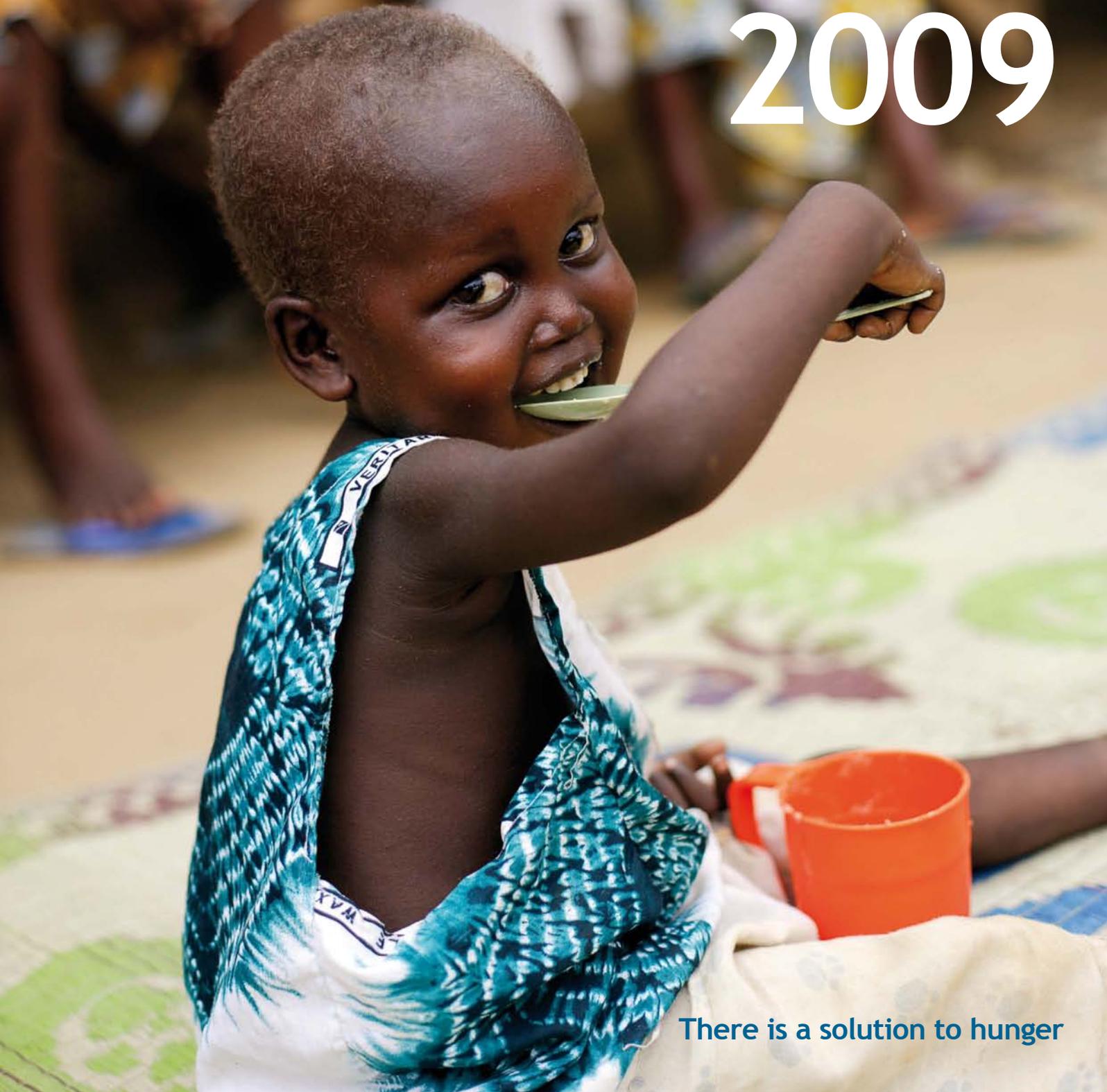




annual report 2009



There is a solution to hunger

OUR PRINCIPLES

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

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS



José Luis Leal: Chair- man *Emilio Aragón: Vice Chairman* *Carmen Posadas: Board Member* *Francisco Javier Ruiz Paredes: Secretary* *Crisanto Plaza: Board Member* *Luis Escauriza: Board Member* *Jorge Semprún: Honorary Chairman*

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

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 besieging 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

2009 BALANCE SHEET

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.



Olivier Longué
General Manager of ACF-Spain

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 report¹. 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 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 destabilises 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.

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:

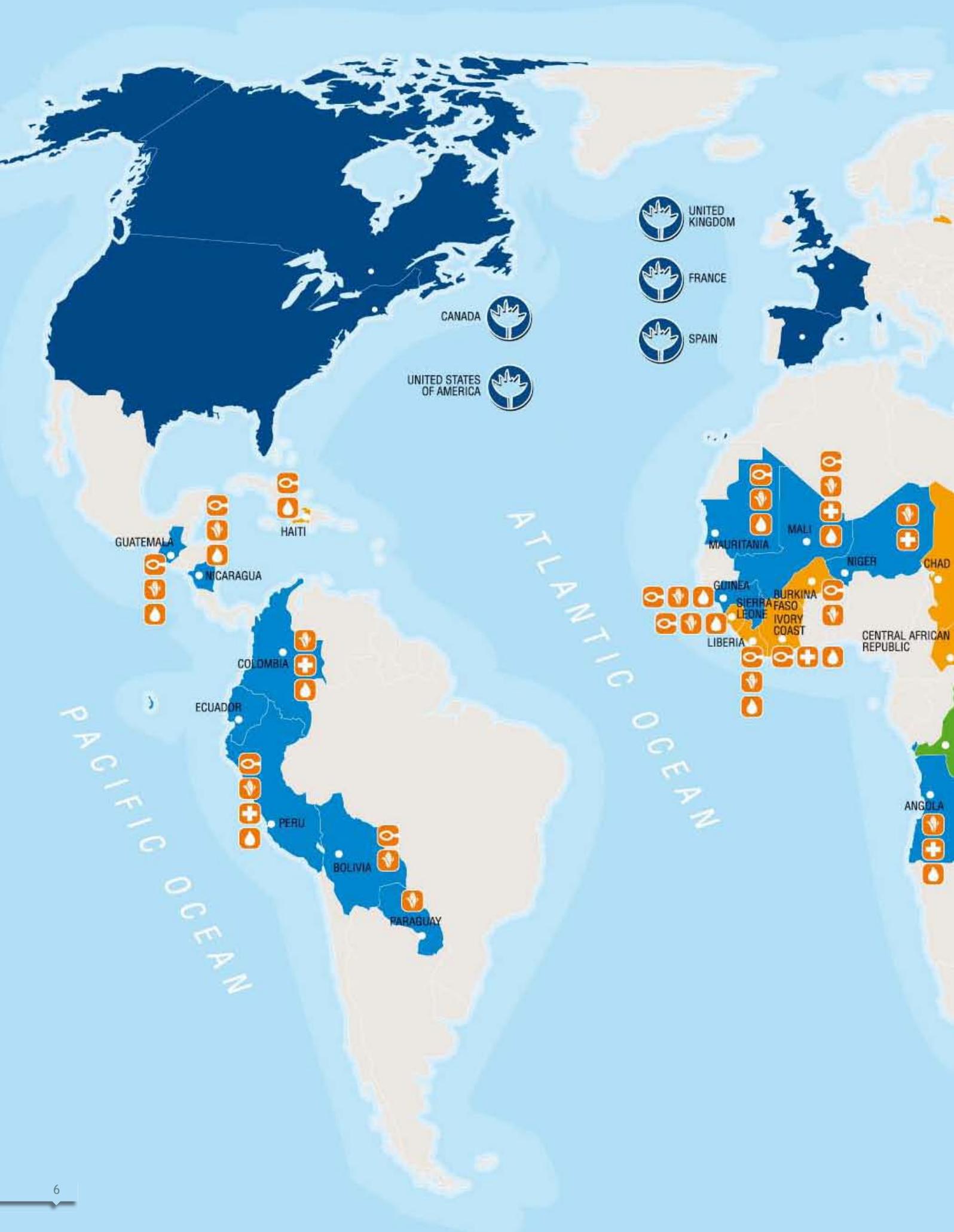
- It has promoted projects aimed at increasing the agricultural production capacity of small farmers by facilitating their access to low-cost technology, like the rope and pedal pump, which allows watering strategies to be implemented on a small scale.
- Light structures have been developed to rehabilitate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

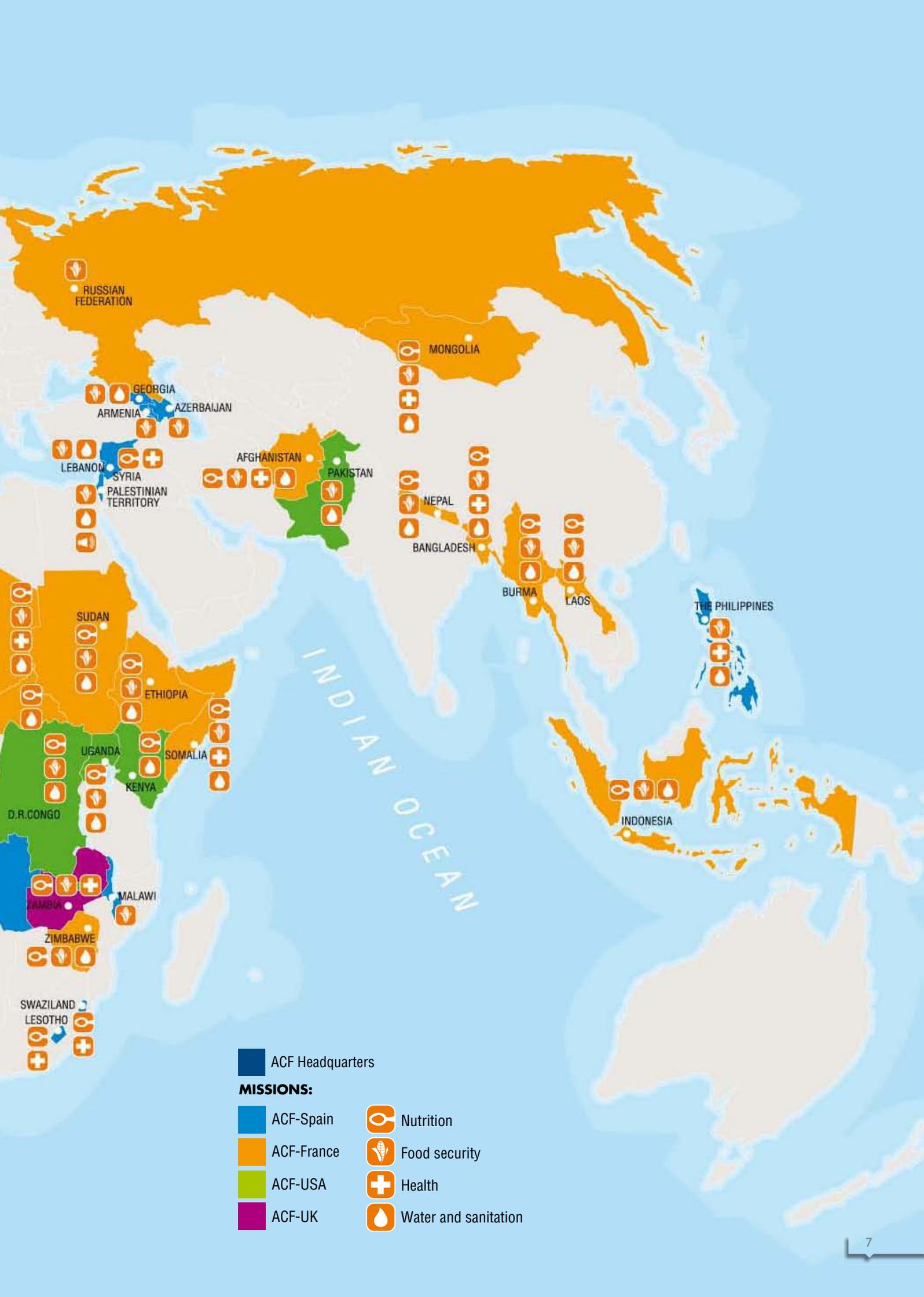


Action Against Hunger has shared these and other experiences at international forums such as the High-Level Meeting on World Food Security for All held in Madrid in January 2009 (whose final declaration included child nutrition action as a priority strand due to its efficacy and capacity to detect situations 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.



ACTION AGAINST HUNGER IN THE WORLD





 ACF Headquarters

MISSIONS:

 ACF-Spain

 ACF-France

 ACF-USA

 ACF-UK

 Nutrition

 Food security

 Health

 Water and sanitation

AFRICA

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.

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



Financers

ACCD, Action Against Hunger, UNHCR, AECID, Agencia del Agua, Rhin Museum, AJWS, Alcobendas Town Hall, Madrid Town Hall, Paris Town Hall, Boomerang TV, Regional Government of Castilla-La Mancha, Caja Madrid, CIAA, Clinton Foundation, Canadian aid organisations, Regional Government of Galicia, English aid organisations, Swiss aid organisations, International Red Cross, French Embassy, EuropeAid, ECHO, FAO, Euronaid Foundation, Regional Government of Valencia, Government of Navarra, La Caixa, MC - Mutual, Caja Navarra Foundation, MAEE, OCHA, OFDA, UN, WFP, PEPFAR, UNDP, Solán de Cabras, USB, European Union, UNICEF, USAID.



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



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

Niger: The isolation of some zones might increase the situation of food insecurity among the rural population, which is already quite precarious due to the lack of rain.
© ACF-Spain



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



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



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



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



Zambia: In a country afflicted by HIV/AIDS, poverty and hunger, childcare is crucially important to ensure that children's futures are not jeopardised.
© David Gillanders/ACF-UK



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



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 Skoula/ACF-USA



Angola: The rural population in Angola barely has the minimal water and sanitation services.
© Ana Buelta/ACF-Spain



Lesotho: With 50% of the population living beneath the poverty threshold and the third highest HIV/AIDS rate in the world, the organisation's teams are visiting the affected families.
© Gwynet Wong/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.
© Maria Pérez Negro/ACF-Spain

AMERICA

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.



Nicaragua: The distribution of seeds and tools is fundamental for ensuring the food security of the rural communities affected by the prolonged drought.

© ACF-Spain



Colombia: Our actions focus on care for displaced families, who are facing serious social problems and food insecurity.

© Sergio Crudelli/ACF-Spain

Financers

ACCD, AECID, Agencia de Agua, Pamplona Town Hall, Caja Madrid, Canal de Isabel II, Regional Government of Castilla-La Mancha, Community of Madrid, Regional Council of Bretagne, Canadian aid organisations, COSUDE, DIPECHO, ECHO, EuropeAid, Regional Government of Valencia, Government of Navarra, MAAIONG, OCHA, WFP, UNDP, EU, UNICEF, Ville de Paris.

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



GUATEMALA



HAITI

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

NICARAGUA



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

COLOMBIA

ECUADOR



Bolivia: Access to water is fundamental for the rural communities affected by the recurring floods in the department of Santa Cruz.
 © ACF-Spain

PERU

BOLIVIA

PARAGUAY



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



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

ASIA

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.

Syria: The organisation is working to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable displaced Iraqis (children and women) by promoting childcare practices and the addition of preventative nutrition services at the healthcare centres.

© ACF-Spain



Lebanon: During 2009, the food security activities focused on the distribution of resources, improvements in agricultural production, income-generating activities and improvements in the management of and access to water resources.

© ACF-Spain



Palestinian Territories: Action Against Hunger is working to improve coverage of the basic needs of the most vulnerable families through emergency response and strengthening programmes, better access to and management of water and better use of the agricultural resources.

© ACF-Spain

Pakistan: In a context of constant crisis where the organisation is working on food security and water and sanitation, children under the age of five are exposed to malnutrition.

© Anna Bosch/ACF-USA



Financers:

ACCD, Action Against Hunger, UNHCR, AECID, French Water Agency, AQYA, 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



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



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

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



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

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



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



THE PHILIPPINES

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

© ACF-Spain



INDONESIA

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

EUROPE

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

Russian Federation: After the conflict since 1994, the humanitarian situation seems to be improving in some areas, although not in the remotest regions, so the organisation is working through a local NGO founded in early 2009 and made up of former Action Against Hunger workers.

© ACF-France



Georgia: Since the 2008 conflict, our programme has been targeted at improving the economic security of poor rural households through institutional reform and sustainable development approaches.

© 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



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

ACTIVITIES IN SPAIN

NO HUNGER CAMPAIGN

Through this initiative, several public relations campaigns have been conducted (billboards, trailers screened at cinemas, signatures gathering on post-cards, 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.



2009 IN IMAGES



BENICASSIM INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

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.



"FROM NIGER TO NICARAGUA: TWO FACES OF HUNGER"

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.

"EVERY STEP COUNTS"

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



"MAMA HUNGER"

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.



CINE-FORUM IN SONSECA

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.



SOLIDARITY MARKET

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.



NO HUNGER CONCERT

The band Klaudia organised a charitable No Hunger Concert along with Love of Lesbian in Barcelona.



BALANCE SHEET

BALANCE SHEET ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 2009

(Amount in euros)

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

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

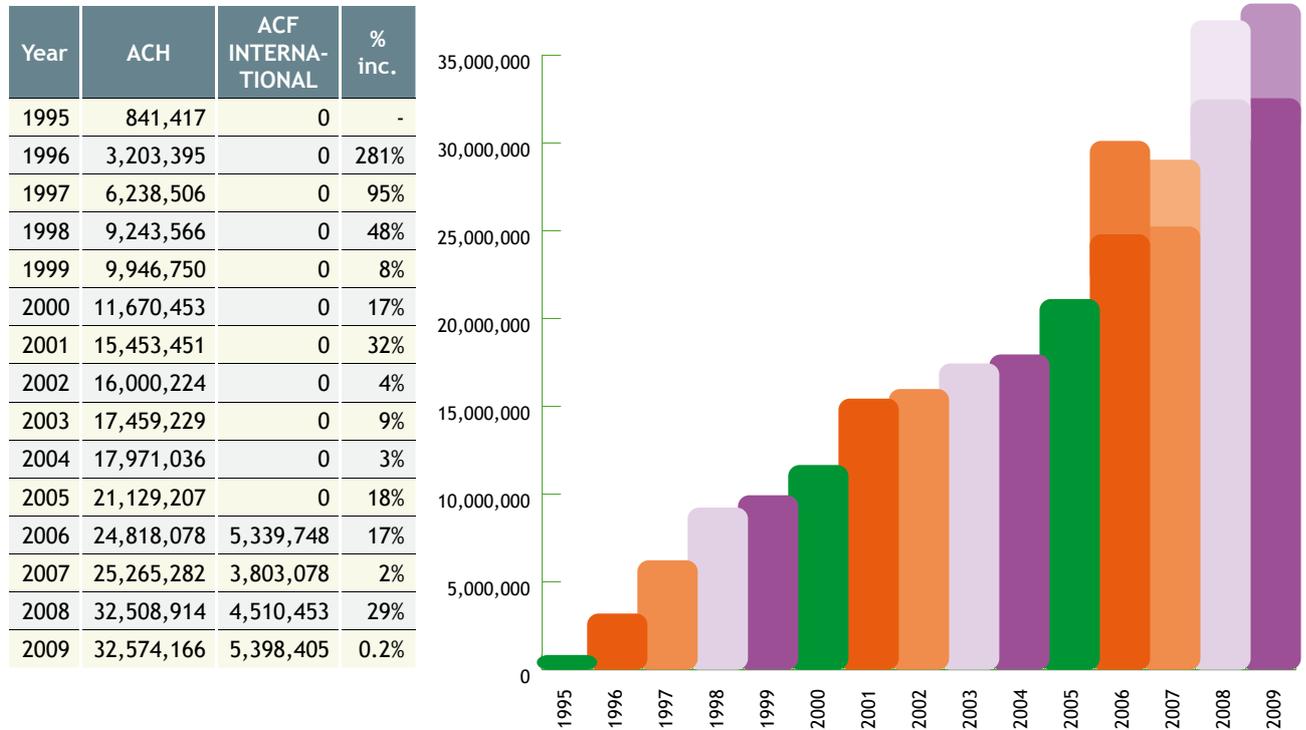
PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2009

(Amounts in euros)

	Financial year 2009
ACH income from non-profit activities	37,124,916
Subsidies, donations and inheritances applied to the financial year surplus	32,298,032
User and affiliate fees	3,339,052
Income from promotions, sponsors and partners	1,487,832
Supplies	(5,318,695)
Other operating income	847,655
Personnel expenses	(13,238,006)
Wages, salaries and similar	(12,528,027)
Social payments	(655,979)
Other operating expenses	(13,994,191)
External services	(13,057,084)
Taxes	(536)
Losses, deterioration and variations in supplies	(447,086)
Other current operating expenses	(489,485)
Fixed asset depreciation	(163,466)
Variation in supplies	483,084
OPERATING RESULTS	342,892
Financial income	6,818
Financial expenses	(158,701)
Exchange rate differences	(411,915)
FINANCIAL RESULT	(563,978)
PRE-TAX RESULT	(220,906)
NEGATIVE SURPLUS OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	(220,906)

SOURCES OF FUNDS

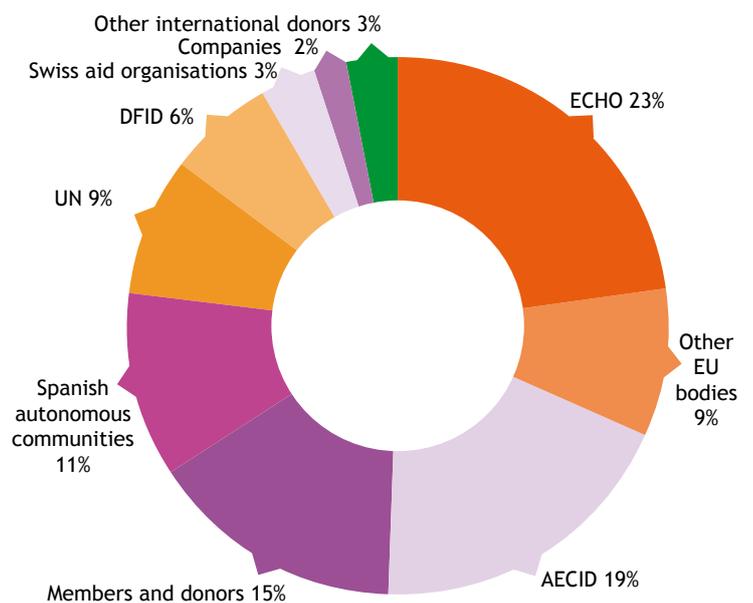
Overall evolution (Action Against Hunger-Spain, does not include the international ACF network)



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

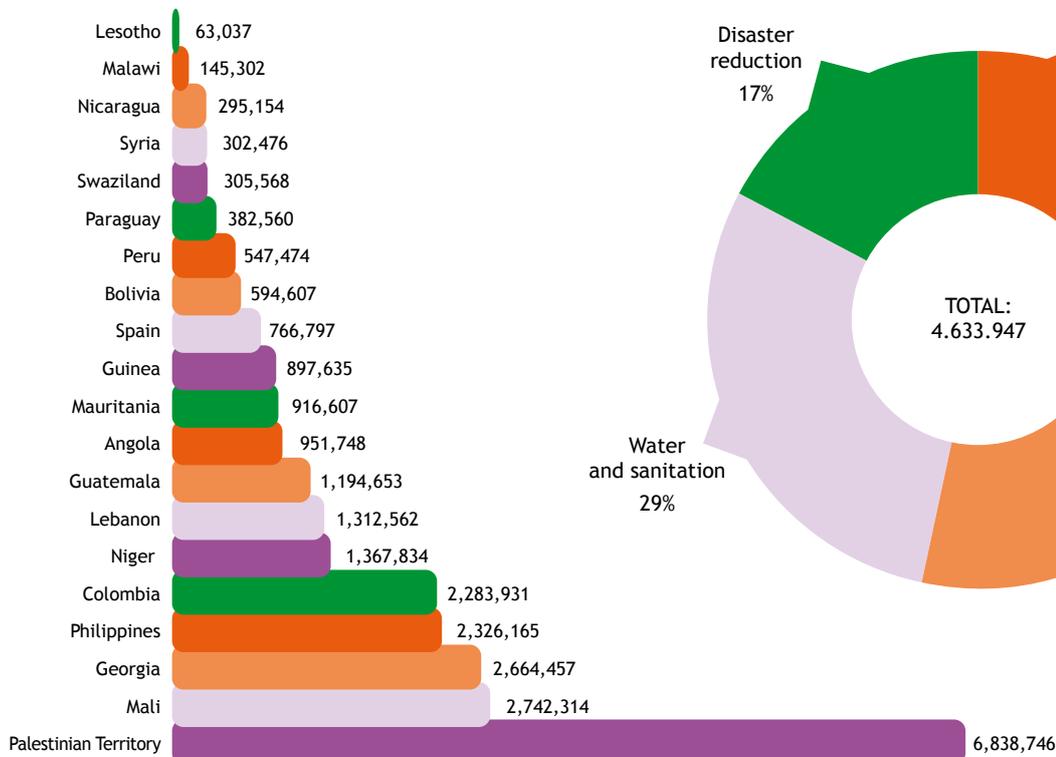
Distribution of donors (Action Against Hunger-Spain, does not include the international ACF network)

Donors	Euros
ECHO	7,294,027
Other EU bodies	2,836,838
AECID	5,987,948
Members and donors	4,826,884
Spanish autonomous communities	3,492,898
UN	2,667,494
DFID	2,026,779
Swiss aid organisations	1,019,850
Companies	674,883
Other international donors	898,910

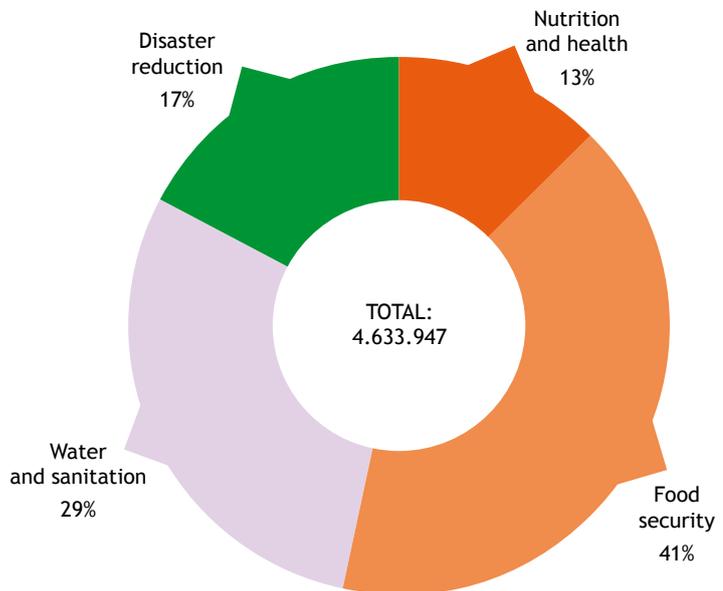


USE OF THE FUNDS

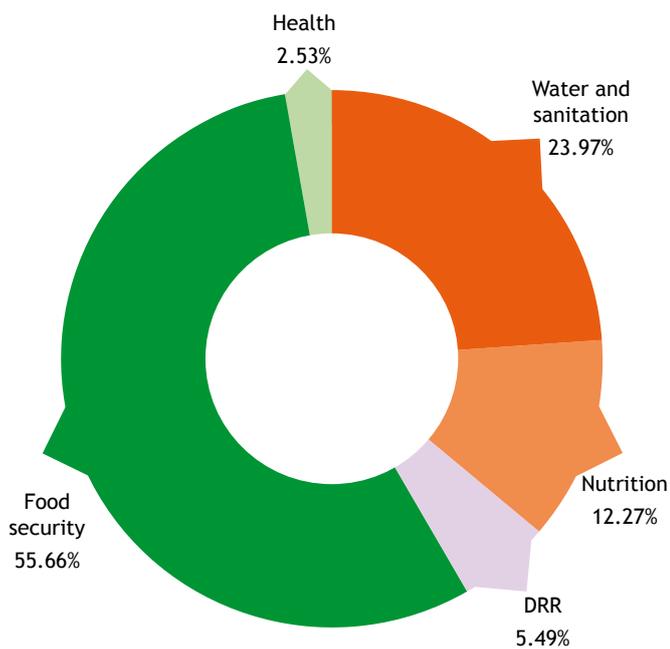
VOLUME PER MISSION 2009 (in euros)



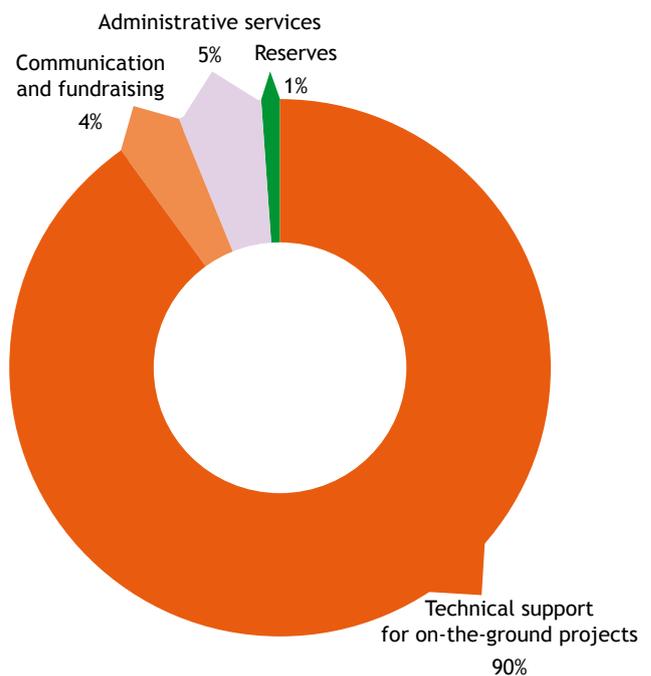
Beneficiaries by sector of intervention



Division of funds by sector of intervention



Use of the funds 2009



OUR THANKS TO ...



COMPANIES:

Afersa Gestión, S.A.
Altran
Asesoría 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 Ingles
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
Prebesec SA
Reciclados Tuccitanos S.L.
Sanitas
Sonpura
Syg S.A.
Telefónica

Tic tac drinks
Tourline 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
Asociados
Puente Solidario con el Sáhara
Todomúsica
COLLABORATORS:
Radio Pamplona Cadena SER
40 Principales
INSTITUTIONS:
Ayuntamiento de Pamplona
Ayuntamiento de Sangüesa
Cruz Roja
Gobierno de Navarra
Mancomunidad de la Comarca de Pamplona
Trasteando Taldea

Universidad de Navarra
Universidad Pública de Navarra

VALENCIA:

COMPANIES:
Hotel Voramar de Benicasim
Adif
Servyeco
SUC estudio
FIB
INSTITUTIONS:
Fundación Dávalos
Fletcher
Universitat Jaume I de Castellón
Excmo. Ayto de Castellón
Excmo. Diputación Provincial de Castellón

CASTILLA LA MANCHA:

INSTITUTIONS:
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 Tajo (Toledo)
Café Garcilaso de

Toledo
Video-forum La Cartelera de Sonseca (Toledo)
Centro de Mayores de San Antón (Toledo)
ASSOCIATIONS:
Asociación de mujeres Al-Nisa de Sonseca
Asociación juvenil JORA de Argamasilla de Calatrava (Ciudad Real)

GALICIA:

INSTITUTIONS:
Xunta de Galicia: Cooperación Galega. (eliminar Oficina Lingüística)
Universidad de Santiago de Compostela: Vicerreitoría da Comunidade Universitaria e Compromiso Social. (elimina Oficina de Voluntariado de la Unic. Santiago)
Universidad de Santiago de Compostela: Consello Social.
Coordinadora Galega de ONGDs.
Sociedade para o Desenvolvemento Comarcal de Galicia
Fundación Gonzalo Torrente Ballester
Galería Sargadelos A Coruña
Galería Sargadelos Ferrol
Liceo de Noia

Liceo de Ourense
Biblioteca Pública Nodal Lugo
Concello de Brión
Museo de arte contemporáneo Unión Fenosa (MACUF)
Concello de Culleredo
ARGA Asociación galega de artistas plásticos
AGA Asociación galega de artesáns

CATALUÑA:

INSTITUTIONS:
Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament
Klaudia
Ayuntamiento 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
Voluntarios y estudiantes en prácticas
Voluntaris Terrassa
Kutxa Obra Social
Sports Metropolitans de Barcelona
Trabajadores de MC Mutual

..and to all the institutions, organisations and volunteers that have somehow joined us in the fight against hunger.

ACRONYMS

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

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

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