There is a solution to hunger
Action Against Hunger is an international non-governmental organisation that is private, apolitical, nondenominational and non-profit. It was created in France in 1979 to act all over the world. Its mission is to fight against hunger, physical suffering and emergency situations that threaten men, women and children.

**ACTION AGAINST HUNGER ACTS:**
- In cases of grave crisis, either natural or manmade, which threaten food security or trigger famine.
- In cases in which the social structure is unravelling, linked to either internal or external reasons and placing certain populations in a situation of extreme vulnerability.
- Wherever humanitarian aid becomes a question of survival.

Action Against Hunger’s interventions take place before (prevention programmes), during (emergency programmes) or after crises (rehabilitation and development programmes).

All of Action Against Hunger’s programmes are aimed at allowing their recipients to recover their autonomy and the means they need to survive as quickly as possible without having to depend on outside assistance.

Action Against Hunger’s activities are based on the following principles:

**INDEPENDENCE**

**NEUTRALITY**

**NON DISCRIMINATION**

**FREE AND DIRECT ACCESS TO THE VICTIMS**

**PROFESSIONALISM**

**TRANSPARENCY**

In 2009, we have witnessed how the economic and financial crisis affected what we call the real economy at all levels. This crisis, of course, has also influenced Action Against Hunger’s efforts, confronting the organisation with a year of major challenges yet also fantastic opportunities. That is because this crisis, which is affecting all of us to a greater or lesser extent, has even more direct consequences on those with the least means, the most vulnerable people in hard times. And it is particularly serious for many of the people for whom we work, among whom we must mention the displaced persons and small farming families in the most impoverished countries. What stands out in 2009, a year of record harvests all over the world, is that the number of people suffering from the burden of hunger has only risen, exceeding the symbolic figure of one billion. That is, one out of every six people on the planet is hungry.

Yet the decisions that society, governments and institutions like ours have to take as a result of the crisis also offer us the opportunity to channel our efforts towards the best results possible by improving our efficiency, innovating and seeking solutions to the new problems facing us.

In the words of Jacques Diouf, General Manager of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), “History demonstrates that there is no more powerful engine for promoting growth than the eradication of hunger and poverty and investments in agriculture”. And here is where we can find the most important lesson to be learned: the political will of governments, institutions and international bodies must be strengthened to boost the resources earmarked for this purpose so that one out of every six people in the world will cease to suffer from hunger and can access not only a proper diet but also the means required to produce the food they need so that their long-term future is guaranteed.

Faced with these challenges, we at Action Against Hunger work year after year to improve our efficacy, our presence and our response to the problems besiegng the most vulnerable people in the world. This effort would not be possible without our partners and donors, whom I would like to express my personal gratitude for continuing to support us in difficult times, as well as for their effort and generosity in thinking about the people who suffer the most. Because we are fully convinced that hunger has a solution, we keep working to turn the new threats into opportunities to achieve a world in which not a single person goes hungry.

José Luis Leal
Chairman of the Board
Action Against Hunger
In 2009 we have witnessed how humanity exceeded one billion hungry people, an unacceptable record that means that one out of every six people in the world does not have a decent diet. Now more than ever, we at Action Against Hunger continue to focus our efforts on prevention and care of those affected the most. We also work to encourage the international community, donors and developing countries to join our efforts to find a permanent way to combat hunger.

AN INADMISSIBLE RECORD

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) officially announced what we had already detected in Action Against Hunger projects: hunger is on the rise, and brutally so. In 2009, the overall number of people threatened by hunger exceeded one billion individuals. Never before has humanity reached these levels of malnutrition. This rise cannot solely be attributed to the economic crisis; rather it is also the culmination of a process that got underway at the end of last century. The paradox that we examined last year in this same annual report has gained momentum: hunger is on the rise despite the fact that last year witnessed another record grain harvest. This situation confirms the fact that hunger is no longer a problem involving a simple lack of food; instead, it involves economic access to this food. In other words, in 2009 hunger was caused by uneven distribution of the existing resources, not by the misfortune of a mediocre harvest, the bad luck of a drought or any other sporadic incident.

We have to change our images of hunger. It can no longer be portrayed by empty granaries in ghost towns; to the contrary, hunger today takes place with the storehouses brimming with food, yet which is unaffordable by the people who need it the most.

The second paradox is that despite the existence of food reserves, the level and volatility of food prices escape any rational analysis. The immediate consequence is that food has become unaffordable for those who have to spend most of their income on it. The rise in the prices of wheat, millet and corn cripples many humble homes because they do not have any leeway to adapt. Their only response is to lower the quality and number of daily meals. We have witnessed this cruel phenomenon in several countries and analysed it in a specific report. This phenomenon is inadmissible because it is the outcome of speculation on foodstuffs in the world agriculture markets.

The third paradox is that small farmers earn no profit from the rise in food prices; rather they are more like the victims of this situation. Regardless of whether they live in Asia, Latin America or Africa, small farmers do not have the capacity to produce 100% of what they eat, and they therefore depend on external supply sources, either domestic or international. The paradox is even more atrocious when it is confirmed that the goods they cannot afford are sometimes the very ones they produce. In the Sahel, for example, we have seen how farmers are obligated to sell their harvest at the worst time of year. They do it when prices are at their lowest, just after the harvest, because they have no silos where they can store their yields, and because they must urgently pay their taxes. After a few months, prices rise once again, so the farmers have to take on debts in order to feed their families. Quite often, the brokers that buy the food at the lowest prices to sell it at the highest prices are the same ones who grant the loans to the small farmers. In the Sahel, speculation by local brokers accounts for most of the price differential between what the farmers earn and the price their products will sell at the market. Sometimes this differential is as high as 200%, meaning that farmers actually buy the food at three times the price for which they sold it.

For all of these reasons, hunger is structural. The face of hunger includes acute malnutrition, which can trigger the death of the most vulnerable sufferers, generally children, and the invisible hunger which generation after generation prompts physical and psychological developmental delays in millions of people all over the world. Both faces of hunger are jeopardising tomorrow’s development.

In 2009, we have confirmed that this vicious circle of hunger can be broken. The distribution channels of food resources can be diversified to re-establish a fairer equation between producer and consumer. Likewise, when farmers are provided with support so that they are not forced to sell their goods when prices are rock-bottom, we see how even the poorest ones can boost their incomes. Investments to improve, diversify and raise the yields of small farmers are also profitable, and in the very short term.

For some time now, Action Against Hunger has viewed hunger as a problem with the distribution of food resources instead of as only a technical challenge or a problem of food production. Humanitarian action must focus not only on saving the lives of those who are in critical situations but also go further to directly attack the structural causes of the problem.

The approach we take in our food security projects increasingly revolves around providing the tools and training needed to facilitate the access of small farmers’ yields to the food market through actions like creating cooperatives to commercialise dairy products in the southern Caucasus, cotton in Paraguay and honey in Angola.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENT

The High-Level Meeting on Food Security held in Madrid in January 2009, in which Action Against Hunger took an active part, managed to place child nutrition on the international agenda as a top priority. The world leaders agreed that preventing and treating malnutrition is one of the most effective ways of both putting an end to hunger and detecting famines that require urgent action.

This does not solely entail the imperative to save the lives of the five million children whom malnutrition kills every year; rather it also involves stopping the vicious circle of malnutrition-poverty-hunger which is thwarting their possibilities for development, since more and more people are sacrificing their future in exchange for immediate survival.

The international community must focus on responses adapted to each local context and give agriculture the role

1 — Action Against Hunger Report: Seasonal Hunger - 2009
it deserves in the struggle against hunger, as our organisation has been doing for years now. To accomplish this, one priority is for the economic aid promised to become a reality and to earmark it towards changing the situation of those who are suffering from the pandemic of malnutrition.

In 2009, the international Action Against Hunger network multiplied its presence in other international forums like the World Food Summit held in Rome in November, in an effort to promote the quest for these adapted responses and this crucial role of agriculture in the fight against hunger.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is already having an impact on hunger and malnutrition, and it is turning into one of the most serious threats to human development. Droughts and irregular precipitation are diminishing the precarious livelihoods of people in developing countries, affecting small farmers the most harshly. Thus, it is no exaggeration to say that climate change will be the new face of hunger in the 21st century.

Climate change raises the likelihood of natural disasters and destablises the livelihoods that sustain child nutrition, while it also has a direct impact on the structural causes of malnutrition, lowering households’ capacities, weakening their resistance and perpetuating the vicious circle of poverty-malnutrition.

In addition to working on disaster prevention programmes, Action Against Hunger also works to foster the role that small farmers can play in the poorest countries, endowing them with a global responsibility. Nowadays, they are the main victims, but they can become frontline combatants in the efforts to mitigate climate change. In 2009, droughts affected such diverse regions as the Sahel and Central America, where our on-the-ground teams worked with the population at risk of malnutrition and launched activities for agricultural development and cash-for-work programmes.

THE RIGHT TO WATER, A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT

In recent years, a new approach to human rights revolving around access to water has gained momentum. Water is no longer viewed as simply as basic need; rather it is seen as a fundamental human right in itself.

Action Against Hunger took part in this process by attending the 5th World Water Forum held in Istanbul, with the goal of ensuring that the voices of the poorest peoples were heard and that they were not excluded from the international debate and decision-making on the right to access to water. Recognition of this right will place human beings at the core of this debate, and it will give governments, individuals and all the stakeholders involved new rights and obligations. It is vital for human development that there not remain a single person without access to water, which is so closely tied to health, education and the right against hunger in developing countries.

EMERGENCIES

Since early 2009, our field teams have been required to respond to all sorts of different emergencies all over the planet.

After Israel’s military intervention in the Gaza Strip, which seriously damaged the water supply and sanitation infrastructures in the zone after almost 200 days of bombardments, we responded to the emergency needs by distributing water to the people and fuel to the wells and pumping stations, and by repairing the water and sanitation infrastructures.

In Africa, the Mandera region of Kenya had overall malnutrition rates of 30%², with 20,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition. In the Central African Republic, assessments on the nutritional status of residents of the city of Berberati showed that 7% of the children³ suffered from the most serious state of malnutrition. The lives of thousands of children in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo were endangered by acute malnutrition.

The effects of climate change were clear in Mali, Sudan and Burkina Faso, where long periods of drought coupled with seasonal flooding led many families to exhaust their food reserves, triggering alarming rates of acute malnutrition, in addition to major damage. The floods caused by tropical storm Ketsana in the Philippines left almost two million people with no access to water and sanitation services, or to basic foodstuffs. The Island of Sumatra, in Indonesia, suffered from a severe earthquake which directly affected 78,000 homes. And the spectre of hunger caused by a prolonged drought once again hovered over Central America, harking back to the worst months of 2002.

We were present and offering assistance and responses to the people afflicted by these emergencies and crises thanks to the support of institutions like the Spanish Development Cooperation Agency (AECID) and businesses like Caja Madrid. Yet more than anything, we are aware that our partners’ efforts in this time of economic crisis are what have enabled us to deal with the situations in which the most vulnerable people on the planet, the ones with the least, the ones who barely have the resources to adapt, are immersed.

Now more than ever, Action Against Hunger’s mandate is still necessary, and this encourages us to keep working to reverse and change the injustice, poverty and hunger suffered by one out of every six people in the world. These efforts would not be possible without the backing of the institutions, companies and individuals that help us towards this goal.

Thank you.

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² — The nutritional alert index defined by the World Health Organisation for global acute malnutrition is 15%.
³ — The nutritional alert index defined by the World Health Organisation for severe acute malnutrition is 2%.
TRANSPARENCY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE: THE ORGANISATION’S RESPONSIBILITY

Even though Action Against Hunger has numerous internal and external mechanisms aimed at ensuring transparency (external audits, internal auditor, Ethics Committee, Board of Directors and monitoring committees, donor evaluations, participation in the Governing Board of the Spanish Development NGO Coordinating Agency), in 2009 the Ethics Committee decided to apply for accredited certification in Ethical Management Systems and Social Responsibility: the SGE-21 certification offered by FORETICA.

The main value of FORETICA’s SGE-21 certification lies in the fact that the verification is conducted by an external auditor (in our case by SGS) based on the specialised norms of FORETICA, a foundation devoted to promoting Corporate Social Responsibility whose members include leading companies and institutions in Spain. The SGE-21 is one of the few norms in existence that certify the appropriateness of an ethical management system and acts as a complement to other systems related to quality and organisational management (ISO 9000, EFQM, etc.).

The norm measures a wide range of internal and external ethical management mechanisms according to the traditional parameters of quality such as the existence and coherence of a code of conduct, internal monitoring and communication mechanisms, human resource management, relations with stakeholders (partners, donors, companies, public administrations, universities, etc.), environmental considerations and others.

Today, Action Against Hunger is the only Spanish NGO to have this certification, which accredits the fact that it has a management system that fulfils the highest international standards in Corporate Social Responsibility. This is the true meaning of organisations’ Corporate Social Responsibility: to voluntarily respond in our deeds and exceed or improve on the laws in place.

RESEARCH + INNOVATION = EFFICACY

The Technical Department, made up of experts in health, nutrition, agriculture, economics and different fields of engineering, both at headquarters and on the ground, have launched new pilot projects and avenues of research:

• It has promoted projects aimed at increasing the agricultural production capacity of small farmers by facilitating their access to low-cost technology, like the rope and pedal pump, which allows watering strategies to be implemented on a small scale.

• Light structures have been developed to rehabilitate water wells. These new low-cost devices lighten the logistical burden and shorten the time needed to construct and/or rehabilitate wells. This research has been performed in conjunction with the Universidad Pública de Navarra.

• Efforts have been made to draw up new field manuals, such as the guides to Income-Generating Activities and Monetary Transfer Strategies. New positioning documents have also been launched related to Food and Nutritional Security.

Action Against Hunger has shared these and other experiences at international forums such as the High-Level Meeting on World Food Security for All held in Madrid in January 2009 (whose final declaration included child nutrition action as a priority strand due to its efficacy and capacity to detect situations of famine which require urgent action), the 5th World Water Forum (Istanbul, Turkey, March 2009), which promoted the Right to Water, and the 9th International Congress of Nutrition (Bangkok, Thailand, October 2009), whose main focus was on nutritional security.
Africa is the second largest continent and has the second highest population in the world, with more than one billion inhabitants in 54 countries spanning from the temperate zones in the northern hemisphere to the temperate zones in the southern hemisphere.

Prolonged droughts and serious flooding have led to a drop in the amount of grain produced in 2009, exposing many people to the danger of food shortages, especially as they waited for the next harvest in October. This situation took place along a broad swath of the continent, from Niger to Ethiopia, and including Mali and Chad.

Therefore, the food security situation in Africa continues to worsen as a result of poor harvests, the rise in food prices and conflicts. Greater investments are needed in rural areas with a sound potential for agricultural production.

The rise in food prices exerts heavy pressure on African economies and threatens progress in the fight against hunger and malnutrition: severe nutrition is still an emergency in the Sahel, one of the poorest regions in the world.

Even though tangible progress has been made worldwide to achieve the MDGs, Africa as a whole is behind on all of them despite the recent growth in its economic indicators and the economic outlays and major efforts to improve the macro-economy.

**Financers**


Mali: In a context of recurring crises, the country has colossal needs which have been aggravated by a lack of rain. © ACF-Spain

Mauritania: In a country with a high rate of chronic malnutrition, good hygiene practices are crucial, with women to advocate on behalf of these practices. © Angela Millan/ACF-Spain

Guinea Conakry: Due to the crisis in food prices, there has been a rise in vulnerability with higher malnutrition rates in zones that have been particularly harshly affected. © ACF-Spain

Sierra Leone: The financial crisis has had a serious impact, so the organisation has reinforced its support for institutions to detect and more effectively treat malnutrition. © ACF-France

Ivory Coast: The organisation’s priorities focus on improving access to drinking water and sanitation and conducting programmes to treat acute malnutrition. © ACF-France

Liberia: After the response to the emergency caused by the conflict in 1991, the programmes are focusing on long-term responses to provide the population with basic services. © Veronique Burger-Phanie/ACF-France

Central African Republic: Last August, a nutritional evaluation conducted in the city of Berberati revealed that 7% of the population suffers from severe acute malnutrition. © ACF-Spain

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Central African Republic: Last August, a nutritional evaluation conducted in the city of Berberati revealed that 7% of the population suffers from severe acute malnutrition. © ACF-Spain
Angola: The rural population barely has the minimal water and sanitation services.
© Ana Buelta/ACF-Spain

Burkina Faso: The precipitations that lashed the capital in September led to flooding in 50% of the city and more than 150,000 people affected.
© ACF-France

Chad: In 2009, the vulnerability of Chad’s population worsened because of the recurrence of droughts and political instability, which contribute to aggravating the food crisis.
© ACF-France

Ethiopia: With more than 200,000 beneficiaries, food insecurity and the lack of social and economic resources are worsening the vulnerability of rural households.
© ACF-France

Sudan: Though forced by the Sudanese government to leave the country, the water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and food security programmes benefited more than 450,000 people.
© Mame Sackey/ACF-France

Somalia: The climate conditions in the country largely hinder food security and access to water among the most vulnerable populations.
© Cyrille Pothin//ACF-USA

Uganda: The organisation’s teams are working to train communities in food hygiene and sanitation practices in order to create a cleaner and healthier environment.
© ACF-France

Kenya: The organisation keeps expanding the geographic coverage of its nutrition programmes and continues to develop access to water, tending to almost 200,000 people.
© ACF-USA

Democratic Republic of the Congo: The organisation is present in seven of the eleven provinces with nutrition programmes, since malnutrition, the lack of access to basic services and food insecurity are the norm.
© Cathy Maudal/ACF-USA

Malawi: In a country where 14% of the population is affected by HIV/AIDS, its incidence remains a fundamental focus of our efforts.
© Susana Vera/ACF-Spain

Zimbabwe: With the country besieged by a sweeping cholera epidemic, we are working to mitigate the effects of the humanitarian crises as we work to develop effective subsistence mechanisms.
© Alex Le Cluziat/ACF-France

Swaziland: Chronic malnutrition affects one out of every three children under the age of five due to the high rates of food insecurity, the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and poor nutritional habits.
© María Pérez Negro/ACF-Spain
Latin America used to be the only one of the five major regions in the world that was making progress in eradicating hunger, with the number of people without access to food dropping from 53 to 45 million between 1990 and 2005. However, last year it once again witnessed an upswing in the number of hungry people, soaring back up to 53 million in 2009. The economic crisis that began in December 2007, cancelled out the advances made between 1995 and 2006: 10% of the 516 million Latin Americans are living in extreme poverty and suffering the after-effects of hunger. The world economic crisis and the unbridled rise in food prices in the region have cancelled out the advances made in this field in the past 20 years. Coupled with natural disasters, droughts and floods, poor harvests and inequalities in Central America, South America and the Caribbean, the food crisis has only become more acute in the past two years.

This is a contradiction, because the region has the resources, land, water, energy and other elements needed to sustain an extensive, sufficient production, yet it nonetheless has zones with chronic food shortages. The problem of hunger in Latin America is not a problem of food production, rather a problem of access to food, because as a whole the region produces more food than it needs.

In countries like Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru, the poorest people spend more than 60% of their incomes on food, which creates a dependence on imports and international aid to feed these countries’ populations.

Action Against Hunger is working to put an end to the hunger that is closing in on more than 200 million poor Latin Americans and Caribbeans, who are vulnerable to any worsening in the economic context or new natural disasters. Meanwhile, today only five countries have food safety laws.

**Financers**

Guatemala: In December 2009, the organisation detected the first cases of malnutrition since 2005 in the Corredor Seco area due to the prolonged drought that was affecting the zone. © Jorge Salamanca/ACF-Spain

Haiti: The work-for-pay programmes make it possible for people to earn income while working for the community and strengthening their means of subsistence. © Christian Boisseaux/ACF-France

Ecuador: Headquartered in Lake Agrio in the province of Sucumbíos, we are working within the framework of the Convention to Strengthen Indigenous Women’s Organisations. © Silvia Izquierdo/AP

Peru: The organisation’s main focus in Peru includes efforts to counter chronic malnutrition in children with an intervention programme based on prevention through nutritional supplementation at home. © ACF-Spain

Paraguay: Our interventions are focused on the food sovereignty of the vulnerable rural populations through community organisation, the empowerment of peasant women and institutional strengthening, along with the sustainable, diversified increase in production, self-consumption and commercialisation of nutritional agricultural products. © Jorge Salamanca/ACF-Spain

Bolivia: Access to water is fundamental for the rural communities affected by the recurring floods in the department of Santa Cruz. © ACF-Spain
In Asia, the largest and most populous continent on the earth, the current economic crisis has turned into a food crisis in view of the rise in unemployment, the drop in incomes, the high food prices and the threat posed by droughts, torrential rains and other effects of climate change on food security. Of the more than one billion people suffering from hunger in the world, more than 600 of them live in Asia, the worst situation in this part of the world in the past 40 years. Likewise, the Asia-Pacific region is also the home to the largest number of people suffering from food insecurity, including more than 64% of the malnourished children and adults in the world.

In countries like Nepal, the number of people who did not meet their nutritional needs in 2009 rose by 50%, from six to nine million in just six months. In Pakistan, this rate shot up from 37.5 million three years ago to 84 million. And in Bangladesh, it rose by 13%, which translates into 65.3 million hungry people. Among the poor in both cities and the country, children and women are the hardest hit.

Natural disasters like the earthquake in Indonesia in October and typhoon Ketsana in the Philippines in September have been compounded by the already high vulnerability of countries like Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Nepal to the effects of climate change, which reveals the importance of developing programmes to lower the risk of disasters in order to reduce the number of victims and damage.

Action Against Hunger is working in this region with the focus on disaster prevention, food security, nutrition and water and sanitation in order to tackle the problem of hunger and malnutrition.

**Financers:**
ACCD, Action Against Hunger, UNHCR, AECID, French Water Agency, AQWA, Pamplona Town Hall, Paris Town Hall, World Bank, BRPM, Cartier, Canadian aid organisations, Danish aid organisations, French aid organisations, English aid organisations, Norwegian aid organisations, Swiss aid organisations, COSUDE, DIPECHO, ECHO, EuropeAid, Dutch embassy, Regional Government of Valencia, HERF, OCHA, UN, PACAP WFP, EU, UNICEF
Afghanistan: The conflict has intensified since the fall of the Taliban, and recurring floods and severe winters are weakening the economic situation in the country, increasing the vulnerability of the poorest households. © Sylvain Trottier/ACF-France

Bangladesh: Malnutrition and food insecurity are still important problems in Bangladesh, one of the most densely populated and poorest countries in the world. © Florence Daunis/ACF-France

Mongolia: Action Against Hunger is working on programmes involving access to water, hygiene and sanitation to improve the health conditions in the suburban districts of Ulan Bator. © Franck Hourdeau/ACF-France

Philippines: After tropical storm Ketsana, the organisation conducted an emergency intervention to tend to the affected population. © ACF-Spain

Indonesia: Food security, malnutrition and access to water and sanitation are still major problems: 28% of children under the age of five are malnourished and more than 100 million people lack access to appropriate sanitation services. © ACF-France

Laos: The high mortality rate among children under the age of five, limited access to water and high levels of malnutrition are a heavy burden on the rural population. © Sylvain Trottier/ACF-France

Myanmar: The country is mainly facing three problems: the climate catastrophes that are weakening the coastal population, the political and ethnic tensions which still exist in the east and the situation of the Rohingya minority, who have been affected by malnutrition and food insecurity. © ACF-France

Nepal: The majority of people living in remote areas have no access to food, drinking water and appropriate healthcare infrastructures, and far from diminishing, child malnutrition is getting even worse in some areas. © Stephane Remael/ACF-France

Nepal: The majority of people living in remote areas have no access to food, drinking water and appropriate healthcare infrastructures, and far from diminishing, child malnutrition is getting even worse in some areas. © ACF-France

Philippines: After tropical storm Ketsana, the organisation conducted an emergency intervention to tend to the affected population. © ACF-Spain
Ever since they gained independence, the socioeconomic indicators in the three Caucasian republics have gradually eroded. The difficulties the people have been facing since the collapse of the Soviet Union (change in the economic system, onset of democracy, territorial conflicts, displacement and poverty, etc.) are coupled with new social mobilisations which are heightening the political instability. Even though there is currently a ceasefire, the territorial conflicts have not yet been resolved, thus rendering the socio-political context fragile and complex.

There are more than 250,000 displaced persons in Georgia, 650,000 in Azerbaijan and 300,000 refugees in Armenia. High poverty rates (higher than 50% in the region as a whole), unemployment and the new governments’ inability to handle the situation are leading to widespread mistrust in all three countries.

Georgia has experienced moments of serious internal crisis (Abkhazia). The tensions in Kvemo Kartli reflect a new period of instability regarding the country’s territorial integrity (Abkhazia, South Ossetia). The mission remains alert to possible outbreaks of instability that might hinder direct access to the beneficiaries or to the intervention zones.

The year 2009 was characterised by strong declarations of independence by the de facto Republic of Abkhazia, with full support from Russia, Venezuela and Nicaragua. Yet on the other hand, there have been vast improvements in diplomatic relations between Armenia and Turkey, which has agreed to open up its borders for economic exchanges.

The overall goal of Action Against Hunger in the Caucasus region is to support access to basic rights (food security, water and sanitation) for the most vulnerable population affected by poverty, human conflicts and natural disasters. Pioneering ways of working on social and community mobilisation are being successfully introduced and are turning the organisation into a benchmark in the region.

**Financers**

Action Against Hunger, UNHCR, Norwegian aid organisations, COSUDE, ECHO, UN, EU, UNICEF
Armenia: Worth highlighting is the introduction of the “market for the poor” approach, which works on inserting the population with the least resources into the commercial markets, such as dairy products.

© Maria Perez Negro/ACF-Spain

Azerbaijan: Some regions in the country already have access to quality water, so we are working on improving sustainable access to water and sanitation for the poor rural populations through better management.

© ACF-Spain
ACTIVITIES IN SPAIN

NO HUNGER CAMPAIGN
Through this initiative, several public relations campaigns have been conducted (billboards, trailers screened at cinemas, signatures gathering on postcards, etc.) aimed at gathering more than 73,000 signatures for highlighting the fact that we can put an end to malnutrition and that governments and institutions have both the duty and resources to do this.

COW PARADE AUCTION
This entailed participation in an internationally renowned event that travelled through more than 50 cities in ten years, partly through the national postal system’s sponsorship of the “No Hunger Cow” and its subsequent auction, which earned €19,000 for Action Against Hunger’s projects.

HUNGER MARKET EXHIBITION
This is an interactive, modern audiovisual exhibition focusing on child malnutrition. After it opened in Madrid, it travelled through more than ten cities.

RACE AGAINST HUNGER
The 9th edition of the Race Against Hunger in Pamplona and Sangüesa was held. The awareness of more than 1,800 children from ten schools was raised, and 550 children participated.

SOLIDARITY CLIMB
The third edition of the Solidarity Climb was held in the Pyrenees. More than 100 mountaineers between the ages of 7 and 72 climbed Atxerito, a peak 2378 metres high, to pay homage to the Navarran mountaineer Iñaki Ochoa de Olza and to the 1.02 billion people in the world suffering from hunger.

SOLIDARITY CONCERT
The 4th edition of the Solidarity Concert of Alsasua was held. More than 600 people attended the concert organised by the Trasteando Taldea Group in conjunction with Action Against Hunger.

SOLIDARITY BIKE TOUR
The 1st edition of the Solidarity Bike Tour was held in Pamplona. Three hundred people participated in this charitable bicycle tour with the goal of calling attention to the serious problem of hunger in the world.

SOLIDARITY CONCERT
In August, the Pinar del Grao amphitheatre in Castellón hosted the fourth edition of the Solidarity Concert. The afternoon began with activities for children, and several bands played their best music for a good cause until past midnight.
Yet another year, Action Against Hunger was present at the Benicassim International Festival (FIB), where it provided information about the struggle against hunger and purveyed merchandising for everyone who wanted to contribute.

Fernando Bellas and Alfonso Costa, members of Cultura Solidaria Galega, shared with Galician society their sensibility in portraying the realities of two of the most disadvantaged societies on the planet.

Painting, photography, illustrations, poetry, literature, music, humour, sculpture, crafts... more than 80 artists took a step in the fight to eradicate child malnutrition.

The “Mama Hunger” exhibition which toured around Galicia is a show of the daily relationship with hunger of thousands of women in Africa. They were all captured by the camera of Marina Espriu, an aid worker with Action Against Hunger in Angola.

In conjunction with the La Cartelera cine-forum in Sonseca and the town’s social services, the Teatro Cervantes hosted a debate on the problem of clandestine immigrants from Sub-Saharan Africa.

Organised by the association of Pakistani women, Al-Nisa de Sonseca, in conjunction with Peñamiel School and the town’s social services, crafts made by the women in the association were displayed and sold to teachers and students at the school.

The band Klaudia organised a charitable No Hunger Concert along with Love of Lesbian in Barcelona.
# Balance Sheet on the 31st of December 2009

(Amount in euros)

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>1,540,688</td>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>1,710,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible Assets</td>
<td>11,007</td>
<td>Own Resources</td>
<td>1,710,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible Assets</td>
<td>100,829</td>
<td>Endowment Fund</td>
<td>6,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term Financial Investments</td>
<td>13,041</td>
<td>Voluntary Intervention Reserves</td>
<td>1,925,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users and Other Long-term Debtors</td>
<td>1,415,811</td>
<td>Negative Surplus for the Financial Year</td>
<td>(220,906)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,292,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term Allowances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,088,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term Debts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term Creditors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,284,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>37,047,444</td>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>32,585,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>156,568</td>
<td>Short-term Debts</td>
<td>2,993,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors of Non-profit Activities and Other Accounts Payable</td>
<td>19,312,148</td>
<td>Creditor Beneficiaries</td>
<td>24,933,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users and Other Debtors of Non-profit Activities</td>
<td>18,133,597</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Foundation Debtors</td>
<td>734,429</td>
<td>Commercial Creditors and Other Accounts Payable</td>
<td>4,567,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors at Headquarters</td>
<td>4,806</td>
<td>Associated Foundation Creditors</td>
<td>2,295,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors at Missions</td>
<td>416,787</td>
<td>Creditors at Headquarters</td>
<td>361,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>20,181</td>
<td>Creditors at Missions</td>
<td>1,785,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administrations</td>
<td>2,348</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>3,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Other Equivalent Liquid Assets</td>
<td>17,578,728</td>
<td>Public Administrations</td>
<td>212,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>38,588,132</td>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>38,588,132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2009

(Amounts in euros)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Financial year 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACH income from non-profit activities</td>
<td>37,124,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies, donations and inheritances applied to the financial year surplus</td>
<td>32,298,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User and affiliate fees</td>
<td>3,339,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from promotions, sponsors and partners</td>
<td>1,487,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>(5,318,695)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>847,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel expenses</td>
<td>(13,238,006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages, salaries and similar</td>
<td>(12,528,027)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social payments</td>
<td>(655,979)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenses</td>
<td>(13,994,191)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External services</td>
<td>(13,057,084)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>(536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses, deterioration and variations in supplies</td>
<td>(447,086)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current operating expenses</td>
<td>(489,485)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed asset depreciation</td>
<td>(163,466)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variation in supplies</td>
<td>483,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING RESULTS</strong></td>
<td>342,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial income</td>
<td>6,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>(158,701)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate differences</td>
<td>(411,915)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL RESULT</strong></td>
<td>(563,978)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRE-TAX RESULT</strong></td>
<td>(220,906)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEGATIVE SURPLUS OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR</strong></td>
<td>(220,906)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OVERALL EVOLUTION (ACTION AGAINST HUNGER-SPAIN, DOES NOT INCLUDE THE INTERNATIONAL ACF NETWORK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ACH</th>
<th>ACF International</th>
<th>% Inc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>841,417</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3,203,395</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>281%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>6,238,506</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>9,243,566</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>9,946,750</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>11,670,453</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>15,453,451</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>16,000,224</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>17,459,229</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>17,971,036</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>21,129,207</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>24,818,078</td>
<td>5,339,748</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>25,265,282</td>
<td>3,803,078</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>32,508,914</td>
<td>4,510,453</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>32,574,166</td>
<td>5,398,405</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Starting in 2006 the income column includes contracts executed by the international network but signed by ACF-Spain.

DISTRIBUTION OF DONORS (ACTION AGAINST HUNGER-SPAIN, DOES NOT INCLUDE THE INTERNATIONAL ACF NETWORK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Euros</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECHO</td>
<td>7,294,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other EU bodies</td>
<td>2,836,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AECID</td>
<td>5,987,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members and donors</td>
<td>4,826,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish autonomous communities</td>
<td>3,492,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>2,667,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>2,026,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss aid organisations</td>
<td>1,019,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companies</td>
<td>674,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other international donors</td>
<td>898,910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
USE OF THE FUNDS

**VOLUME PER MISSION 2009** (in euros)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Volume (in euros)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>63,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>145,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>295,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>302,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>305,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>382,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>547,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>594,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>766,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>897,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>916,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>951,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>1,194,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>1,312,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>1,367,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>2,283,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2,326,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>2,664,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>2,742,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Territory</td>
<td>6,838,746</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Beneficiaries by sector of intervention**

- **Disaster reduction**: 17%
- **Nutrition and health**: 13%
- **Water and sanitation**: 29%
- **Food security**: 41%
- **TOTAL**: 4,633,947

**Division of funds by sector of intervention**

- **Food security**: 55.66%
- **Water and sanitation**: 23.97%
- **Health**: 2.53%
- **DRR**: 5.49%
- **Nutrition**: 12.27%
- **Technical support for on-the-ground projects**: 90%
- **Administration services**: 5%
- **Reserves**: 1%

**Use of the funds 2009**
TO OUR THANKS TO...

**COMPANIES:**
- Afersa Gestión, S.A.
- Altan
- Asesoria I+D+I+
- Attitude asesores
- Banco Santander
- Banesto
- Bank of America
- BBVA
- Bridgestone
- Caravanas Cruz SL
- CLH
- Climapiscina
- Conento
- Chus Burés
- Diageo España
- DKV Seguros
- ECI - El Corte Inglés
- Ford
- Fundación Deporte Joven
- Fundación Felipe Rinaldi
- Fundación Santander Geci
- Grupo Cador
- Ingersoll
- Kutxa
- Liberty Seguros
- Maderas Laureos S.L.
- Madrid ACC
- Orange
- Plantation Foods R.
- Plastimoda SA
- Prebesc SA
- Recicladors Tucitans S.L.
- Sanitas
- Sonpura
- Syg S.A.
- Telefónica
- Tic tac drinks
- Tourtline express
- Via directa marketing
- Vodafone

**NAVARRA:**
- COMPANIES:
  - Aguas de Belascoain
  - Baglinox
  - Caja Laboral
  - Diario de Navarra
  - Diario de Noticias
  - El Corte Inglés
  - Eroski
  - Fundación Caja Navarra
  - Grupo Norte
  - Helvetia
  - Horno Artesano
  - IGORS
  - La Franziska
  - Mundo Mueble
  - Ogipan
  - Ortega y Azagra
  - Puente Solidario con el Sáhara
  - Todomúsica

**COLLABORATORS:**
- Radio Pamplona Cadena SER

**INSTITUTIONS:**
- Ayuntamiento de Pamplona
- Ayuntamiento de Sangüesa
- Cruz Roja
- Gobierno de Navarra
- Mancomunidad de la Comarca de Pamplona
- Trasteando Taldea

**NAVARRA:**
- Universidad de Navarra
- Universidad Pública de Navarra

**VALENCIA:**
- COMPANIES:
  - Hotel Voramar de Benicasim
  - Adif
  - Serveysco
  - SUC estudio
  - FIB

**INSTITUTIONS:**
- Fundación Dávalos
- Fletcher
- Universitat Jaume I de Castellón
- Excma. Ayto de Castellón
- Excma. Diputación Provincial de Castellón

**CASTILLA LA MANCHA:**
- Servicios Sociales del Ayuntamiento de Sonseca (Toledo)
- Servicio Sociales del Ayuntamiento de Herencia (Ciudad Real)
- Patronato de Deportes del Ayuntamiento de Toledo
- Concejalía de Solidaridad y Cooperación del Ayuntamiento de Toledo
- Colegio Peñamiel de Sonseca (Toledo)
- Asociación Vecinal El Tajó (Toledo)
- Liceo de Ourense
- Biblioteca Pública Nodal Lugo
- Concello de Brión
- Museo de arte contemporáneo Unión Fenosa (MACUF)
- Concello de Cuilleredo
- ARGA Asociación galega de artistas plásticos
- AGA Asociación galega de artesaños

**CATALUÑA:**
- Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament
- Klaudia
- Ayuntamiento de Barcelona
- Ayuntamiento Terrassa
- BarcelonaTV
- Federació Catalana d’ONGDs
- Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
- Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- Fundació La Caixa
- Televisió de Catalunya
- Universitat de Barcelona
- Voluntaris Terrassa
- Kutxa Obra Social
- Liceo de Noia

...and to all the institutions, organisations and volunteers that have somehow joined us in the fight against hunger.
ACCD: Catalan Development Cooperation Agency
UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
AECID: Spanish International Development Cooperation Agency
AJWS: American Jewish World Service
CIAA: Confederation of the Food and Drink Industries of the European Union
DIPECHO: European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department’s Disaster Preparedness Programme
ECHO: European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organisation
HERF: Human Ecology Research Foundation
MAAIONG: Mission d’Appui à l’Action Internationale des ONG
MAEE: Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes
OCHA: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OFDA: Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
UN: United Nations
PACAP: Philippines-Australia Community Assistance Program
WFP: World Food Programme
PEPFAR: US President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
USB: Union of Swiss Banks
UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID: United States Aid for International Development
ACTION AGAINST HUNGER SPAIN (ACCIÓN CONTRA EL HAMBRE)
C/ Caracas 6, 1ª pl.
28010 Madrid
Tel: +34 91 391 53 00
Fax: +34 91 391 53 01
ach@achesp.org
www.accioncontraelhambre.org

ACTION AGAINST HUNGER UK
First Floor, rear premises,
161-163 Greenwich High Road,
London, SE10 8JA
Tel: +44 0208 293 6190
info@aahuk.org
www.aahuk.org

ACTION AGAINST HUNGER USA
247 West 37th Street
Suite 1201
New York, NY 10018
Tel: +1 212 967 78 00
Fax: +1 212 967 54 80
info@actionagainsthunger.org
www.actionagainsthunger.org

ACTION AGAINST HUNGER FRANCE (ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM)
4 rue Niepce
75014 Paris
Tel: +33 1 43 35 88 88
Fax: +33 1 43 35 88 00
info@actioncontrelafaim.org
www.actioncontrelafaim.org

ACTION AGAINST HUNGER CANADA (ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM CANADA)
1150, boulevard St-Joseph est
Bureau 202
Montréal, QC
H2J 1L5
Tel: +1 514 279 4876
Fax: +1 514 279 5136
info@actioncontrelafaim.ca
www.actioncontrelafaim.ca

ACF-Spain Regional Office for Castilla-La Mancha
C/ de la Plata, 10, 2ª Izqda
45001 Toledo
Tel: 925 25 81 59
achclm@achesp.org

ACF-Spain Regional Office for Cataluña
C/ Pelai, 44-5º, pta. 3
08001 Barcelona
Tel.: 93 254 03 81
Fax: 93 304 32 34
achcat@achesp.org

ACF-Spain Regional Office for Navarra
Plaza del Castillo, 28-5ª B
31001 Pamplona
Tel.: 948 21 07 36
achnavarra@achesp.org

ACF-Spain Regional Office for Valencia
Pº Pilar Coloma, 1
12560 Benicassim - Castellón
Tel.: 964 30 01 50
achcv@achesp.org