Cameron announced that the UK will hold a special event on food and nutrition before the 2013 G8 summit. Earlier in the year, Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg announced that DFID will commit £150 million to smallholder farming. This is fantastic news, as relatively commonplace events such as heavy rains or family illness can put small farmers in poor countries at risk of poverty and hunger.

### **The oxygen of publicity**

Concern (UK) keeps development issues – and our own work – in the public eye through targeted media and communications activities.

Award-winning photographer Gideon Mendel and Concern (UK) Trustee and Guardian journalist Chris Elliott travelled to Kenya to meet people struggling to feed their families and learn how Concern Worldwide is enabling them to overcome this. **Four Stories about Hunger**, Gideon's photo essay, appeared in The Guardian's print and online editions.

Our report **Trash and Tragedy** highlighted the challenges faced by 200,000 people who live near the Dandora dumpsite in Nairobi, Kenya. Subsequent media coverage documented Concern Worldwide's pilot programme to enable 100 solid waste workers to start their own businesses. Concern (UK)'s involvement in compiling **The Global Hunger Index** led to high-profile features on BBC Radio 4, the BBC World Service and in Business Week.

Concern (UK) hosted The UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Food Security and Nutrition, Dr David Nabarro, at an event in London. **Global Hunger: Causes, Effect and Mitigation** was chaired by BBC World Affairs Correspondent Mike Wooldridge, and involved a panel discussion between Dr Nabarro and other distinguished speakers.

Scotland's Sunday Herald Foreign Editor and Journalist of the Year David Pratt covered Concern Worldwide's response to the Niger food crisis, urging readers to act before the crisis became a tragedy. David also ran a series of articles examining hunger across the world as part of the Sunday Herald's Christmas appeal on behalf of Concern (UK), an image from this appeal can be seen on page 31.

UTV reporter Judith Hill, the News Editor of the News Letter and award-winning photographer Matt Mackey travelled to Mozambique to see how we secure lasting solutions for communities affected by hunger. This led to two nights' coverage on UTV Live and online coverage. The News Letter newspaper also covered the trip in detail, in print and online – ensuring the stories reached a wide audience.

### **Award-winning fundraisers**

In March 2012, Concern (UK)'s Belfast office was awarded Fundraising Team of the Year at the annual Institute of Fundraising Northern Ireland Awards for their tireless work in launching Concern (UK)'s Horn of Africa humanitarian crisis emergency appeal.

# Where our income came from



## Income

	£'m	%
1 Income from fundraising activities	7.8	53
2 Grants from governments and co-funders	6.8	47
Other income	0.0	0
	<u>14.6</u>	<u>100</u>

# How your money was spent



## Expenditure

	£'m	%
1 Overseas programmes	13.9	79
2 Policy, fundraising, advocacy and campaigning	0.8	4
3 Fundraising	2.8	16
4 Governance	0.1	1
	<u>17.6</u>	<u>100</u>



## Emergencies

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Villagers from the village of Koukatala on the Niger/Mali border working on a Concern Worldwide-funded rainwater harvesting system.





# Trustees' Report and financial statements 2012



# Concern Worldwide (UK)

## legal and administrative information

### **Trustees of the charity**

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

Carlton Baxter  
Chris Elliott  
Sean Farren  
Tony Foster  
Howard Jones  
Laura Kelly  
Keefa Kiwanuka  
Tom Levitt (Chair)  
Tom O'Higgins  
Barbara O'Reilly  
Denise Reid-Bashir – appointed 12th May 2012  
Giles Pegram  
Mark Shinnick – appointed 30th June 2012

Vineet Bewtra resigned as a Trustee of the organisation on 12th May 2012, the period of appointment of Nora Owen ended on 30th June 2012 and Tim Cohen resigned 19th March 2013.

**Executive Director** Rose Caldwell

**Company Secretary** Alastair Land

### **Registered office**

Unit 13 and 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 7EG

# Concern Worldwide (UK)

## Trustees' Report (incorporating a Director's Report)

The Trustees (who are also Directors of Concern Worldwide (UK) for company law purposes), have pleasure in submitting their annual report and audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st December 2012.

### **1. Structure, governance and management**

#### **1.1 Legal status**

Concern Worldwide (UK) "Concern (UK)" is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, 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) and with the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (Charity Number SC038107).

#### **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 (UK) are carried out in association with Concern Worldwide, a company registered in the Republic of Ireland which is registered as a Charity and is the sole member of Concern Worldwide (UK).

#### **1.3 Board of Trustees**

As indicated above, Concern (UK) is a limited company and all of the Trustees are also full Directors of Concern (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 appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association for Concern (UK). All new Trustees appointed in the year receive a full induction so that they can familiarise themselves with their statutory responsibilities, their role as Board members, the governance framework within Concern (UK), Concern (UK)'s work and the risk environment. A two day conference was held for all Trustees in May 2012 and ongoing 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 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 (UK) and may only be reimbursed for incidental expenses claimed.

The Board meets at least four times a year. It has appointed an Audit and Finance Committee, which is made up of the Honorary Treasurer and three or more other Trustees with relevant experience. The Audit and Finance Committee operates under specific terms of reference, which include responsibility for the monitoring of the organisation's financial systems and policies, including the audit and risk management systems. It met five times during 2012.

### **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 (UK) works for the public benefit through its humanitarian and development work and through advocating for the rights of the very poorest people, specifically in the areas of hunger, emergencies and aid effectiveness. In contributing all surplus funds raised to Concern Worldwide, Concern (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 and 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 (UK) is committed to the participation by extremely poor people in decision-making and is morally accountable to its beneficiaries. To this end, since 2010 Concern Worldwide has been accredited by the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP). 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. Concern Worldwide works with partners at different levels including community organisations, local government institutions, national level institutions, and international agencies. In responding to emergencies, we are 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 and fulfil its charitable purpose, Concern (UK) supports the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide. It does not implement its own overseas programmes, but does seek to address the root causes of poverty directly through its own advocacy work. In June 2011, the Trustees approved Concern (UK)'s five year strategic plan, "Tackling hunger in an increasingly vulnerable world". The plan sets out how Concern (UK) will contribute to the six goals set out in the Concern Worldwide global strategic plan. Below, the global organisational goals are set out, with Concern (UK)'s strategic objectives detailed under each goal.

**Strategic Goal 1: Increasing our focus on working in the poorest and most vulnerable places: Concern Worldwide will remain in 24 countries but will increase its focus on countries and regions in those countries that are extremely poor but also have high levels of vulnerability e.g. being prone to emergencies, have poor governance and high levels of inequality.**

#### Achievements, activities and performance

Concern (UK) will engage with the wider organisation to ensure delivery of this goal. Using criteria developed in 2011 to define poor vulnerable, Concern is making a shift to the poorest and most vulnerable countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Concern is also exiting from three less vulnerable countries (India, Zimbabwe and Cambodia) in 2013. Country specific planning and contextual analysis continues, however it is too early to say if the intent on moving to the poorest and most vulnerable areas in each country is being realised.

Security management practices continue to be invested in, with security management plans, audits and the updating of plans active in the majority of countries where we work. In 2012, Concern Worldwide held four hostile environment training sessions with 56 participants. We have a very positive security record, given the countries and places where we operate.

UK staff and Trustees participated in security training in March 2012 and the development of the UK Critical Incident Management Plan was deferred to 2013 but is largely complete at time of writing. A focus in 2013 will be rolling this out in the UK as appropriate.



**Strategic Goal 2: Emergency response: Concern Worldwide will continue to improve its capacity and effectiveness in responding to emergencies, both to unusually large emergencies as well improved internal field capacity to smaller emergencies in our countries of operation.**

**Achievements, activities and performance**

During 2012, Concern Worldwide assisted over six million people caught up in emergency situations in 23 countries ranging from climate-related disasters to war and forced displacement. Most countries have active 'Preparing for Effective Emergency Response' (PEER) plans in place.

**Strategic Objective 2.1:** Concern (UK) will increase the organisation's ability to respond effectively, efficiently and appropriately to emergencies by mobilising popular support, raising funds and influencing key actors within the UK.

**Achievements, activities and performance**

Whilst Concern responded to a significant number of emergencies in 2012, none of them resulted in launching an emergency fundraising appeal in 2012. We continued our post emergency recovery phase of programming in Haiti, Pakistan and Horn of Africa using funds previously raised.

Concern (UK) continued to be a committed member of the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) and the Consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies (as Vice Chair) in 2012.

We accessed one of only six grants awarded by the Department for International Development (DFID) Rapid Response Facility (RRF) on its first activation, enabling us to respond to a serious cholera outbreak in Sierra Leone in August 2012. In December we raised a further £0.5 million from DFID to support victims of Hurricane Sandy in Haiti.

We also finalised an emergency fundraising and communications plan in the UK to ensure that in the event of a major emergency we can maximise the voluntary income and brand recognition of Concern (UK).

**Strategic Goal 3: Significantly improving the food security, nutrition security and health of extremely poor people: Over the past decade Concern Worldwide has chosen to work in four sectors it regards as key to tackling extreme poverty: improving livelihoods, education, health and HIV and AIDS. Concern Worldwide will continue to work in these sectors but will bring a more strategic focus to its programming by prioritising the themes of hunger and health. Concern Worldwide plans to build a critical mass of organisational learning and expertise on those themes during this strategic plan.**

**Achievements, activities and performance**

Concern Worldwide is making good progress towards achieving a clearer programme focus. We now have a critical mass of programmes that have the desired focus on food security, nutrition security and health, and we are using the Annual Review process to ensure that we track the implementation of sectorial and specialism strategies and the achievement of targets such as more countries running stunting focused programmes.

This goal also commits us to acquiring new specialisms in i) the prevention of undernutrition (alongside its treatment), ii) the promotion of maternal and new born health (alongside child health), and iii) water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). On this we are making slower progress, especially in maternal health, the prevention of under-nutrition, and stunting. WASH is becoming integrated, slowly but more systematically.

In terms of effective programme models, Concern Worldwide has developed four models which link to hunger and/or health and will be tested over the course of the strategic plan:

- Realigning Agriculture for Improved Nutrition (RAIN). This is two years into implementation in Zambia and progressing well with support from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).
- Community Resilience to Acute Malnutrition (CRAM). This has begun in Chad and Tufts University has done the detailed baseline.
- Supporting surge capacity in health sector for emergency response (CMAM Surge Capacity). We have finalised the model and are seeking extra funding for this in Kenya. This was the focus of a Learning Day in Dublin in December and the model was endorsed by Centre for Disease Control (CDC), Save the Children UK and others.

- Graduation model. This is progressing well in Burundi with the baseline conducted by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Sussex.

**Strategic Objective 3.1:** By 2015, to position and significantly raise awareness of Concern (UK) as a humanitarian and development agency with a specific focus on tackling hunger.

#### **Achievements, activities and performance**

In 2012 Concern (UK) redesigned our existing brand and messaging to reflect our expertise and commitment to addressing global hunger. "Concern Worldwide – tackling hunger, transforming lives" will be central to all our external communications.

We launched this messaging with several major events in London and Belfast: Concern (UK)'s inaugural hunger lecture with Mary Robinson as keynote speaker in Belfast in October 2012; the launch of the Global Hunger Index in London, opened by Alan Duncan, Minister for International Development; and in November *Global Hunger: causes, effects and mitigation* at London's City Hall with Dr David Nabarro, UN Special Representative for Food Security and Nutrition. More information on all these events can be found on pages 34 and 39.

In the period of 2013-5 Concern (UK) will focus on promoting our messages and will be monitoring the impact of this through media and online activity and audience research.

**Strategic Objective 3.2:** By 2015 Concern Worldwide (UK) will have increased its programme support function in the UK with a view to increasing programme quality, funding, accountability and engagement.

#### **Achievements, activities and performance**

Concern Worldwide's International Support team is now operating at full strength with a strategy in place, led from the UK. The team is working towards increasing engagement with DFID, particularly around Concern's groundbreaking work on strengthening community resilience. 2012 saw the team secure new development grants of £2.9 million from institutional donors in the UK, with proposals to the value of a further £3.7 million in the pipeline.

Throughout 2012 Concern (UK) supported Concern's field offices in managing a total of £4.1 million of "in-country" funding from UK donors, primarily DFID. Work is under way to further strengthen grant management systems to keep pace with the growth in funding.

**Strategic Goal 4: Addressing the root causes of extreme poverty: Concern Worldwide will do this through ensuring that its contextual analysis captures root causes and that every programme specifically addresses them. It will also be done by seeking to achieve greater influence through our advocacy and active citizenship work with clear objectives and coherence between each.**

**Strategic Objective 4.1:** By 2015, Concern (UK) will have increased its influence on emergencies, hunger, health and aid through improved advocacy, communications and public engagement.

#### **Achievements, activities and performance**

In 2012, Concern (UK) partnered with Save the Children, Oxfam and ONE to advocate for increased investment in smallholder agriculture. Campaigning activities reached 14,000 Concern (UK) supporters. As a result of international diplomacy and sector-wide lobbying, the UK government invested £150 million to help smallholder farmers adapt to climate change in ten countries where we work.

Concern (UK) postponed plans to launch a new advocacy initiative in 2012 in order to join forces with the UK's leading international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) in building a 100-plus strong campaigning coalition. Together we aim to tackle four dimensions of hunger – aid, land acquisitions, tax justice and transparency under the banner of *Enough Food for Everyone If*.

Good progress has been made in identifying Concern (UK)'s new hunger reduction advocacy campaign, which will focus on community resilience for under-nutrition. We delayed the launch of this to allow Concern (UK) to engage in the coalition campaign Enough Food for Everyone IF and will launch it in 2013.

We supported Concern Worldwide's team in Somalia in drafting and implementing an 18-month advocacy strategy in 2012, which aimed to influence UN Structural integration. We also supported our Rwandan country team in the publication, translation and launch of a joint advocacy report on smallholder agriculture to underpin our influencing through policy on this issue in Rwanda and the UK.

**Strategic Objective 4.2:** By 2015, we will have significantly increased long-term, sustainable support for Concern Worldwide's mission.

#### **Achievements, activities and performance**

In 2012 Concern (UK) had expected to develop a supporter journey. However, an internal review concluded that this was not necessary and that more focus should be given to retaining existing donors and so a donor rescue programme was developed and will commence in 2013.

In 2012, we scaled up our digital activity by focusing our attention on using e-communications to deepen our engagement with supporters. We began the process of maximising our use of social media to support fundraising campaigns, achieving a 57% increase in our UK "likes" on Facebook. We piloted creative ways to use digital to boost our fundraising, our viral film launched to promote the Christmas Gifts campaign became Concern (UK)'s most-watched film ever with over 49,000 views. Implementing strategies to increase visitors to Concern (UK)'s website resulted in a 64% increase in traffic. We are now achieving a higher percentage of our income from our website than in previous years and Concern is now ranked among the top five NGOs in online search engines.

We are constantly searching for new ways to engage our supporters in campaigns for pro-poor policies. During 2012 Concern (UK) gave our supporters the opportunity to engage in six campaign actions, (four more than in previous years). 3,312 people took at least one action on behalf of Concern (UK), an increase of 985 people. In the summer of 2012 we recruited an additional 5,000 campaigners.

We developed a baseline from which to measure the quality and volume of Concern (UK)'s hunger-focused media coverage across our regions and began our promotional push with a media trip to Concern Worldwide's programmes in Mozambique with Northern Ireland's The News Letter and Ulster TV. Increased focus will be given to this in 2013.

**Strategic Goal 5: Increasing programme quality and impact through strengthened accountability and demonstrated results: Concern Worldwide will significantly improve its ability to demonstrate its results and impact and being more explicitly accountable for this as well as being accountable for all its stated commitments to all of its stakeholders.**

**Strategic Objective 5.1:** Concern (UK) will engage in and ensure UK specific accountability, and result requirements will be included in the organisational objectives set out below.

#### **Achievements, activities and performance**

In 2012 Concern (UK) implemented elements of an organisation-wide accountability framework, which is now fully in place. We have committed to adapting the framework specifically for the UK in 2013. Similarly, a results framework is now being put in place across Concern Worldwide. To allow time to witness and adopt the learning from this wider framework, Concern (UK) has decided to wait until 2014 before developing our own.

**Strategic objective 5.2:** Concern (UK) recognises the need to fill gaps in the evidence base of our programming impact in order to support our ability to influence.

#### **Achievements, activities and performance**

Gathering information on the effectiveness of Concern Worldwide's programmes and the impact of external events on poor communities across the world boosts our work and our influencing. In 2012, Concern (UK) fed into a global programme of research and publications and sat on an organisational steering committee exploring key research questions for the organisation.

**Strategic Goal 6: Greater organisational effectiveness: In order to achieve and sustain consistent high quality programming and to increase its influence and impact Concern Worldwide has identified the organisational priorities in which it will invest to support the achievement of strategic goals one to five and fulfil its ambition for 2015.**

**Strategic Objective 6.1:** By 2015, Concern (UK) will have further optimised and diversified its funding.

#### **Achievements, activities and performance**

Concern (UK)'s committed giving fell by £519,000 in 2012 but this was largely due to the timing of cashflows. Overall our committed giving levels remained relatively stable. We are pleased with this given the current economic challenges. As ever Concern (UK) is incredibly grateful to all of our committed givers who provide a vital stream of reliable income. This enables us to fund existing work whilst helping us plan for future activities.

Donors gave generously to support Concern (UK)'s appeals in West Africa, Kenya and South Sudan, which contributed to us raising £2.4 million from our public appeals and events. This was down by £446,000 on 2011 levels, primarily due to their being no emergency appeals in 2012.



Income from major donors, trusts and corporates dropped from £1.9 million in 2011 to £0.9 million in 2012. This was due to a combination of there being no major emergencies and some gifts that we had hoped to receive in 2012 being deferred into 2013. Performance was not as strong in this area as we had hoped and Concern (UK) has plans to address this in 2013, including putting additional resources into linking with the Irish diaspora. With this in mind we would hope to see a lift in our income in this area in 2013 to reflect this. We remain grateful to all of the major donors, corporate and trust partners who continue to support our work.

Concern (UK)'s legacy income fell from £648,000 to £450,000. Legacy income is difficult to predict and as such we are not concerned by this fall. We are still expecting to see our legacy income increase over time as we increase our focus and activities in this area. As always we are honoured by those who make a lasting impact on Concern Worldwide's work by making a gift in their will. We are extremely grateful to all the groups, schools and individuals who took part in events such as Bake a Difference, the London Marathon, Great Ethiopian Run. Not only do our community teams provide Concern (UK) with a reliable source of income, they also help raise the profile of the work we do on behalf of the world's poorest people.

**Strategic Objective 6.2:** By 2015 Concern (UK)'s impact will increase through an efficient HR function contributing to the timely recruitment, development and retention of skilled staff.

#### **Achievements, activities and performance**

In 2012 Concern (UK) experienced a relatively high level of staff turnover, the main reason given for staff leaving was the need to broaden their experience. Concern (UK) is committed to maximising the talents of our diverse and skilled workforce and improving their working environments. We developed a staff engagement plan in 2012. Action around the recruitment, selection and induction of new staff, leadership and line management, and internal communications are now being carried out. Towards the end of the year, interviewing and appraisal training sessions were held and all new staff took part in the organisation's new global induction programme. Guidelines for recruiting and selecting new staff were refreshed and issued.

**Strategic objective 6.3:** By 2015, Concern (UK) will increase its effectiveness through improved internal coherence, communications and management systems.

#### **Achievements, activities and performance**

Concern (UK) is part of a global organisation. In 2012, we continued to work alongside our colleagues in the Republic of Ireland and across the world to gather and share stories about our life-saving work and advocate for change both nationally and internationally.

In 2012 we participated in an exercise "Working Better Together", to improve internal cohesion. UK inter-departmental issues were analysed, agreed and allocated to a member of Concern (UK)'s Senior Management Team to incorporate into their operational plan to ensure these issues are addressed.

**Strategic Objective 6.4:** By 2015, Concern Worldwide will be a significantly greener organisation.

In 2012 a green audit of Concern (UK)'s London, Belfast and Glasgow offices was completed. We intend to act on its findings in 2013.

5. Financial review

The financial outcome for 2012 is set out in the statement of financial activities on page 60.

Given the general economic climate Concern (UK) had a reasonably successful year in 2012 and the year-end position of the organisation was satisfactory. The reduction in emergency activities in Haiti, Pakistan and the Horn of Africa meant that both income and expenditure dropped in comparison to the previous two years. While emergency response activity was the main factor affecting income generation and the resources expended on charitable activity, the economic climate in the UK also had some impact on Concern (UK)'s ability to raise funds.

The final position shows a net deficit for the year of £3 million but this deficit was planned so that restricted funds raised in 2011 were utilised in 2012. A more detailed commentary on the financial results reflected in the 2012 Annual Report, is set out below:

5.1 Income

The Statement of Financial Activities splits income 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 (UK)'s income recognition policy.

Concern (UK) raised a total income of £14.6 million in 2012. In the previous two years Concern (UK) was able to generate significant amounts of funds because of the huge generosity of supporters responding to emergency appeals. There were no major emergency appeals in 2012 and subsequently there was a 42% drop from 2011 levels in both grant and voluntary income. There was a £4.8 million decrease in grant income and a £5.6 million decrease in voluntary income.

Grants

Concern (UK) received a total of £6.8 million from governments and other institutional donors in 2012. This 42% decrease from 2011 levels was primarily because there were no significant new emergency appeals in 2012 as there was in Pakistan, Haiti and the Horn of Africa in 2011. The Department for International Development (DFID) was the single largest donor, donating £4.9 million or 72% of total co-funding income, mainly to fund civil society grants in various countries.

GRM International was the next largest donor granting £1.5 million followed by the Scottish Government which provided £428,000. An analysis of grant income by donor is shown in note 2(a) to the accounts.

Voluntary income

Concern (UK) received £7.8 million in voluntary income in 2012, representing a £5.6 million decrease from the amount received in 2011. The most significant drop in this category of income was in donations provided by the Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC). This income was £344,250 in 2012 compared with £3.6 million received in 2011 for disasters in Haiti, Pakistan, Somalia and Ethiopia. We continued to receive grants from Jersey Overseas Aid to support our work in Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Kenya and Somalia.

Income from trusts, corporates and major donors as well as from committed giving decreased during the year by £1 million or 52% and £519,000 or 13% respectively. Income from public appeals and events also decreased by £446,000 or 16%. This drop in income mainly reflects the more general reduction in emergency related appeals. If we adjust for this factor, donations from the public fell only slightly in 2012. Committed giving reduced but this is mainly due to the timing of cash flows – our overall donor base remained stable. Committed giving is an important and reliable source of income that allows us to plan our ongoing activities.

An analysis of voluntary income by source is in note 2(b) to the accounts.

5.2 Expenditure

Our total expenditure in 2012 of £17.6 million was made up as follows:

	£m	%
Charitable expenditure	14.7	84.0
Fundraising costs	2.8	15.5
Governance	0.1	0.5
	17.6	100.0

Total expenditure on charitable activities fell by 31% compared to 2011 as the emergency and reconstruction work following the Haiti earthquake, the Pakistan floods and the Horn of Africa work began to wind down. Expenditure on activities not related to emergencies remained broadly in line with 2011 levels.

The cost of raising funds remained broadly the same as in 2011 with some limited investment to maintain and grow Concern (UK)'s base of committed givers and meet the targets set out in our strategic plan.

Governance costs in 2012 fell by £17,000 or 16% because of non-recurring Board recruitment costs that were incurred in 2011.

The Board adopts a number of key performance indicators in order to measure the charity's financial efficiency. The most important of these relates to efficiency of fundraising. Return on fundraising expenditure is benchmarked against standards in the sector 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. The Board is satisfied that the efficiency of fundraising and the level of support costs which are both in line with the agreed strategic direction.

Concern (UK) is succeeding in expending a significant proportion of its resources on charitable activities. This is shown in the table below, which sets out the trend over the last five years. In 2012 the proportion spent on charitable activities dropped to 84% (2011: 88%) but, as has been explained above, this was due to once-off factors i.e. there were no new major emergency responses in 2012 and a decision was taken to invest in rebranding activity to raise the profile of the charity in the UK. This will help generate increased awareness and support in the UK that will in turn have a positive effect on the ability of Concern (UK) to raise funds in the longer term, in line with our strategic plan.

Year	Expenditure on charitable activities £'000	Percentage of total expenditure on charitable activities %
2012	14,732	84%
2011	21,275	88%
2010	19,179	87%
2009	11,891	81%
2008	10,656	78%

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 and financial position

It is Concern (UK)'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 total reserves of £2 million at 31st December 2012 are detailed in note 13 to the financial statements and fall into two categories:

**Restricted reserves (£736,000):** These are funds which can only be used for purposes specified by the donors. It is Concern's policy to apply the funds for the purposes for which they were donated as soon as possible. The Trustees' plan that all of the restricted funds held at that date will be fully utilised during 2013.

**Unrestricted reserves (£1.3million):** These funds fall into two categories:

- Designated reserves (£0.9million), represent unrestricted funds set aside by the Board of Trustees for specific purposes. At the end of 2012, funds had been designated for two specific purposes as follows:
  - To ensure the continuity of operations in the event of a temporary downturn in income
  - To recognise that a portion of reserves is invested in the charity's fixed assets and is not therefore available for other purposes

The Trustees have adjusted the level of designated reserves at 31st December 2012 in order to ensure that amounts held are adequate for both of these purposes (see note 13(b)).

- General unrestricted funds, (£0.4 million) represent unrestricted funds which are held temporarily pending their application for the general purposes of the charity

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

In 2013, Concern (UK) will continue to implement its strategic plan "Tackling Hunger in an Increasingly Vulnerable World". The strategic goals and specific objectives for 2013 are set out below.

### Strategic Goal 1: Focus on the poorest and most vulnerable countries and regions in those countries.

Concern (UK) will engage with the wider organisation to ensure delivery of this goal through discussion and engagement regarding the countries and regions in which we work, in security planning and training and the finalisation of a UK-specific Critical Incident Management Plan.



## **Strategic Goal 2: Strengthened emergency response capacity and effectiveness.**

**Strategic Objective 2.1:** Concern (UK) will increase the organisation's ability to respond effectively, efficiently and appropriately to emergencies by mobilising popular support, raising funds and influencing key actors within the UK.

### **Expected results:**

- Ensure that Concern (UK) continues to be an active member of DEC
- Work in collaboration with other humanitarian actors in the UK to strengthen the third pillar of humanitarian response
- Seek other opportunities to engage and increase funding for humanitarian responses and/or respond when these arise with both donors and institutions

## **Strategic Goal 3: Significantly improving the food security, nutrition security and health of extremely poor people.**

**Strategic Objective 3.1:** By 2015, to position and significantly raise awareness of Concern Worldwide in the UK as a humanitarian and development agency with a specific focus on tackling hunger.

### **Expected results:**

- By December 2015 Concern (UK) will be recognised as a humanitarian and development agency with a specific focus on tackling hunger; planned outcomes being Concern (UK) being first port of call for media/policy makers on matters to do with hunger; significant increase in coverage in relevant media

**Strategic Objective 3.2:** By 2015 to increase our programme support function in UK with a view to increasing programme quality, funding, accountability and engagement.

### **Expected results:**

- By December 2015 Concern (UK) will have implemented the organisational engagement strategy for key UK donors

## **Strategic Goal 4: Consistently addressing the root causes of extreme poverty through programming and increased influence.**

**Strategic Objective 4.1:** By 2015, Concern (UK) will have increased its influence on emergencies, hunger, health and aid through improved advocacy, communications and public engagement.

### **Expected results:**

- By 2013, Concern (UK) will have developed and launched a new advocacy initiative on community resilience for under-nutrition; planned outcomes being measurable opinion, policy and practice "change"
- In 2013, Concern (UK) will have supported a minimum of two field offices delivering advocacy and building their capacity to advocate at a national level
- In 2013, if appropriate, Concern (UK) will advocate with donors to ensure that crisis-affected communities have access to humanitarian assistance and that their longer-term development needs are met

**Strategic Objective 4.2:** By 2015, we will have significantly increased long-term, sustainable support for Concern (UK)'s mission.

### **Expected results:**

- By 2013, Concern (UK) will have developed and implemented a programme to ensure our supporters are engaged appropriately and remain loyal
- By 2013 Concern (UK) will have finalised a review of community fundraising and will have developed a wider range of marketing offers to community supporters. In 2013 we will seek to secure an increase in media coverage over that of 2012

## **Strategic Goal 5: Increased programme quality and impact through strengthened accountability and demonstrated results.**

**Strategic Objective 5.1:** Concern (UK) will engage in and ensure UK-specific accountability and result requirements will be included in the organisational objectives set out below.

### **Expected results:**

- An organisation-wide accountability framework will have been developed by Concern Worldwide, implemented and monitored (as appropriate) by Concern (UK) by December 2013

## Strategic Goal 6: Greater organisational effectiveness

**Strategic Objective 6.1:** By 2015, Concern (UK) will have further optimised and diversified its funding.

**Expected results:**

By December 2013 Concern (UK) will:

- Deliver a legacy marketing strategy to address our underperformance against our peers in terms of legacy income
- Increase digital activity to ensure Concern (UK) is maximising support from new and existing donors online
- Roll out strategy to target the Irish diaspora audience
- Using the new visual brand and messaging with a hunger focus, develop a new overarching creative campaign and calls to action to be used across public fundraising in addition to working with new strategic fundraising agency to help further maximise returns in 2013-2015

**Strategic Objective 6.2:** By 2015 Concern (UK)'s impact will increase through an efficient HR function contributing to the timely recruitment, development and retention of skilled staff.

**Expected result:**

- Concern (UK) will deliver its staff retention plan and update its HR policies and processes in 2013.

**Strategic Objective 6.3:** By 2015, Concern (UK) will increase its effectiveness through improved internal coherence, communications and management systems.

**Expected results:**

- Improved engagement with the global organisation by developing and improving mechanisms for effective collaboration
- Improved internal coherence across Concern (UK)'s own offices in Glasgow, Belfast and London using the refreshed hunger brand along with operational planning and cross organisational working groups

**Strategic Objective 6.4:** By 2015, Concern (UK) will be a significantly greener organisation.

**Expected results:**

- By December 2013, we will have set specific targets and outlined the necessary steps to become a greener organisation

## 7. Staff and volunteers

The organisation acknowledges with gratitude the work of its staff and that of its volunteers in 2012. The major achievements during the year are due to the dedication and belief of all of these people.

Concern (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 (UK) is exposed as identified by the management team and reviewed by the Trustees have been ranked by likelihood and impact 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. With the exception of risk 2, the risks listed below are common across Concern Worldwide and Concern (UK).

The two organisations work together in order to manage these risks.

1. Economic instability – like all organisations Concern (UK) has been affected by the global downturn and has had to adjust its budgets and expenditure to reflect lower levels of income – particularly unrestricted income received from the public. If Concern Worldwide is to continue its work, it is entirely dependent on the goodwill of the public and on the relationships it builds with governments and institutional donors. In order to reduce the risk of significant fluctuations in income, the organisation aims to maintain diverse sources of income, to foster public commitment to the developing world and to maintain good relations with institutional donors while maintaining appropriate reserves. Concern (UK) also continues to develop new fundraising activities and techniques in order to maximise its income.

2. Low brand awareness within a highly competitive marketplace – we will undertake a rebranding exercise within 2012 to carve out a niche for Concern (UK) within a crowded NGO marketplace here in the UK. The aim of the rebranding exercise is to strengthen relationships with existing supporters as well as reaching out to new audiences in order to generate growth.
3. Organisational cohesion – Concern (UK) will ensure that it has structures, processes and resources in place to allow it to operate efficiently both across its own offices and in its engagement with the global organisation.
4. Achievement and demonstration of programme impact – it is important that Concern Worldwide is able to measure the impact of its programming and to be able to clearly demonstrate that impact to a variety of different interested parties. Appropriate systems have been put in place and these continue to be developed.
5. Staff related issues – Concern (UK) achieves its results through its staff. The ability to attract and retain appropriate staff is a key ongoing challenge for the organisation. High levels of staff turnover remain a key risk primarily due to the lack of career development opportunities. A staff engagement plan is in place and will continue to be implemented.
6. Major fraud and error – significant errors or fraud could severely damage Concern Worldwide and Concern (UK)'s reputation as well as resulting in the loss of resources. The organisation has developed detailed financial management and reporting systems to mitigate this risk which are reviewed on a regular basis.
7. IT security and continuity - Concern (UK) is dependent on several central IT and communications systems. The loss or damage of these systems would severely disrupt operations. The organisation has developed IT policies and procedures designed to counter this risk.
8. Staff safety and wellbeing – Concern Worldwide operates in regions where the political and social circumstances make the personal security of staff a major potential hazard. The security of Concern Worldwide's staff is of paramount importance and in order to ensure that this risk is appropriately managed the organisation has comprehensive security management policies in place.

The Board is satisfied that systems are in place to monitor, manage, and mitigate Concern (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.

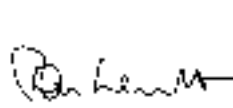
## 11. Auditor

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.

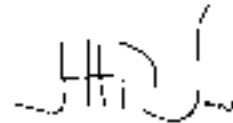
## 12. Subsidiary undertakings

Details of subsidiary undertakings are set out in note 18 to the financial statements. The subsidiaries are not consolidated into these financial statements. One of the subsidiaries is dormant and the other was formally dissolved on 5<sup>th</sup> February 2013, none had material assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date.

By order of the Board



**Tom Levitt**  
Trustee



**Howard Jones**  
Trustee

17th April 2013



# Concern Worldwide (UK) statement of Trustees' responsibilities in respect of the Trustees' Report and financial statements

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

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year, in 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 incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the charities SORP;
- make judgments 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 group and the charity 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, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended). 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.

#### **In so far as the Trustees are aware:**

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

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.

By order of the Board



**Tom Levitt**  
Trustee



**Howard Jones**  
Trustee

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Trustees and members of Concern Worldwide (UK)

We have audited the financial statements of Concern Worldwide (UK) for the year ended 31st December 2012 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and to the charity's trustees, as a body in accordance with section 44 (1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 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 the charitable company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

## **Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditor**

As explained more fully in the Trustees' responsibility statement set out on page 57, the Trustees (who are also the Directors of the company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

We have been appointed as auditor under Section 44 (1) (c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with regulations made under those acts. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

## **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/private](http://www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/private).

## **Opinion on financial statements**

### **In our opinion the financial statements:**

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31st December 2012 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

**Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion the information given in the Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate and proper accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



**Caroline Flynn**

Senior Statutory Auditor

**For and on behalf of KPMG, Statutory Auditor****Chartered Accountants**

1 Stokes Place  
St. Stephens Green  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

1st May 2013



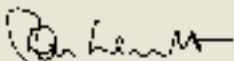
Concern Worldwide (UK)  
Statement of financial activities for the year ended 31st December 2012

	Notes	Restricted funds Stg£	Unrestricted funds Stg£	Total 2012 Stg£	Total 2011 Stg£
<b>Incoming resources</b>					
Incoming resources from charitable activities					
- grants from governments and other co-funders	2a	6,791,270	-	6,791,270	11,626,893
Incoming resources from generated funds					
- voluntary income	2b	2,262,229	5,560,452	7,822,681	13,432,156
Other incoming resources					
- deposit interest		-	1,993	1,993	3,484
- rental income		-	2,664	2,664	2,664
<b>Total incoming resources</b>		<b>9,053,499</b>	<b>5,565,109</b>	<b>14,618,608</b>	<b>25,065,197</b>
<b>Resources expended</b>					
Charitable activities	3	12,027,443	2,704,944	14,732,387	21,274,907
Cost of generating voluntary income	4	171,032	2,644,853	2,815,885	2,820,522
Governance costs	5	-	86,180	86,180	102,988
<b>Total resources expended</b>		<b>12,198,475</b>	<b>5,435,977</b>	<b>17,634,452</b>	<b>24,198,417</b>
<b>Net (deficit)/surplus for the year</b>		<b>(3,144,976)</b>	<b>129,132</b>	<b>(3,015,844)</b>	<b>866,780</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>					
Total funds at 31st December 2011		3,881,357	1,189,121	5,070,478	4,203,698
<b>Net movement in funds for the year</b>		<b>(3,144,976)</b>	<b>129,132</b>	<b>(3,015,844)</b>	<b>866,780</b>
<b>Total funds at end of year</b>	13	<b>736,381</b>	<b>1,318,253</b>	<b>2,054,634</b>	<b>5,070,478</b>

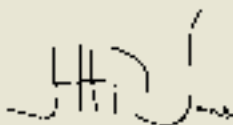
The company had no recognised gains and losses in the financial year or preceding year other than those dealt with in the Statement of Financial Activities.

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the Board



**Tom Levitt**  
Trustee



**Howard Jones**  
Trustee

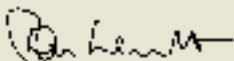
17th April 2013

Concern Worldwide (UK)  
Balance sheet as at 31st December 2012

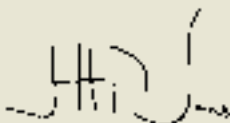
	Notes	2012 Stg£	2012 Stg£	2011 Stg£	2011 Stg£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible fixed assets	9		115,066		138,777
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors and prepayments	10	2,828,684		6,817,886	
Cash at bank and in hand	11	433,947		623,526	
		3,262,631		7,441,412	
<b>Creditors:</b> amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,323,063)		(2,509,711)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,939,568		4,931,701
<b>Net assets</b>			2,054,634		5,070,478
<b>Funded by:</b>					
Restricted funds	13		736,381		3,881,357
Unrestricted funds	13		1,318,253		1,189,121
<b>Funds</b>			2,054,634		5,070,478

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the Board



**Tom Levitt**  
Trustee



**Howard Jones**  
Trustee

17th April 2013

## 1) Statement of accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items that are considered material in relation to the financial statements of Concern Worldwide (UK) "Concern (UK)".

### 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 Concern (UK) 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 Concern (UK) 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 basis 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 (UK) works in the developing world by providing resources to the overseas branches of Concern Worldwide. Expenditure of these resources on goods and services made by or 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 Concern (UK), and on compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

### FRS 1 Cash Flow Statement

Concern (UK) is exempt from the requirements of FRS 1 (Revised) to include a cash flow statement as part of its financial statements because the charity's cash flows are included in the consolidated cash flow statement prepared by Concern Worldwide (note 17).

### Funds

Concern (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 Concern (UK). 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 (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 ongoing use by Concern (UK).

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%

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

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

### Foreign currencies

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

### Taxation

To the extent that they are applied to its charitable objectives, Concern (UK), as a registered charity, is exempt from taxation on its income and gains falling within Part II of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 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 2012 Stg£	Total 2011 Stg£ (Restated) <sup>1</sup>
Department for International Development	4,858,496	10,230,804
Big Lottery Fund	-	134,788
Scottish Government	427,506	407,430
Asia Foundation	-	219
GRM International	1,505,268	818,579
Other Co-funders	-	35,073
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,791,270</b>	<b>11,626,893</b>

<sup>1</sup> The comparatives have been restated for consistency with current year presentation.

### (b) Voluntary income

	Total 2012 Stg£	Total 2011 Stg£
Committed giving	3,485,526	4,004,650
Legacy income	450,276	647,687
Public appeals and events	2,396,222	2,841,745
Trusts, corporates and major donors	916,407	1,928,498
Isle of Man Overseas Aid	-	50,000
Jersey Overseas Aid	230,000	330,000
Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC)	344,250	3,629,576
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,822,681</b>	<b>13,432,156</b>

### 3) Charitable activities

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

	Direct costs Stg£	Support costs (see note 6) Stg£	2012 Total costs Stg£	2011 Total costs Stg£
<b>Overseas programmes</b>				
Health	2,929,715	62,277	<b>2,991,992</b>	2,905,387
Education	555,080	11,799	<b>566,879</b>	709,863
Food, income and markets	5,090,097	108,046	<b>5,198,143</b>	4,921,746
HIV/AIDS	144,059	3,062	<b>147,121</b>	433,452
Emergency	4,874,713	103,622	<b>4,978,335</b>	11,518,663
	<b>13,593,664</b>	<b>288,806</b>	<b>13,882,470</b>	20,489,111
<b>Policy, advocacy and campaigning</b>	<b>699,449</b>	<b>150,468</b>	<b>849,917</b>	785,796
<b>Total charitable expenditure</b>	<b>14,293,113</b>	<b>439,274</b>	<b>14,732,387</b>	21,274,907

### 4) Costs of generating voluntary income

	Campaign costs Stg£	Staff costs Stg£	Occupancy and other direct costs Stg£	Total direct costs Stg£	Support costs (see note 6) Stg£	2012 Total costs Stg£	2011 Total costs Stg£
Committed giving	-	415,973	35,843	<b>451,816</b>	43,778	<b>495,594</b>	557,975
Public appeals and events	943,621	630,018	234,208	<b>1,807,847</b>	138,774	<b>1,946,621</b>	1,839,898
Trusts, corporates and major donors	47,957	211,577	95,170	<b>354,704</b>	18,966	<b>373,670</b>	422,649
<b>Total</b>	<b>991,578</b>	<b>1,257,568</b>	<b>365,221</b>	<b>2,614,367</b>	<b>201,518</b>	<b>2,815,885</b>	2,820,522

## 5) Governance costs

	2012 Stg£	2011 Stg£
Staff costs	36,472	31,858
Legal and professional fees	20,616	41,058
Office and other costs	29,092	30,072
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,180</b>	<b>102,988</b>

Included in the above is £84,491, (2011:£100,238) 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.

### Charitable activities

	Overseas programmes Stg£	Development education and advocacy Stg£	Fundraising Stg£	Governance Stg£	2012 Total Stg£	2011 Total Stg£
Administration and finance	16,075	96,450	176,824	84,491	373,840	288,305
Other support costs	272,731	54,018	24,694	-	351,443	224,515
<b>Total support costs</b>	<b>288,806</b>	<b>150,468</b>	<b>201,518</b>	<b>84,491</b>	<b>725,283</b>	<b>512,820</b>

## 7) Other information

	2012 Stg£	2011 Stg£
The (deficit)/surplus for the year is after charging the following items:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 9)	38,265	35,161
Auditor's remuneration	18,000	18,000
Direct reimbursement of expenses to Directors	1,452	2,047
Payments under operating leases for premises	97,552	97,552



## 8) Staff

### (a) Numbers and costs

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

	2012 No.	2011 No.
Management	7	7
Development	8	7
Marketing	45	50
Administration	4	3
	<b>64</b>	<b>67</b>

The aggregate payroll costs of these employees were as follows:

	2012 Stg£	2011 Stg£
Wages and salaries	<b>1,712,581</b>	1,667,471
Social welfare costs	<b>178,019</b>	164,159
Other pension costs	<b>56,975</b>	50,318
	<b>1,947,575</b>	<b>1,881,948</b>

Other pension costs include employer contributions to individual staff member pension schemes of £55,180 (2011: £47,965) as well as the cost of insurance policies that provide benefits in the event of the death or ongoing incapacity of staff members totalling £1,795 in 2011 (2011: £2,353).

The staff numbers and costs reflected above include 22 staff (2011: 27), who have contracts of employment with another group company but who work exclusively on fundraising for Concern (UK). Their salary costs which amounted to £461,723 (2011: £496,346), are recharged to Concern (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:

	2012 No. employees	2011 No. employees
£60,001 to £70,000	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Remuneration includes salaries and benefits in kind but excludes employer pension scheme contributions which amounted to 7.5% of salary in 2012 (2011: 7.5%).

None of the Directors of Concern (UK) received remuneration for their services. Total costs of £5,167 (2011: £5,289) were incurred by Directors in travelling to meetings and were paid by either directly reimbursing the Directors or making payments to third parties.

## 9) Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold premises Stg£	Furniture and equipment Stg£	Computer equipment Stg£	Total Stg£
<b>Cost</b>				
At beginning of year	192,285	197,706	293,402	683,393
Additions in year	-	1,866	12,688	14,554
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>192,285</b>	<b>199,572</b>	<b>306,090</b>	<b>697,947</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At beginning of year	107,123	151,169	286,324	544,616
Charge for year	5,769	24,176	8,320	38,265
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>112,892</b>	<b>175,345</b>	<b>294,644</b>	<b>582,881</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
<b>At 31st December 2012</b>	<b>79,393</b>	<b>24,227</b>	<b>11,446</b>	<b>115,066</b>
<b>At 31st December 2011</b>	<b>85,162</b>	<b>46,537</b>	<b>7,078</b>	<b>138,777</b>

## 10) Debtors and prepayments

	2012 Stg£	2011 Stg£
Grant income receivable	1,201,031	1,475,515
Amounts due from Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC)	114,581	1,975,740
Gift Aid receivable	1,481,656	645,467
Sundry debtors and prepayments	31,416	27,324
Amount due from immediate parent undertaking	-	2,693,840
	<b>2,828,684</b>	<b>6,817,886</b>

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

## 11) Cash at bank and in hand

	2012 Stg£	2011 Stg£
Funds held in UK banks	433,947	623,526

## 12) Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2012 Stg£	2011 Stg£
Trade creditors and accruals	477,412	440,167
Bank overdraft	28,254	21,458
Amounts received from co-funders but unspent	721,674	2,048,086
Amount owed to immediate parent company	95,723	-
	1,323,063	2,509,711

## 13) Funds

### (a) Reconciliation of funds

	Restricted funds Stg£	Unrestricted funds Stg£	Total 2012 Stg£	Total 2011 Stg£
Total funds at beginning of year	3,881,357	1,189,121	5,070,478	4,203,698
Net movement in funds for the year	(3,144,976)	129,132	(3,015,844)	866,780
<b>Total funds at end of year</b>	<b>736,381</b>	<b>1,318,253</b>	<b>2,054,634</b>	<b>5,070,478</b>

### 13) Funds (continued)

#### (b) Movements in funds

	Opening balance 1st January 2011 Stg£	Income Stg£	Expenditure Stg£	Transfers Stg£	Closing balance 31st December 2012 Stg£
<b>Restricted funds</b>					
Afghanistan	-	138,384	(138,384)	-	-
Bangladesh	34,362	1,829,707	(1,857,735)	-	6,334
Burundi	-	3,564	(3,564)	-	-
Cambodia	-	60	(60)	-	-
Chad	38,935	235,246	(236,023)	-	38,158
DPR Korea	-	4,032	(4,032)	-	-
DR Congo	32,816	288,593	(303,126)	-	18,283
Ethiopia	1,042,449	354,375	(1,155,750)	-	241,074
Haiti	128,467	71,819	(170,182)	-	30,104
Kenya	575,045	387,981	(943,026)	-	20,000
Liberia	-	92,149	(61,709)	-	30,440
Malawi	188,547	277,690	(440,232)	-	26,005
Mozambique	-	12,601	(12,601)	-	-
Niger	-	164,956	(164,956)	-	-
Pakistan	445,670	229,193	(626,867)	-	47,996
Rwanda	67,932	229,208	(297,140)	-	-
Sierra Leone	77,165	748,853	(826,018)	-	-
Somalia	598,530	1,497,565	(2,073,099)	-	22,996
Sudan North	-	97	(97)	-	-
Sudan South	-	850,542	(850,542)	-	-
Tanzania	-	400	(400)	-	-
Uganda	581,439	100,198	(426,646)	-	254,991
Zimbabwe	70,000	1,529,033	(1,599,033)	-	-
HQ projects	-	7,253	(7,253)	-	-
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	(i) <b>3,881,357</b>	<b>9,053,499</b>	<b>(12,198,475)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>736,381</b>



### 13) Funds (continued)

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

<b>Unrestricted funds</b>						
General funds	(ii)	367,254	5,565,109	(5,435,977)	(131,703)	364,683
Designated funds:						
Tangible fixed asset fund <sup>1</sup>	(iii)	138,777	-	-	9,747	148,524
Programme continuity fund	(iv)	683,090	-	-	121,956	805,046
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>		<b>1,189,121</b>	<b>5,565,109</b>	<b>(5,435,977)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,318,253</b>
<b>Total funds</b>		<b>5,070,478</b>	<b>14,618,608</b>	<b>(17,634,452)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,054,634</b>

<sup>1</sup> Included in the Tangible fixed asset fund is £33,458 designated to approved capital expenditure at the balance sheet date.

#### The above funds carried forward at 31st December 2012 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 Concern (UK)
- (iii) The net book amounts already invested in or contractually committed to tangible fixed assets for use by Concern (UK)
- (iv) The net amount that the Trustees have agreed to be set aside to ensure that it can protect its ongoing programme of work from unexpected variances in income
- (v) Analysis of net assets between funds

	<b>Restricted funds Stg£</b>	<b>Unrestricted funds Stg£</b>	<b>Total funds Stg£</b>
Funds balances at 31st December 2012 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	-	115,066	115,066
Current assets	1,458,055	1,804,576	3,262,631
Current liabilities	(721,674)	(601,389)	(1,323,063)
	<b>736,381</b>	<b>1,318,254</b>	<b>2,054,634</b>

### 14) Pensions

Concern (UK) contributes to individual pension schemes for eligible staff. The total pension contributions charged to the statement of financial activities amounted to £55,180 (2011: £47,965). An accrual of £6,993 (2011: £24,259), in respect of pension costs is included in creditors at 31st December 2012.

## 15) Related party disclosure

Concern (UK) 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 (UK) supports the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide. During 2012 Concern (UK) provided total funds of £14,293,113 (2011: £20,354,611) to Concern Worldwide for those programmes. Details of the activities funded are set out in note 3.

## 16) Commitments and contingencies

(i) The 2013 Annual Plan, as approved by the Trustees, allows for overseas expenditure in 2013 of £9,321,774. Any increases over this amount requires the approval of the Board. Concern (UK) 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 Concern (UK) are as follows:

	Stg£
Payable on leases in which the commitment expires within :	
- one year	-
- two to five years	86,500
- more than five years	11,052
	97,552

## 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

During the period, a decision was taken to wind up Trading for Concern (UK) Charity Limited a dormant subsidiary undertaking of Concern (UK). This company was formally dissolved on 5th February 2013. Concern (UK) is the sole member of Concern (Northern Ireland), another dormant subsidiary undertaking whose registered office is 47 Frederick Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

## 19) Subsequent events

No significant events have taken place since the year end that would result in adjustment to the 2012 financial statements or inclusion of a note thereto.

## **20) Approval of financial statements**

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 17th April 2013.

## Appendix 1 – Expenditure on overseas programmes

In order to achieve its mission, Concern (UK) supports the overseas programmes of Concern Worldwide. During 2012 Concern (UK) funded Concern Worldwide operations in the following countries:

	2012 Stg £	2011 Stg £
Afghanistan	304,209	478,656
Bangladesh	1,845,362	150,056
Burundi	42,522	47,251
Cambodia	48	219
Chad	282,952	285,686
DPR Korea	4,032	9,575
DR Congo	506,061	616,502
Ethiopia	1,230,251	999,364
Haiti	223,777	1,561,588
India	-	26,978
Kenya	1,085,735	907,452
Liberia	121,486	338,322
Malawi	478,040	359,435
Mozambique	10,081	19,567
Niger	160,227	309,324
Pakistan	628,920	8,648,707
Rwanda	396,593	115,171
Sierra Leone	957,209	353,950
Somalia	2,101,703	2,256,861
Sudan North	89,326	147,420
Sudan South	850,094	1,263,307
Tanzania	320	5,081
Uganda	584,495	305,013
Zambia	39,461	-
Zimbabwe	1,643,505	1,013,355
Other projects	7,254	135,771
Total direct overseas programme costs	13,593,663	20,354,611
Support costs	288,806	134,500
<b>Total overseas programme costs</b>	<b>13,882,470</b>	<b>20,489,111</b>



## Appendix 2 – Analysis of movement in accrued and deferred income for the year ended 31st December 2012

	Opening balance 1st January 2011 Stg£	Cash received Stg£	Income earned Stg£	Closing balance 31st December 2012 Stg£
<b>Voluntary donations</b>				
Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC)	1,975,740	(2,205,408)	344,250	114,582
Gift Aid	645,467	(382,569)	1,218,758	1,481,656
Other voluntary income	1,167,425	(6,996,974)	6,259,671	430,122
<b>Grants from governments and other co-funders</b>				
Department for International Development	(775,499)	(3,812,971)	4,858,496	270,026
Scottish Executive	(223,410)	(424,889)	427,506	(220,793)
GRM International	(752,673)	(752,596)	1,505,269	-
Other co-funders	11,586	(11,586)	-	-
<b>Other</b>				
Deposit interest	-	(1,993)	1,993	-
Rental income	-	(2,664)	2,664	-
	<b>2,048,636</b>	<b>(14,591,650)</b>	<b>14,618,608</b>	<b>2,075,594</b>

	Closing balance 31st December 2011 Stg£	Closing balance 31st December 2012 Stg£
<b>Comprising:</b>		
Grant income receivable (note 10)	1,475,515	1,201,031
Amounts due from DEC (note 10)	1,975,740	114,581
Amounts received from co-funders but unspent (note 12)	(2,048,086)	(721,674)
Gift Aid receivable (note 10)	645,467	1,481,656
	<b>2,048,636</b>	<b>2,075,594</b>



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HAP standard



Saoudit Augustine and Clishnaika Pierre live in Place de La Paix Internally displaced peoples (IDP) camp in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. It used to be a football pitch, home to the Black Eagles football team.

