Our Principles

Action Against Hunger is a non-governmental, private, non-political, non-religious, non-profit organisation that was established in France in 1979 with the aim of carrying out interventions all over the world. Its vocation is to fight against hunger, physical suffering and emergency situations that threaten men, women and children.

**ACTION AGAINST HUNGER INTERVENES:**

- In natural or man-made disasters that threaten food security or result in famine.
- In situations of social/economic collapse linked to internal or external issues that place certain groups in extremely vulnerable situations.
- In situations where survival depends on humanitarian aid.

Action Against Hunger’s interventions take place before (prevention programmes), during (emergency programmes) or after a crisis (rehabilitation and sustainable development programmes). The goal of all of Action Against Hunger’s programmes is to enable beneficiaries to regain their independence and the means necessary for living without having to depend on external aid.

**ACTION AGAINST HUNGER BASES ITS WORK ON THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:**

- INDEPENDENCE
- NEUTRALITY
- NON-DISCRIMINATION
- FREE AND DIRECT ACCESS TO VICTIMS
- PROFESSIONALISM
- TRANSPARENCY
The economic and financial crisis that began in the last quarter of 2007 continued into 2008 and continues to lash out at all the world’s regions with an intensity unheard of since the Second World War. Spain is no exception: the majority of households have had to reduce their outgoings and companies have limited their investment plans. We are facing serious problems of unemployment, loss of purchasing power capacity, company closures, etc. In developing countries, the financial crisis has linked up with the food price crisis. For thousands of African households, who spent 75% of their income on buying food, the consequences have been both swift and dramatic. In order to cope with the situation, families have had to reduce the number of daily rations of food, get into debt, get rid of their household goods or emigrate. In many cases, there are no half-measures or room to adapt: hunger is the only answer.

It must be said, however (and even though this might seem strange), that the credit crunch could also be seen as an opportunity. An opportunity to concentrate our efforts on the most vulnerable. In 2008 the G8 Leaders’ Summit included world food security on its agenda for the first time, in an alarmed response to the human and economic effect that rising food prices was having on developing countries. And they weren’t the only ones. Heads of State and Government who were meeting at the High-Level Conference on World Food Security in Rome in June 2008 managed to put the 963 million people under threat from hunger at that time on the international agenda, and this meeting continued in Madrid in the High-Level Meeting on Food Security. It seems, then, that these children, women and men are losing their invisibility.

Knowing that we could very soon have less public and private funding for fighting hunger forces us to be more imaginative when trying to maximise the output of our resources. An important step in this direction has come, at Action Against Hunger, from the adoption of the approach of treating acute nutrition in the home, which has meant that hospital costs have been cut while the number of beneficiaries has increased.

Finally, in both humanitarian aid organisations and in any other sector, the economic crisis represents a good opportunity to innovate. Action Against Hunger has, for many years, shown great commitment to information technology, creating management tools that facilitate a more detailed analysis of the context and a more personalised understanding of our beneficiaries. This allows us to offer a better quality of service to more people. A considerable part of our efforts for the next year will, in fact, concentrate on trying to turn new threats into opportunities, in order to keep making progress in the fight against hunger.

José Luis Leal
President of the Board of Trustees
Action Against Hunger - Spain

The Action Against Hunger’s Board is composed of: José Luis Leal, Emilio Aragón, Carmen Posadas, Francisco Javier Ruiz Paredes, Crisanto Plaza, Luis Escauriaza and Jorge Semprún.
In 2008 we have witnessed the paradox of hunger in the 21st century. The global grain harvest has reached unprecedented levels; never before had the planet produced so much food. However, the number of people living in hunger has increased by more than 100 million, meaning that 963 million people now live in hunger. Never before has our planet had so much food and at the same time so many people living in hunger! And it is an inexcusable and unacceptable hunger that is more about access to and the redistribution of food than nature or even chance.

THE SHRINKING OF HUMANITARIAN SPACE
The shrinking of humanitarian space, that is, the difficulties that humanitarian organisations face when operating in the countries in most need, remained the dominant issue in 2008. The Geneva Convention’s main principles – Neutrality and Independence – have been increasingly threatened by the same issues that are causing hunger all over the world. Humanitarian organisations have suffered a considerable increase in incidents of intimidation. The number of kidnappings has increased enormously and intentional acts of violence, often political, have increased by 61% compared to the previous year. Two hundred and sixty humanitarian workers have been murdered, kidnapped or have been victims of a direct attack that has put their lives in danger.

Added to these difficulties related to the safety of our teams due to their work in conflict or crisis zones are the administrative and political obstacles put in place by governments in the South whose countries are officially at peace. In fact, we must remark that it is no longer only the authoritarian governments that hinder humanitarian projects, but also local governments that try to appropriate humanitarian projects for their own direct benefit. This happens in spite of our efforts to remain on the outside of any partisan battles. The goal is always the same: to control the destination of humanitarian aid in order to satisfy the groups close to the centre of power.

GOVERNMENTS THAT PLACE OBSTACLES IN OUR PATH
In Africa we have suffered the closure of a nutrition project because its existence, and the more than 45,000 children undergoing treatment through it, did not coincide with the slogan of the election campaign, which proclaimed that hunger had been eradicated from the area. We have had to endure harassment in an Asian country that did not allow rescue teams to enter the country regardless of their calls for international aid following a devastating cyclone. And finally, we have seen how the international community, which used to react against this harassment, is yielding in the face of attacks against the values and principles of humanitarian law.

We at Action Against Hunger have been convinced for some time that the defence of humanitarian space is carried out by working to integrate our activities into the national structures of the countries that we wish to help. We have also begun to believe in recent times that the defence of humanitarian space must be carried out by raising awareness of local civil soci-
ety and state-level actors, so that they can clearly see the disinterested nature of our help and the positive impact of consolidating the food security of their populations.

THE CRISIS HAS HIT THE POOREST HARDEST

The second major paradox is that small farmers have suffered the crisis most. While the prices of food went up 80% on average, small producers saw their income shrink by 8%. According to the United Nations, 60% of malnourished children are the sons and daughters of farmers.

The global crisis is having a devastating effect on aid to the third world. When the poorest groups dedicate 80% of their income just to food, they only have 20% left for housing and covering other basic needs. This means that their only way of dealing with the crisis is by reducing the amount and quality of the food they eat. Several Action Against Hunger studies, such as the one carried out in Sierra Leone, show how families are reducing the number of daily meals and their quality, thus creating an unbalanced diet that is devastating for those families' youngest members.

These are all reasons for us to focus the scarce resources available for the fight against hunger on the most vulnerable social groups. In the first place, there are those suffering from acute malnutrition – the type of hunger that can be fatal and that affects around 60 million people, almost all women and children. Within this group there are 19 million people who suffer severe acute malnutrition - hunger in its cruellest form that kills 5 million children a year. We know where these malnourished people are and we even know when hunger will strike because it has a seasonal cycle with which we are now familiar. What's more, we have the treatment that allows us to intervene effectively and for less money. So what's missing in order to mobilise resources?

ENOUGH FOOD, BADLY SHARED OUT

Experts in hunger emphasise the need to revise the paradigms of international institutions that battle hunger. Since the Second World War, the fight against hunger on a state-level has concentrated on increasing production. According to Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General, production in 2008 could have fed the world's population twice over. The food is there; it just doesn't reach those who need it most. Now that we have achieved a high enough volume of production, the equal distribution of food is humanity's greatest challenge.

SOLUTIONS BASED ON RIGHTS

Distribution requires international mobilisation. For many, this mobilisation should take place through the application of basic rights, among them the right to an adequate amount of food, recognised in 1948 by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but which has become a rhetorical aspiration, a decorative element in the

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2 See 2009 Action Against Hunger Spain Research Dossier – The impact of the crisis on hunger

3 See 2009 Action Against Hunger Spain Research Dossier – Seasonal Hunger

4 High-level Meeting on Food Security that took place in Madrid in January 2009
eyes of the international community, paralysed by the political and ideological confrontation of the cold war.

Since 1996, when the World Food Summit was held, mobilisation in favour of the Right to Food has been unprecedented. The final declaration was ratified by 185 countries. States like Brazil or India have integrated it into their constitution and laws, therefore making it an applicable right for the poorest people. The right to food also allows for new actions, such as the elimination of laws that discriminate against women, ethnic groups, members of religious orders and people with HIV/AIDS, which all, in turn, cause hunger.

The right to water also helps to devise a new response for approaching the fight against hunger. We must not forget that 80% of the illnesses that cause acute malnutrition come from drinking bad quality water.

By basing our work on respect for neutrality and independence, we can see that both of these rights are a means of implementing the progressive establishing of national food security, which constitutes the foundation for eradicating hunger in the long term.

Far beyond these rights, Action Against Hunger is an organisation committed to short-, medium- and, more than ever, long-term answers.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ALLIES
In 2008, in addition to the 46 countries where we carry out permanent interventions, our organisation has participated in several crises: two crisis situations related to conflicts in the Caucus and Gaza, several natural disasters in Burma (Myanmar) and The Philippines and reinforcement in vulnerable areas such as Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Afghanistan.

In order to cope with these challenges, Action Against Hunger has managed to reinforce the support it receives from institutions such as the Spanish International Development Aid Agency (AE-CID), the European Union or the Catalan Development Aid Agency (ACCD). In the business sector, we have consolidated our unique and innovative relationship with Caja Madrid Obra Social (Caja Madrid Savings Bank’s CSR programme) through its emergency fund, which allows us to activate our rescue teams in a matter of hours.

In addition to this funding, our organisation has managed to attract new members who support us with monthly contributions. Nevertheless, we have been greatly affected by the credit crunch in terms of emergency-response donations. Even though we have received many spontaneous gestures of considerable solidarity, we have detected a drop in donors’ financial capacity.

We hope that this trend will not worsen. We know that 2009 will be a year of major challenges that we will have to face together, in order to ensure that our planet does not become more unwelcoming and unfair for the close to 1 billion people living in hunger on a daily basis. This is no time to sit back. If the crisis affects us all, our ability to react changes. For those who spend all their resources on buying food, there is no room to adapt. They are the ones who need our help most and we intend to keep supporting them, with our greatest professionalism and your support.

Olivier Longué
General Director
Action Against Hunger - Spain
A HUMANITARIAN “UNIVERSITY”

In 2008, in addition to continuing with our promotion of the internal training of the organisation’s staff, Action Against Hunger promoted its professional qualifications outside the organisation through its collaboration with the university and teaching community. This has been done through more than 300 teaching hours at 25 universities, during which more than 800 students, all future development aid workers, received training. The main activities were:

• Qualification of University Specialist in Humanitarian Aid, joint programme with the Universidad Rey Juan Carlos during which four directions are offered - Logistics, Finance, Coordination and Planning and Food Security - in line with the professional potential of each student.

• Qualification of University Expert in Water and Sanitation in Development Contexts, joint programme with the Universidad de Alcalá de Henares.

• Single-edition courses on development aid in La Casa Encendida (part of Caja Madrid savings bank’s CSR programme) in subjects as varied as safety, logistics in an emergency, CSR or nutrition in humanitarian aid.

In addition to these qualifications or specialised courses, Action Against Hunger has created an internship programme. Thirty students have taken advantage of this programme.

RESEARCH + INNOVATION = EFFECTIVENESS

The technical department, made up of specialists in medicine, nutrition, agronomy, finance and different engineering disciplines both at headquar ters and in the field, has launched new pilot programmes and is working on the following research subjects:

• In Mali new programmes for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS are being developed, an issue that is also being investigated in Swaziland

• In Colombia the financial benefits of the productive use of water (irrigation, livestock, domestic use, sanitation, etc.) by those affected by the armed conflict is being quantified

• In Mali the coverage of nutritional programmes is being analysed, as well as the problems encountered by the malnourished population in terms of accessing treatment

• In terms of water and sanitation, new water filtration systems (via membrane) are being tested for use in emergencies and new material for the rehabilitation of wells is being tried out (substituting concrete rings with OVC)

• A specific methodology has been developed in Mali for evaluating the nutritional status of the population dependent on herding animals.

• In Niger nutritional treatment has been adapted to accessible milk formulas for children under six months suffering from severe malnutrition.

Action Against Hunger has shared these and other experiences in international forums such as the International AIDS Conference (Mexico, August 2008) or the World Water Congress (Montpellier, September 2008).
in the World

[Map of the World showing countries in Asia, Africa, and Europe]
In spite of the years of political stability and international support since the fall of the Taliban in 2001, the majority of Afghans are frustrated with the political game and poor results in terms of actual improvement in their quality of life and therefore do not trust the government. In addition, humanitarian needs are still serious and there are still many needs that remain unattended. The reconstruction process is very slow and economic development is limited.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION**
- Institutional and operational support for the Afghan Ministry of Health in the prevention and fight against acute and chronic malnutrition
- Preparation of national protocols for the prevention, detection and handling of malnutrition
- Training of health workers
- Education on nutrition and diversifying the diet (development of didactic material)
- Individual and family-based psychological support in the therapeutic nutrition centres
- Support for breastfeeding mothers and stimulation of malnourished children

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Food distribution
- ‘Food for Work’ programmes
- Distribution of seeds and fertilisers for promoting a diversified diet
- Regeneration of livestock
- Reduction in the vulnerability of the people living in rural areas (Ghor, Day-Kundi, Samangan) affected by drought and the increase in their ability to respond to natural disaster

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Facilitating access to drinking water
- Building of water points

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 1979, reopened in 1995
**LOCALITIES:** Kabul, Samangan, Ghor, Day-Kundi, Parwan, Kapisa
**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 7
- Local staff: 153
**BENEFICIARIES:** 168,767 people
**FUNDING:** ECHO, French Government, WFP, UNICEF, Afghan Ministry of Health, Private Donors, Action Against Hunger

**Capital:** Kabul
**Population:** 28.7 million
**Surface area:** 652,225 km²
**Language(s):** Pashto, Dari
**Political system:** Presidential republic

**Life expectancy at birth:** 43.2
**Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births):** 260
**Literacy rate:** 28%
**GDP per capita (in dollars calculated according to purchasing power):** 222
**Population under the national poverty line:** 42%
**Population with no access to drinking water:** 78%
Angola

Life expectancy at birth: 42.1
Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births): 154
Literacy rate: 67.4%
GDP per capita (in dollars calculated according to purchasing power): 4,434
Human Development Index: 0.484 (157 of 179)
Population living under the national poverty line: unavailable
Population with no access to drinking water: 47%
Population without basic sanitation: 69%
Chronic infant malnutrition rate: 45%
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS: 2.8%

Angola is recovering from three decades of civil war that ended in 2002 with the victory of the MPLA, which has held power since 1975. The legacy of the conflict is highly present in the lives of the Angolan people, with Angola being one of the most mined countries on earth. Even though Angola is Africa's biggest producer of crude oil and the world's fourth biggest producer of diamonds, the reconstruction process is very slow and economic growth has not yet reached the population. Half of Angola's children suffer from malnutrition and two thirds of the population has no access to sanitation.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

HEALTH
• Training of medical staff in hospitals, health centres and health posts
• Promotion of public health
• Improvement in the quality of pre-natal appointments
• HIV/AIDS prevention
• Monitoring and analysis of the medical-nutritional situation

WATER AND SANITATION
• Construction and rehabilitation of wells and the installation of manual pumps
• Training in the construction and maintenance of latrines
• Training of water point self-management groups
• Education in hygiene
• Logistical support and training of the staff of the Municipal Water Brigades
• Construction of latrines in urban areas
• Interventions to combat epidemics of diseases such as cholera

FOOD SECURITY
• Distribution of seeds and farming implements
• Implementation of seed banks
• Experimenting with new seed varieties
• Training in sustainable farming techniques, use of improved seeds and commercialisation of products

• Income-generating activities
• Socio-agro-economic analysis of populations
• Technical seminars and agricultural fairs
• Support for the Ministry of Agriculture

GENDER
• Bolstering social and institutional capacities
• Implementation of income-generating activities for women
• Training for fighting domestic violence
• Studies on the situation of women in Angola

KEY INFO

START OF THE MISSION: 1995
LOCALITIES: Luanda, Lubango, Chicomba, Chipindo, Huambo
HUMAN RESOURCES:
  • Expatriates: 9
  • Local staff: 65
BEFICIARIES: 418,000 people
FUNDING: EU, AECID, Regional Government of Castilla-La Mancha, Barcelona City Council, own funds

Training is the most effective way of preventing epidemics such as cholera
On the 19th of February 2008 Armenia celebrated presidential elections, which were followed by the declaration of a state of emergency due to confrontations between the police and protestors denouncing the election result as fraudulent. Even though there is now a ceasefire, the territorial conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh is still not fully resolved, meaning that the socio-political context is weak and complex, with more than 120,000 internally displaced persons. High levels of poverty (above 50% in the whole region), unemployment and the inability of the new government to cope with the situation create a general lack of trust in the country.

**Main Activities**

**Food Security**
- Integration of the population groups with least resources into the milk market
- Support for commercialising products
- Strengthening of agricultural production
- Capacity creation in communities and community mobilisation
- Institutional strengthening
- Empowerment of farmers via farmers’ associations

**Key Info**

- **Start of the Mission:** 1994
- **Localities:** Syunik Region and Sisian District
- **Human Resources:**
  - Expatriates: 1
  - Local staff: 21
- **Beneficiaries:** 8,000 people
- **Funding:** SDC
Regardless of the considerable growth in recent years generated by oil revenues, it is estimated that 50% of the population, especially in rural areas, lives below the poverty line. Issues such as poverty and food security in Azerbaijan have not changed significantly since the socioeconomic decline that followed independence, due to a failure to properly attend to the causes of this situation: a lack of access to opportunities and services, such as employment, markets, resources, production means, health, education or drinking water. Agriculture, which represents 21% of total GDP, is still the main source of income and employment for most of the country’s population.

**MASSIVE ACTIVITIES**

**FOOD AND ECONOMIC SECURITY**

- Creation of agricultural markets
- Support for local counterparties in agricultural development issues
- Support for local bodies in the promotion of gender equality and the economic empowering of women
- Facilitating connections between small farmers, suppliers and trade merchants
- Capacity-building in the communities
- Support for agricultural production
- Participatory projects and progress analysis
- Monitoring surveys

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 2000  
**LOCALITIES:** Districts of Aghjabadi and Beylagan  
**HUMAN RESOURCES:**  
- Expatriates: 1  
- Local staff: 17  
**BENEFICIARIES:** 4,500 people  
**FUNDING:** SDC
Access to drinking water is essential to preventing malnutrition.

Located on the north east of the Indian subcontinent, Bangladesh is a country crossed by many rivers. Given its low-lying geography, low altitude and high population density, it is one of the countries most vulnerable to national disasters, including flooding, cyclones and seaquakes, etc. It is estimated that more than a third of the population of Dacca live under the poverty line and severe acute malnutrition affects approximately 300,000 children under 5. Initiatives exist for battling the scourge of hunger, but there is no national policy for identifying, treating and preventing severe acute malnutrition.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION**
- Detection, treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition
- Creation of a nutrition/attention/food security project in the Leda Bazar, Kutupalong and Nayapara camps.

**DISASTER PREVENTION**
- Response to natural disasters in the districts of Shariatpur and Barguna
- Assistance to those affected by natural disasters through the establishing of an integrated food and water, sanitation and hygiene system at both emergency and rehabilitation stages
- Risk prevention/preparedness for disasters
  - Construction of elevated houses
  - Awareness-raising sessions on disaster preparedness and risk reduction

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Distribution of agricultural supplies
- Distribution of funds, basic needs and fishing equipment
- Training in farming techniques
- Cleaning of houses and the surrounding areas

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Water points for access to drinking water
- Construction of latrines
- Hygiene promotion

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 2007
**LOCALITIES:** Dacca, Shariatpur, Barguna, Cox’s Bazar

**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 9
- Local staff: 15

**BENEFICIARIES:** 64,215 people

**FUNDING:** ECHO, Reuters, AECID, Private Funds, Local administrative divisions

**Bangladesh**

**Capital:** Dacca
**Population:** 161.3 million
**Surface area:** 143,998 km²
**Language(s):** Bengali
**Political system:** Presidential republic

**Located on the north east of the Indian subcontinent, Bangladesh is a country crossed by many rivers. Given its low-lying geography, low altitude and high population density, it is one of the countries most vulnerable to national disasters, including flooding, cyclones and seaquakes, etc. It is estimated that more than a third of the population of Dacca live under the poverty line and severe acute malnutrition affects approximately 300,000 children under 5. Initiatives exist for battling the scourge of hunger, but there is no national policy for identifying, treating and preventing severe acute malnutrition.**
Bolivia

Life expectancy at birth: 65.1
Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births):
Literacy rate: 89.8%
GDP per capita (in dollars calculated according to purchasing power): 3,989
Population living under the national poverty line: 64.6%
Population with no access to drinking water: 14%
Population without basic sanitation: 54%
Chronic infant malnutrition rate: 33%
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS: 0.1%

Bolivia is one of the poorest countries in South America. In spite of its large mineral reserves and energy resources, the majority of the people work in agriculture, a sector in which profits are scarce. In a country of major contrasts in terms of its climate, the population has gone from three years of flooding, during which thousands of families lost their homes and livelihood, to a period of extreme drought, during which eight out of ten households in the Chaco region are attempting to cope with this difficult situation. In 2008 confrontations between the central government and the opposition were a daily occurrence in the country and this conflict even managed to paralyse the four regions opposed to Evo Morales for 25 days in October.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

DISASTER PREVENTION
• Preparation and organisation of communities in order to cope with eventual flooding
• Strengthening of local institutions’ abilities to manage risk and preparation ahead of flooding
• Improvement of technical workers and local authorities’ knowledge of the causes of flooding and the ability for interinstitutional coordination in the face of emergencies
• Improvement and extension of the Early Warning System for flooding on the Lower River Basin of the Río Grande

HUMANITARIAN AID
• Creation of hydrosanitary infrastructures in temporary shelters for families affected by flooding
• Distribution of farming supplies in order to re-launch production and self-consumption of basic foods
• Rehabilitation of water supply systems in flooded communities
• Strengthening of local institutions’ abilities to coordinate assistance for victims

FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY
• Technical training on conservation farming
• Training on how markets function, planning for production and continuous and updated information on farming and livestock prices
• Market studies on potential products in order to access markets
• Support for the application of the National ‘Zero Malnutrition’ Programme
• Strengthening of local health services for identifying and treating children with severe acute malnutrition

KEY INFO
START OF THE MISSION: 2000
LOCALITIES: Santa Cruz de la Sierra, San Julián, Cuatro Cañadas, Pallón, El Puente, Saavedra, Okinawa, Lagunillas, Gutiérrez, Camiri
HUMAN RESOURCES:
• Expatriates: 0
• Local staff: 20
BENEFICIARIES: 15,000
FUNDING: AECID, ECHO, ACCD, Regional Government of Navarre
Burkina Faso’s political situation has been stable for several decades now. Nevertheless, it is still one of the countries ranked lowest on the Human Development Index. With few natural resources, the country depends on an agriculture-based economy, which fails to counteract population growth numbers, standing at approximately 2.9% in 2007, and successive waves of drought and flooding and plagues. In addition, the country is facing new problems, such as economic limitations linked to the rise in the global prices of raw materials.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**NUTRITION**
- Improvement in the management of acute malnutrition with the aim of reducing disease and mortality rates
- Detection and treatment of acute malnutrition
- Support for existing structures (health centres, among district health workers) in the district of Diapaga, in the Western Region
- Participation in coordination at a national level and technical support
- Technical support, especially to the National Nutrition Authority for the implementation of nationwide nutrition surveys
- Strengthening of the capacities of actors in the prevention and care of acute malnutrition
- Support for observing the nutritional situation
- Identification of the connections between malnutrition and food insecurity

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Carrying out of a survey in households in Diapaga in order to identify possible connections between malnutrition and food insecurity
- Control of food security on a national and regional level, with particular interest in high-risk and urban areas

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 2008
**LOCALITIES:** Ouagadougou, Diapaga
**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 8
- Local staff: 50
**FUNDING:** ECHO
**BENEFICIARIES:** 209 people

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**Burkina Faso**

**Capital:** Ouagadougou  
**Population:** 15.2 million  
**Surface area:** 274,000 km²  
**Language(s):** French

**Life expectancy at birth:** 51.7  
**Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births):** 96  
**Literacy rate:** 26%  
**GDP per capita (in dollars calculated according to purchasing power):** 1,084  
**Human Development Index:** 0.372 (173 of 179)  
**Population living under the national poverty line:** 46.4%  
**Population with no access to drinking water:** 28%  
**Population without basic sanitation:** 87%  
**Chronic infant malnutrition rate:** 43%  
**Prevalence of HIV/AIDS:** 2%
On the night of the 2nd through to the 3rd of May 2008, cyclone Nargis passed through the country, lashing the Ayeyarwaddy Delta (in the south of the country) and the main city, Rangoon. More than 140,000 people lost their lives or disappeared and more than 2.4 million people were affected. The cyclone affected the sustainable livelihoods of the delta, destroying crops, food reserves, livestock and fishing equipment. The complicated logistical conditions for accessing the affected towns and villages and the government’s blocking of humanitarian aid, widely condemned by the international community, added to the initial difficulties.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
- Emergency response to Cyclone Nargis (Ayeyarwaddy Delta)
- Distribution of food rations
- Distribution of hygiene kits, cooking kits, blankets, water collection containers
- Pond cleaning
- Establishing a water treatment plant
- Observation of the nutritional situation
- Needs assessment in terms of food and water, sanitation and hygiene
- Disaster preparedness and practical care in preparation for rehabilitation work

**NUTRITION**
- Treatment of women and children with moderate or acute malnutrition in therapeutic nutrition centres and nutritional therapy centres
- Prevention of malnutrition through health-related promotion and practices and education

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Observation of food security situation
- Improvements in food security and the income of vulnerable families through the development of agricultural techniques
- Training for families, including agricultural diversification and income generation

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Greater access to drinking water and sanitation through the establishing of water points
- Construction of domestic and public latrines (including the ones in schools)
- The guaranteeing of the sustainability of the programme through the creation of water committees
- Training in hygiene and sanitation in the home

**KEY INFO**

START OF THE MISSION: 1994
LOCALITIES: Rakhine, Kayah, Sittwe, Ayeyarwaddy

HUMAN RESOURCES:
- Expatriates: 32
- Local staff: 560

FUNDING:
- ECHO, WFP, EuropeAid, UNICEF, UNHCR, DAH, DFID, AECID, Agence de l’eau Artois Picardie, CIDA, The Danish Embassy

Burma
(Myanmar)

Life expectancy at birth: 61.2
Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births): 105
Literacy rate: 89.9%
GDP per capita (in dollars calculated according to purchasing power): 881
Human Development Index: 0.585 (135 of 179)
Population living under the national poverty line: unavailable
Population with no access to drinking water: 20%
Population without basic sanitation: 23%
Chronic infant malnutrition rate: 41%
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS: 1.3%

Capital: Rangoon
Population: 49.5 million
Surface area: 657,550 Km²
Language(s): Burmese
Political system: Military regime

The damage caused by Cyclone Nargis, which passed through the south of Myanmar on the 2nd of May, affected millions.
The Central African Republic (CAR) has a population of 4.2 million people, 70% of whom live under the national poverty line. CAR is a country in a situation of chronic vulnerability, whose situation has worsened each year for the last forty. Security problems, a deep-running and permanent structural crisis due to many years of bad government, successive mutinies and attempted coups have all led to the deterioration of the country’s public administration and infrastructure. Another coup or bad harvest could, once again, be enough to send the country sliding towards a humanitarian emergency.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**NUTRITION**
- Supporting the Ministry of Health in order to increase capacities for detecting and managing acute malnutrition in health centres in Bangui and Bossangoa
- Maintain the ability to observe the nutrition-related situation throughout the country
- Distribution of food and farming supplies
- Household vegetable garden programmes

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Support for the Regional Water Department in Bossangoa to reactivate the operating and maintenance system in the Ouham prefecture
- Rehabilitation/construction of water points

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 2006  
**LOCALITIES:** Bossangoa, Paoua, Markounda  
**HUMAN RESOURCES:**  
- Expatriates: 12  
- Local staff: 101  
**BENEFICIARIES:** 30,426 people  
**FUNDING:** UNICEF, WFP, FAO, ECHO, OFDA, UNDP, ISOVER (private funds), Action Against Hunger

The promotion of non-traditional crops is a fundamental part of ensuring a varied diet and, therefore, preventing malnutrition.
Instability on the border between Sudan and Chad has been on the increase throughout 2008, with several rebel attacks taking place in Chad, including one that saw the insurgents reach the capital N’Djamena during intense fighting in February. There is no political process currently in place and while the Darfur crisis remains an important destabilising factor, the country itself is also having to cope with a purely internal crisis, both at political and humanitarian levels, which arises from the presence of many refugees from the centre and south, along with an economic and social crisis in N’Djamena and the disintegration and desertification of the Sahel belt.

KEY INFO

START OF THE MISSION: 2004
LOCALITIES: Dogdoré, Abeche, Mao, Kanem, N’Djamena
HUMAN RESOURCES:
• Expatriates: 14
• Local staff: 124

BENEFICIARIES: 33,462 people
FUNDING: ECHO, OFDA, Private American Fund, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, Suez Foundation, Private Funds, Action Against Hunger

MAIN ACTIVITIES

HEALTH AND NUTRITION
• Nutrition surveys: Creation of a system for observing nutrition levels; 8 nutrition surveys carried out in the camps for internally displaced peoples in Eastern Chad
• Nutrition programme in the city of Abeche
• Vulnerability study
• Mental health programmes

FOOD SECURITY
• General distribution of food during the soudure period (from May to September)

WATER AND SANITATION
• Support for the water and sanitation supply network in the Dogdoré displaced persons camp
• Evaluation of the water and sanitation situation

Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births): 208
Literacy rate: 25%
GDP per capita (in dollars calculated according to purchasing power): 1,470
Human Development Index: 0.389 (170 of 179)
Population living under the national poverty line: 43.4%
Population with no access to drinking water: 52%
Population without basic sanitation: 91%
Chronic infant malnutrition rate: 45%
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS: 3.5%

Capital: N’Djamena
Population: 1.1 million
Surface area: 1,259,200 km²
Language(s): Arabic and French
Political system: Presidential republic

Refugees from Darfur have hardly any basic means of subsistence
Colombia is living the worst human crisis of the Western hemisphere, which is generating intense suffering among the population. The figures speak for themselves: almost four million displaced persons, that is, close to 9% of the total population. To this figure we must also add another type of victim of the conflict - the towns and villages that are blocked by or under confinement due to the conflict or those at risk of displacement. The origins of this crisis are found in the combination of displacement, structural poverty and insufficient aid and the situation is getting worse thanks to the recurrent flooding that takes place every year throughout most of the country. For the second year running, almost six months of incessant rain in 2008 meant that entire villages in the regions of Córdoba and La Mojana were completely flooded and their crops ruined.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Construction and rehabilitation of the community and household water infrastructure
- Construction and rehabilitation of school and community sanitation infrastructure
- Construction of household latrines
- Distribution of water storage tanks
- Distribution of household water filters
- Monitoring of water quality (bacteriological and physical-chemical)
- Creation and strengthening of water committees

**FOOD SECURITY:**
- Distribution of food to the population in emergency situations
- Distribution of agricultural supplies for quick recovery
- Rehabilitation or repairing of infrastructure and means of production
- Equipping of small-scale systems for processing and transforming food
- Training and specialised technical assistance in productive processes and commercialisation
- Market diagnoses

**HEALTH**
- Monitoring of basic health indicators
- Vaccination, deworming and micronutrient supplementation campaigns
- Renovation and kitting out of health centres
- Training of community health actors
- Training and education in nutrition

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 1998

**LOCALITIES:**
- Atlantic Coast (Departments of César, La Guajira, Sucre, Bolívar and Córdoba)
- South of the country (Departments of Putumayo and Nariño)

**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 4
- Local staff: 64

**BENEFICIARIES:** 75,000 people

**FUNDING:** COSUDE, ECHO, ACCD, AE-CID, WFP, CIDA, Regional Government of Valencia
Life expectancy at birth: 47.7
Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births): 195
Literacy rate: 48.7%
GDP per capita (in dollars calculated according to purchasing power): 1,632
Population living under the national poverty line: unavailable
Population with no access to drinking water: 19%
Population without basic sanitation: 16%
Chronic infant malnutrition rate: 63%
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS: 7.1%

Six years after the September 2002 crisis and in spite of the numerous agreements signed, the return to normality is slowly establishing itself in Cote d’Ivoire. Humanitarian needs up until now have been relatively contained by the combination of the populations’ adaptation mechanisms and the efforts of different humanitarian actors. However, risk factors remain, including a progressive deterioration in the living conditions of people in an unstructured environment.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION**
- Strengthening of nutrition-based activities
- Carrying out of a diagnosis of nutritional support provided as part of HIV treatment
- A study of HIV treatment
- Mapping of existing support services for cases of malnutrition
- Support for institutions and the health sector through a programme treating acute malnutrition
- Support for the management of acute malnutrition in health centres
- Training of medical staff, coordinated with UNICEF, the National Nutrition Programme (PNN) and other associates, in order to improve and increase the treatment of acute malnutrition

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Improvement in the access to and supply of water and sanitation
- Hygiene promotion in vulnerable areas
- Creation of water committees in the villages
- Hygiene and health promotion
- Extension of the support network in order to connect households

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 2002
**LOCALITIES:** Abidjan, Korogho, Odienne, San Pedro
**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 5
- Local staff: 29
**BENEFICIARIES:** 49,500 people
**FUNDING:** EuropeAid, Action Against Hunger

**CAPITAL:** Yamoussoukro and Abidjan
**POPULATION:** 19.6 million
**SURFACE AREA:** 322,460 km²
**LANGUAGE(S):** French (official), Dioula and 60 other dialects
**POLITICAL SYSTEM:** Presidential republic
In recent years, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has witnessed the transition from a situation of total war to a period that led the country to its first democratic elections in 2006. Nevertheless, the effect of the 40 years of Mobutu’s regime and two consecutive wars (that directly or indirectly caused the deaths of 4 million people) remains an obstacle for the country. Infrastructure and basic services have been destroyed, food security in the communities is fragile, while the conflict that continues in some parts of the country (Kivu, Orientale) has led to massive displacement. Access to clean water and sanitation is scarce and there are frequent outbreaks of cholera in Katanga and Kivu, while unexpected patches of acute malnutrition are still identified in areas unaffected by the war.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

NUTRITION
• Community management of acute malnutrition
• Creation of an emergency intervention group for nutritional crises
• Development of capacities for the Ministry of Health’s National Nutrition Programme
• Nutrition surveys
• Education on nutrition and health

FOOD SECURITY
• Distribution of seeds and equipment
• Creation of seedbeds
• Processing of agricultural produce
• Fish-farming projects
• Income-generating activities
• Technical training

WATER AND SANITATION
• Construction of boreholes, wells and water collection points
• Protection of springs
• Creation of water committees
• Hygiene promotion
• Prevention of cholera and emergency response

KEY INFO

START OF THE MISSION: 1996
LOCALITIES: provinces of Kinshasa (Kinshasa), Bandundu (Kikwit, Kahemba), Katanga-Oriental (Lodja), Nord-Kivu (Goma, Walikale, Matanda), Sud-Kivu (Bukavu, Bunyakiri, Minova), Orientale (Kisangani, Buta, Akiti) and Katanga (Malemba Nkulu, Ankoro, Sambwe, Lubumbashi)
HUMAN RESOURCES:
• Expatriates: 40
• Local staff: 600

Beneficiaries: 460,000 people
FUNDING: UNDP, CIDA, ECHO, AECID, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNICEF, FAO
Ethiopia is an enormous country with different regions, all with their own varied and complex situations. Humanitarian emergencies are recurrent and at times response is limited due to the insufficient abilities of the administration or due to safety levels and limited access for independent humanitarian organisations to affected towns and villages in conflict zones such as the Somali region. Many elements of the conflicts and tensions cause the displacement of the population; internally, confrontation with armed groups (ONLF, FLO) and externally, the unresolved conflict with Eritrea on the one hand and the participation of Ethiopian troops in Somalia on the other.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**NUTRITION**
- Nutrition studies
- Prevention and treatment of acute and moderate malnutrition
- Development of intervention capacities in the field of nutrition
- Establishing of an observation network
- Treatment of children with moderate or severe malnutrition

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Emergency response and mid-term support for means of survival (livestock, farming, etc)
- Reduction of and response to the vulnerability of shepherds and the emergencies caused by the harsh climate on the lowlands
- Training and supervision of paravets
- Raising awareness in the community in terms of livestock care
- Support for animal medication vendors
- ‘Cash for Work’ (jobs relating to irrigation projects)

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Renovation and construction of infrastructure
- Improvement in the sustainability of the protection of water sources, wells, tanks, etc
- Training of personnel at the Water Department
- Awareness-raising in the community

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 1984
**LOCALITIES:** Addis Ababa, SNNPR Region, Somali Region
**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 10
- Local staff: 116
**BENEFICIARIES:** 373,214 people
**FUNDING:** ECHO, EuropeAid, OCHA, SDC, Fondation de France, UBS

Access to water and sanitation is an essential part of fighting malnutrition. (Photo: Cristina Alamán.)
Following the conflict between Russia and Georgia in August 2008, more than 100,000 internally displaced persons from South Ossetia, Abkhazia and Shida Kartli were forced to move and settle in temporary accommodation (communal centres or with foster families) throughout Georgia. Halfway through October, with the withdrawal of the Russian military, many of the families from Shida Kartli were able to return to their homes. However, for the internally displaced persons from Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the possibility of going home in the near future is still remote. In winter the attention of the Georgian Government and the international community has concentrated on providing shelter and basic humanitarian aid. Nevertheless, help should now concentrate on providing long-term socioeconomic support to internally displaced persons and the promotion of their integration and participation on both a community and municipal level.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Income-generating activities
- Distribution of food
- Strengthening of agricultural production
- Support for agricultural services suppliers
- Creation of an information and dissemination network

**CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE**
- Youth associations
- Training on conflict resolution
- Projects in communities in conflict

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**
- Creation of community-level capacities
- Strengthening of the participation of the community in decision-making
- Development of community plans
- Community projects
- Coordination and participation of the local authorities in community development

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Distribution of hygiene and water kits
- Hygiene promotion campaign
- Infrastructure renovation work

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 1994

**LOCALITIES:** Abkhazia, Kvemo Kartli, Upper Samegrelo, Svanetia, Shida Kartli

**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 8
- Local staff: 77

**BENEFICIARIES:** 65,400 people

**FUNDING:** SDG, UNICEF, UNHCR, EC

Last summer hygiene kits were distributed among displaced persons fleeing the conflict between Russia and Georgia.
The effects of the global economic crisis, which continue to make an impact on the country through the drop in exports, remittances and tourism-related income, are joined by a high level of vulnerability due to the lack of food between April and August and the major risk posed by cyclones. Safety, migration, drug trafficking, education and basic water and sanitation services are some of the other challenges with which the new government must deal, in a country where half the population lives below the national poverty line.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION**
- Nutrition surveys
- Vulnerability studies
- Support for the Ministry of Health in developing information and early warning systems for nutritional food security
- Health and nutritional education in communities
- The promotion of the consumption of local food plants

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Distribution of seeds, farm implements and fertilisers
- Training in seed variety selection techniques
- Technical support in handling basic grains and promotion of the use of metal silos.
- Construction of mini-irrigation systems
- Advice on transforming and commercialising agricultural produce
- Support for food production
- Soil conservation

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Creation of water committees
- Rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of water systems
- Construction and/or renovation of latrines
- Training of sanitation workers
- Protection of natural resources
- Promotion of good hygiene practices

- Strengthening of community-level organisation for the management of water resources

**PREVENTION OF NATURAL DISASTERS**
- Vulnerability diagnoses and risk mapping
- Training in disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation
- Risk evaluation manual
- Mitigation work
- Early warning systems
- Observation systems
- Micro-watershed management plans
- Strengthening of the CONRED (National Coordinator of Disaster Reduction) system
- Simulations
- Training of rescue brigades

**KEY INFO**

- **START OF THE MISSION:** 1998
- **LOCALITIES:** Departments of Chiquimula, San Marcos, Huehuetenango, Escuintla and Guatemala City
- **HUMAN RESOURCES:**
  - Expatriates: 0
  - Local staff: 62
- **BENEFICIARIES:** 101,468 people
- **FUNDING:** AECID, The European Commission, ECHO, UNDP, PRESANCA, Regional Government of Navarre, FAO, Action Against Hunger

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Training in farming techniques is fundamental to guaranteeing food security in the communities.
Half of the population has no access to drinking water and eight out of ten lack access to basic sanitation.

The death of Lasana Conté has intensified the serious political and economic crisis currently affecting Guinea. The increase in food prices in 2008 has seriously affected Guinean families, putting the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, especially small children, at risk. Even though Guinea is rich in natural resources, it remains one of the world's poorest countries. Eighty two per cent of the population has no access to sanitation services, which in turn causes chronic cholera and meningitis epidemics. Many peasants emigrate to the cities, especially to Conakry, due to a lack of opportunities in rural areas, regardless of the unhealthy living conditions and the lack of economic opportunities they encounter there.
Haiti

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**NUTRITION**
- Development of the Ministry of Health’s abilities to manage malnutrition
- Establishment of the practice of treating severe malnutrition
- Nutrition-based research projects

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Renovation of the network and water points
- Development of the local authorities’ abilities in the management of the network
- Distribution of water filters
- Hygiene promotion
- Programme for reducing the prevalence of diarrhoea-inducing illnesses
- Development of an approach based on community participation in water, hygiene and sanitation sector reforms
- Cleaning up houses and streets through ‘Cash for Work’ activities

**DISASTER PREVENTION**
- Development of institutional actors’ risk management and emergency response capacities
- Information and awareness-raising campaign

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 1985  
**LOCALITIES:** Port-au-Prince, departments of Nord Ouest, L’Artibonite, Grande Anse and Sud Est  
**HUMAN RESOURCES:**  
- Expatriates: 10  
- Local staff: 65  
**BEneFICIARIES:** 44,223 people  
**FUNDING:** EuropeAid, Paris City Council, CIDA, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, Regional Council of Brittany, Agences de l’eau, MAAIONG, ECHO

The country is more affected by structural problems than immediate issues. Low levels of productivity, a lack of access to infrastructure and services, recurrent political instability and considerable environmental damage are all factors that make the population of Haiti particularly vulnerable to natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies. At the beginning of 2008, the Haitian people as a whole lost their self-sufficiency due to the rise in the prices of basic foodstuffs. Then, in September, Haiti was hit by four hurricanes that caused massive damage throughout the country. Now, everything has to be re-built in what was already a challenging humanitarian environment.

**Life expectancy at birth:** 60  
**Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births):** 120  
**Literacy rate:** 61%  
**GDP per capita (in dollars calculated according to purchasing power):** 1,109  
**Human Development Index:** 0.521 (146 of 179)  
**Population living under the national poverty line:** unavailable  
**Population with no access to drinking water:** 42%  
**Population without basic sanitation:** 70%  
**Chronic infant malnutrition rate:** 28%  
**Prevalence of HIV/AIDS:** 3.8%
In 2008 Indonesia continued its progress along the road to economic development and the democratisation of its institutions. Nevertheless, macro-socioeconomic indicators often hide the ingrained inequality that continues to grow between the different regions and population groups. Poverty affects close to half of the population of Indonesia and there are no signs of this trend being reversed in the coming years. Among the majority of vulnerable groups whose livelihoods depend on a delicate balance and for whom safety nets are inexistent, any type of external shock can quickly turn into a humanitarian emergency. In this sense, the increase in natural disasters and highly volatile situations are identified as threats that could throw millions of people into situations of acute food and nutritional insecurity.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**NUTRITION**
- Improvement in the nutritional situation of the most vulnerable groups

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Improvement in the sustainable organisation of food security in the home
- Improvement in crop-growing techniques
- Seed distribution
- Income-generating activities
- Strengthening of local capacities (associations, authorities, communities)

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Sustainable improvement in the quality and quantity of available water
- Reduction of prevalence of water-related diseases
- Creation of local capacities

**DISASTER PREVENTION**
- Gathering of information on natural disasters
- Monitoring of the situation in vulnerable areas

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 1997

**LOCALITIES:** Jakarta, West Timor

**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 3
- Local staff: 50

**BENEFICIARIES:** 29,076 people

**FUNDING:** ECHO, WFP, AECID, Aqua, Private Donors

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In spite of the country’s rapid economic growth, there are still regions that are lacking in the most basic of services.
MAIN ACTIVITIES

NUTRITION
- Nutrition surveys
- Therapeutic nutrition programmes
- Training and support for Ministry of Health personnel
- Cooperation in the development and application of National Protocol Guidelines for Nutrition and AIDS
- Health training

WATER AND SANITATION
- Rehabilitation of water points
- Construction of underground reserves
- Training in health issues and hygiene promotion
- Construction of latrines
- Water resource treatment and control
- Creation of a water management committee and the training of its members

KEY INFO

START OF THE MISSION: 2002
LOCALITIES: Northern part of the country (Mandera-Garissa)

HUMAN RESOURCES:
- Expatriates: 12
- Local staff: 200

BENEFICIARIES: 49,000 people

FUNDING: ECHO, UNICEF, OFDA, DFID, private donors

Even though the effects of the 2005 drought and the consequent crisis in 2006 have passed, the situation remains critical for the people of northeast Kenya. This part of the country is one of the most vulnerable due to a lack of productive capacity caused by the dryness of the land (sandy, with little vegetation). With the loss of their flocks, it is becoming impossible for peasants to recover their traditional livelihoods, based on livestock and trade. Refugee camps, whose inhabitants come mainly from Somalia, are home to more than 60,000 people. The northeastern region depends to a great extent on humanitarian aid and foreign help.
Laos, one of the last bastions of Communism, is one of the poorest countries in South East Asia. Today the country has opened up to a market economy and the use of its natural resources. Its position, at the crossroads of South East Asia, further supplements its economic growth. However, it is also having to face up to major inequality among its inhabitants at the expense of the rural population, which suffers a high rate of mortality among children under 5, limited access to water and sanitation and alarming rates of chronic malnutrition, with two-thirds of the rural population in a situation of food insecurity or at risk. Malnutrition affects increasingly more people and has become a priority for donors, the government of Laos and the United Nations.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**NUTRITION**
- Beginning of a study on the issue of malnutrition
- Evaluation of the treatment of acute malnutrition
- Evaluation of the health system

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Assistance to populations who live in the mountains and an improvement in their livelihoods
- Increase in irrigated rice fields
- Road construction
- Distribution of seed and tool kits
- ‘Food for Work’ programmes

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Access to permanent water points (gravity fed systems)
- Construction/rehabilitation of water and irrigation systems
- Hygiene promotion

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 1991
**LOCALITIES:** Thatham and Luang Namtha
**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 4
- Local staff: 70
**BENEFICIARIES:** 25,447 people
**FUNDING:** EuropeAid, WFP, Brita, Concern, The Bridge, Action Against Hunger
According to the needs assessment carried out by Action Against Hunger in 2007, it became evident that, after the 2006 war, low-income rural households dependent on the agricultural and livestock sector were in a precarious situation. High levels of debt and progressive economic decapitalisation continue to be an obstacle to the reactivation of this sector, so essential to both the economy and household incomes of the region. In 2008 the increasing political tension came to a head in the war led by Hezbollah, which forced us to provisionally evacuate our team of expatriates present at the mission at that time.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Recapitalisation of farmers through the distribution of seeds and tools
- Recapitalisation of livestock farmers through the distribution of animals
- Training for improving productivity
- Promotion of income-generating activities

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Improved management of water resources and environmental sanitation
- Water supplies
- Reusing of greywater
- Rehabilitation, reconstruction and/or construction of water distribution systems and wells
- Training in water management

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 2006  
**LOCALITIES:** Districts of Marjayoun, Hasbaya and Bint Jbeil (Nabatieh Governorate), Tiro/Sidon  
**HUMAN RESOURCES:**  
- Expatriates: 4  
- Local staff: 25  
**BENEFICIARIES:** 24,026  
**FUNDING:** ECHO, AECID

Farmers in the south of the country are benefiting from Action Against Hunger projects that provide technical support (Photo: Susana Vera)
**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION**
- Opening of the mission in October 2007 in a joint project with the Ministry of Health for treating malnutrition
- Integration of the elements of nutrition and mortality into the surveys conducted by the World Food Programme and the vulnerability analyses
- Training in the treatment of malnutrition and nutrition related to HIV/AIDS for health and community staff, in line with suitable treatment protocol
- Technical support for the Ministry of Health
- Support in the re-establishing of a sustainable observation system for detecting child malnutrition
- Participation in the implementation of a nationwide nutritional and mortality survey

**KEY INFO**

START OF THE MISSION: 2007  
LOCALITIES: 5 of the 10 districts  
HUMAN RESOURCES:  
- Expatriates: 1  
- Local staff: 3  

BENEFICIARIES: 641 malnourished children, 455 community health workers, 576 health workers (doctors, nurses, nutritionists)  
FUNDING: ECHO, AECID, USAID, UNICEF-
Lesotho, Action Against Hunger

The economy of this small country in southern Africa, which has the third highest HIV/AIDS rate in the world, is based on farming habits that are highly vulnerable to any variation in the climate. It is estimated that 258,000 people out of a population of 1.8 million are living with HIV/AIDS. Those most affected by the virus are young women; the infection rate for this group stands at 56.4%. There are 11,800 HIV-positive children and it is estimated that there are around 180,000 orphans and vulnerable children in the country as a result of this disease. AIDS kills almost 3 people every hour in Lesotho and life expectancy has fallen to an average of 34 for men and 36.2 for women.
After 14 years of conflict, the situation in Liberia has stabilised since the Accra Peace Agreement. Nevertheless, it is still experiencing a fragile transition period during which essential public services must be reconstructed in order to cover the basic needs of the population (access to water, health), both in rural areas and urban parts of Monrovia, where the population has grown significantly in recent years. The true impact of the food crisis in Liberia is one of the fundamental questions to be analysed in the next two years. One of the main risks to the current situation would be the overhasty retreat of these organisations, including donors.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**NUTRITION**
- Observation of food and nutrition situation
- Detection and treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition
- Psychosocial activities for preventing malnutrition

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Distribution of seeds and tools
- Training in farming and management techniques
- Rehabilitation of the rice fields in a ‘Food for Work’ programme
- Support for the Vahun farming cooperative
- Needs assessment in Gharpolu county

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Water supply
- Construction and rehabilitation of water points
- Promotion of hygiene and sanitation

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 1991  
**LOCALITIES:** Monrovia, Nimba, Lofa, Bong  
**HUMAN RESOURCES:**  
- Expatriates: 13  
- Local staff: 216  
**BENEFICIARIES:** 62,194 people  
**FUNDING:** ECHO, DFID, SDC, CO-SUDE, The Dutch Humanitarian Aid Division, Humanitarian Aid Delegation, OFDA, WFP, UNICEF

The most vulnerable members of the population do not have access to drinking water.
After the crisis of 2005, new harvests have improved the situation and considerable food deficits only remain in especially isolated areas. The impact of AIDS and its relationship with nutrition and food security continues to be a fundamental focus of our work, given the impact of the pandemic on the country. Malawi, with the fourth lowest per capita income rate in the world, has one of the highest AIDS rates – 14% of the population has the disease, which has brought life expectancy figures down to 47 years.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Recovery of farming capacities
- Mitigation of the effects of decapitalisation or debt during the crisis
- Agricultural recovery, especially aimed at families affected by HIV/AIDS

**EMERGENCY**
- Emergency response in the field of water and sanitation
- Disaster preparedness in collaboration with the Government of Maharshtra and the local authorities

**KEY INFO**

START OF THE MISSION: 2002
LOCALITIES: Throughout the country
HUMAN RESOURCES:
- Expatriates: 2
- Local staff: 10

BENEFICIARIES: 40,000 people.
FUNDING: ACCD, UNDP, Regional Government of Castilla-La Mancha, Caja Madrid, Alcobendas Town Council

**Malawi**

*Capital: Lilongwe*
*Population: 14.3 million*
*Surface area: 94,080 km²*
*Language(s): English and Chewa*

**Life expectancy at birth:** 47
**Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births):** 175
**Literacy rate:** 70.9%
**GDP per capita (in dollars calculated according to purchasing power):** 703
**Human Development Index:** 0.457 (162 of 179)
**Population living under the national poverty line:** 65.3%
**Population with no access to drinking water:** 24% (rural areas)
**Population without basic sanitation:** 39% (rural areas)
**Chronic infant malnutrition rate:** 53%
**Prevalence of HIV/AIDS:** 14.1%

**HIV/AIDS prevention is fundamental in a country where 14% of the population is affected**

(Photograph: Susana Vera)
In Mali, 14 million people live in an area twice the size of Spain, with more than half of them existing below the national poverty line. Seven out of ten people live on less than two dollars a day: a situation of structural poverty that is drastically worsened by external factors such as droughts, inflation or price rises affecting the country. More than a third of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition. The country is part of the Sahel region, one of the largest desert regions in the world.

MAINT ACTIVITIES

NUTRITION
• Supporting the development and application of a national protocol for treating acute malnutrition
• Education on best practice in terms of nutrition
• Support for health centres for treating acute malnutrition
• Nutritional and medical treatment for malnourished children
• Nutritional support for the mothers of malnourished children
• Training and monitoring of communities in order to detect malnourished children
• Education, awareness-raising and training for families in hygiene, feeding and child-care practices
• Nutritional surveys and analysis of the causes of malnutrition
• Support for the National Health Department for detecting malnutrition

FOOD SECURITY
• Support for the diversification of food production and better quality meals
• Strengthening of the organisational capacities of grain cooperatives
• Strengthening of the organisational capacities of small farmers
• Early Warning System for the animal herding communities

WATER AND SANITATION
• Construction and rehabilitation of water supply points
• Construction and rehabilitation of latrines for schools
• Training in the proper water and sanitation infrastructure management
• Awareness-raising of hygiene-related issues

HEALTH
• Awareness-raising about HIV/AIDS
• Support for health centres in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission
• Support for health centres in HIV diagnosis and the psychosocial treatment of patients
• Training and education in nutrition

KEY INFO
START OF THE MISSION: 1996
LOCALITIES: Gao, Kidal and Kita
HUMAN RESOURCES:
• Expatriates: 12
• Local staff: 79
BENEFICIARIES: 140,185 direct beneficiaries; 392,315 indirect beneficiaries
FUNDING: EC, FED, ECHO, AECID, Regional Government of Navarre, Regional Government of Valencia, Banco Urquijo, French Development Aid (Social Development Fund), UNICEF and Action Against Hunger

Action Against Hunger rehabilitates and builds water wells in the most isolated towns and villages
In this vast desert land that is part of the Sahel region, only 0.5% of the soil can be used for farming and water is very scarce: 47% of the population has no access to drinking water, a figure that rises to 80% in rural areas. The country imports 70% of its basic food commodities and, in spite of the government’s efforts, the rise in global prices has had a negative impact on the local economy, making a considerable impact on the income of the most vulnerable households, living under the poverty line (on less than a dollar a day).

MAIN ACTIVITIES

NUTRITION
- A study on nutrition and mortality in the south, where 15% of children suffer from acute or moderate malnutrition
- Pilot projects on communication and information in education schemes for changing hygiene and nutrition-related behaviour

FOOD SECURITY

AGRICULTURE
- Distribution of supply kits for the rainy season and crop growing (seeds, fertilisers and pesticides)
- Technical training: techniques for applying fertiliser, techniques for measuring the threshold for processing sesame and methods of application
- Training in the use of animal traction: distribution of ploughs
- Improvement in the access to water for farming and demonstrations of land recovery techniques
- Rehabilitation of water structures
- Rehabilitation of community food stores and training of management committees
- Support for horticulture
- Processing of local grains
- Strengthening of beneficiaries’ capacities
- Supply stores

LIVESTOCK
- Animal vaccination campaign
- Training in deworming and multi-vitamin treatments
- Repopulation: distribution of goats to vulnerable families and breed improvement
- Training in improving straw with urea
- Demonstration of forage irrigation

WATER AND SANITATION
- Research and evaluation of water-related infrastructure and analysis of water quality
- Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure

KEY INFO

START OF THE MISSION: 2007
LOCALITIES: Nouakchott (Mission) and Kaedi (Gorgol Region)
HUMAN RESOURCES:
- Expatriates: 5
- Local staff: 27

BENEFICIARIES: 22,000
FUNDING: AECID, UNICEF, Regional Government of Navarre, Caja Madrid
While some indicators seem to suggest that Mongolia is gradually emerging from the period of political and economic transition that it experienced in the 1990s, the country’s current situation is proof of persisting structural vulnerability. Thirty six per cent of the population still lives below the poverty line and inequalities in terms of access to food, health, water and education remain and are even on the increase. In 2008, the impact of the global food crisis left a mark on the whole of Mongolia as the price of basic food commodities has increased drastically in recent years, with a 160% increase in the price of bread and 140% in the price of rice.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION**
- Strengthening of the capacities of health facilities to improve their ability to detect malnutrition and educate the population in nutrition-related issues

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Attention paid to the needs of farmers, contributing to the capitalisation of their flocks and reducing future risks to a minimum
- A contribution to improved food security and a reduction in poverty levels among the inhabitants of peripheral neighbourhoods of Ulan Bator and Bayan Ulgii, through canteens, the promotion of gardening in order to diversify the diet and generate basic income

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Strengthening of local capacities in the field of water, sanitation and hygiene, with the aim of providing better access to water and sanitation and a better understanding by the population of best practice in terms of hygiene (peri-urban areas of Ulan Bator)

**KEY INFO**

START OF THE MISSION: 2001
LOCALITIES: Ulan Bator, Bayan Ulgii
HUMAN RESOURCES:
- Expatriates: 4
- Local staff: 28
BENEFICIARIES: 39,887 people
FUNDING: Paris City Council, Agences de l’eau, UBS, Action Against Hunger

**Life expectancy at birth:** 66.3
**Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births):** 49
**Literacy rate:** 97.4%
**GDP per capita (in dollars calculated according to purchasing power):** 2,887
**Human Development Index:** 0.720 (112 of 179)
**Population living under the national poverty line:** 36.1%
**Population with no access to drinking water:** 28%
**Population without basic sanitation:** 41%
**Chronic infant malnutrition rate:** 24%
**Prevalence of HIV/AIDS:** <0.1%

**Capital:** Ulan Bator
**Population:** 2.7 million
**Surface area:** 1,566,500 km²
**Language(s):** Khalkha Mongol
**Political system:** Parliamentary republic
Even though 2008 has been a watershed year for Nepal after the implementation of the peace agreement and the abolition of the monarchy, a large part of the country (especially in the west) is still suffering the consequences of 10 years of civil war: public infrastructure, including schools and health centres, are either lacking or non-existent and infrastructure limitations increase inhabitants’ isolation. Most people who live in isolated areas are vulnerable to food insecurity, no access to clean water and a lack of suitable health facilities.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

**NUTRITION**
- Launch of community-based pilot project for managing severe acute malnutrition
- Treatment of malnutrition in a decentralised way through centres located in the health posts; only children with medical complications are sent to the district hospital
- Support for the Ministry of Health
- Establishing of protocol for actions with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and Concern

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Support for people who live in the remote area of Karnali, affected by conflict and drought

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Construction and rehabilitation of water points
- Integrated water and sanitation management

### KEY INFO

**START OF THE MISSION:** 2003

**LOCALITIES:** Accham, Mugu, Humla

**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 8
- Local staff: 42

**BENEFICIARIES:** 13,441 people

**FUNDING:** ECHO, Agence de l’eau Rhin-Meuse, Swiss Government, Action Against Hunger
One of the poorest countries on the American continent, Nicaragua has been suffering from structural problems for decades, including access to basic sanitation, which more than half the population does not currently have. Geographically, the country is the biggest in the region (approximately 130,000 km²), yet it is one of the most economically vulnerable, with eight out of ten inhabitants living on less than two dollars a day. These high rates of vulnerability become a reality every time a natural disaster strikes the population, as with Hurricane Felix in September 2007, which affected more than half a million Nicaraguans.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

**NUTRITION**
- Support for the expansion of primary healthcare coverage alongside FamiSalud
- Research in order to define regional nutritional indicators alongside NicaSalud

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Support for the local management of land and natural resources: surveying and participatory cartography
- Applied research into participatory tools for the local management of natural resources
- Diversification of farming activities by installing household and communal irrigation systems
- Support for women’s cooperatives for creating agribusinesses
- Livestock diversification projects

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Strengthening municipal capacities in rural areas in water and sanitation service management
- Support for the expansion of primary healthcare coverage in environmental health issues alongside FamiSalud

**EMERGENCY**
- Help for victims of Hurricane Felix: disinfection and rehabilitation of wells, reconstruction of latrines and reactivation of agricultural production

### KEY INFO

**START OF THE MISSION:** 1996

**LOCALITIES:** Departments of Madriz, Managua, Chontales, Río San Juan and RAAN (North Atlantic Autonomous Region)

**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 4
- Local staff: 40

**BENEFICIARIES:** 74,667 people

**FUNDING:** FamiSalud/USAID, Coalición por la Tierra, AECID, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Regional Government of Navarre, ADHIS, Regional Government of Castilla-La Mancha, ECHO, HIPRA, SISCA/PRESANCA

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Rural communities that are highly vulnerable and lacking in access to water are exposed to recurrent natural disasters.
MAIN ACTIVITIES

HEALTH
- Strengthening of the state system at 2 district hospitals and close to 31 integrated health centres in the departments of Keita and Mayahi
- Training of healthcare workers in public health centres and hospitals in pre-natal care and mother-and-child-related health
- Training of community volunteers for early detection and diagnosis
- Realisation of nutrition surveys in different provinces
- Training the population in best practice in terms of nutrition and family planning

FOOD SECURITY
- Support for grain supply
- Distribution of food and treatment rations
- ‘Cash-for-Work’ programme (back to the land and reforestation)
- Seed multiplication
- Distribution of farming supplies
- Vaccination and deworming programmes for livestock
- Improvement and diversification of agro-pastoral production among the most vulnerable families
- Income-generating activities
- Application of a Geographic Information System for identifying the areas affected by drought and the best areas for pasture (creation of a tool for analysing the biomass in the pasture areas)
- Early Warning System for food crises
- Training in the use of local products (management of the food store, commercialisation, etc)
- Training workshops on good eating habits, farming techniques, capital asset management and development of local capacities

WATER AND SANITATION
- Drinking water supply programmes

KEY INFO
START OF THE MISSION: 1997
LOCALITIES: Maradi and Tahoua regions
HUMAN RESOURCES:
- Expatriates: 15
- Local staff: 162
BENEFICIARIES: 220,000 people
FUNDING: EU, ECHO, AECID, Madrid City Council, FED, DFID, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, private funds, Intercorret

Action Against Hunger Programmes in Niger are mainly aimed at supporting the efforts of the Nigerien government to improve the population’s quality of life. Since 2005, the organisation has opened offices in Tahoua, Keita, Abalak - Tchinatabaraden, Maradi, Mayahi and Dakoro. In 2007 and 2008 we have cut back our work on mother-and-child health in order to allow staff from the Ministry of Health to take our place in the departments of Keita and Mayahi. Action Against Hunger is currently working on water and sanitation projects and disaster risk reduction schemes.
In 2008, Pakistan suffered a series of crises (floods and conflict) that provoked considerable internal displacement and left hundreds of thousands of people in need of humanitarian aid. These events took place at a time when Pakistan was trembling from the effects of the world food crisis, thus aggravating what was already an unstable situation. Meanwhile, security in the country is also rife with tension and humanitarian space has invariably diminished.

### MAIN ACTIVITIES

#### FOOD SECURITY
- Introduction of salt tolerant seeds and seed saving techniques
- Improvements in training in agricultural techniques and managing the exploitation of natural resources
- Reinforcement of wholesale markets for agricultural produce
- Cooperative for trading agricultural produce
- Surveys on subsistence measures

#### AGUA
- Supply of low-cost units
- Facilitating access to boreholes that have turned into salt water boreholes

### KEY INFO

**START OF THE MISSION:** 2005  
**LOCALITIES:** Islamabad and the Sindh province (Thatta)  
**HUMAN RESOURCES:**  
- Expatriates: 4  
- Local staff: 20  
**BENEFICIARIES:** 40,000 people  
**FUNDING:** World Bank (Japanese Social Development Fund)
The change expected in Paraguay with the arrival of President Fernando Lugo is taking more time than expected, especially in terms of agrarian reform and health. Population growth and the commercialisation of the agriculture sector have meant that there are far more landless families than before. The Paraguayan welfare system is also incredibly weak at the moment and cannot guarantee basic rights such as food security or the necessary levels of nutrition, a situation whose immediate consequence is a high rate of migration, not only from rural to urban areas but also to other countries that apparently offer greater opportunities.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**FOOD SECURITY**

NATIONWIDE ACTIONS:
- Participation in and support for the creation of a National Nutrition, Sovereignty and Food Security Plan (PLANAL), with FAO, the Paraguayan state and civil society
- Strengthening of the National Coordinator for Rural and Indigenous Women (CONAMURI), through support for the consolidation of its Technical Office and training of representatives in its related peasant organisations
- Support for the drafting of a Law on the Right to Food in Paraguay
- Creation of community nutrition manuals and material for raising awareness aimed at health workers and schoolteachers

LOCAL ACTIONS (COMMUNITIES AND TOWNS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CAAZAPÁ)
- Strengthening of and support for the job of disseminating and providing support to the agricultural-livestock sector undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
- Advice for savings and loans cooperatives in order to improve their technical and financial services for small farmers, the implementation of rotating funds as microcredits
- Creation of trade alliances with agro-processing enterprises
- Technical assistance in conservation farming aimed at groups of peasant families (green fertilisers, crop rotation, seed production and conservation)
- Market studies for the products with the greatest potential for making a profit on the market and characterisation of value chains for agricultural produce and livestock
- Training on the functioning of markets, production planning and continuous updated information on agricultural and livestock prices
- Support for the local development of three municipalities in collaboration with the municipalities themselves and other key actors

**KEY INFO**

START OF THE MISSION: 2007
LOCALITIES: Asunción, Caazapá, San Juan Nepomuceno
HUMAN RESOURCES:
- Expatriates: 2
- Local staff: 14
BENEFICIARIES: 9,500
FUNDING: AECID, Europeaid
Peru is a middle-income country that for some years has stood, just like the entire region, at a favourable economic and political juncture, affording the country new opportunities for development. Nevertheless, the country's main problem lies in the concentration of wealth and the vast gap between rural and urban populations. More than half of the population lives under the national poverty line and almost 20% suffer from extreme poverty. The earthquake on the 15th of August 2007 devastated several regions of the country, leaving a great deal of damage and thousands of victims in its wake. Almost two years after the disaster, many families are still living in unstable conditions and access to basic water and sanitation services remains limited.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Installation of sanitation services
- Improvement in the management of solid waste
- Campaigns promoting hygiene and health
- Strengthening of local institutions

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Implementation of irrigation systems
- Improvement in the organisational and financial capacities of indigenous women and their ability to work as part of a network

**HEALTH - NUTRITION**
- Food supplements for children under 3 and expectant and/or breastfeeding mothers
- Early stimulation
- Deworming
- Promotion of breastfeeding and healthy eating habits

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** August 2007  
**LOCALITIES:** Ica Region: Pisco province. Ayacucho Region: Víncas Huamán and Lucanas provinces. Huancavelica Region: Huancavelica province

**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 3
- Local staff: 21

**BENEFICIARIES:** 7,000 people

**FUNDING:** AECID, Regional Government of Navarre, Regional Government of Valencia

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**Life expectancy at birth:** 71  
**Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births):** 33  
**Literacy rate:** 88.7%  
**Monthly GDP per capita (in dollars calculated according to purchasing power):** 7,088  
**Human Development Index:** 0.788 (79 of 179)

**Population with no access to drinking water:** 16%  
**Population without basic sanitation:** 37%  
**Chronic infant malnutrition rate:** 31%  
**Prevalence of HIV/AIDS:** 0.6%

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Two years after the earthquake, many families are still living in unstable conditions, without access to basic water and sanitation services.
MAIN ACTIVITIES

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Re-establishing of the means to become self-sufficient through the creation of alternative sources of income
- Supplying of food to the towns and villages affected by conflicts
- Income-generating activities: beekeeping, shops, services, sewing, car repairs, hairdressers, IT services, bakeries, leather and clothes repairs, carpentry, etc.

**PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT**
- Strengthening of psychosocial support for the most vulnerable groups — pregnant women, children, concentrating on the mother-child relationship
- Provision of material assistance (distribution of “birth” kits)
- Improvement in childcare practices
- Breastfeeding techniques

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**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 1999

**LOCALITIES:** Grozny and Shatoy

**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 2
- Local staff: 29

**BENEFICIARIES:** 49,500

**FUNDING:** ECHO, DAH, NORAD AEN, private donors

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The 1994 conflict provoked mass displacement of the Chechen population to the peripheral areas that included Ingushetia. This movement meant that in this area the population became more vulnerable, while damage caused by the war and badly managed assignments of public funds mean that public infrastructure is severely lacking or public services have come to a total halt, thus impeding the poorest from satisfying even their most basic needs.

In 2008 the political situation stabilised after Vladimir Putin named Ramzan Kadyrov president of the Russian republic of Chechnya the previous year. The general socioeconomic situation of the territory continues to improve thanks to massive investment in reconstruction, the recovery of local economic activity and federal social aid to the most vulnerable.
Sierra Leone

MAIN ACTIVITIES

NUTRITION
- Evaluation of the nutritional status of children under 5 and the most vulnerable households

FOOD SECURITY
- Identification of the impact of price rises on household economies in an urban context
- Evaluation of the effects of price increases on trade and the identification of the populations at greatest risk from this situation

WATER AND SANITATION
- Prevention of cholera
- Mapping of the areas potentially exposed to cholera, aimed at residential areas
- Data gathering and analysis
- Dissemination of analysis results
- Awareness-raising and coordination with the interested parties
- Evaluation of the quality of the water in urban areas of Freetown
- Monthly bacteriological tests on water
- Disinfection of latrines
- Distribution of bacteriological water tests

KEY INFO
START OF THE MISSION: 1991
LOCALITIES: Freetown
HUMAN RESOURCES:
- Expatriates: 2
- Local staff: 11
BENEFICIARIES: 13,511 people
FUNDING: EuropeAid, DFID, Action Against Hunger

Sierra Leone has remained ‘stable’ since the peace agreement of 2001, after a civil war that had previously lasted 10 years. Since then, the country has commenced a programme of gradual reconstruction. The overall situation continues to improve and the handing over of projects by international “emergency” organisations to local development structures is bearing fruit. In 2008, Sierra Leone witnessed an increase in food prices and a shortage of rice. In May-June, local elections were celebrated without any security-related incidents, but the stability of the region remains fragile and the risk of the country becoming affected by the destabilisation of one of its neighbours, such as Guinea, cannot be ruled out. Sierra Leone is the lowest ranking country on the development index (179 of 179).
Main Activities

Health and Nutrition
- Emergency distribution of high-protein rations for children under 5
- Support for health centres and mother and baby clinics
- Treatment of cholera
- Treatment of severe and moderate malnutrition

Food Security
- Improved farming practices
- ‘Cash for Work’ programmes
- Household vegetable garden projects
- Distribution of equipment
- Income generation

Water and Sanitation
- Rehabilitation of water points
- Hygiene promotion
- Chlorination of water sources

Key Info

Start of the Mission: 1992
Localities: Galguduud, Bakool, Bay, Gedo, Mogadishu
Human Resources:
- Expatriates: 14
- Local staff: 218
Beneficiaries: 237,084 people
Funding: UNICEF, ICRC, ECHO, OFDA, FAO, DFID, WFP, CIAA

Since the coup in 1991, which ended a 20-year dictatorship, Somalia is submerged in a situation of deep-seated instability. Without a new central authority the country is fragmented by land and power conflicts, accompanied by high levels of insecurity. Mogadishu has been attacked by violence on an almost daily basis, which in turn has caused many inhabitants to escape. This lack of safety and the agroclimatic difficulties mean that traditional economic activity and the survival and response mechanisms of shepherds to the crisis in a country where drought is recurrent are rendered impossible. Improvement in the humanitarian situation in the short term is difficult to imagine. On the 5th of November 2008, four Action Against Hunger expatriate workers were kidnapped in the Galgaduud region. The organisation has limited its vital emergency work and withdrew all of its expatriate personnel from Somalia. Programmes are being executed by local teams.

Somalia's climate makes access to water and the food security situation more complicated.
MAIN ACTIVITIES

NUTRITION
• Increased and improved local capacities
• Improved response capacity on outbreaks of malnutrition
• Continuous monitoring and evaluations of nutritional needs in vulnerable areas, especially in those areas to which people have returned
• Improved response capacity in emergency situations
• Monitoring of the critical context and positioning in the most unstable areas
• Establishing of emergency stock in order to cope with climate-related disasters (floodings, etc)
• Identification of possible focus points of vulnerability
• Maintaining response capacity levels in the face of nutritional emergencies
• Observation of nutrition-related situation: nutrition surveys and detection of malnutrition
• Emergency interventions in the case of a nutrition alert
• Supervision of the humanitarian situation through nutrition surveys

FOOD SECURITY
• Support based on the increased capacities of associate organisations and the contribution of the communities

WATER AND SANITATION
• Opening of water tanks
• Hygiene and sanitation promotion

KEY INFO
START OF THE MISSION: 1985
LOCALITIES: Mahallon, Bentiu, El Fasher, Nyala
HUMAN RESOURCES:
• Expatriates: 42
• Local staff: 682

BENEFICIARIES: 423,986 people
FUNDING: ECHO, OFDA, DFID, Dutch Development Aid, CIDA, COSUDE, CIAA, MAAIONG, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, CHF

While the peace process in Darfur is a long way from beginning, two and a half million displaced persons are stuck in the middle of the conflict and were also affected by flooding during the rainy season (July and August). Action Against Hunger was expelled from Sudan just hours after the International Criminal Court made its accusation against President Bashir on the 5th of May 2008. Now, the organisation’s current concerns are concentrated on the 400,000 victims of the conflict who used to receive our help.

The construction of water points is fundamental to survival in Darfur’s refugee camps.
The escalation of tensions between Israelis and Palestinians continues to affect the civilian population on both sides. In December a massive military operation against the Gaza Strip took place, which ended in the deaths of 1,300 Palestinians and 13 Israelis. The separation between Fatah, in control of the West Bank, and Hamas, which dominates the Gaza Strip, continues to act as a barrier to a real peace process. The blockade against the Gaza Strip has meant that the economy has completely collapsed, provoking the worst humanitarian crisis since 1967, with dependence on humanitarian aid standing at 80%. On the West Bank, obstacles to the free movement of people and goods are on the increase, while access to basic resources is becoming increasingly more challenging due to the economic crisis in the region.
Life expectancy at birth: 32 (2009 CIA estimate)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 156
Literacy rate: 79.6%
GDP per capita (in dollars calculated according to purchasing power): 5,554
Human Development Index: 0.547 (141 of 179)
Population living under the national poverty line: 66%
Population with no access to drinking water: 43.6%-46% (rural areas)
Population without basic sanitation: 43.3%-56% (rural areas)
Chronic infant malnutrition rate: 29%
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS: 26.1%

One of the smallest countries on the African continent (equivalent in size to Montenegro), Swaziland has the highest prevalence of HIV in the world, with thousands of orphans and children in vulnerable situations as a result of this pandemic. With a quarter of the population infected with the virus, the country lives in a situation of structural poverty that continues to worsen. Swaziland is a country that relies on subsistence agriculture and that has suffered many years of drought.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

HEALTH AND NUTRITION
• Opening of the mission in October 2007 thanks to a joint project for treating malnutrition alongside the Ministry of Health
• Integration of the elements of nutrition and mortality into the surveys conducted by the World Food Programme and the vulnerability analyses
• Support for the health system in order to reinforce the nutritional element in HIV services, mainly in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission and paediatric antiretroviral treatment
• Training of health and community workers in the treatment of malnutrition and HIV/AIDS-related nutrition, in line with appropriate treatment protocol

KEY INFO
START OF THE MISSION: October 2007
LOCALITIES: All over the country
HUMAN RESOURCES:
• Expatriates: 3
• Local staff: 16
BENEFICIARIES: 1260 malnourished children, 866 community health workers, 250 nurses, 41 communities (~300-5,000 per community)
FUNDING: ECHO, UNICEF-Swaziland, PEPFAR/USAID, Action Against Hunger

Mother and child care is essential in a country like Swaziland, which has the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the world (Photo: María Pérez ©)
The ability to cope with natural disasters begins by educating the youngest members of the community while at school.

The Philippines

Capital: Manila
Population: 89.7 million
Surface area: 299,000 km²
Language(s): Tagalog, English
Political system: Presidential republic

Life expectancy at birth: 71.3
Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births): 25
Literacy rate: 93.3
GDP per capita (in dollars calculated according to purchasing power): 3,153
Human Development Index: 102 (102 of 179)
Population living under the national poverty line: 25.1%
Population with no access to drinking water: 7%
Population without basic sanitation: 28%
Chronic infant malnutrition rate: 34%
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS: 0.1%

The negative impact of the frequent natural disasters and the presence of two armed conflicts have a devastating effect and highlight the poverty gap between the richest and poorest regions and the privileged and vulnerable groups in The Philippines. Renewed hostilities in Mindanao mean that 250,000 people have joined the 400,000 internally displaced persons who have escaped from the fighting between the army and the FMLN.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

DISASTER PREVENTION
• Programmes for disaster reduction and preparedness in the Bicol region
• Reinforcement of local capacities at the different administrative levels and in the communities

FOOD SECURITY
• Poverty-reduction programmes through sustainable opportunities in the agroforestry sector
• Strengthening of commercialisation and business capacities
• Strengthening of the rural productive sector and the management of water resources
• Support programme for 4,000 farmers to recover losses caused by the hurricanes of 2006
• Support programmes for the most vulnerable fishermen
• Income-generating activities
• Capacity creation at a community level

HEALTH
• Support programme for urban and semi-urban barangays (neighbourhoods) in order to improve public health by reducing environmental risks

WATER AND SANITATION
• Improved access to drinking water

EMERGENCY
• Emergency projects on Romblon Island: distribution of food and basic commodities, hygiene and awareness-raising, aimed at people affected by Typhoon Frank
• Emergency intervention to help internally displaced persons in Mindanao: food, basic commodities and rehabilitation of latrines

KEY INFO
START OF THE MISSION: 2000
LOCALITIES:
• Central Mindanao: Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and Cotabato City (ARMM)
• Caraga Region
• Bicol Region: Catanduanes, Camarines del Sur, Sorsogon and Masbate

HUMAN RESOURCES:
• Expatriates: 8
• Local staff: 60

BENEFICIARIES: 133,832 people
FUNDING: Action Against Hunger, AECID, EU, DIPECHO, Regional Government of Valencia, PACAP, ACCD, Caja Navarra
After two decades (1986-2006), Uganda is slowly recovering from the abyss of civil war and economic catastrophe to become a relatively peaceful, stable and prosperous country. But the lives of hundreds of thousands of people in the north are still threatened by one of Africa's most brutal rebel groups.

Uganda is very sensitive to climate change, exemplified by the periods of droughts, flooding and other climate-associated phenomena that affect the Ugandan people's means of subsistence and livelihoods. The government has responded by beginning a Disaster Reduction/Disaster Preparedness Project, and at the same time has demanded that all districts include in their plans a framework of action related to disaster risk reduction.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**NUTRITION**
- Nutrition surveys and monitoring of nutritional situation
- Training in health and nutrition
- Therapeutic and supplementary nutrition centres

**FOOD SECURITY:**
- Diversification of income sources and an increase in access to food
- Farming demonstrations, with the idea of applying them to small plots and vegetable gardens
- Environmental best practice and new energy sources
- Technical and business training related to income-generating activities

**WATER AND SANITATION:**
- Rehabilitation of water points
- Training in health and hygiene in the displaced persons and refugee camps

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**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 1981

**LOCALITIES:** Kampala, Lira, Gulu, Moroto, Kaabong

**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 12
- Local staff: 150

**Beneficiaries:** 350,000 people

**Funding:** ECHO, France (CIAA), Norway, ACDI, UNICEF, Howard G. Buffett Foundation

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The Ugandan population has suffered the many effects of climate change in recent years (Photo: Reuters/Hudson Apuuyo, courtesy of www.alertnet.org)
MAIN ACTIVITIES

FOOD SECURITY
- Creation of community associations in order to identify and treat HIV/AIDS in the families affected by food insecurity and their health needs
- Help the poorest families in each community with income-generating activities (vegetable garden, small businesses), concentrating especially on orphans and their carers and those living with HIV/AIDS
- Rearing of rabbits and chickens for self-consumption and sale
- Training of 122 people in organic farming techniques
- Technical support

HEALTH AND NUTRITION
- Nutrition Promotion
- Increase in access to services and knowledge of health and nutritional issues for people living with HIV/AIDS
- Awareness-raising in the community on the relationship between good nutrition and HIV/AIDS therapy
- Improvement of access to health services
- Increase in the access to counselling services, through workshops, theatre activities, radio programmes and school debates, etc
- Health Campaign in nutrition and HIV/AIDS through several community-based activities: sessions on the media and food demonstrations
- Training in counselling
- Support for CINDI promotional activities (awareness-raising, the participation of members of parliament and local and national actors, etc), aimed at increasing nutritional support for people living with HIV and AIDS
- Support for orphans in an early years education centre, with supplementary feeding and growth-rate observation
- Training of our local partner Children in Distress in the project and organisational management
- Technical support

KEY INFO

START OF THE MISSION: 2004
LOCALITIES: Kitwe Region
HUMAN RESOURCES:
- Expatriates: 0
- Local staff: 10 (work is carried out by local NGO, CINDI)

BENEFICIARIES: 301,485 people
FUNDING: Comic Relief, Vegfam

Zambia is still one of the poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Poverty and malnutrition are joined by the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, affecting 17% of the population (a problem that primarily affects the productive population), while millions of Zambians survive on less than a dollar a day. Following the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the country provides shelter to tens of thousands of refugees that fled the fighting.

Zambia’s youngest generations are fighting to detach their future from poverty, hunger and HIV/AIDS (Photo: David Gillnaders ©)
In 2008 Zimbabwe experienced a serious financial crisis characterised by high inflation rates as a result of the significant increase in food prices and the consequent loss of purchasing power by consumers and a lack of liquidity. In total, the Zimbabwe dollar has lost 25 zeroes in two and a half years. The country also experienced a political crisis from March onwards when controversial general elections were celebrated, which saw the whole country taken over by violence. In addition, half way through August a cholera epidemic was declared. It spread very quickly and the rapid deterioration of water quality affected the whole country.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES**

**NUTRITION**
- Evaluation of nutritional needs
- Establishing of nutritional centres
- HIV projects dealing with prevention and the fight against malnutrition

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Improvement in vulnerable groups’ means of subsistence by strengthening food security and nutrition through integrated programmes
- Creation and promotion of innovative farming technology in order to carry out farming work properly while causing less damage to the land

**WATER AND SANITATION**
- Sustainable access to drinking water and sanitation services through the promotion of better hygiene-related practices in vulnerable households and among the at-risk population
- Rehabilitation and construction of water points
- Construction and rehabilitation of latrines
- Access to water through rainwater collection and storage
- Emergency response to the cholera outbreak
  - Health and hygiene promotion: distribution of kits and pamphlets
  - Coverage of drinking water and sanitation needs in the Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC)
  - Establishing of water management committees for these water points

**KEY INFO**

**START OF THE MISSION:** 2002
**LOCALITIES:** Midlands, Manicaland, Matebeleland Sud, Masvingo
**HUMAN RESOURCES:**
- Expatriates: 8
- Local staff: Unavailable
**BENEFICIARIES:** 87,511 people
**FUNDING:** EuropeAid, ECHO, FAO, Action Against Hunger, Agences de l’eau, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DFID, UNICEF

**During the cholera epidemic the provision of drinking water to the population was fundamental**
Activities in Spain

2008 in pictures

EXPO ZARAGOZA 2008
Action Against Hunger Spain took part in the water exhibition in the citizens’ initiatives pavilion, with a series of activities including conferences, papers, simulations, etc.

RUNNING FOR SOLIDARITY
More than 600 boys and girls from 12 schools in Pamplona and Sangüesa took part in the 8th edition of the Race against Hunger.

2ND EDITION OF THE CLIMB FOR SOLIDARITY IN THE PYRENEES
More than 150 mountaineers aged between 6 and 71 years climbed up Petrextema to pay homage to the Navarrese mountain climber, the late Iñaki Ochoa de Olza, and the 963 million people in the world currently suffering from hunger.

A RESPONSIBLE GALICIAN CULTURE
Fernando Bellas travelled to Madriz in Nicaragua with Cultural Solidaria Galega and Action Against Hunger Spain. His trip led to a photographic exhibition of the everyday lives of the inhabitants of this extremely vulnerable country.
LUPO, AN UNPRECEDENTED CHARITY AUCTION
The Catalan accessories company and Action Against Hunger Spain came together for an unprecedented charity auction, where Spanish artists such as Javier Mariscal, Amaya Arzuaga and Najwa Nimri & Carlos Jean created exclusive pieces that were sold at the auction.

CRONICARAGUA, A PERFORMANCE FULL OF SOLIDARITY
The story of a trip to Nicaragua, a country besieged by a silent hunger, was acted out as performance art. The piece makes a call for action and a commitment to finding solutions and demands the solidarity of civil society.

MALAWIAN CUISINE
The Catalan chef Carles Gaig prepared a dinner inspired by Malawian dishes for Catalan businessmen, in order to show Spanish society the problems suffered in Malawi and bring the traditions and culture of African society closer to home.

FIRST ACTION AGAINST HUNGER SPAIN-FUNDACIÓN ATLÉTICO DE MADRID TOURNAMENT
Action Against Hunger Spain and the Foundation of Atlético de Madrid F.C., with the collaboration of the Madrid Football Federation, celebrated the first football tournament for solidarity, in order to collect funds for our NO HUNGER campaign.

BENICÁSSIM INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL (FIB)
Once again last year, Action Against Hunger Spain was present at the FIB, where it informed revellers about the fight against hunger and sold merchandising to those wishing to contribute.
Activities in Spain

No Hunger

Last October Action Against Hunger launched the No Hunger campaign, with the aim of asking Al Gore to make a documentary and use his media power to draw attention to the drama of malnutrition in the world today, as he had already done previously with the issue of climate change.

In just a few months 60,000 of us have joined the campaign to make No Hunger a reality, through the webpage www.pideseloaalgore.org / www.askalgore.org / www.demande-a-algore.org

Well-known Spanish faces such as Belén Rueda, Mario Vargas Llosa, Fernando Colomo, Julio Medem, Santiago Segura, Pilar López de Ayala, Javier Fesser, Florentino Fernández, Ariadna Gil, Juan Diego Botto, Toni Cantó and Fernando Savater have also called on Al Gore to make this documentary.
Activities in Spain

Corporate Social Responsibility

We at Action Against Hunger believe that any organisation’s Corporate Social Responsibility strategy is based on the strict adherence to the legal obligations in force.

With this idea as a foundation for its work the company can voluntarily incorporate into its management, strategy and procedures any social, work-related, environmental and human rights concerns that arise from the relationship and transparent dialogue held with the range of interest groups with which it associates itself, including clients, shareholders, suppliers, beneficiaries, partners, etc. In addition, the company is responsible for the consequences and impact of its actions.

Bearing this in mind, we believe that relationships with different companies, which are important social agents, should evolve away from an obsolete model, where image is the main goal, towards long-term commitments, closely related to their business activity.

In 2008 we have managed to increase the capturing of funds through this channel by 20%, which in itself gives us an idea of the organisation’s commitment to further promoting this channel; something that we are, in fact, already working to increase in 2009. The following are some of the most relevant achievements related to our work with companies this year.

CAMPAIGNS AND ACTS OF SOLIDARITY: CAJAMAR SAVINGS BANK
We have joined forces to achieve the first of the Millennium Development Goals - to halve the proportion of people living in hunger before 2015 - through various activities, including:

- Day Against Hunger: Cajamar employees got the chance to taste emergency food.
- Rambling for Solidarity Day for company employees.
- Funds were collected and handed over to us at the end of the year in order to help with the meeting of this MDG.

COMPANY EVENTS: FUNDACIÓN ATLÉTICO DE MADRID
Over the Christmas period we organised a corporate seven-a-side football tournament (with 10 companies), which was a success in terms of funds collected and repercussions in the media. This year we will hold a similar tournament in October, this time with the Spanish Football Federation Foundation as our organising partner, and the event will be held at the Ciudad del Football training grounds in Las Rozas, Madrid.

FUNDING FOR PROJECTS: OBRA SOCIAL CAJA MADRID
Once more, we have renewed the EMERGENCY FUND, through which we can react in record time to any emergencies that arise in any part of the world where we carry out our work. Thanks to this fund, this year we have intervened in Mauritania and Georgia. In addition, different companies have helped us fund projects, including Banco Urquijo, which contributed €50,000 to the project “Strengthening local capacities for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition in children under five in Mali.”
Thanks...

This year we’d like to give special thanks to...

COMPANIES
AC Ekufarm
Accenture
Acciona
Adif
Agudas de Belascoain
Atilardan
Allen Overy
Asociación Vinos sin fronteras
Awamedia
Baglinox
Banco Santander
Bloomberg
Boston Consulting Group
Bu Sá
Caja Laboral
Can Mèlich Club
CLICK Network S.L.
Club Escacs El Vendrell
Club Sports
Tennis Cunit
Coca-Cola
Comissió Solidaritat
Correos
Chrysler
Chus Burés
Darryl Upsall
Desarrollo.net
Diario de Navarra
Ecogestión
El Corte Inglés
Eroski
Eurohold
FIB (Festival Internacional de Benicasim)
Fundación Caja Navarra
Gimnasio Físico Solidario
Grupo de Empresas ECI
Grupo Norte
GT Promociones
Helvetia Previsión
Helvetia Seguros
Horno Artesano
Hotel Voramar de Benicasim
Ilitia Technologies
Ingersoll
Kiss FM
Kukuxumusu
La Sexta
Laboratorios CNFA
Laboratorios Hipra
Librería Argot
Litor Artes Gráficas
Lupo
M Torres
Madrid Acc
Marco Polo
Marge Books
Mas Movil
Microsoft
Mitja Marató Terrassa
Mundo Mueble
Nestlé
NH Hoteles
NIKIDOM
Bassat Ogilvy
OGIPAN
Ogilian
OHL
Ortega y Azagra
Asociados
Portland San Antonio
Red Eléctrica Española
Renfe
Rodilla
Seine Tech
Selección
Selectiva ETT
Seryyeco
Shackleton
Sic Ingenieros
Socialbid
Sonae Sierra
Sparkle
Strategy & Focus
SUC estudio
Survey sampling
International
Todomúsica
UBI
Voracine

CONTRIBUTORS
Familia Ochoa de Otza
Miguel Molina

INSTITUTIONS
Blur Producciones
Club de Tenis Pamplona
Club de Tenis Pamplona
Colegio de Ingenieros Industriales de Navarra
Fundación Atlético de Madrid
Fundación Dávalos-Fletcher
Fundación Empresa-Universidad de Navarra
Fundación Gonzalo Torrente Ballester
Fundación Mixta AFRICA
Fundación Osasuna
Fundación Profesor Uria
Fundación Universidad-Sociedad
Museo de arte contemporáneo Unión Fenosa (MACUF)
Sociedade para o Desenvolvimento Comarcal de Galicia
Trasteando Taldea
Universidad de Alcalá de Henares
Universidad de Navarra
Universidad de Santiago de Compostela
Universidad Pública de Navarra
Universidad Rey Juan Carlos
Universitat Jaume I de Castellón

…and all the institutions, organisations and volunteers that, one way or another, have collaborated with us in the fight against hunger.
In Action Against Hunger we are committed to the professionalism of all our workers: the aid workers who have to leave their countries of origin or other areas on an expatriate contract and those men and women born and trained in the schools and universities of the countries where we intervene and who constitute our national staff. In 2008 the latter came to a total of 900 people. In addition, this commitment to national staff stands at the very core of our mandate and Action Against Hunger works to reinforce local capacities in the countries where we intervene, achieving this by training and encouraging their human capital. Today they work in mainly technical positions. Our strategy in the future is that they will soon be able to take on coordinating and management positions and even work in other countries as expatriates. For now, their commitment and dedication, along with their abilities, allow us to improve our work every day.
# Financial Report

## Balance Sheet

**BALANCE SHEET AT 31st OF DECEMBER 2008**

(Amount in euros)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>2008 Tax Year</th>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>2008 Tax Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NON CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
<td>13,092,526</td>
<td>OWN FUNDS-</td>
<td>1,931,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible assets</td>
<td>16,365</td>
<td>Endowment fund</td>
<td>6,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term financial assets</td>
<td>191,865</td>
<td>Intervention reserves</td>
<td>1,893,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users and other long-terms debtors</td>
<td>12,441</td>
<td>Reserves for specific programmes</td>
<td>284,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Negative surplus for the tax year</td>
<td>(252,179)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>GRANTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>24,316,431</td>
<td><strong>SHORT-TERM CREDITORS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts from own activities and other accounts payable</td>
<td>280,566</td>
<td>Short-term provisions</td>
<td>5,738,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users and other debtors from own activity</td>
<td>12,313,983</td>
<td>Debts with credit companies</td>
<td>1,288,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts from associated foundations</td>
<td>11,767,143</td>
<td>Creditors from associated foundations</td>
<td>2,336,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts at HQ</td>
<td>80,273</td>
<td>Commercial creditors and other accounts payable</td>
<td>1,186,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts at mission-level</td>
<td>58,988</td>
<td>Creditors at HQ</td>
<td>926,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>366,631</td>
<td>Creditors at mission-level</td>
<td>412,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>80,273</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>298,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and other equivalent liquid assets</td>
<td>11,721,882</td>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>10,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>37,408,957</td>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>37,408,957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE 2008 TAX YEAR

(Amounts in euros)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entity's income from own activities –</td>
<td>33,839,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants, donations and bequests allocated to the tax year surplus</td>
<td>29,551,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member and user payments</td>
<td>3,121,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from promotion campaigns, sponsors and collaborators</td>
<td>1,166,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and other revenue from commercial activity</td>
<td>114,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>(6,575,372)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>1,700,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff expenses-</td>
<td>(12,388,438)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and similar items</td>
<td>(11,789,592)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security payments</td>
<td>(598,846)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses-</td>
<td>(16,283,695)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External services</td>
<td>(15,660,952)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss, impairment and variations to supplies for commercial operations</td>
<td>(70,889)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other running costs</td>
<td>(551,854)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation of assets</td>
<td>(886,311)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variation of supplies</td>
<td>95,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING RESULT</strong></td>
<td>(384,146)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Income</td>
<td>237,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Costs</td>
<td>(53,395)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency exchange differences</td>
<td>(50,594)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL RESULT</strong></td>
<td>133,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRE-TAX RESULT</strong></td>
<td>(250,179)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on profits</td>
<td>(2,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEGATIVE SURPLUS FOR TAX YEAR</strong></td>
<td>(252,179)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Financial Report

Origin of funds

GENERAL PROGRESSION:
REVENUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income, Action Against Hunger Spain</th>
<th>Increase, Action Against Hunger Spain</th>
<th>Total revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>841,417</td>
<td></td>
<td>841,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3,203,395</td>
<td>281%</td>
<td>3,203,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>6,238,506</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>6,238,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>9,243,566</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>9,243,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>9,946,750</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9,946,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>11,670,453</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11,670,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>15,453,451</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>15,453,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>16,000,224</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>16,000,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>17,459,229</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17,459,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>17,971,036</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>17,971,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>21,129,207</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>21,129,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006*</td>
<td>24,818,078</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>30,157,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007*</td>
<td>25,265,282</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>29,068,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008*</td>
<td>32,508,914</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>37,019,367</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*From 2006 on, the revenues column includes contracts executed by the international network and signed by Action Against Hunger Spain.

DISTRIBUTION OF DONORS 2008
(Revenues executed by Action Against Hunger Spain)
Use of funds

**DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS ACCORDING TO INTERVENTION SECTOR**

- Water and Sanitation: 40%
- Health and nutrition: 23%
- Nutrition: 14.44%
- Integrated: 14.36%
- Food Security: 35%
- Disaster reduction: 2%

**VOLUME PER MISSION 2008 (in euros)**

- Argentina: 36,069,000
- Ecuador: 142,476
- Lesotho: 220,696
- Swaziland: 268,385
- Paraguay: 421,882
- Spain: 426,971
- Malawi: 474,556
- Lebanon: 627,713
- Nicaragua: 702,079
- Bolivia: 778,525
- Mauritania: 832,172
- Peru: 846,464
- Guinea: 1,037,681
- Angola: 1,425,710
- The Philippines: 1,437,327
- Guatemala: 1,604,103
- Mali: 2,144,088
- Georgia: 2,256,002
- Colombia: 2,964,738
- The Palestinian Territory: 3,328,870
- Niger: 3,401,761

**USE OF FUNDS 2008**

- Technical support for field projects: 5.2%
- Communication and collection of funds: 6.1%
- Administrative services: 2.1%
- Projects in the field: 86.6%
Once again this year, Deloitte has audited Action Against Hunger Spain’s accounts.
## Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCD</td>
<td>Catalan Development Aid Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF-France</td>
<td>Action Against Hunger France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF-UK</td>
<td>Action Against Hunger UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF-USA</td>
<td>Action Against Hunger USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACH/ACF-Spain</td>
<td>Action Against Hunger Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AECID</td>
<td>Spanish International Development Aid Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHF</td>
<td>Common Humanitarian Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIAA</td>
<td>French Interministerial Committee for Food Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDA</td>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSUDE</td>
<td>Swiss Development Aid Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAH</td>
<td>French Humanitarian Action Delegation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDC</td>
<td>Swiss Department for Development and Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>UK Department for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPECHO</td>
<td>Disaster Preparedness Section of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECHO</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECHO</td>
<td>European Commission (Humanitarian Aid Office)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDF</td>
<td>European Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAAIONG</td>
<td>Support Mission for NGOs' International Activities – part of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAE</td>
<td>French Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORAD AEN</td>
<td>Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFDA</td>
<td>Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACAP</td>
<td>Philippines-Australian Community Assistance Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEPFAR</td>
<td>President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESANCA</td>
<td>Regional Food Security and Nutrition Programme for Central America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SISCA</td>
<td>Central American Ministry for Social Integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBS</td>
<td>Union of Swiss Banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commission for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children's Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>UN World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

ACTION AGAINST HUNGER SPAIN (ACCIÓN CONTRA EL HAMBRE)
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achcat@achesp.org

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