

# ANNUAL REPORT 2006



Photo: Marina Espriu

there is a solution to hunger



# ACF

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In order to reduce costs, we only publish the hard copy of the 2006 Report in Spanish. A soft copy of the English version is available at [www.accioncontraelhambre.org](http://www.accioncontraelhambre.org)

## PRESENTATION

2006 will probably be remembered as the hardest year for Acción contra el Hambre International Network. On August 4th, 17 workers of the Acción contra el Hambre base in Muttur (Sri Lanka) were killed by armed men, still unidentified. Our team had been offering an essential aid for years to vulnerable people affected by the conflict. All the strength and enthusiasm of those of us who believe that we can make a better world vanishes in moments like this, when the humanitarian workers turn into targets. From the Board of Directors of Acción contra el Hambre, we have offered our support to the families of the deceased and we have soundly condemned the killings. Today, one year after that, all the voices at Acción contra el Hambre International Network get together to ask for a clean investigation of the facts.

In spite of the hard strike received, cooperators and workers in the organization have not given up. All the contrary, we have decided to be more persistent when testifying and denouncing the use of hunger as a political weapon anywhere in the world. One fact has given us hope on our task: hunger, in absolute terms, begins to draw back. In Latin-America, one fifth of the population suffered malnourishment just a few years ago. Today, the proportion has gone down to one sixth, according to UN estimates. But we cannot relax: 850 million people are still threatened by hunger. Most of the in Sub-Saharan Africa, the only place in the world where malnutrition numbers are still increasing both in absolute and relative terms. We will focus on that.

Another encouraging piece of news of this year has been the increasing introduction of new technologies to fight malnutrition. In 2006, Acción contra el Hambre has cooperated with important research centers in order to find an application of those advances to our project. We can find the most relevant example in Mali, where using satellite images has allowed us to create an automated information system that shows to the nomad shepherd population the condition of pastures and water reservoirs. Acción contra el Hambre works actively to integrate new technologies that will improve our efficiency.

Finally, 2006 for Acción contra el Hambre has been a solid confirmation of our commitment with transparency and clear accountancy, knowing that both are keystones for any social activity. The Board of Directors of the Foundation has watched over the correct compliance with all mechanisms of accountancy, not only those requested by law, but also those we owe to the citizens that have offered us their confidence and trust to fight against hunger.

José Luis Leal  
President of the Board of Directors  
Acción contra el Hambre Foundation



### The Patronate of Acción contra el Hambre is composed as follows:

President of Honour: Jorge Semprún

President: José Luis Leal

Vicepresident/Secretary: Rodrigo Uría

Members: Emilio Aragón, Luis Bassat, Carmen Posadas



# ACF- IN CHARTER OF PRINCIPLES



## Independence

Action Against Hunger acts according to its own principles so as to maintain its moral and financial independence. Action Against Hunger's actions are not defined in terms of domestic or foreign policies nor in the interest of any government.

## Free & Direct Access to Victims

Action Against Hunger demands free access to victims and direct control of its programs. Action Against Hunger uses all the means available to achieve this goal, and will denounce and act against obstacle preventing it from doing so. Action Against Hunger also verifies the allocation of its resources in order to ensure that they really do reach those individuals for whom they are destined. Under no circumstances can partners working together with or alongside Action Against Hunger become the ultimate beneficiaries of Action Against Hunger's aid programs.

## Neutrality

Action Against Hunger maintains a strict political and religious neutrality. Nevertheless, Action Against Hunger can denounce human rights violation it witnesses as well as obstacles put in the way of its humanitarian action.

## Professionalism

Action Against Hunger bases the conception, realization, management and assessment of its programs on professional standards and years of experience, in order to maximize its efficiency and use of resources.

## Non Discrimination

A victim is a victim. Action Against Hunger refutes all discrimination based on race, sex, ethnicity, religion, nationality, opinion or social class.

## Transparency

Action Against Hunger is committed to respecting a policy of transparency and disclosure for beneficiaries, its partners and donors by making available all information on the allocation and management of its funds, and providing guarantees of its good management.

**ALL MEMBERS OF ACTION AGAINST HUNGER'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK ADHERE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THIS CHARTER AND ARE COMMITTED TO RESPECT IT**

Action Against Hunger is an international non-governmental, non-religious, non-political and non-lucrative private organisation, created in 1979 to intervene all over the world. It's mission is to save lives by combating hunger, malnutrition, physical suffering and the associated distress that endanger the lives of children, women, and men in emergency situations of war, conflict, and natural disaster.

Action Against Hunger intervenes in the following situations:

- In **emergency situations** of war, conflict, and natural disaster that threaten food security or create a situation of famine

- In situations of **social/economic breakdown**, linked to internal or external circumstances, which place particular groups of people in an extremely vulnerable position
- In situations where survival depends on humanitarian aid

The interventions of Action Against Hunger take place **before** (prevention programs), **during** (emergency programs) and **after** the emergency (rehabilitation programs).

The ultimate aim of all Action Against Hunger's programs is to enable vulnerable populations to regain their **autonomy and self-sufficiency** as soon as possible.



## ACTIVITY BALANCE 2006

**N**ine years before the due date agreed by 198 Government Chiefs to cut in half the number of hungry people in the World, the first of the Objectives of the Millennium, we found some encouraging data and others that are not so. The absolute data for hunger stabilize, while the population grows to a rhythm of 70 million per year. This means that, in relative terms, the hunger is moving back. And it is doing so at certain regions of the Planet, but the pandemic keeps growing in Sub-Saharan Africa, where six million children die every year for hunger and malnutrition.

What grows without a doubt is hunger's fracture. The traditional vision of a world divided into north and south is not enough to explain hunger's new faces, increasingly determined by social, political and economic vulnerabilities. Hunger has reappeared in rich countries, with plenty of resources to feed all its population. A sudden explosion of violence, a natural disaster... any element that serves to break off the delicate social equilibrium of these countries opens the doors to a sudden expansion of malnutrition. We could see it in Argentina just five years ago, with children dying of hunger in the provinces of Tucumán and Santa Fé. We have seen it again in 2006 in Lebanon, a country that was coming out with success from a bloody civil war where thousands of families have their harvests and livelihoods ruined after the latest conflict. In Bam (Irán) where the population has managed to somehow redo their lives after the devastating earthquake of 2003, we found three years after serious problems of chronic malnutrition that cut the wings of development.

At the poorest countries, hunger gets worse because of violence (Darfour) or for the lack of adaptation mechanisms. We are facing again the paradox of finding undernourished population at regions where the marketplaces are full of food. They are the so-called modern crises.

In a changing and increasingly complex context, hunger keeps changing its face. And beyond direct intervention, Acción Contra el Hambre works hard to follow this evolution closely and to adapt each year to the new challenges of the bigger pandemic of the planet. The technical approach of the organization also allows us to profit from new and modern tools in this fight: New discoveries added to the treatment of nutritional recovery, modern technologies at the service of the poorest... and above all, a commitment more and more decided of the society to eradicate malnutrition: Spaniards considered in 2006 that hunger was the first of their social worries.

With all this energy, over 500 cooperators and 5,000 local workers work each day in Acción contra el Hambre. Last August, 17 of them were killed in Sri Lanka, a crime that is still far from being solved but that is probably related to our capability to attest what is happening far from the television cameras. Ever since then, we dedicate our work to these 17 people.



Olivier Longué  
General Director  
Acción contra el Hambre



# HUMAN RESOURCES

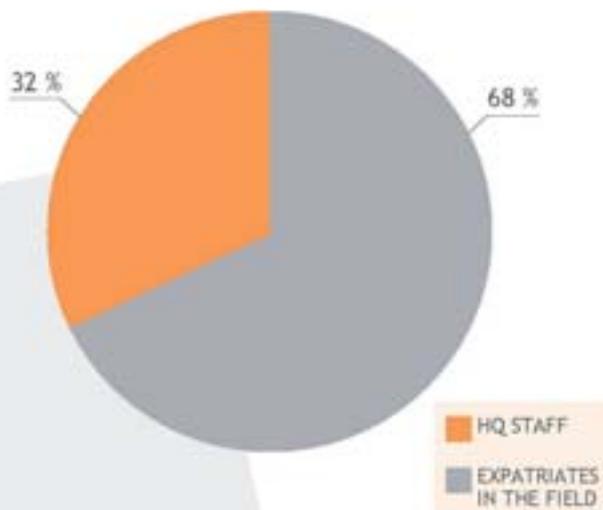
A growing team

In 2006 we have reached more people at more places. In just one year, more than 120 cooperators have departed from the head office of Acción contra el Hambre in Madrid. ¿Destination? Any of the bases that the organization has in 18 countries of Africa, Latin-America or Asia. There, they have joined the local teams: almost 2,000 workers all around the World. Attracting, keeping and motivating these persons is a permanent challenge.



Acción contra el Hambre faces it, one more year, taking into account the humanitarian vocation and the professionalism of each worker. A process that start from the very moment we **select** a cooperator to assign him a mission. The person in charge for this project receives about 7,000 candida-

STAFF SHARE-OUT

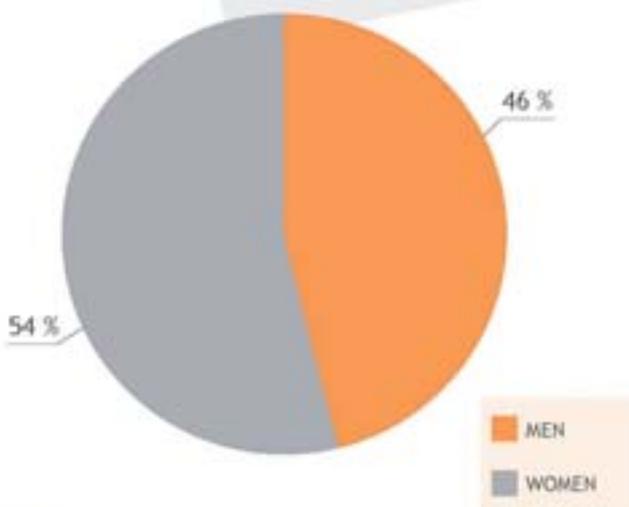


cies each year. Before departing, the selected cooperators receive an intensive **training** on the principles and values of Acción contra el Hambre, the technical keystones of intervention, the safety rules to preserve their integrity ... Many of these men and women will also need to manage a local team. In 2006, we have increased training actions focused on the management of human resources, knowing the critical importance of an efficient team coordination for the daily fieldwork. In order to strengthen this ability, the HR Department has carried out support missions for missions with a large number of workers, like Malawi or the Palestinian Territories.

New persons were hired in 2006 for our **head office** in Madrid, specially reinforcing the financial management and project management teams. The head office team has now more than 50 people, dividing their efforts into geographic areas (Africa, Latin-America and Asia).

Once again, the immediate mobilization of qualified personnel to provide support in large **emergencies** has been one of the most demanding challenges for our staff. This year, our reaction capacity was tested in crises like the one of Lebanon (to try to palliate the humanitarian consequences of the conflict of July and August) or Philippines, when the Durian Typhoon devastated the island of Bicol in December. We had to mobilize back-up teams immediately to distribute potable water and food. In Lebanon, the emergency teams were progressively substituted by rehab specialists, to help with the development of the poorest families directly affected by bombings. The tight coordination with the other international offices of the Acción contra el Hambre **International Network** has been essential to be able to respond to these crises in a few hours.

GENDER SHARE-OUT



# HUMAN RESOURCES

The month of April welcomed the **Statute of the Cooperator**, approved by the Council of Ministers in order to grant, at last, duly recognition for this type of jobs. Although most of the measures stated were already included in the contracts of Acción contra el Hambre, the organization can be congratulated for the new legal text.

Those were the good news. Unfortunately, 2006 has been a very hard year for the International Network of Acción contra el Hambre: the killing of 17 workers of the organization in Muttur, Sri Lanka (mission of Acción contra el Hambre-France), in August, brutally affected all the workers within the organization. There is a growing amount of subjects

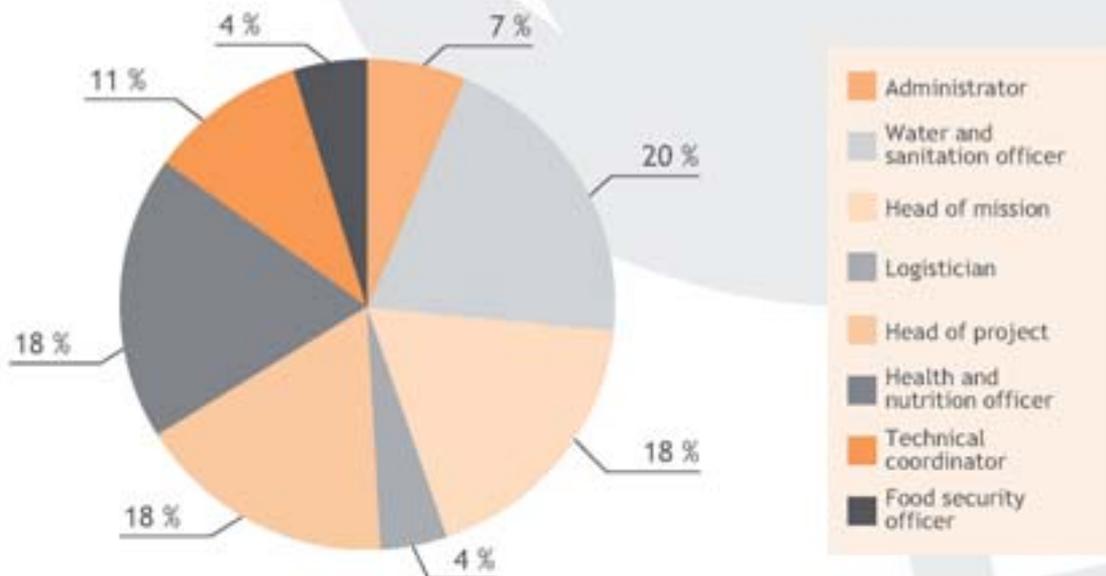


we have to face in order to guarantee the security of our cooperators and the obstacles we find when trying to access to the victims in countries that do their most to hide the work of the humanitarian staff. We will keep on working to skip all those obstacles, now more than ever, in memory of our friends in Muttur.

Robert Good  
**Human Resources**  
 Director  
 Acción contra el Hambre



## PROFESSIONAL PROFILES



# TRAINING

The professionalisation as a principle

The training of the workers of Acción Contra el Hambre is directly based on the principle of **professionalism** as stated in our Constituent Act. Furthermore, it is a clear investment in the quality and impact of our interventions. We have reinforced the three basic keystones of training in 2006:

## 1) Internal training

All the cooperators of Acción contra el Hambre receive a training before departing in general aspects of humanitarian aid and, according to their technical profiles, in functional aspects of their job. In addition, we have developed complementary *recycling* trainings for experienced workers. In total, during the year 2006 we programmed training actions for more than 350 workers. We should remark that a high percentage of the programmed training has been aimed at our national staff in the 18 countries where our Spanish Office operates; this reaffirms our commitment of reinforcing our human resources wherever they are and, most of all, to bet on the “human capital” of our group.

## 2) External training

Another important keystone of the Training Department, in coordination with area managers and technicians, is the active collaboration with universities and research centers. The organization has an experience and knowledge that in 2006 was shared by training in over twenty academic institutions, such as the universities Carlos III, Comillas, Alcalá of Henares, UNED, UJI of Castellón, Autonomous of Catalonia, Pública de Navarra, Ortega and Gasset University Institute, Politécnica of Madrid and Barcelona, ICEI,

University of Pavia ( Italy ), etc.; as well as other academic and research centers: Carlos III Public Health Institute, La Caixa Foundation, EOI, Helsinki Association, Navarra Nursing College, etc. We have trained over 300 students in humanitarian action in 2006 and we have provided support to future doctorates in projects of applied investigation.

In 2006 we have also launched a complete program of distance and on-line training that can be accessed by all the workers of the organization from any point of the Planet. This experience has allowed us to develop, together with the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), various network trainings, open to all the European ONG members of this institution, on “Good practices in the planning of humanitarian operations and use of technical indicators” in which over 200 people from 70 different European NGOs took part.

## 3) Capitalization and systematization

A quality training should be based on good material and practical and updated teaching tools. For this reason, in 2006 Acción Contra el Hambre has developed a new work manual for all its cooperators that gathers the reference documents for the organization and its fieldwork, as well as an interactive CD that lists all the training actions prepared along time and offered in different participation forums.

Fernando Navarro  
Training Director  
Acción contra el Hambre



# LOGISTICS

Turning the humanitarian principles into reality



**I**n 2006, we have created an autonomous logistics department in order to keep continuously improving the efficacy of our programs. Its main mission is to endow the humanitarian projects with all the necessary infrastructure for their maximum efficiency, always guaranteeing the observance of our principles.

## We have improved free access to victims

Our first principle is to be able to access to the most vulnerable population at the countries where we work, a population whose fundamental rights are threatened. Over 200 logistics workers on field have defined and facilitated the necessary means to guarantee this accessibility, going over practically impassable roads to be able to reach the victims. Besides, during the year 2006 our cooperators have been involved in increasingly difficult contexts, where their safety has been compromised, as it happened in the Palestinian Territories or in Guinea Conakry. In these cases, the logistics workers play an essential role in defining and guaranteeing the necessary equipment to continue our work with the maximum possible safety.

## We have reinforced our professionalism

Having the necessary means in advance and the ability to operate them is fundamental for humanitarian interventions in emergencies. We have tried to improve the alert and

quick response mechanism in 2006. Emergencies like the typhoon in Philippines in December 2006 or the worsening of the conflict in the Middle East at the end of July, force us to keep a stock of material prepared to be able to act in very little time in anyone of our area of intervention: Water, health, nutrition and food safety.

## We guarantee transparency in our supplies

The materials sent from our head office to the field have grown by 25% during 2006. There has also been an increment of needs, as the number of beneficiaries of our projects has increased. From seeds to cellular phones, including vehicles, water tanks, medicines or material for the nutrition centers... In all this process, the logistics workers ensure transparency when it comes to look for suppliers that, complying with our regulations of good practices, have offered us the best quality products and the best-suited to the different contexts at the best price.

The logistics team of Acción Contra el Hambre will keep on working to make the humanitarian work possible at each moment and place, providing all the necessary to reach the victims.

Guillem Pérez Pueyo  
Logistics Manager  
Acción contra el Hambre



## TECHNICAL RESOURCES

More ways to defeat malnutrition

**T**he fight against the different causes of hunger and its consequences requires the continuous updating of techniques that can take advantage, on the one hand, from the advances in investigation and that allow, on the other hand, adapting to complex contexts in continuous evolution.

The technical staff of Acción contra el Hambre has obtained good results in the three main work lines defined for 2006:

- The **nutritional treatment with a community base**: The domiciliary treatment of severe malnutrition has allowed increasing the coverage of the nutrition programs, getting to more children in more places and reducing the social cost of hospitalization, which required that the mothers of the undernourished children stayed at the Nutritional Center for four weeks, being separated from their other children. This treatment, valid for children over six months old, has been already tried in countries like Niger and Mali with excellent results.

- **New answers in food safety**, that allow upgrading food access beyond merely agricultural projects. The increase of the agricultural productivity is not always the shortest way to obtain food. A lot of families in Armenia, Argentina, Philippines and the Palestinian Territories have managed to implement, with the support of Acción contra el Hambre, income-generating activities like bakeries, production of honey or fish's sale and preservation, that allowed them to access to the local markets to buy food.

- **The improvement of the capability of diagnosis**: The SMART methodology, already applied in Mali and Niger, is a basic and integrated method to evaluate the nutritional condition of the population by crossing anthropometric and mortality data and food safety components such as the success of the harvests or the prices of commodities in the market.

During this year, several **research studies** have been also developed in order to determine the links between malnutrition and poverty. This has allowed us to verify the

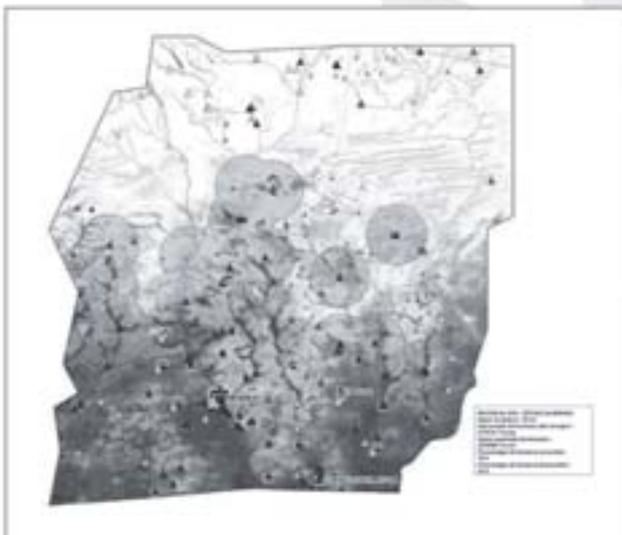


## RECURSOS TÉCNICOS

consequences of micronutrients deficiency during infancy (known as **hidden hunger**), on a healthy physical and intellectual development. We have studied the productive chains of some **markets** in Caucasus to establish which rural products would be competitive in the local markets. In Guinea, we have studied **the return of the Liberian refugees**, with the aim of establishing which would be the best conditions for them to begin a new life at their motherland.

«Several research studies to determine the links between malnutrition and poverty has allowed us to verify the consequences of micronutrients deficiency during infancy (known as hidden hunger) has on a healthy physical and intellectual development»

We have also launched some **pilot experiences** like the implementation of specific **nutritional** protocols for **seropositive children** in Malawi (a project that had an excellent acceptance in the international conference on VIH/AIDS in Toronto), the development of **community answers** for the prevention of VIH propagation in Angola, the family systems of **water desalinization** in Gaza or the **nutritional education** at schools in Iran. We have worked on equal terms with universities like the Politécnica of Madrid or the Autónoma of Barcelona on aspects like the safety in seeds or the transmission of diseases through water.



The Technical Department of Acción contra el Hambre has managed to put the new technologies at the service of the poorest. In Mali, for example, we use satellite images to report about the condition of pasture and water reservoirs to the nomad shepherds.



In Malawi, we are improving the nutritional recovery protocols by adapting them for seropositive children. One out of three kids that are taken to the Nutrition Centers is an AIDS carrier.

While we opened new work approaches, the technical teams also **compiled and systematized** the best experiences accomplished at each country, in order to study their possible application in other missions. This has been the case of the experiences of **land surveying** carried out in Nicaragua, the **income-generation** projects of Southern Caucasus or the surveys conducted to determine the **infantile anemia** in Argentina or Colombia. The best practices of **hygiene promotion** in cooperation projects were gathered in a didactic CD to share them with the rest of the humanitarian community.

This know-how has been acknowledged at prestigious **international seminars** like the International Conference on VIH/AIDS of Toronto or the seminary on VIH, Nutrition and Aids that took place in Nairobi in May. To sum up, in 2006 we have taken one more step in our commitment for professionalism and technical knowledge. These attributes together with the strong humanitarian vocation of our teams, provide efficacy to our fight against hunger.

Amador Gómez  
Technical Director  
Acción contra el Hambre



## DELEGATIONS

More decentralized cooperation, bigger civic implication



The Spanish Autonomous Regions and town councils are playing a main role in international cooperation. This has been corroborated by our delegations in Catalonia, Navarra, Galicia, Valencian Community and Castile-La Mancha, who also work also in direct contact with the citizens of these communities to implicate them in the great challenge of moving back

hunger. The delegations of Acción contra el Hambre have collaborated very actively during this year in the definition of the cooperation policies of their respective Governments, contributing to these strategies with the know-how acquired by field experience, working day by day with the most vulnerable.

The private sector is also adding up efforts to the fight against hunger. The delegations of Acción contra el Hambre have managed to involve different companies in the financing of projects in countries like Mali, frequently forgotten by the political agendas.

We have also welcomed a new delegation in 2006: Castile-La Mancha, which consolidated the narrow institutional collaboration initiated some years before.



There have also been many acts of public awareness in order to bring our project closer to the citizens. For example, the Races against Hunger, in which many children take part every year, and presentations “Aids, the other face of hunger”, on the links between both realities; “Mama Fam”, on the quotidian fight of the Angolese women for food; “A drop of water, a drop of life”, on the difficulties of the Palestinian people to get water, or “Water, life and south”, an initiative from a group of artists from Navarra to promote awareness about the lack of access to water.

Alfonso Calderón  
Responsible for Spanish Autonomic Delegations  
Acción contra el Hambre



# COMMUNICATION

A growingly convinced society

Hundreds of people have gotten involved in our project of fight against the hunger in 2006. Our presence within society has become more and more palpable, thanks to the job of our communication team, trying to bring closer to our society the quotidian reality of the developing countries.

The private sector is starting to play a main role in the fight against hunger. The development of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) inside the big companies and foundations has forced us to rise to the occasion, to increase our work in this aspect and to offer businessmen and workers a wide range of possibilities to take part in our project. We have also tried to be closer to the citizens, bringing to their homes stories like those of Koubel, a little African boy recovered in one of the Nutritional Centers of action against Hunger.

The media are our allies when it comes to give voice to the most vulnerable. In 2006, television teams and other journalists had the opportunity to visit our projects in places like Niger, Colombia and the Palestinian Territories. It has also been a year of narrow collaboration with the regional media, specially where we have delegations. Our teams have gathered in images emergencies like the Durian typhoon in Philippines or the forgotten hunger of Niger, which could be emitted in different TV channels. The organization of exhibitions and events on themes like the lack of access to drinking water in Gaza, the links between Aids and hunger in Malawi, or the situation of women in Angola, constitute another inestimable tool to create awareness among people.

Fortunately, in 2006 there were no natural disasters like the 2004 tsunami. We have mostly informed about humanitarian emergencies caused by armed conflicts, as the cases of the Gaza Strip and Lebanon. Our project keeps on growing. Thanks to the invaluable fidelity and collaboration of our partners, donors and collaborating companies, we can be

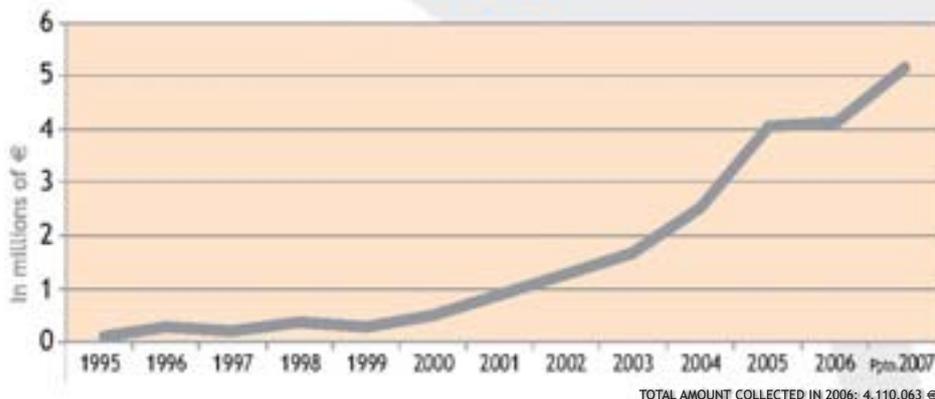


more independent each day in our actions and we can provide support to crisis which are not on the international agenda. Thank you very much.

Cristina Gómez  
Communications Director  
Acción contra el Hambre



EVOLUTION PARTNERS AND DONORS  
1995-2006



TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED IN 2006: 4.110.063 €



**Deloitte.**

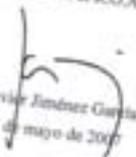
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**INFORME DE AUDITORÍA DE CUENTAS ANUALES**

Al Patronato de Fundación Acción contra el Hambre:

1. Hemos auditado las cuentas anuales de **FUNDACIÓN ACCIÓN CONTRA EL HAMBRE**, que comprenden el balance de situación al 31 de diciembre de 2006, la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias y la memoria correspondientes al ejercicio anual terminado en dicha fecha, cuya formulación es responsabilidad del Comité de Formulación de Cuentas Anuales de la Fundación. Nuestra responsabilidad es expresar una opinión sobre las citadas cuentas anuales en su conjunto, basada en el trabajo realizado de acuerdo con las normas de auditoría generalmente aceptadas, que requieren el examen, mediante la realización de pruebas selectivas, de la evidencia justificativa de las cuentas anuales y la evaluación de su presentación, de los principios contables aplicados y de las estimaciones realizadas.
2. De acuerdo con la legislación mercantil, el Comité de Formulación de Cuentas Anuales de la Fundación presenta, a efectos comparativos, con cada una de las partidas del balance de situación de la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias y del cuadro de financiación, además de las cifras del ejercicio 2006, las correspondientes al ejercicio anterior. Nuestra opinión se refiere, exclusivamente, a las cuentas anuales del ejercicio 2006. Con fecha 31 de mayo de 2006 emitimos nuestro informe de auditoría de las cuentas anuales del ejercicio 2005 en el que expresamos una opinión sin salvedades.
3. En nuestra opinión, las cuentas anuales del ejercicio 2006 adjuntas expresan, en todos los aspectos significativos, la imagen fiel del patrimonio y de la situación financiera de Fundación Acción contra el Hambre al 31 de diciembre de 2006 y de los resultados de sus operaciones y de los recursos obtenidos y aplicados durante el ejercicio anual terminado en dicha fecha y contienen la información necesaria y suficiente para su interpretación y comprensión adecuadas, de conformidad con principios y normas contables generalmente aceptados que guardan uniformidad con los aplicados en el ejercicio anterior.

**DELOITTE, S.L.**  
Inscrita en el R.O.A.C. nº 50692

  
Javier Jiménez García  
31 de mayo de 2007

Deloitte, S.L. inscrita en el Registro Mercantil de Madrid, Tomo 11.692, folio 128, sección 6, hoja 844444.  
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Miembro de  
**Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu**



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## ANNUAL STATEMENT 2006

The projects of the Acción Contra el Hambre Foundation have reached more than four million people in 2006. Although the operations margin has been below expected, the volume of projects has exceeded beyond all expectations the estimates defined in 2005.

The budget for the 2006 exercise estimated a global volume of activity of 23,060,000 euros and a surplus of 1,045,000 euros. The final result of the 2006 exercise shows a global income of 29,354,273 euros and a surplus of 297,496 euros. This represents a positive deviation in volume of 31 %, as well as a 72 % negative deviation in margin.

Regarding the volume of activity, it should be emphasized that the income statement accounts for the first time the contracts signed by Acción Contra el Hambre but executed by other sections of the International Network. This is the case of missions like Pakistan, Uganda or Chad. This change represents 23% of the increment, while the remaining 8% is due to the growth of the organization.

As to the margin, the appointed objectives have been ambitious. 2006 has been affected by difficulties of external financing for some of the missions of the Foundation that where brought out of the attention of the international

**«2006 has been affected by difficulties of external financing for some of the missions of the Foundation that where brought out of the attention of the international community, as Philippines or Malawi»**



community, as Philippines or Malawi, and a smaller funds collection regarding estimates, as well as a growth of the structure slightly over the budget. Even so, the margin obtained in absolute and percentage terms is the highest of the last five years, and it will help to strengthen the reserves and the treasury of the organization, consolidating our financial stability and enlarging our reserve of intervention for great emergencies.

We should highlight the importance of the exchange differences occurred during this financial year due to the numerous international transactions carried out. The financial net result in 2006 showed a loss of 167,995 euros. The regularization of old contracts in our balance should also be remarked, with an extraordinary net profit of 181,573 euros.

Regarding the future, we should stress the impact of the multi-annual agreements with donors like the Spanish International Cooperation Agency. The volume of subventions signed and pending collection goes from 14,031,051 euros in 2005 to 25,643,558 euros in 2006, which contributes to the financial stability and soundness of the organization. This will strengthen our capability of compromise, beyond the crises, on a medium and long-term basis, with thousands of beneficiaries in the daily battle that we fight against hunger.

Mathias Horcher  
Financial Director  
Acción contra el Hambre



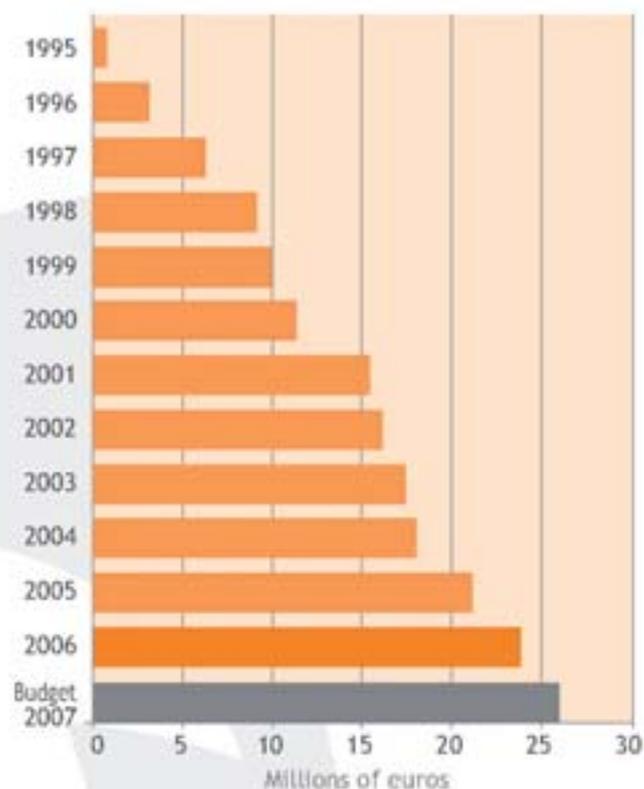
# FINANCIAL RESOURCES

## BALANCE SHEETS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2006 AND 2005 (Amounts in Euros)

ASSETS	2006	2005
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>		
Intangible fixed assets	28.111	14.906
Tangible fixed assets	224.813	256.177
Financial fixed assets	9.443	9.443
Users and other long-term receivable	22.544.786	14.031.051
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>22.807.153</b>	<b>14.311.577</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Stocks	146.724	-
Users and other receivables of own trade	3.571.651	199.424
Users and other current receivables	3.098.772	-
Receivable of linked foundations	276.817	-
Receivable of head office	196.062	146.773
Receivable of missions	-	44.670
Taxes receivable	-	7.981
Cash	8.267.016	5.474.904
Cash of head office	6.808.194	4.369.090
Cash of missions	1.458.822	1.105.814
<b>Total working capital</b>	<b>11.985.391</b>	<b>5.674.328</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>34.792.545</b>	<b>19.985.905</b>

LIABILITIES	2006	2005
<b>OWN FUNDS</b>		
Reserve for intervention	1.559.496	1.432.710
Positive (negative) excess for the year	297.496	126.786
<b>Total own equity</b>	<b>1.863.002</b>	<b>1.565.506</b>
<b>INCOME TO BE DISTRIBUTED</b>	<b>28.394.347</b>	<b>15.232.754</b>
<b>CURRENT CREDITORS</b>		
Payable to linked foundations	2.295.015	993.066
Payable of head office	416.088	783.199
Payable of missions	199.480	101.112
Payable taxes	165.735	159.655
Provisions for trade transactions	1.458.877	1.150.613
<b>Total current creditors</b>	<b>4.535.195</b>	<b>3.187.645</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>34.792.544</b>	<b>19.985.905</b>

### ANNUAL EVOLUTION



### INCOMES EVOLUTION

Year	Euros	% inc.
1995	841.417	-
1996	3.203.395	281
1997	6.238.506	95
1998	9.243.566	48
1999	9.946.750	8
2000	11.670.453	17
2001	15.453.451	32
2002	16.000.224	4
2003	17.459.229	9
2004	17.971.036	3
2005	21.129.207	18
2006	24.762.201	17
budget 2007	25.852.868*	4

\*ACF-IN contracts excluded.

# FINANCIAL RESOURCES

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2006 AND 2005 (Amounts in Euros)

DEBIT	2006	2005
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Supplies	5.607.486	6.042.937
Personnel expenses	9.185.528	7.214.991
Provisions for amortisation of fixed assets		
Variance in trade provisions	248.861	688.180
External services	13.295.627	6.208.605
Profits from own trade	287.809	610.110
Loss in currency exchange	476.511	222.994
Other financial expenses	243	55.539
Profits in ordinary activities	119.814	387.420
Extraordinary expenses	-	124.105
Expenses and losses from other years	-	254.723
Extraordinary profits	181.573	-
Results before taxes	301.387	130.297
Corporation Tax	3.891	3.511
Positive surplus for the year	297.496	126.786

CREDIT	2006	2005
<b>INCOME</b>		
Income from own trade	28.200.107	20.582.344
Sales and other income from trade activity		
Other income	357.590	71.490
Profit from currency exchange	256.304	36.743
Other interest and assimilated income	52.455	19.100
Financial losses	167.995	222.690
Extraordinary income	26.662	121.705
Income and profits from previous years	154.911	-
Extraordinary losses	-	257.123



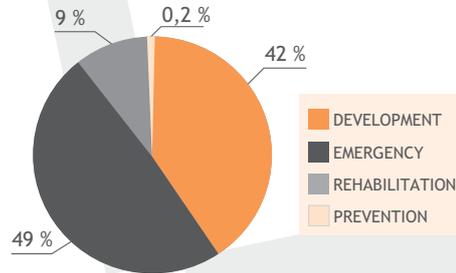
### ACTIVITY VOLUME BY MISSION

Mission	Euros
ANGOLA	1.535.031
ARGENTINA	342.812
BOLIVIA	135.002
COLOMBIA	1.311.434
SPAIN	157.083
PHILIPPINES	383.289
CAUCASUS	1.803.099
GUATEMALA	1.801.705
GUINEA	1.051.705
HONDURAS	284.990
IRAN	544.592
LEBANON	557.757
MALAWI	2.391.399
MALI	1.348.623
MAURITANIA	27.551
NICARAGUA	451.094
NIGER	3.576.445
PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	1.745.972
PARAGUAY	25.048
<b>TOTAL ON OWN ACCOUNT</b>	<b>19.356.031</b>

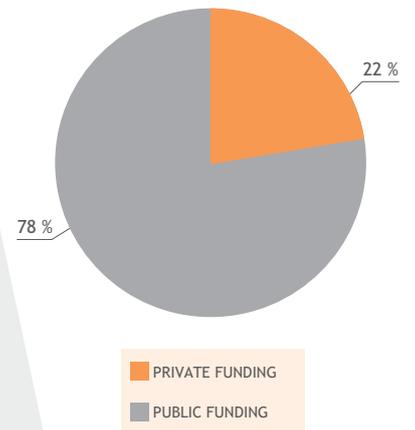
# FINANCIAL RESOURCES

## INTERVENTION PHASES & NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Phase	Beneficiaries
Development	1.770.549
Emergency	2.048.957
Prevention	6.720
Rehabilitation	359.259
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.185.485</b>

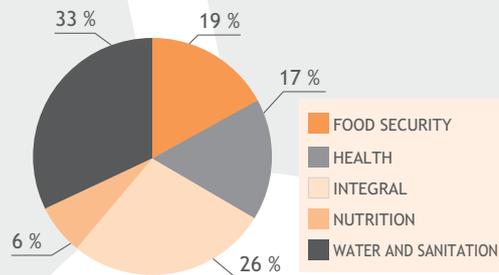


## PUBLIC vs PRIVATE FUNDING

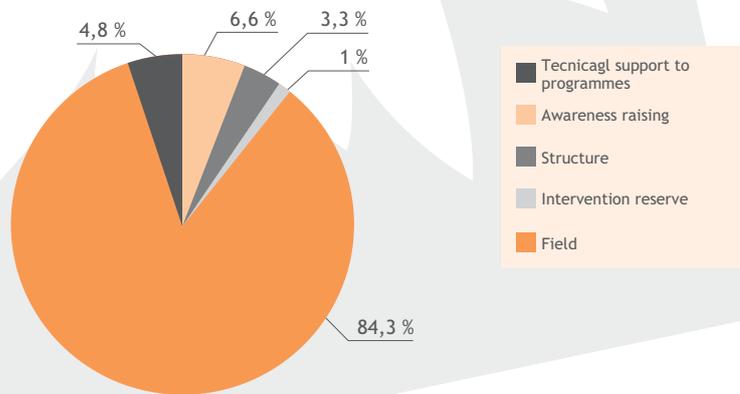


## INTERVENTION SECTOR & NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

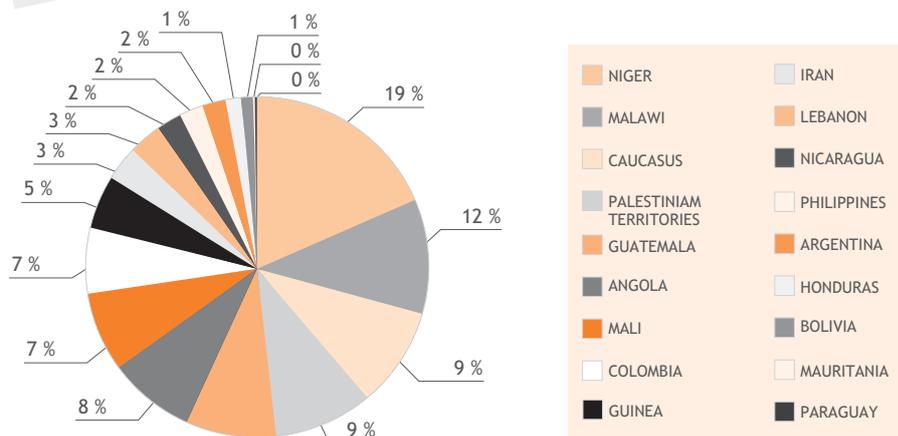
Sector	Beneficiaries
Food Security	779.365
Health	705.753
Integral	1.075.847
Nutrition	253.688
Water and Sanitation	1.370.832
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.185.485</b>



## FUNDS DESTINATION IN 2006



## ACTIVITY VOLUME BY MISSION



# OPERATIONS

## Increasingly difficult contexts for humanitarian work

For some years, we have restlessly observed the evolution of the international context in general, and of the humanitarian action in particular. 2006 has been a year in which the safety of our teams and, logically, the access to the victims, have suffered an important degradation.

### Safety and access

Even though the murder of 17 members of the teams of Acción contra el Hambre in Muttur (Sri Lanka) in August 2006 has meant the hardest strike never received, this has not been the only incident than the family of Acción contra el Hambre International Network and the humanitarian community have suffered.

In areas like the Gaza Strip (at the Palestinian Territories), Lebanon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Afghanistan or Colombia, we have learned that humanitarian organizations have become a political objective and, sometimes, an instrument in the hands of the parties in conflict. The humanitarian action is not only misunderstood with other actions of political or military nature, but it is also identified as a threat for the political interests of groups that base their credibility on programs of social work for the population under their control. This causes that humanitarian actors are increasingly considered as a target for the violent, both combatants and criminals, in addition to the constant objections and obstacles to the free and direct access to the victims we intend to offer support.

In order to keep our humanitarian commitment, in 2006 we have dedicated efforts and additional resources to adapt our safety policy to the new challenges. We have also tried to improve our capability to evaluate threats and opportunities for our work when it comes to analyse humanitarian contexts. The continuous training of our teams on safety management, in addition to the development of information strategies, approximation and collaboration with local agents, have allowed us to still have access to the victims and to attain our objectives decreasing the risks to an acceptable minimum. But above all, it is the loyalty to the principles of our Act and to the humanitarian principles in general which reinforces our role of independence and professionalism in the support to the distressed populations.

### Giving support to the forgotten

Some areas of the planet have monopolised priority attention of States and public opinions. Africa (perhaps because the great African challenge has been finally accepted by the richest States of the World) and the Middle East (for the continuous stress and instability) have concentrated in 2006 the greater part of the economic resources and the institutional efforts regarding humanitarian action. In our effort of assisting the most vulnerable populations and canalizing resources to meet their basic needs, we have

reinforced our presence at areas like Western Africa and the Middle East, without forgetting our commitments in Central and South America, Austral Africa, Caucasus or Southeastern Asia. In addition, we keep a narrow vigilance of the situation in Central Asia (Iran) and the Andean Area (Bolivia), where we have withdrawn permanent teams after our interventions in response to natural disasters. With the idea of increasing the opportunities of intervention in different contexts, we keep on developing our strategy of diversifying our range of donors: we have gotten to work on with thirty four different institutions in twelve missions.



### Integrating new actors in the humanitarian action

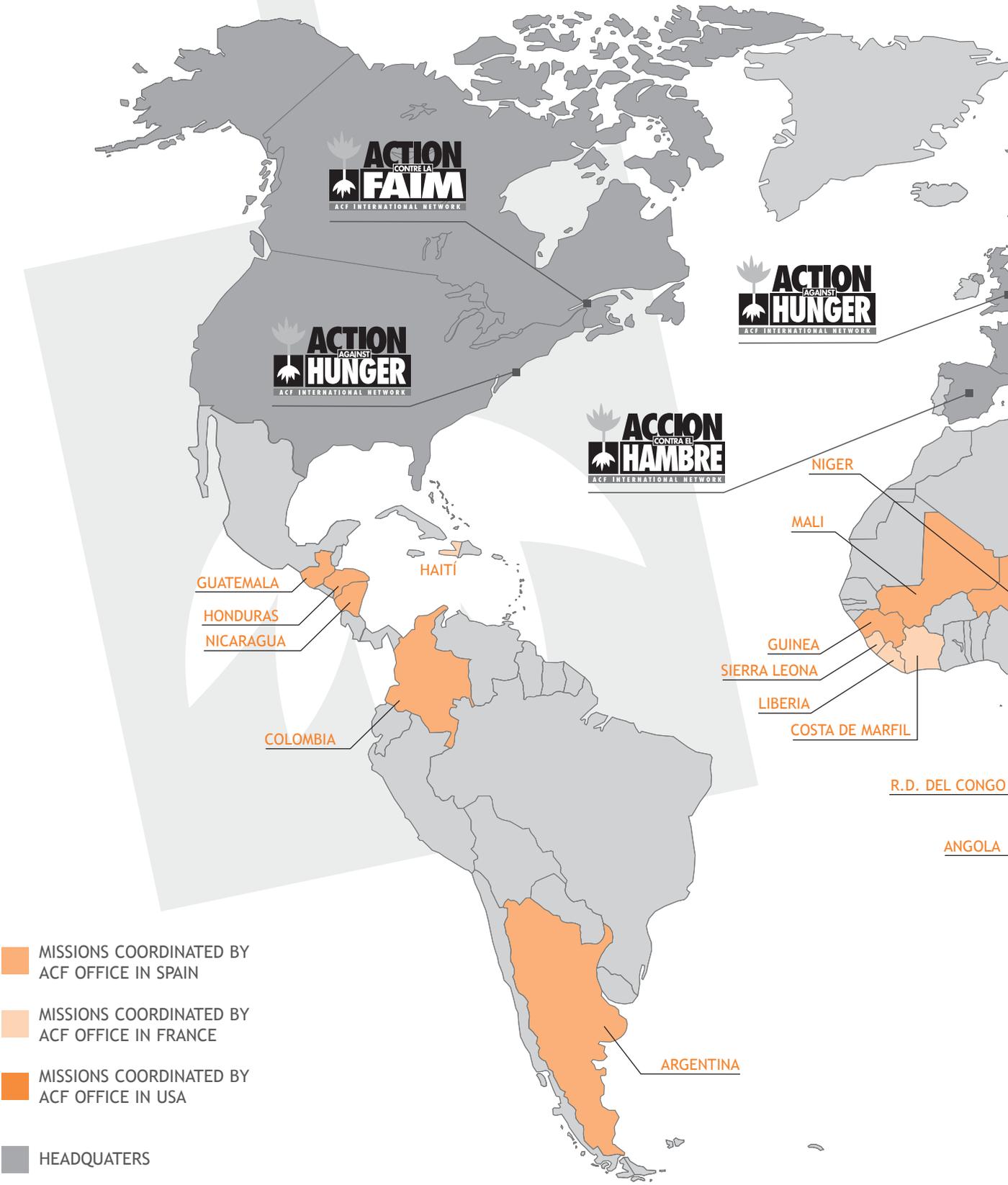
The interest of new actors in participating in humanitarian actions has kept on increasing. In addition to the already known initiatives of the military, others have progressively added up, like for example sanitary engineers or firemen from public administrations with intervention strategies in natural disasters. In turn, thanks to the development of the Social Corporate Responsibility, more and more the private corporations are interested in participating themselves, not only economically, in the efforts to palliate the suffering of populations in crisis. From Acción contra el Hambre, we have taken part at various forums welcoming these initiatives, proposing always a clear definition of the roles that each one can play and some standards and rules that can regulate a more and more intense traffic.

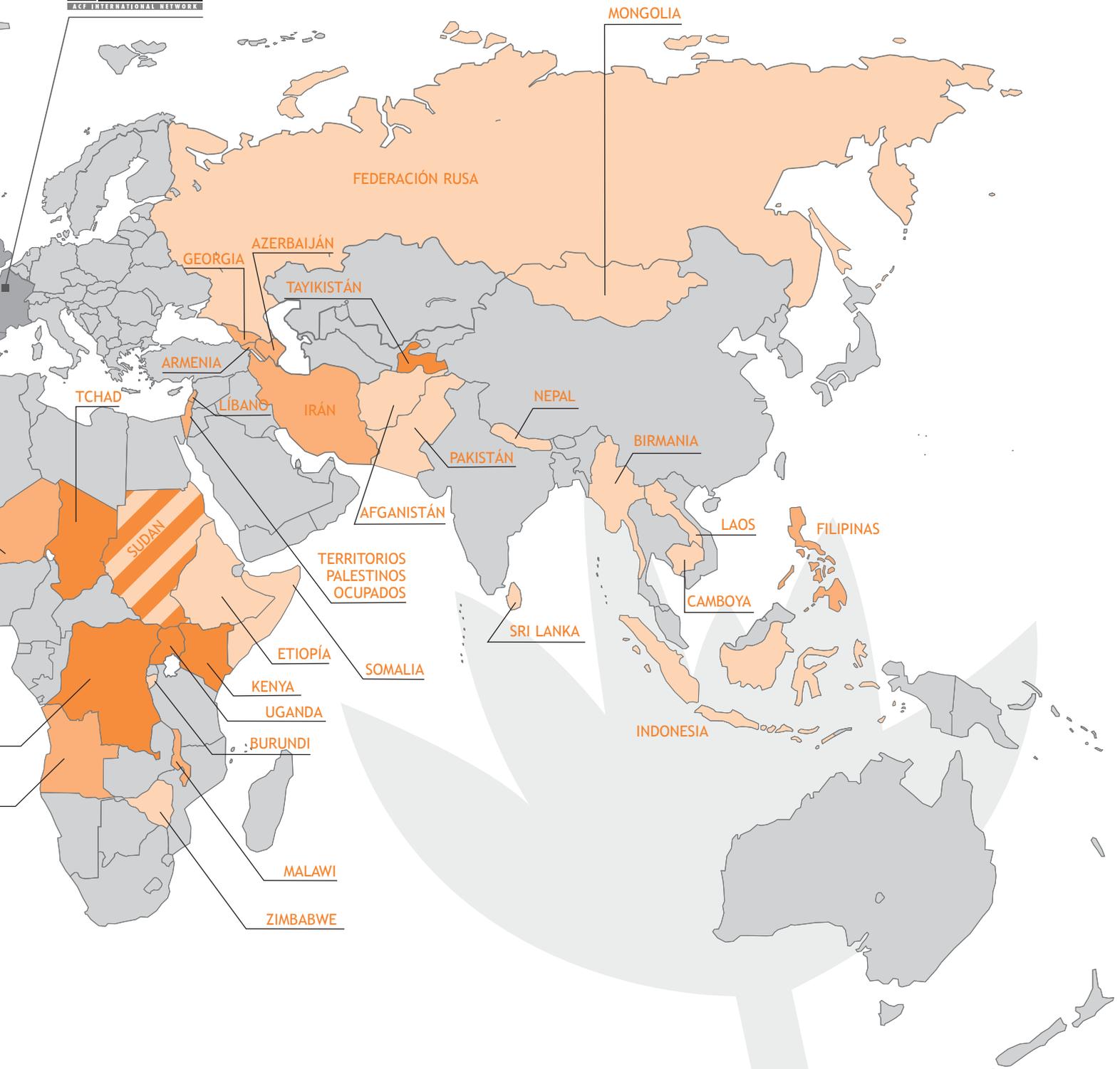
These three fronts have been the more significant, although not the only ones, in which the Acción contra el Hambre Foundation has attempted to strengthen its position, in order to be able to keep on working with humanitarian spirit and professional rigor with and for the most forgotten populations whose essential rights are threatened.

Manuel Sánchez Montero  
Operations Director  
Acción contra el Hambre



# ACF INTERNATIONAL NETWORK IN THE WORLD





# MISSIONS

## Afghanistán

The lack of basic infrastructures, the insecurity at certain areas of the country and the refugees return, make the NGOs work difficult. Even though the situation has gotten better, there are still some zones where there is not enough food to meet the population's needs.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### NUTRITION

- Treatment of severe malnutrition in three Therapeutic Feeding Centres
- Training on the treatment of malnutrition and children's health
- Nutritional care in health centres
- Studies on nutritional vulnerability

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Construction and rehabilitation of wells and reservoirs
- Construction of latrines
- Sessions of training on hygiene
- Organisation of water committees

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Tracking of the distribution of seeds, fertilizers and micro-nutrients performed before winter
- Revenue-generating activities at the urban area of Kabul.
- Food distribution in exchange for work
- Study of vulnerability in Kabul and study of needs in Hazaradjat and Ghor

#### HEALTH

- Implementation of 21 health centres
- Medical care
- Obstetrics and paediatric services
- Health training
- Vaccination Campaign
- Medical staff training

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF MISSION: 1995

LOCATION: Region Kabul, region Ghor and Hazaradjat

EXPATRIATES: 14

LOCAL STAFF: 239

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 206,006 people

FUNDING: ECHO, EuropeAid, Swiss Cooperation, French Government, World Food Program, FAO, Afghan Ministry Of Health, private donors



## Angola

The peace agreement signed in 2002 is favouring the economic development and the gradual return of the Angolans to their communities, although the country has to face a worsening of the living conditions: 70 % of the population lives under the poverty threshold.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- Medical staff training at hospitals, health centres and health related jobs
- Promotion of health through local committees
- Therapeutic and Supplementary Nutrition Centres
- Training of Ministry of Health staff (Minsa) in order to take care of the nutrition centres
- Tracking and analysis of the evolution of the nutritional and medical situation

#### WATER and SANITATION

- Construction, rehabilitation of wells and installation of manual pumps
- Promotion of building latrines
- Training of self-management groups for water points
- Hygiene promotion through community volunteers
- Logistic support and training for the recently created Municipal Water Teams
- Participation in a project of urban sanitation at the country capital
- Punctual interventions in tackling epidemics (cholera)

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Distribution of seeds and farming tools
- Implementation of a seed store and training of women's associations
- Training of farmers in sustainable agricultural methods
- Agricultural diagnostics of seed systems
- Multiplication of sweet potato seeds
- Agricultural social and economic analysis of towns
- Implementation of a working group to deal with counterparts at a provincial level
- Organizational diagnostics of food security stakeholders at a provincial and national level
- Training of counterparts and field staff
- Participation in seminars at a provincial level
- Setting relations and partnerships with international groups and institutions

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1995

LOCATION: Luanda, Lubango as logistics and coordination bases that begin their transformation as operation bases; Caconda and Chipindo (Huila province) as operation bases. This year another base will be settled in Huambo in order to implement the AECL agreement

EXPATRIATES: 9

LOCAL STAFF: 60

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 418,000 people

FUNDING: European Union, AECL, Government of Navarra, City Council of Barcelona, Government of Castilla-La Mancha, UNICEF, City Council of Madrid, Government of Catalonia, Acción Contra el Hambre



# MISSIONS

## Argentina

Although the country is quickly recovering from the serious economic crisis suffered four years ago, half the child population, that is, more than three million children, cannot meet their basic needs for food, clothes, transport, health and education.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### NUTRITION

- Campaigns to promote a healthy diet and prevent malnutrition
- Setting-up of nutritional surveillance systems
- Research (anaemia prevention and promotion of an integrated child development)
- Surveys on nutrition
- Strengthening of the response capacity of the provincial and local institutions that provide alimentary-nutritional assistance services

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Support for productive family and community-led projects through the transfer of resources (economic resources, technical assistance and capacity-building)
- Strengthening of grass-root organizations that negotiate access to food strategies at community level
- Carrying out of socio-economic vulnerability diagnoses

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS

LAUNCH OF MISSION: 2002

LOCATION: Partido de Moreno (Gran Buenos Aires), cities of Santa Fe and Rosario (Santa Fe province), Gran San Miguel de Tucumán (Tucumán province)

EXPATRIATES: 1

LOCAL STAFF: 18

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 4,000 families

FUNDING: AECI, UNICEF, Acción contra el Hambre



## Armenia

Agricultural population still has to deal with a difficult access to land property and with an obsolete technology that hinder their development and productivity.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Support for the commercialisation of products
- Income Generating Activities
- Strengthening of agricultural productivity through the creation of cooperatives

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- Community capacity building and community mobilization
- Strategy development plans in communities
- Community projects
- Strengthening of community participation in decision making processes

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS

LAUNCH OF MISSION: 1994

LOCATION: Syunik region, Sissian district

EXPATRIATES: 2

LOCAL STAFF: 22

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 12,300 people

FUNDING: SDC



# MISSIONS

## Azerbaijan

There are still 800,000 displaced people in the country due to the conflict with Armenia. It is the poorest country of the South Caucasus with almost one quarter of the population without access to potable water.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Income Generating Activities
- Capacity-building and mobilization at community level
- Support to agricultural production
- Analysis of markets and marketing techniques
- Interest free revolving funds for the development of agricultural activities
- Training for local NGOs.

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Potable water supply to ten communities
- Improvement of public sanitation
- Development of water management capabilities
- Sensitization on sustainability and preservation of the environment

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS

LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 2000

LOCATION: Agjabedi and Beylagan districts

EXPATRIATES: 1

LOCAL STAFF: 15

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 12,300 people

FUNDING: SDC, European Commission



## Burundi

Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the World, devastated by armed conflicts and epidemics. About 85% of the population lives below the poverty threshold. The high population density hinders even more the access to and property.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### NUTRITION

- Nutrition surveys
- Treatment of severe and chronic under-nourishment at 3 Therapeutic Feeding Centers
- 13 local Supplementary Nutrition Centers
- Technical monitoring for the centers integrated within the structures of the Ministry of Health
- Training for national staff and technical support

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Food, seeds and farming tools Distribution
- Income-generating activities
- Cooking and Hygiene promotion workshops
- Analysis of food security and cooperation with the early alert bulletin of the FAO

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS

LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1994

LOCATION: Bujumbura (capital), Kayanza, Bubanza, Ngozi and Ruyigi districts

EXPATRIATES: 14

LOCAL STAFF: 290

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 180,410 people

FUNDING: ECHO, Europe Aid, BPRM, UNHCR, FAO, French Foreign Office, private donors



# MISSIONS

## Cambodia

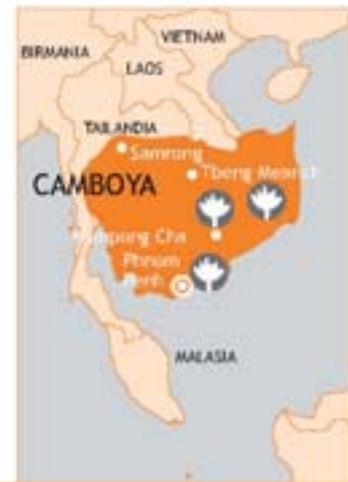
One of the countries with more minefields in the World, Cambodia keeps suffering the consequences of the Khmer Rouge regime. Most of the population works in agricultural activities, while floods and drought pose a continual threat to rice production (the basic staple crop).

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- WATER AND SANITATION**
  - Rehabilitation of wells and drillings
  - Installation of drinking water tanks
  - Construction of latrines
  - Health and hygiene education

- Distribution of emergency response kits and training on their use
- Training on cartography for local authorities

- PREVENTION OF NATURAL DISASTERS**
  - Protection of infrastructures, building of barriers and dams to control floods
  - Awareness-building about disaster prevention and response at schools, firemen groups and health centers



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



- LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1989
- LOCATION: Mondulkiri, Kampong Cham, Phnom Pehn
- EXPATRIATES: 4
- LOCAL STAFF: 44
- NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 22,704 people
- FUNDING: ECHO, MRC (Mekong River Commission), DIPECHO, private donors

## Chad

The strain and the confrontations between the rebels and the national army, as well as the raids of the neighboring Darfour have triggered violence against civil population. More than one hundred people have run away from their villages and now they face even worse conditions of insecurity and lack of access to cultivable lands.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- NUTRITION**
  - Monitoring the nutrition state and nutrition training in refugee camps
  - Nutrition surveys among local population
  - Training in emergency response measures

- Monitoring of food distributions
- Survey of resident population

- FOOD SECURITY**
  - Monitoring of the basic food basket



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



- LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1981 (reopening in 2004)
- LOCATION: East of the country and border with Darfour
- EXPATRIATES: 11
- LOCAL STAFF: 75
- NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 50,000 people
- FUNDING: UNHCR, AJWS, ELLE Foundation, private funds

# MISSIONS

## Colombia

Colombia is still the country with the highest number of displaced persons, about two million, due to the armed conflict that it has been suffering for two decades. More than half the population lives under the poverty threshold.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Building and rehabilitation of wells, water tanks and aqueducts at a school and community level
- Construction of home latrines
- Building or rehabilitation of community and school sanitation infrastructures
- Rehabilitation of rural drainage networks and solid waste management
- Monitoring of water quality (bacteriological and physicochemical)
- Creation and strengthening of water committees
- Training in water management and sanitation systems

#### FOOD SECURITY:

- Community kitchens and canteens for displaced people

- Creation of productive-pedagogic school farms
- Creation or reactivation of agricultural cooperatives
- Support to revenue-generating activities
- Monitoring of the alimentary-nutritional situation

#### HEALTH

- Monitoring of basic health indicators
- Vaccination campaigns, parasite treatments and supplements with micronutrients
- Training of community health agents
- Training in nutrition
- Psychosocial assessment and support
- Building of temporary homes and basic home rehabilitation

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1998

LOCATION: Atlantic coast (César, Magdalena, Sucre, Guajira and Córdoba districts) and southern part of the country (Putumayo District)

EXPATRIATES: 3

LOCAL STAFF: 42

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 18,000 people

FUNDING: ECHO, Swiss Cooperation, European Commission, private donors (BBVA and others) and Acción Contra el Hambre



## D. R. Congo

For three years now, the Democratic Republic of Congo has been living a period of transition from a ruthless civil war to the return of peace. The democratic elections of 2006, the first ones since the independence of the country, have brought stability to the country's politics, although civil society still suffers the strong impact of the 40 years of the Mobutu regime and the two later civil wars.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### NUTRITION AND HEALTH

- Home treatments for malnutrition
- Nutrition monitoring and surveys
- Training on health and nutrition
- Supplementary nutrition centers and therapeutic nutrition centers.

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Distribution of seeds and farming tools
- Training for agricultural cooperatives

- Introduction of new crops
- Reactivation of fish hatcheries
- Support to fishermen at the Tanganica Lake

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1996

LOCATION: Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Katanga. Equateur, South Kivu

EXPATRIATES: 40

LOCAL STAFF: 600

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 400,000 people.

FUNDING: OFDA, DFID, ECHO, UNICEF, UNDP



# MISSIONS

## Ethiopia

Of its more than 60 million inhabitants, between three and fifteen million people depend on external aid every year to cope with food insecurity.

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1984

LOCATION: Afar and Somali Regions

EXPATRIATES: 14

LOCAL STAFF: 113

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 132,456 people

FUNDING: MCNG of the French Embassy, ECHO, GOAL, Unicef, Europaid, OCHA, French Delegation of Humanitarian Action (DAH), Fondation de France, private donors

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Train assistant veterinarians to look after livestock
- Awareness raising at community level
- Support for animal medicine sellers
- Emergency intervention in livestock health

#### NUTRITION

- Treatment of severe malnutrition in 16 therapeutic feeding centres and at home
- Nutrition surveys

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Water supply (drillings, wells, water tanks)
- Emergency distribution of water with tank trucks
- Training the staff of institutions related to water



## Georgia

In spite of having been one of the most prosperous regions during the Soviet era, the economic situation has progressively worsened since the independence of the country. This is added to a constant political instability caused by the internal conflict between the region of Abkhazia and the central government.

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1995

LOCATION: Abkhazia, Samegrelo-Upper Svanetia and Kvemo Kartli

EXPATRIATES: 8

LOCAL STAFF: 70

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 33,950 people

FUNDING: SDC, ECHO, European Commission

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Income Generating Activities
- Strengthening agricultural production
- Professional training

#### PEACE BUILDING

- Youth clubs
- Training in conflict resolutions
- Community projects

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- Community level training
- Strengthening community participation in decision making
- Development of communication plans
- Coordination and participation of local authorities at a community level



# MISSIONS

## Guatemala

With a low economic growth and an uneven distribution of land, Guatemala faces great challenges regarding food security, health, education and basic services as electricity, water and sanitation.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### NUTRITION AND HEALTH

- Standardization of protocols on the treatment of malnutrition
- Monitoring of severely malnourished children
- Nutrition surveys
- Support for the Ministry of Health and other actors in setting up information and early warning systems relating to nutrition and food security
- Health and nutrition education in communities
- Creation of water committees

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Distribution of seeds, farming tools and fertilizers
- Training in seed selection techniques
- Technical support for the preservation of grain after harvest and supply of raw material for the construction of silos. Distribution of silos
- Agricultural training in technical and management aspects
- Development of craft irrigation systems
- Improvement of the commercialization of agricultural products at a local level
- Soil preservation

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Conditioning of water points and implementation of irrigation systems
- Construction of latrines
- Training of plumbers and sanitation promoters
- Protection of water resources (fountains)
- Promotion of good practices in hygiene
- Evaluation of knowledge, abilities and practices of the population regarding water and sanitation

#### PREVENTION OF NATURAL DISASTERS

- Vulnerability studies and production of risks maps
- Training in disaster prevention, preparation and mitigation
- Creation of a risk evaluation manual
- Mitigation works
- Systems of early monitoring and alert
- Systems of early alert (for floods)
- Systems of monitoring (radio communication)

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF MISSION: 1998

LOCATION: Departments of Chiquimula, San Marcos, Huehuetenango and Ciudad de Guatemala

EXPATRIATES: 5

LOCAL STAFF: 58

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 101,468 people

FUNDING: AECI, European Commission, ECHO, Government of Valencia, Acción contra el Hambre



## Guinea

Guinea faces a serious political and economic crisis that hinders even more the access of population to first need goods. In spite of the fragile situation, the country still shelters about 15,000 refugees from Liberia and Ivory Coast.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Supply of potable water in refugee camps
- Maintenance of water sources and management of solid waste in refugee camps
- Construction of latrines
- Promotion of hygiene habits
- Sanitation projects in rural areas
- Contingency plans

- Agricultural rehabilitation in flooded areas

#### NUTRITION

- Community projects for local population
- Awareness-raising and training in nutrition practices
- Training for health staff on prevention and detection of malnutrition
- Nutrition surveys

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Monitoring of food distribution in refugee camps
- Income-generating activities
- Distribution of seeds and farming tools
- Reforestation programs

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF MISSION: 1995

LOCATION: N'Zérékoré, Kissidougou, Guéckédou and Conakry

EXPATRIATES: 6

LOCAL STAFF: 133

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 80,000 people

FUNDING: UNHCR, BPRM, ECHO, World Food Program, Government of Navarra, Fundación La Caixa, FAO



# MISSIONS

## Haití

After 27 years of conflict, Haiti lives a catastrophic situation. Two out of three homes live in extreme poverty and the unemployment rate reaches 70% of the population. The political and economic crisis causes that almost half the population does not have access to potable water.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- WATER AND SANITATION**
- Distribution of drinking water using tank trucks
  - Construction and rehabilitation of potable water networks
  - Water Management Committees
  - Distribution of hygiene kits
  - Training in hygiene
  - Construction and rehabilitation of wells and water sources
  - Construction of latrines

- FOOD SECURITY**
- Distribution of seeds and farming tools
  - Rehabilitation and conditioning of production means in rural areas
  - Support to most vulnerable household economies
  - Food security surveys

- PREVENTION OF NATURAL DISASTERS**
- Supply of emergency material
  - Implementation of civil protection committees
  - Development of action and evacuation plans
  - Mitigation/ adaptation of risks



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS

France

LAUNCH OF MISSION: 1985

LOCATION: Port de Paix, Saint-Louis du Nord, Gonaïves, Anse Rouge, Jérémie

EXPATRIATES: 7

LOCAL STAFF: 56

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 66,533 people

FUNDING: EuropeAid, OFDA/USAID, DFID, SCAC, CIDA, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, French Delegation of Humanitarian Action (DAH), Fondation de France, private funds

## Honduras

With a chronic malnutrition rate of 29% and half the population below the poverty threshold, Honduras keeps being one of the poorest countries in Central America.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- FOOD SECURITY**
- Improvement and diversification of agricultural production: family gardens, improvement of traditional crops, poultry farming, irrigation farming
  - Distribution of better quality silos for the preservation of basic grains
  - Soil conservation and reforestation in order to limit the impact of natural disasters
  - Provision of rural banks for the valuation and capitalization of agricultural production

- WATER AND SANITATION**
- Preparing water points and setting up irrigation systems
  - Rehabilitation and extension of water distribution systems
  - Training health workers who promote hygiene and technical staff of municipalities
  - Protection of fountains
  - Solid waste garbage depots
  - Water treatment in coffee washing plants

- PREVENTION OF NATURAL DISASTERS**
- Vulnerability studies and production of risk maps
  - Training at communities and schools on prevention, preparation and mitigation of disasters
  - Institutional strengthening on risks management
  - Risks Assessment Manual
  - Mitigation works



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS

Spain

LAUNCH OF MISSION: 1998

LOCATION: Choluteca, Tegucigalpa, Danlí

EXPATRIATES: 0

LOCAL STAFF: 25

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 12,000 people

FUNDING: Government of Madrid, Government of Castilla la Mancha.

# MISSIONS

## Indonesia

In addition to a constant political instability, the country is one of the most vulnerable to natural disasters. The earthquake in 2006 caused more than 6,000 casualties and hundreds of thousands of displaced people. Furthermore, there is the growing threat of the eruption of the Mérapi volcano, just a few kilometers from the seism area.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Monitoring system for family food security
- Income-generating activities
- Rehabilitation of agricultural lands at Aceh
- Investigation of soil quality and topography
- Distribution of seeds and farming goods

#### OTHERS

- Prevention of natural disasters at the poorest neighborhoods of Yakarta

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Construction and rehabilitation of water points
- Construction and rehabilitation of latrines
- Training in hygiene
- Installation of water reservoirs

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF MISSION: 1997

LOCATION: Yakarta, Banda Aceh, Aceh Java, Aceh Barat

EXPATRIATES: 17

LOCAL STAFF: 185

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 128,556 people

FUNDING: ECHO, UNICEF, private donors



## Iran

The country is recovering from one of the most devastating earthquakes in its history. Three years after, the Bam region still shows the sequels in its water and sanitation structures and in the nutrition conditions of its population.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### NUTRITION

- Promotion of a healthy diet for mothers and school staff
- Monitoring of nutrition conditions
- Promotion of child care

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Enhancement of water point and networks in poor neighborhoods of Zahedan
- Community training focused on improving health and hygiene in poor neighborhoods of Zahedan

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF MISSION: 2003

LOCATION: Teheran (coordination base), Bam and Zahedán

EXPATRIATES: 3

LOCAL STAFF: 30

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 26,347 people

FUNDING: UNICEF, ECHO, Fondation de France



# MISSIONS

## Ivory Coast

The ongoing war that for five years has been confronting the government militia from the South against the rebels from the North causes that the living conditions of the population in this area suffer a progressive deterioration.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- WATER AND SANITATION**
- Rehabilitation/construction of 350 water points
  - Training of local craftsmen
  - Creation and/or training of 180 water management committees
  - Building of water distribution networks

- FOOD SECURITY**
- Monitoring of food security
  - Distribution of seeds and farming tools

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



- LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 2002
- LOCATION: Korhogo Region
- EXPATRIATES: 7
- LOCAL STAFF: 59
- NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 91,511 people
- FUNDING: EuropeAid, OFDA, SDC, private donors



## Kenya

The northern area of the country is still threatened by a chronic cycle of strong floods and draughts with increasing frequency over the last decade, shortening the recovery period for the population. 2006 was not an exception: Mid-year draught was followed by a very short and intense rain season, which caused floods and irreversible losses of crops.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- NUTRITION AND HEALTH**
- Nutrition surveys
  - Therapeutic nutrition program (TFC-OTP-SFC)
  - Training and support for the Ministry of Health
  - Cooperation in the development and implementation of a National Guidelines Manual for Nutrition and Aids
  - Health training

- Construction of latrines
- Treatment and control of water resources
- Creation of a water committee and training of its members

- WATER AND SANITATION**
- Rehabilitation of water points
  - Construction of subterranean reservoirs
  - Health training and promotion of hygiene

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



- LAUNCH OF MISSION: 2002
- LOCATION: Northern area of the country (Mandera-Garissa)
- EXPATRIATES: 12
- LOCAL STAFF: 200
- NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 49,000 people.
- FUNDING: ECHO, UNICEF, OFDA, DFID, private funds



# MISSIONS

## Laos

Laos is the less developed country of Southeast Asia and one of the poorest in the World. Almost half its population lives under the poverty threshold. The ethnic minorities that live in isolated areas do not have access to basic infrastructures of health, water and sanitation.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Construction and rehabilitation of water points (gravitation system)
- Construction of latrines and distribution of hygiene kits
- Training and promotion of hygiene
- Creation of rural committees for water management
- Training on construction and maintenance of the committee structures

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Surveys on food security and nutrition
- Support to income-generating activities
- Monitoring of the alimentary situation



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF MISSION: 1991

LOCATION: Thathom District, Province of Luang Namtha

EXPATRIATES: 8

LOCAL STAFF: 104

NUMBER OF DE BENEFICIARIES: 35,901 people

FUNDING: ECHO, WFP, EuropeAid, private donors



## Lebanon

The 33 days war caused about one million displaced people. At the south of the country, unexploded ammunition pose a real danger for population and hinder farmers from cultivating their lands.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Distribution of an agro-shepherd kit (estimated at 350€) to 824 beneficiaries.
- Technical support to local farmers.
- Training and monitoring of the agricultural season
- Study on irrigation projects in the area
- Study on reduction of agricultural production costs.



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF MISSION: 2007

LOCATION: Hasbaya and Marjayoun, in the Nabatiyé region

EXPATRIATES: 2

LOCAL STAFF: 40

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 50,000 people

FUNDING: ECHO, Acción contra el Hambre



# MISSIONS

## Liberia

Although the country has stabilized somewhat after 15 years of war, Liberia undergoes a fragile transition period. While the area keeps being unstable (Ivory Coast, Guinea), a major part of its infrastructure has been destroyed and numerous families have to rebuild their lives from scratch.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Construction and rehabilitation of water points
- Creation of water management committees
- Distribution of hygiene kits
- Training of salesmen in water systems spare parts
- Evaluation of knowledge, abilities and practices of the population in water and sanitation

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Distribution of seeds and farming tools
- Training for farmers
- Monitoring of the food security conditions

#### NUTRITION

- Creation of a Therapeutic Feeding Center in Monrovia
- Psychosocial support
- Support to the global strategy of the country



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF MISSION: 1991

LOCATION: Monrovia, camps of refugees in Montserrado and Margibi, Lofa and Bong

EXPATRIATES: 17

LOCAL STAFF: 231

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 78,500 people

FUNDING: DFID, SDC, Cooperation from The Netherlands, ECHO, DAH, OFDA, World Food Program (WFP), private donors



## Malawi

The regional drought, the ambiguous policies on fertilizer subsidies and the precarious food situation in 2005 led to one of the worst crises in the country's history. This crisis has had serious consequences in the living conditions of rural population during 2006.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### NUTRITION AND HEALTH

- Supporting the Ministry of Health in detecting and treating malnutrition
- Supporting the Nutritional Rehabilitation Teams in applying national protocols for the treatment of malnutrition
- Monitoring the general nutritional situation and early warning system
- Food and health education, including HIV/AIDS prevention and education about the nutritional needs of infected persons
- Training in HIV/AIDS
- Researching and educating the Ministry of Health staff about the links between HIV/AIDS and malnutrition, and about the appropriate care needed

- Support to the five most vulnerable districts of the country in food supplementation
- Food supply

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Food security surveillance system and early warning system
- Promotion of agricultural diversification
- Agricultural recovery, especially families affected by HIV/AIDS

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF MISSION: 2002

LOCATION: the entire country, 28 districts

EXPATRIATES: 10

LOCAL STAFF: 140

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 40,000 people.

FUNDING: European Union, NAC, UNICEF, WFP, AECE, ACCD



# MISSIONS

## Mali

With a life expectancy below 50 years and an alphabetization rate of 19%, Mali is in the penultimate position in the UN Human Development Report. Structural poverty is aggravated by new risks, as migration and Aids, that can have a strong negative impact on the population.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### NUTRITION

- Implementation of a nutrition monitoring system through health staff training
- Support to the Gao hospital's Therapeutic Feeding Centre
- Nutrition surveys and analysis of malnutrition causes
- Technical support for the creation of a national protocol for the treatment of malnutrition, in cooperation with the Mali Government and UNICEF
- Training for pregnant women on nutrition practices and the importance of prenatal care.

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Strengthening of commercial networks for local market sales
- Improvement of the shepherding and agricultural systems
- Rehabilitation of production areas for agriculture and shepherding
- Support to the management of the cooperative networks of Gao and Kidal
- Income-generating activities

- Support to the management of food stock
- Support to the agricultural professional training center of Sahel
- Cooperation with the Geographical Information System for early alert and prevention of alimentary crisis. Activity coordinated between the Mali and Niger missions.

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Construction and rehabilitation of water points
- Training on hygiene practices
- Organization of health conferences
- Teachers training for hygiene workshops for children

#### HEALTH

- Support for access to basic health services in Gao
- Establishment of community centres for pregnant women
- Training of health workers in child health, family planning and reproductive health

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS

LAUNCH OF MISSION: 1996

LOCATION: Kidal and Gao regions

EXPATRIATES: 13

LOCAL STAFF: 78

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 250,000 people

FUNDING: European Commission, ECHO, USAID, OFDA, AECI, Government of Castilla-La Mancha, Government of Navarra, Caja Navarra, Uria Mendes, WFP, Acción contra el Hambre



## Mongolia

The hard climate conditions have caused a constant exodus of farmers to the cities. While the alimentary situations is still fragile, the unemployment rate has grown drastically and almost half the population does not have access to basic sanitation.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Distribution of food
- Creation of orchards in the capital outskirts
- Nutrition training
- Distribution and production of forage for livestock
- Construction of livestock shelters
- Distribution of seeds and farming tools

#### NUTRITION

- Creation of promotion centres for nutrition
- Training health workers in treatment of severe undernourishment

- Distribution of dry food portions
- Training in nutrition, hygiene and health
- Nurturing based on cereals for children with severe malnutrition

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS

LAUNCH OF MISSION: 2001

LOCATION: Ulan Bator, Bayan Olgi

EXPATRIATES: 5

LOCAL STAFF: 48

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 10,180 people

FUNDING: ECHO, SCAC, Swiss Bank Union, Tolkien Foundation, private donors



# MISSIONS

## Myanmar (Burma)

Due to the isolation of minorities who live close to the country's border areas, humanitarian aid organizations rarely succeed in reaching them.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### NUTRITION

- 2 Therapeutic Feeding Centers
- 13 Supplementary Feeding Centers
- Assessment and monitoring of nutrition and health conditions
- Support in the promotion of nutrition practices

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Income-generating activities
- Distribution of seeds and farming tools
- Monitoring and analysis of the alimentary situation and its context

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Creation of water management committees
- Construction of familiar and public (at schools) latrines
- Creation of 16 water points
- Hygiene training

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF MISSION: 1994

LOCATION: Yangoun, Maungdaw and Buthidaung

EXPATRIATES: 10

LOCAL STAFF: 200

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 38,438 people

FUNDING: ECHO, WFP, EuropeAid, UNICEF, private donors



## Nepal

Although the conflict with the Maoist guerrilla forces has ended, the political advances did not improve the structural poverty situation of the population.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### NUTRITION

- Distribution of enriched food for children and pregnant women
- Training on nutrition habits

- Veterinary training and herd monitoring
- "Food for work" programs

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Construction and restoration of water networks
- Creation of water committees
- Construction of latrines
- Hygiene training

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Training on agricultural techniques, distribution of seeds and rehabilitation of irrigation systems.

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 2005

LOCATION: Bahjang, Mugu and Humla districts

EXPATRIATES: 10

LOCAL STAFF: 54

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 32,549 people

FUNDING: Swiss cooperation, Danish cooperation, Australian Government, ECHO, private donors



# MISSIONS

## Nicaragua

One of the poorest countries of the American Continent, Nicaragua has been suffering for decades structural problems such as access to basic sanitation for more than half the population.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### NUTRITION

- Support to the Ministry of Health and to other actors in designing information systems and early warning systems relating to nutritional food security.
- Support for coverage services enhancement regarding first level care with FamiSalud.
- Research focused on defining nutrition indicators at a regional level with NicaSalud.
- Institutional support for nutrition and alimentary monitoring of children under 5 at hospitals.

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Development of skills for local management of natural resources and land
- Research in participatory tools for the local management of natural resources
- Diversification of agricultural activities through the installation of family and community-run irrigation systems
- Stockbreeding diversification projects

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Strengthening the municipal capabilities for the management of water and sanitation services in the rural areas.
- Support for coverage services enhancement regarding first level care with FamiSalud regarding environmental health.



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1996

LOCATION: Managua, Departments of Madriz and Chontales

EXPATRIATES: 1

LOCAL STAFF: 14

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 10,600 people

FUNDING: FamiSalud/USAID, Coalición por la Tierra, French Embassy, Government of Madrid, AEI, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

## Niger

Niger is still last on the UNDP Human Development Index. Due to its great dependence on climate factors and the weak diversification of its economy, the country faces regular food crisis.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### NUTRITION

- Creation of 2 acute nutritional rehabilitation centers.
- Creation of 47 mobile nutrition centers
- Treatment of moderate and severe children malnutrition.
- Training at health centers and hospitals on malnutrition treatments.

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Support to cereals supply
- Distribution of food rations
- Distribution of agricultural raw materials (seeds, tools)
- Support to the production and commercialization of dates and salt
- Training for a better exploitation of local products (management of food stocks, commercialization...)

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Construction of wells to support commerce between Agadez and Bilma
- Construction of rural wells and wells for irrigation



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1997

LOCATION: Tahoua, Maradi, Bilma and Agadez

EXPATRIATES: 18

LOCAL STAFF: 251

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 165,500 people

FUNDING: UE, ECHO, AEI, City Council of Madrid, Government of Castilla-La Mancha, DFID, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, Action Against Hunger UK, private funds



# MISSIONS

## North Caucasus (Chechnya, Ingushetia)

In Chechnya, the nutritional situation continues being very precarious while in Ingushetia, the conditions of life of those displaced stay extremely difficult. The lack of security in the area hinders even more the humanitarian intervention.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- 6 WATER AND SANITATION**
- Construction of water points and networks
  - Construction of latrines and other sanitary structures
  - Hygiene Education
  - Formation of committees for water management

- Psychological support to young mothers to treat the traumas related with the conflict.
- Information to pregnant women
- Distribution of goods and equipment for the birth

- 4 FOOD SECURITY**
- Distribution of alimentary supplies
  - Revenue-generating activities (beekeeping)
  - Monitoring of the alimentary security situation

- 11 PSYCHOLOGICAL CARE**
- Improvement of the psychological development of newly born children through support to mothers
  - Discussion groups



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF MISSION: 1999

LOCATION: Nazran (Ingushetia), Grozni, Itum Kale, Shatoi, Sharoi (Chechnya)

EXPATRIATES: 7

LOCAL STAFF: 51

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 48,758 people

FUNDING: ECHO, French Delegation of Humanitarian Action (DAH), Government of The Netherlands, private donors

## Pakistan

While the country recovers from the devastating earthquake of 2005, the south has suffered in 2006 serious floods due to a long and intense rain season. 70% of crops have been lost and about 30,000 homes were destroyed. In addition, there is a growing political instability related to the Pashtun activist movement in the northeast area.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- 11 EMERGENCY**
- Distribution of food and first need goods (blankets, kitchen tools, tents)
  - Installation of potable water reservoirs
  - Construction of latrines
  - Distribution of hygiene kits
  - Supplementary nutrition centers.

- Survey on the situation of food security at the most affected areas

- 4 FOOD SECURITY**
- Distribution of seeds and farming tools
  - Distribution of forage for cattle



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF MISSION: 2005

LOCATION: Islamabad, Batagram and Mansehra Districts

EXPATRIATES: 6

LOCAL STAFF: 40

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 70,000 people.

FUNDING: OFDA, DFID, ECHO, WFP, Acción contra el Hambre



# MISSIONS

## Palestinian Territories

Acción contra el Hambre has noticed an aggravation of the nutritional situation in the Gaza Strip that endangers the healthy development of the population.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Distribution of forage for cattle
- Veterinarian support
- Training for farmers
- Support for the commercialization of agricultural products
- Support for the improvement of access to resources and markets
- Creation of a monitoring system for the socio-economic situation

#### PEACE BUILDING

- Promotion of commercial relations between Palestinian farmers and Israeli dealers
- Sensitization among the Israeli population about the socio-economic situation of Palestinian farmers

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Distribution of water through tank trucks
- Expansion of water networks
- Installation of water points and rehabilitation of tank trucks
- Analysis of water quality
- Technical training



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 2002

LOCATIONS: West Bank (Tubas, Jenin, Nablus, Hebron), Gaza Strip

EXPATRIATES: 5

LOCAL STAFF: 22

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 38,929 people

FUNDING: AECl, ECHO, Government of Catalonia, Government of Castilla-La Mancha, City Council of Madrid

## Philippines

Typhoons Milenio and Durián left thousands of homeless families, demonstrating one more time the frailty of a country exposed to natural disasters and with one of the world's highest demographic rates.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Displaced families' recuperation of the capability of agricultural production
- Agricultural and productive diversification
- Training of women and teens in several occupations
- Income-Generating Activities

#### EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

- Response to the consequences of the typhoon Millennium in September 2006
- Humanitarian response to the consequences of the typhoon Durián in December 2006.

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Construction of wells and rehabilitation
- Committees' creation of water
- Improvement of the system of conduction of water by gravity
- Systems of rainwater collection and reservoirs.
- Protection of springs
- Construction of individual and communal latrines
- Hygiene training
- Hygienic kits distribution



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 2000

LOCATION: Central Mindanao ( Autonomous Region in the Moslem Mindanao and Central Region Mindanao ) and Luzón ( Bicol Region )

EXPATRIATES: 4

LOCAL STAFF: 40

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 35,000 families

FUNDING: European Commission, ECHO, OFDA, AECl, City Council of Pamplona, Acción contra el Hambre, Government of Valencia.



# MISSIONS

## Sierra Leone

Although the humanitarian situation has improved, Sierra Leone is still one of the poorest countries in the World, and more than half its population does not have access to basic sanitation.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Prevention of post-harvest losses
- Construction of stocks, drying areas and market areas.
- Income-generating activities
- Recovery of sheep and goats

- Distribution of tools
- Support and chlorine-treatment of 200 water points

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Renovation and rehabilitation of water points
- Creation of water committees
- Hygiene education
- Evaluation of population's knowledge and skills in water and sanitation
- Creation of water management committees



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS

France

LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1991

LOCATION: Freetown, Makeni (Bombali district), Bo district

EXPATRIATES: 10

LOCAL STAFF: 140

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 154,550 people

FUNDING: EuropeAid, SDC, DFID, private funds

## Somalia

After suffering the effects of the drought in 2006, the population faces increasing insecurity with serious humanitarian consequences. Violence in the streets of Mogadishu has reached an unprecedented intensity, and medical care is almost impossible. Thousands of persons have run away from their homes.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### NUTRITION

- 3 Therapeutic Feeding Centres
- Nutrition surveys

- Training in agricultural techniques (distribution of farming tools, seeds and farmer training)

#### WATER AND SANITATION

- Rehabilitation of water points and washing areas
- Distribution of farming tools
- Hygiene training
- Water quality monitoring (bacteriologic pollution)
- Creation of latrines
- Evaluation of population knowledge and skills in water and sanitation

#### HEALTH

- Health Centers
- Mother and child care services
- Vaccinations
- Cholera treatment

#### FOOD SECURITY

- “Work for Money” programmes (creation of water tanks)
- Creation of vegetable-garden plots



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS

France

LAUNCH OF MISSION: 1992

LOCATIONS: Mogadishu, regions of Bakol, Bay and Gedo (Wajid)

EXPATRIATES: 10

LOCAL STAFF: 164

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 133,631 people

FUNDING: UNICEF, CICR, ECHO, OFDA; FAO; DFID, private funds

# MISSIONS

## Sri Lanka

The killing of 17 workers of Acción contra el Hambre in Muttur is a sample of the alarming reduction of the humanitarian space in the country.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- FOOD SECURITY**
- Support to income-generating activities
  - Distribution of seeds and tools
  - Distribution of animals
  - Education about agriculture and stockbreeding

-Distribution of potable water in cans and construction of latrines to provide urgent care to the people displaced by the Tamil conflict.

- WATER AND SANITATION**
- Supply and management of water and sanitation
  - Creation of committees among users of wells
  - Hygiene training
  - Research program about the potable water needs for the population affected by the tsunami



### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



- LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1996
- LOCATIONS: Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Colombo
- EXPATRIATES: 20
- LOCAL STAFF: 167
- NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 55,571 people
- FUNDING: ECHO, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, French Red Cross, private funds

## Sudan

From 2006, the conflict has been progressively diversified, due to new rebel groups and factions that did not sign the peace agreement. Humanitarian organizations have become a target and the access to many regions of Darfour has been alarmingly reduced. The Government of Sudan, has recently announced that they accept the deployment of UN troops in Darfour.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- NUTRITION**
- Therapeutic Feeding Centres
  - Training for Ministry of Health staff
  - Supplementary Feeding Centres
  - Home nutritional treatment
  - Detection of malnutrition (nutrition surveys)
  - Nutrition training
  - Psychosocial support
  - Monitoring of nutrition conditions

-Promotion of hygiene practices  
-Hygiene training

- WATER AND SANITATION**
- Construction of latrines
  - Rehabilitation of water tanks
  - Water assessment and supply
  - Rehabilitation of wells and manual water pumps

- FOOD SECURITY**
- Food distribution
  - Distribution of seeds and farming tools
  - Construction and rehabilitation of granaries
  - Monitoring of food security conditions
  - Income-generating activities
  - Support to irrigation systems

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



- LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1985
- LOCATION: Bentiu, Port Soudan, Juba, El Fasher (Darfur Norte), Nyala
- EXPATRIATES: 64
- LOCAL STAFF: 897
- NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 1,233,729 people
- FUNDING: ECHO, OFDA, WFP, DAH, French Cooperation, DFID, Government of The Netherlands, Tolkien Foundation, private funds



# MISSIONS

## Tajikistan

Since 2002, the government has been implementing a strategy for poverty reduction, which has already caused a reduction of 22%. In spite of this good results, it is the poorest country of all the Central Asia republics, and the poverty level is still to high, in addition to a very poor nutrition, which has been one of the main reasons for the high mortality rate for children under 5 (10%).

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



- LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1998
- LOCATION: Khatlon Oblast, southern area
- EXPATRIATES: 5
- LOCAL STAFF: 130
- NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 25,000 people.
- FUNDING: ECHO, WFP, Acción contra el Hambre

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- NUTRITION AND HEALTH**
  - Nutrition surveys
  - Health and nutrition training.
  - Training workshops on lactation
  - Training for the Ministry of Health staff regarding the pediatric units at hospitals
  - Information and training for other NGOs about acute malnutrition
  - Detection, prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition in the Khatlon region

-Screening and monitoring of children development.



## Uganda

Uganda has one of the World highest rates of chronic malnutrition in the world (21%) and life expectancy does not go beyond 40 years old. Rebel groups like the LRA (Lords Resistance Army) have been fighting for power for more than two decades which has caused that about 800,000 people is living at refugee camps at the north of the country.

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



- LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 1980
- LOCATION Gulu, Moyo
- EXPATRIATES: 6
- LOCAL STAFF: 100
- NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 750,000 people.
- FUNDING: ECHO, OFDA, DFID, Italian Cooperation

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- NUTRITION AND HEALTH**
  - Nutrition monitoring and surveys
  - Health and nutrition training
  - Supplementary and therapeutic nutrition centers.
- FOOD SECURITY**
  - Tracking and monitoring of the situation at refugee camps

- WATER AND SANITATION**
  - Rehabilitation of water points
  - Hygiene and health training in refugee and displaced people camps



# MISSIONS

## Zimbabwe

With a very unstable political situation and one of the highest level of HIV/AIDS (one out of three adults is seropositive), Zimbabwe faces endemic poverty and an increasingly deteriorating economic situation.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

- WATER AND SANITATION**
  - Rehabilitation of water points, wells and reservoirs
  - Technical training for well maintenance
  - Construction of latrines
  - Promotion of hygiene practices

and phytosanitary products  
-Monitoring and analysis of the general food security situation

- FOOD SECURITY**
  - Development of traditional agricultural activities
  - Support to vegetable production
  - Distribution of vouchers to buy forage and seeds
  - Distribution of farming tools

### OTHER MISSION DETAILS



LAUNCH OF THE MISSION: 2002

LOCATION: Manicaland and East Mashonaland (Harare) provinces

EXPATRIATES: 8

LOCAL STAFF: 61

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES: 161,116 people

FUNDING: ECHO, private funds



## MUTTUR, A YEAR AFTER

**L**ast August 4 in Muttur, Sri Lanka, 17 Sinhalese workers of Acción contra el Hambre were brutally assassinated. They were clearly identifiable as NGO workers. Their bodies were found at the organization office, lying face down and with an accurate shot in the head.

It was during the so-called “Muttur battle” one more episode of a war that for thirty years confront the governmental forces and the rebellious militia of the Tamil *tigers*. In response to this unprecedented tragedy, Acción contra el Hambre, backed up by the French Government, the European Union and the UN, claimed the starting of a transparent investigation, in cooperation with the Sinhalese Government and monitored by international observers. Even though the country authorities started an investigation, they did so at the end of 2006 and at this moment the identity of the authors of the massacre remains unknown. After the suspension of all the programs in Sri Lanka, Acción contra el Hambre has decided to restart the aid works for the population displaced by the conflict. This decision has been taken both to meet the humanitarian needs of the population and to track the development of investigation closely.

Parallel, the organization has established a more strict security plan for the team of cooperators that work at the island, and it has put in progress all the mechanisms and resources within its reach to achieve a clear identification and the subsequent judgment of the culprits. The organization respects the Sinhalese law and is completely confident that, after a year, the whole truth will be known about this massacre, the most dramatic example of attacks against humanitarian objectives, a tendency that unfortunately tends to increase.



# 2006 AT A GLANCE



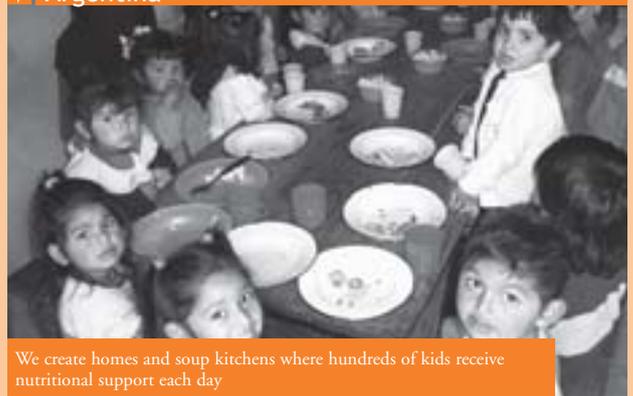
Angola



We train community members on the self-management of water points



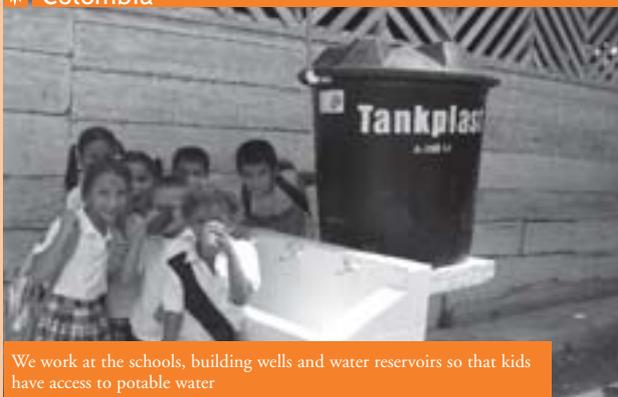
Argentina



We create homes and soup kitchens where hundreds of kids receive nutritional support each day



Colombia



We work at the schools, building wells and water reservoirs so that kids have access to potable water



Philippines



We assist the population affected by the recent typhoons by providing easier access to potable water and rehabilitating the fishing infrastructures



Georgia



We support income-generating activities such as honey production and sale o milk production



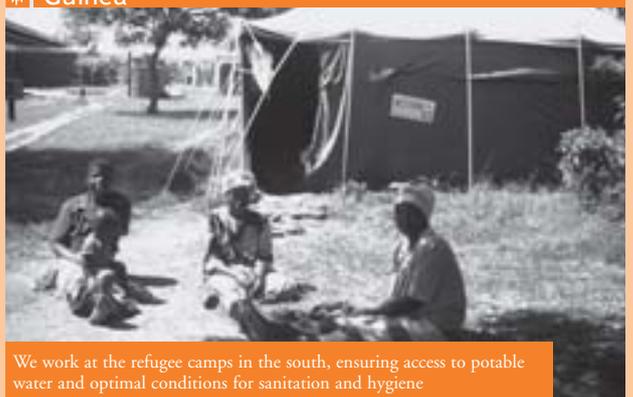
Guatemala



We offer health and nutrition training to the community members as a malnutrition prevention method



Guinea



We work at the refugee camps in the south, ensuring access to potable water and optimal conditions for sanitation and hygiene



# 2006 AT A GLANCE



## Iran



We provide nutrition training to schools by means of workshops with teachers and students



## Lebanon



We distribute potable water cans, install water points and provide technical support to the population in the south that has been affected by war



## Malawi



We provide support to over fifty nutritional centers in the country, training their staff on the treatment of infantile malnutrition



## Mali



We train women and children from the rural communities of Gao and Kidal on new nutritional practices



## Nicaragua



We work with the population in order to get their active involvement in the management of natural resources



## Niger



We provide psychosocial support at the Therapeutic Nutrition Centers for mothers of malnourished children in order to strengthen the maternal bond



## Palestinian Territories



We carry out the monitoring of the socio-economic situation of the families and we offer them training for the commercialization of their products



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... and to all the people, organizations and institutions who, in one way or another, collaborate with us in the fight against hunger.





[www.accioncontraelhambre.org](http://www.accioncontraelhambre.org)

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