# Table of Contents

| Mission and Vision Statement | 2 |
| Message from the Chairman     | 4 |
| Message from Concern Worldwide U.S. CEO | 6 |
| Worldwide Map                 | 8 |
| Worldwide Overview            | 10 |
| Innovations for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health | 12 |
| Afghanistan                   | 14 |
| Delivering Lifesaving Assistance by Horseback to Afghanistan’s Most Remote Villages | 15 |
| Bangladesh                    | 16 |
| Burundi                       | 18 |
| Your Concern Works in Burundi: Mobilizing Communities to End Childhood Malaria | 19 |
| Cambodia                      | 20 |
| Chad                          | 21 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo  | 22 |
| Ethiopia                      | 23 |
| Haiti                         | 24 |
| India                         | 25 |
| Innovations India: Improving Health for Mothers and Children through the Support of Male Health Activists | 26 |
| Kenya                         | 27 |
| Responding to the Sahel Food Crisis | 28 |
| Liberia                       | 30 |
| Malawi                        | 31 |
| Mozambique                    | 33 |
| Niger                         | 34 |
| North Korea (DPRK)            | 35 |
| Pakistan                      | 36 |
| Rwanda                        | 37 |
| Sierra Leone                  | 38 |
| Mobilizing Communities to Fight Cholera in Sierra Leone | 39 |
| Somalia                       | 40 |
| Republic of Sudan             | 41 |
| Republic of South Sudan       | 42 |
| Starting Anew in South Sudan: This Year We Will Feed Ourselves | 43 |
| Tanzania                      | 44 |
| The Power of a Flowering Plant in the Fight against Malaria | 45 |
| Uganda                        | 46 |
| Zambia                        | 47 |
| USAID Partnership             | 48 |
| 2012 Milestones               | 50 |
| Activities in the U.S.        | 52 |
| Supporting Concern            | 56 |
| Financial Summary             | 58 |
| International Co-Funders      | 60 |

---

**Board of Directors**  
**Concern Worldwide U.S., Inc.**

Thomas J. Moran  
Chairman, Concern Worldwide U.S.  
Chairman, President, and CEO, Mutual of America  

Joseph M. Cahalan  
CEO, Concern Worldwide U.S.  

Patrick H. Barry  
Barry Associates  

Joan Carroll  
PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP  

Dolores T. Connolly  
Sterling Engineering, Inc.  

Father Jack Finucane C.S.Sp.  

Kevin Fortuna  
Lot 18  

Arthur T. Gurwitz  
Proskauer Rose LLP  

Jack Haire  
Parade Publications  

James Houlihan  

Kevin M. Kearney  
Wingate, Kearney & Cullen  

Eugene Keilin  
KPS Funds  

Edward J.T. Kenney  
Mutual of America  

Joe King  

Edward R. McCarrick  
ICON International, Inc.  

Jim McShane  
The McShane Companies  

Denis O’Brien  
Digiciel Group  

Frances O’Keefe  
Concern Council (IRL)  

George Pappas  
MCS Advertising LTD  

Margaret (Peggy) M. Smyth  
ConEdison  

Nancy Soderberg  

Page Thompson  
Omnimcom Media Group, North America  

Lynn Tierney  
University of California System  

John Treacy  
Concern Council (IRL)
Our Mission and Vision

Concern’s mission is to help people living in absolute poverty achieve major improvements in their lives that last and spread without ongoing support from Concern Worldwide.

Our vision is of a world where no one lives in poverty, fear, or oppression; where all have access to a decent standard of living and the opportunities and choices essential to a long, healthy, and creative life; and where everybody is treated with dignity and respect.

Our goal is to ensure that people living in extreme poverty are able to meet their basic needs, achieve their rights, and manage their own development. We do so by working with them and using the experience and learning from that work to address the root causes of extreme poverty through policy change.

A focus on self-esteem and self-reliance
Pich Sombo has greatly increased the yield of her rice harvest after being taught innovative cultivation techniques in Cambodia through Concern’s livelihoods programs.

PHOTO: CAMBODIA, CONOR WALL
Message from the Chairman

“As I write this message in April 2013, we proudly mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Concern Worldwide U.S.”

As I write this message in April 2013, we proudly mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Concern Worldwide U.S. If you had walked through Grand Central Terminal roughly at this time two decades ago, you might have seen a well-dressed, (very) young woman intrepidly engaging passersby, more often than not getting a few minutes of their time and at least a few dollars dropped into a small plastic bucket adorned with the Concern logo. That woman was Siobhan Walsh—she would soon become the Executive Director of this organization, and hold that position until she left us to take a much-deserved break at the end of 2012.

Siobhan grew Concern Worldwide U.S. from a shoestring operation to the thriving, universally respected organization it is today, with more than 40 employees and $30 million in annual income. She did not do it alone, of course—Father Aengus Finucane, Concern’s legendary former Chief Executive and founder, was the inspirational guiding force, perfectly complementing Siobhan’s tireless fundraising and day-to-day management.

Their imprint on Concern U.S. is permanent: boldness, mission focus, practicality, efficiency, tirelessness, compassion, humor. These are hallmarks that define the organization and its people. Sadly, we lost Aengus in 2009, but he remains a daily presence. And yes, Siobhan has moved on, but her influence remains and, if we are fortunate, she will return at some time in the future.

We won’t be taking a single step back, however, because Joe Cahalan—a kindred spirit to Siobhan and Aengus—agreed to take the reins as the U.S. organization’s first full-time Chief Executive Officer. We could not have found a better leader at this important time. Joe is a New Yorker, a decorated U.S. Army veteran, a PhD holder, and an executive at Xerox for 40-plus years, most recently as Vice President for Communications and Social Responsibility and as President of the Xerox Foundation. He has also been one of our most active and committed Board members for the last five years, visiting our programs in Haiti, Tanzania, and Liberia.

Joe will preside over a period of dynamic growth, building on the groundwork laid by Aengus and Siobhan. Thanks to the loyal and generous support of our donors, Concern has continued to expand through these tough economic times. In addition to Joe, we added a dozen new employees in the last year, and the Board of Directors voted to authorize strategic investment in communications, public outreach, and our digital footprint to catalyze even further growth.

Change is a good thing, if sometimes painful. In 2012, we experienced a major shift in perspective when Superstorm Sandy struck in October. Lives were lost and homes were simply swept away with all of the memories collected over a lifetime. Hopes and dreams were replaced with doubts and fears, but we are re-building better, stronger, more resilient communities.

Disasters like Sandy are not new to Concern Worldwide U.S. The suffering caused by this storm is a constantly recurring reality for many of the communities Concern works with around the world. Thanks to our strong and diverse base of support, we are able to be there to deliver lifesaving relief and build long-term resilience.

In 2012, we were there in the Horn of Africa, where hunger is merciless, striking millions in Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia year after year. We were there in Niger, Chad, Darfur, and South Sudan, where crops fail almost yearly, pushing millions to the brink of extreme hunger. This year, 18 million people were at risk in Africa’s Sahel region, a silent emergency to most of us but not to Concern. We were there in cyclone-ravaged Bangladesh, flood-inundated Pakistan, and snowbound and avalanche-ridden northeast Afghanistan.

In all of these places—in 25 countries around the world—we will continue be there for the long haul, committed to building lasting change.

Speaking of commitment to change, our former shared CEO Tom Arnold and Dominic MacSorley, Operations Director of Concern Worldwide U.S., embody that quality, and both are moving on to new positions that will give them new opportunities to make change. In 2012, after more than a decade of service at Concern, Tom was asked by the Prime Minister of Ireland to chair a newly established commission charged with reforming its constitution—a huge honor that no doubt had much to do with his stewardship of Concern and global reputation as a leader in the fight against poverty and hunger.

After an exhaustive search, Dominic was named as the CEO of Concern Worldwide in Ireland in early 2013. Dominic has spent nearly his entire adult life—30 years—with Concern, the last ten of which were at Concern U.S. His influence and reputation, like Tom’s, are global. Everywhere he has served, from Cambodia to Rwanda, Haiti to New York, and many other places, he has produced immediate and lifesaving, lasting results. He will bring tenacity, energy, and a deep-seated Concern ethos to his new post, and, as always, results will follow.

At the end of the day, what makes Concern unique is its people. Remarkable as they are, Aengus, Dominic, Joe, Siobhan, and Tom would remind us all that the real heroes and change-makers are the nearly 3,000 people working on the frontlines every day, in some of the most difficult and inhospitable conditions. All of us at Concern Worldwide U.S.—Board of Directors, staff, volunteers, and supporters—are honored to support their work, and we pledge to redouble our efforts as we begin the next 20 years.

Thomas J. Moran
Chairman
Concern delivered emergency supplies to 20,000 conflict-affected people in Kalinga camp in Masisi, Democratic Republic of Congo. PHOTO: DRC, JENNIFER O'GORMAN/CONCERN WORLDWIDE
Message from the

Chief Executive

“At our core, our mission is to care for the world’s most vulnerable, to let them know that we are concerned for their well-being, and to harness that concern into effective partnerships with them to alleviate their suffering and put them on a pathway out of poverty towards better lives for themselves, their families, and their communities.”

I am both proud and privileged to assume the responsibilities of Chief Executive Officer of Concern Worldwide U.S.—proud of the 20-year legacy of commitment to help the poorest of the poor on their path out of poverty, and privileged to be given the opportunity to lead the organization in its next phase of growth, expansion, and service.

Thanks to some very special people, Concern today is an organization that is financially sound, strategically relevant, mission-driven, and totally committed to helping as many people as we can for as long as we can in the best way that we can. These special people include Aengus and Jack Finucane, our visionary founders who guide us still; Tom Moran, our activist Chairman for more than a decade now, who inspires us with his commitment, generosity, and devotion; Tom Arnold, our retiring CEO who was an extraordinary ambassador for the Concern family around the world; Siobhan Walsh, our one-of-a-kind Executive Director for the past twenty years who, by the sheer force of her will, took a dream and made it a reality; and Siobhan’s alter-ego for the past decade, Dominic MacSorley, who soon takes his passion, expertise, and leadership skills to Dublin where he will become Chief Executive Officer of Concern Worldwide. To all of them, a huge thank you for building the organization Concern has become.

For the past four decades, I have worked for Xerox, and for half of that time I have served as President of the Xerox Foundation. In that capacity, I have seen thousands of non-profit organizations up close and personal. The vast majority are populated with good and decent people with an admirable desire to do what they can to make our world a little better in one way or another. It’s hard for me to imagine what our world would be like without them. But, even in that universe of caring and committed people, Concern stands out. At Concern, I’ve been a funder, then a Board member, and now CEO. I’ve seen Concern operations in Haiti, Tanzania, and Liberia. I’ve spent time with the people we serve, the people who invest their time and money in us, and the staff who deliver on our promise. And, in this case at least, familiarity has bred respect—enormous respect.

That’s why I’m here. I’m persuaded by watch-dog agencies like the Better Business Bureau and Charity Navigator, which year after year give us their highest ratings. I’m impressed that USAID supports our work in the most challenging countries in the world—places like Pakistan, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. I’m humbled that the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation invests in our efforts to test innovative ways to solve seemingly intractable maternal and child health problems in places like Sierra Leone and Ghana. I’m proud to be able to say that if you invest a dollar in Concern, 92 cents of it will go directly to our programs in the field. I’m grateful to our Board of Directors whose huge success in business and their professions is matched only by their huge dedication to Concern, and not just by attendance at meetings or participation on calls, but by their active and critical involvement in our work throughout the year and around the globe. And, every day, I am in awe of Concern people and what they do. On an “average” day last year, some 18,000 people were directly impacted by our people and programs in the world’s least developed countries. As much as we do today, we are determined to do even more tomorrow.

As we celebrate our 20th anniversary, we are making some strategic and modest investments in growth, positioning ourselves on the threshold of unprecedented impact and reach. We are bringing on board some new people to augment the outstanding staff we have in place. We are embracing innovation to attempt to find breakthrough strategies and solutions to some of the most persistent problems of the developing world. We have launched a branding initiative to help us better define the essence of what we do and who we are. And we’ll be refining our strategy towards the end of the year to ensure we have the right systems and resources in place to support our ambitious plans for growth.

We need you to stay the course with us. Although we embrace change, we are mindful of our legacy and our enduring values given to us by our founders. They are to target extreme poverty; respect the people we serve and serve them with commitment; understand that development is a process; respond to emergencies rapidly; listen to our clients to achieve better results; act in accordance with a belief that democracy accelerates development; respect and sustain the environment in all we do; provide good financial stewardship and reporting to the donors who place their trust in us; learn from experience and value it as the best teacher; and work in partnership toward sustainable progress. We are not arrogant enough to believe that we do all of this every day. But we are humble enough to believe that these core values are our North Star.

At one of my earliest Concern events, the 2007 Seeds of Hope dinner, our honoree Elie Wiesel, the monumental humanitarian and Nobel Laureate, spoke eloquently of his experience in a Nazi concentration camp. He said the worst thing for the people there was not the deprivation or the hunger or the fear or the violence but the thought that they were all alone, that no one cared. It’s a terrible thing to comprehend. At our core, our mission is to care for the world’s most vulnerable, to let them know that we are concerned for their well-being, and to harness that concern into effective partnerships with them to alleviate their suffering and put them on a pathway out of poverty towards better lives for themselves, their families, and their communities.

It’s a noble mission. We are all thrilled to be a part of it and thrilled that you are a part of it, too.

Joseph M. Cahalan, PhD
Chief Executive Officer
Anastasia Simeo now has access to clean water after Concern built a protected spring in her village of Ibuga in rural Tanzania.
In 2012, Concern’s international network spent $155,248,707, funding programs in 25 of the world’s poorest countries. Concern Worldwide U.S. is an independent affiliate of Concern Worldwide and supports the global Concern network by raising funds from the U.S. government, private foundations, and the general public; recruiting staff; raising public awareness of humanitarian issues; and providing technical support to Concern programs.
**East Asia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Program Expenditure</th>
<th>Concern U.S. Grants to Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>$1,778,028</td>
<td>$350,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPR Korea</td>
<td>$1,752,408</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,530,436</strong></td>
<td><strong>$450,100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**South Asia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Program Expenditure</th>
<th>Concern U.S. Grants to Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>$5,846,484</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>$10,213,413</td>
<td>$427,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>$3,096,823</td>
<td>$1,450,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>$15,694,812</td>
<td>$9,351,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$34,851,532</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,330,451</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concern works in partnership with local organizations and people in their own communities to develop practical and lasting solutions to extreme poverty. We focus on the root causes and key drivers of poverty in each country through programs in livelihoods (food, income, and markets), education, health, HIV and AIDS, and emergency response. In the past year, Concern directly reached 6.9 million people.

HEALTH
Every year, an estimated seven million children die from preventable, treatable diseases before they reach the age of five. Every day, more than 800 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. Concern works to save lives and ensure that the poorest have access to basic health care. We work in partnership with local governments and community organizations to prevent and treat malnutrition, improve maternal and child health, and increase access to clean water and sanitation. In 2012, Concern implemented health programs that directly benefited more than two million people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Direct Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total Indirect Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal and Child Health</td>
<td>759,843</td>
<td>2,732,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>890,419</td>
<td>4,293,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Environmental Health</td>
<td>432,754</td>
<td>890,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,083,016</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,916,332</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HIV and AIDS
An estimated 34 million people around the world are HIV-positive, with 69 percent of them living in sub-Saharan Africa. Poor communities are disproportionately affected. Concern is working to combat the HIV and AIDS epidemic on many fronts. The aim of our work in this sector is to reduce transmission and prevalence and to minimize the impact of the disease among people living in extreme poverty. We teach communities about the virus so that they can protect themselves, ensure that people affected have adequate social protection, train health workers and family members to care for those infected by HIV, and advocate for governments and citizens to work together to respond to the epidemic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Direct Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total Indirect Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV and AIDS</td>
<td>144,489</td>
<td>711,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>144,489</strong></td>
<td><strong>711,964</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIVELIHOODS (Food, Income, and Markets)
Today, over a billion people around the world are forced to survive on less than $1.25 a day. Concern helps people to overcome extreme poverty by investing in their ability to support themselves and their families. In 2012, Concern implemented programs to increase poor people’s access to food, income, and markets in 25 countries. Concern’s approach to targeting poverty is holistic: we recognize that poverty is complex and that solutions must be designed according to the local context and resources. Our livelihoods work aims to ensure that poor people are able to manage their own resources and attain their rights to an adequate standard of living.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Direct Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total Indirect Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>487,357</td>
<td>1,387,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Production and Processing</td>
<td>843,211</td>
<td>2,197,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Interaction</td>
<td>233,816</td>
<td>564,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,564,384</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,149,184</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EDUCATION
In 2012, 67 million children did not get the chance to go to school. Concern aims to improve access to education, especially for girls and working children. Concern works closely with schools, school committees, governments, teachers, and communities to build and rehabilitate schools, develop and print quality curricula, train educators, and provide books, desks, and other essential learning materials. The aim of our education programs is to strengthen infrastructure and address the obstacles that limit access to primary education or prevent children from completing primary school. In 2012, Concern’s education programs benefited half a million children and their families, half of whom were female.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Direct Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total Indirect Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Education</td>
<td>213,939</td>
<td>553,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Formal Education</td>
<td>1,949</td>
<td>9,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>215,888</strong></td>
<td><strong>562,895</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Every year, conflicts and natural disasters leave millions of people unable to meet even their most basic survival needs. The poorest are always the most vulnerable to crises and are the worst affected. Concern is committed to meeting the humanitarian imperative to save lives and alleviate suffering. In all emergency responses, we aim to address the immediate survival needs of affected populations and to build their capacity to cope with future disasters. Concern believes that disaster risk reduction is an integral part of development. We are also committed to helping communities establish early warning systems to minimize the impact of crises. Such measures allow us to focus not only on saving lives, but also on protecting people’s livelihoods. In 2012, through our emergency response programs in 20 countries, Concern directly reached over 2.9 million people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sector/Activity Summary</th>
<th>Total Direct Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Drought and Flood: Cash-for-Work; Agricultural Inputs; Infrastructure Rehabilitation; Flood Protection; Winterization</td>
<td>53,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Floods: Cash-for-Work; Cash-for-Training; Water Trucking and Distribution; Shelter Repair; Non-Food Item (NFI) and Winter Kit Distribution; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
<td>6,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Post-Conflict (Returnees and Refugees): Food and Non-Food Item Distribution</td>
<td>3,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Floods and Seed Distribution; WASH; Cash Transfers; Flood Defense</td>
<td>43,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Drought: Food Distribution; Livestock Vaccination; Agricultural Inputs; Cash Transfers; Health and Nutrition; WASH</td>
<td>83,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Conflict: Non-Food Item Distribution; Voucher Markets; Cash-for-Work Road Rehabilitation; Agricultural Inputs and Training</td>
<td>48,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Drought: Food Voucher Distribution; Livestock and Seed Distribution; Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM); Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); Nutrition</td>
<td>53,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Earthquake: Shelter (moving out of camps into rental accommodations); Cash-for-Work; Seed Capital; Protection; WASH; Cholera Response; DRR</td>
<td>207,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Floods, Cyclone Thane, Fire; Cash Transfers; Cash-for-Work; DRR; Shelter Construction; Flood Defense</td>
<td>57,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Food Insecurity: Nutrition; Cash Transfers; Livelihoods; Election Preparedness</td>
<td>359,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Food Crisis: Mobile Cash Transfers in Salima; Nutrition in Nsanje</td>
<td>1,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Cyclone and Floods: Food and Seed Distribution; Shelter; Infrastructure Reconstruction</td>
<td>5,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Food Insecurity: Vulnerability Reduction; Nutrition; Vegetable Gardening; Agricultural Inputs; Land Rehabilitation; Nutrition</td>
<td>332,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Korea</td>
<td>Cyclone Bolaven: School and Riverbank Rehabilitation</td>
<td>2,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Floods: Shelter; WASH; NFI and Bedding Distribution</td>
<td>947,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Cholera: Hygiene Promotion; Cholera Sensitization; Water Purification; NFI and Cholera Kit Distribution</td>
<td>256,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Drought: Voucher Food Assistance; Nutrition; Shelter; WASH</td>
<td>385,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan (Republic of)</td>
<td>Conflict and Displacement: NFI Distribution; Returnee Verification</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan (Republic of)</td>
<td>Conflict: WASH; Health and Nutrition; Agricultural Inputs and Training; NFI Distribution; Yellow Fever: Yellow Fever Campaign Support</td>
<td>106,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Food Insecurity: Active Case Finding; Feeding Referrals; Preventive Nutrition; Surge Support</td>
<td>3,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,959,876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Innovations for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (“Innovations”), an initiative of Concern Worldwide U.S. funded by a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, accelerates the discovery and testing of creative solutions to understand and overcome barriers that prevent essential health services from reaching women and children. Rigorous research is as fundamental to the Innovations process as is the collection of insights from health workers, families, and others both within and outside the formal health system. Both culminate in the launch and implementation of pilot projects on the ground with a diverse range of creative implementing and research partners. If shown to be effective, the pilots provide invaluable insight and implications for policymakers in-country, and may be scaled up nationally or replicated in other contexts—either in additional districts in the pilot countries or other countries altogether.

In 2012 Innovations implemented four pilots in Sierra Leone, India, and Malawi, while also advancing the design and development of five new pilots in Ghana, Kenya, and again in Sierra Leone.

**In Sierra Leone:**

- Two of the pilots launched in 2011 focused on the role of human resources for health. In Kono District, the Innovations pilot provided access to group and individual counseling services for health workers to cope with the stress and pressures of their work and also provided training sessions for these health workers on stress management, self-care, and client care.

- In Kailahun District, “Quality Circles” brought health workers together to develop strategies to cope with stress, foster trust, and empower them to be more effective in their jobs.

- An additional pilot to be launched in 2013 seeks to transform the role of Traditional Birth Attendants (“TBAs”) by reorienting them away from overseeing childbirth to helping them build their own businesses while clarifying their role in the formal health structure. The pilot will help TBAs develop small businesses selling and distributing health-related products in exchange for agreeing to refer mothers to appropriate health facilities for birth and emergency obstetric care.

**In Malawi:**

Innovations tested a toll-free hotline and automated tips and reminders services to reach out to women and family members of children in rural and isolated communities with key health information and messages.

**In Odisha State in India:**

Male health activists were paired with female community-based health workers (“ASHAs”) to promote the importance and benefit of maternal and child health services among male household decision-makers and to provide ASHAs with an additional sense of security and support when traveling in very remote and hard-to-access areas at night.

**In Ghana, where Innovations is contracting directly with implementing partners in-country:**

- Innovations designed and developed a pilot that will use phone-based technology to improve social support and career development for health workers stationed in isolated rural communities in Ghana. The technology will support virtual peer-to-peer contact, connections to family and support networks back home, and improved linkage with a professional network and supervisors.
Another pilot that will also be launched in 2013 will explore creative means of incentivizing behavior change that is neither individually focused nor monetarily based. Through a community engagement process, communities will identify, target, and adopt specified MNCH health-seeking behaviors and in return they will receive a community-level, non-financial benefit that they will identify collectively.

In Kenya, two new projects advanced to a planned launch in 2013:

- The first will creatively use different types of data (such as census data, satellite imagery, geo-referenced lists of health facilities, topographic datasets, and demographic surveillance of pregnancies and birth outcomes) to bring emergency obstetric services closer to women. By dynamically positioning and routing a mobile emergency obstetric clinic through predictive modeling, the pilot flips the traditional model of emergency obstetric care by bringing care to maternal and newborn emergencies, not those emergencies to care.

- A second pilot harnesses the creativity of the global “Maker movement” and its hallmarks: ingenuity, problem-solving, and democratized design and manufacturing. Innovations will link local Makers; biomedical engineers; and maternal, newborn, and child health practitioners to design, prototype, and test low-cost, high-quality, open-source, and locally produced essential equipment and spare parts for critical health emergencies.

In 2013, Innovations will complete and evaluate the first four pilot projects and launch the five new ones. Together, these pilots will generate a sound base of evidence on new approaches that can inform and influence those working to improve the health and well-being of mothers and children.

More about the Innovations project can be found at innovationsformnch.org
Although progress has been made towards establishing peace in Afghanistan, the security and political situation remains volatile. The country is in a period of transition with the sequential withdrawal of international military personnel and the handover to Afghanistan’s security forces. In addition, the country is periodically rocked by extreme weather and natural disasters—in 2012, Afghanistan experienced the harshest winter in 50 years.

**Concern has worked in Afghanistan since 1998 and currently implements programs in emergency response, health, education, livelihoods, and HIV and AIDS.**

**EMERGENCY**

Assisting over 5,000 affected households and 30,000 people in times of crisis

The impact of climate change is undermining the already precarious livelihoods of the rural communities in Afghanistan. Those who suffer most acutely are the poor and dispossessed. During 2012, Concern remained responsive to the needs of people affected by natural disasters, including floods, droughts, landslides, and avalanches. Concern responded with cash-for-work activities to improve access to alternative income, provide asset protection, improve agricultural systems, and rehabilitate small-scale infrastructure. Land conservation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities were integral to the responses to ensure long-term coping strategies.

In November 2012, Concern initiated a two-month emergency intervention to prepare communities for winter and the spring thaw, when melting snow can trigger flash floods and landslides. This response aimed to prevent and reduce the risk of disasters facing the vulnerable communities in the target areas, where Concern had responded to floods and landslides in April 2012. The overall outcome has been positive, with households having an increased awareness of disaster mitigation and response as well as improved coping mechanisms and resilience during adverse conditions.

**EDUCATION**

Promoting quality and equality in education for over 20,700 students and their communities

Poor school facilities, together with isolated locations, underdeveloped and undervalued teachers, and historically low attendance rates, create a downward spiral of poor quality education. Inadequate building infrastructure is particularly detrimental, particularly for girls, whose attendance may be made culturally impossible without private sanitary facilities. The goal of the Rural Education Support Program is to improve the quality of universal education and to eliminate gender disparity in primary schools in the targeted vulnerable communities, benefiting 2,000 people directly and 20,700 indirectly. Although the Kabul Program scaled down during 2012, activities focused on three capacity-building centers teaching English and computer literacy to youth groups.

**LIVELIHOODS**

Supporting farmers and increasing market access for greater income opportunities

Much of Concern’s programming in Afghanistan focuses on fostering economic security for poor families. To do this, Concern provided support to poor farmers through the provision of seeds and tools, improved agricultural production, improved access to markets, greater access to credit, and self-help groups for women. In Takhar Province, more than 43,300 farmers successfully implemented watershed management and soil and water conservation techniques. Additional training opportunities were provided to 8,527 farmers and other community members.

---

**Area:** 652,000 sq km  
**Population:** 33.4 million  
**GDP per capita:** $1,083  
**Infant mortality (per thousand births):** 103  
**Life expectancy:** 49.1  
**Living with HIV and AIDS:** <0.1 percent  
**Literacy rate:** n/a  
**Without access to safe water:** 50 percent  
**Global hunger rank/index:** 175 (out of 187)
After a string of avalanches left dozens injured and trapped in their homes in early 2012, Concern Worldwide launched an emergency response program to bring lifesaving assistance to some 30,000 of the most affected and isolated people.

In this unforgiving terrain, erosion has a constant impact on the roads and the people who live there. In the Sori village, Jamaluddin, his wife, and their children lived in a shelter meant for animals because their house collapsed into a ravine. "What use is it of talking about human rights when people are living like animals?" Jamaluddin said. "We are living worse than animals."

Jamaluddin and his family embody the struggles of the poorest people in Afghanistan. Without the resources to relocate to safer ground, they are constantly forced to fight the elements to survive. In particularly harsh winters, they are the ones who are most vulnerable to weather-related illness and death and are at a high-risk of losing the few assets that they have, like houses and cattle, to sub-zero temperatures or landslides.

Traveling by horseback for days through the mountains, our teams risked their lives to ensure that 2,000 households in 30 villages had fodder to keep their livestock—and sole livelihoods—alive through winter. They also cleared snow from roads using donkeys and horses and offered cash-for-work opportunities and, in some cases, immediate cash transfers to provide vulnerable families a financial cushion that helped them meet their basic needs.

Because the poorest do not have the means to relocate their families to safer terrain, Concern also worked with them to identify areas that were most prone to avalanches, landslides, and rockslides and then took measures that helped to mitigate the risk. These activities were just as needed when the land began to thaw and the avalanches were gradually replaced by landslides and rockslides as the snow melted and the spring rains arrived, triggering flash floods that washed away homes and other infrastructure.

Concern quickly responded to flood-affected communities, repairing the damage, paying people to check local dams and build flood defenses, and providing emergency cash transfers. "I am very happy that Concern started these emergency activities in our villages," said Abdullah, 70. "I am satisfied with my income from the work and we know that now we are protected from flash floods for many years."

Delivering Lifesaving Assistance on Horseback to Afghanistan’s Most Remote Villages
In 2012, the population of Bangladesh stood at approximately 152 million, making it one of the world’s most populous countries and placing tremendous strains on its resources. Almost half of Bangladesh’s population lives on less than one dollar a day. Political unrest, violence, economic instability, and natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods have further contributed to the vulnerability of the country’s poorest people.

**Bangladesh**

**EMERGENCY**
Providing flood-affected people with access to food, water, and sanitation
In 2012, Concern worked to help those still living in dire conditions after the 2011 floods. Damaged homes and the massive destruction of crops, seedbeds, livestock, and fish ponds resulted in displacement and the loss of livelihoods for many. In response, Concern provided relief assistance and shelter to those affected, including access to adequate food, water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. Over 5,570 households were reached, and Concern constructed 1,403 flood-resistant shelters to give people further protection from rain, wind, and other natural elements. Additionally, the installation of latrines within these shelters as well as hygiene promotion sessions helped to combat the spread of diseases, especially in women and girls.

**HEALTH**
Improving the health and survival rates of women and children in extremely poor and marginalized communities
Concern’s water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) program has worked to increase access to improved drinking water sources, sanitation facilities, and knowledge about hygiene practices among the extreme poor in rural areas of Bangladesh. 278 WASH committees were established and their members trained on the maintenance and use of 278 water points constructed during the project. Additionally, hygiene information sessions improved sanitation knowledge, attitudes, and practices among students and community members. One hundred and seventeen teachers were trained and facilitated informational sessions on health and hygiene among students, with a particular focus on hand-washing. Through community discussions, awareness was also increased on the importance of latrine use to prevent diarrhea and waterborne diseases.

Concern began working in Bangladesh in 1972, providing post-war relief to refugees. Since then, Concern has launched health, livelihoods, and emergency programs that target the most vulnerable communities, working to reduce their risk during natural disasters as well as helping them to escape poverty.

Concern’s Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Survival Project aims to improve the health and survival of women and children, especially among the extreme poor and socially marginalized. Through awareness-raising activities, Concern worked to provide access to quality health care for mothers and children. As a result, more mothers have visited health clinics, the number of children receiving vaccinations as well as treatment for upper respiratory infections has increased, and more babies have been delivered by qualified care-givers.

**LIVELIHOODS**
Improving the income, food security, and rights of extremely poor communities
In Bangladesh, some of the most vulnerable communities exist within urban settings, while others are found on isolated sand islands called chars. On these islands, Concern is working to help 14,900 people, the majority of whom are women and girls, move out of extreme poverty through services that aim to increase their food security, access to health services, and household income. Concern also formed self-help groups and community-based organizations to encourage participants to become involved in development activities. Informational sessions on rights and entitlements have increased members’ confidence and now they collectively move to access their safety net programs, agriculture and livestock services, and other assistance provided by local government offices.

In Dhaka, the local government established a center dedicated to the needs of pavement dwellers, which provides basic services as well as shelter facilities. Pavement dwellers who live in urban areas have few or no rights. Eighty percent of them are food-insecure and face limited job options. In order to help these extremely vulnerable people, Concern is working to improve their access to basic services such as health, education, shelter, and water while also developing ways to increase their employment opportunities. Additionally, participation in a street mobile food business program has provided employment opportunities for pavement dwellers and increased their household income. Nearly 17,500 people, including more than 10,200 women, have directly benefited from these activities.
Seven-year-old Shanta is first in her class at Bhadrachap Primary School, part of the Amader School Project. PHOTO: BANGLADESH, MARIE MCCALLAN
Concern has been working in Burundi since 1994 and currently operates programs in emergency response, health, education, and livelihoods.

**EMERGENCY**
Providing disaster relief to drought-affected farmers and refugees

Concern responded to two emergencies in Burundi in 2012: the failed March harvest in the Murehe Forest National Reserve in Kirundo, which left many facing food insecurity, and the influx of refugees escaping from the conflict that broke out in the nearby Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Due to drought, more than 500 households near the Murehe Reserve were affected by severe food shortages. With help from a local partner organization, Concern distributed food and essential items such as beans, flour, and jerry cans.

In the second half of the year, conflict and instability in the eastern region of DRC led to the influx of refugees seeking safety from the violence. As part of a coordinated response with partner organizations, Concern supported over 1,000 refugees from DRC with both food and essential non-food items such as rice, beans, cooking oil, sugar, salt, cassava flour, soap, cups, saucepans, dishes, and plastic sheeting.

**LIVELIHOODS**
Improving food security and income through sustainable agriculture and conservation activities

To address the problem of irregular rainfall and water shortages during droughts, Concern introduced rainwater harvesting (RWH) technology in the agro-ecological zone of Bugesera. In addition to ten RWH ponds built in 2011, Concern built two new ones in 2012 as demonstration sites to teach more people how to use the ponds. The introduction of this technology has allowed farmers to cultivate vegetables all year long, even during dry seasons and drought periods.

In Busoni and Bugabira communes in remote northern Burundi, deforestation has contributed to irregular rainfall and soil erosion. To minimize households using firewood as their main source of fuel and to reduce the extent of tree-cutting, Concern developed the creation of ceramic energy-saving stoves, which use 35 percent less wood and reduce cooking time by 27 percent.

**HEALTH**
Improving maternal and child health and nutrition

To reduce the incidence of and mortality from disease in infants and children, Concern organized 346 care groups with over 3,000 volunteers to promote better health and nutrition practices. These volunteers visited approximately 25,000 households to disseminate information on nutrition, family planning, and disease detection and treatment. Concern also established community health groups to address the problem of malaria, which is responsible for around half of all deaths of children under five years old. Over 300 community health workers were trained and equipped to test suspected cases of malaria in children under five and either treat them in the home or refer them to health centers.

**EDUCATION**
Providing school supplies and uniforms to the poor and vulnerable children of Burundi

Burundi’s education system has suffered for years from a lack of investment as well as infrastructural damage incurred during the 1993–2005 civil war. Though Burundi adopted a policy of free primary school education for all in 2005, children of extremely poor households still face significant barriers that are often related to the low level of quality of school infrastructure and a lack of school equipment. People of the minority Batwa ethnic group face significant difficulties due to their extremely marginalized status within Burundian society, where they face food insecurity, poor housing, a lack of decent clothing, and poor health care. As part of our program to increase access to education for nearly 1,800 Batwa children and 1,600 other extremely poor children in Cibitoke Province, Concern provided school kits that included exercise books and pens for each student. We also distributed uniforms to 1,320 poor, vulnerable, orphaned, and handicapped children, 640 of whom were Batwa children.

**Global Hunger Index**
- Global hunger rank: 178 (out of 187)
- GDP per capita: $533
- Infant mortality (per thousand births): 88
- Life expectancy: 50.9
- Living with HIV and AIDS: 1.3 percent
- Literacy rate: 67.2 percent
- Without access to safe water: 28 percent
- Human development rank: 178 (out of 187)
- Global hunger rank/index: 79/37.1
In Burundi, malaria is responsible for approximately half of all deaths of children under five years old. In Mabayi commune, the mountainous terrain makes it difficult for people to access health facilities. Even when they do reach the health centers, they find that they are often short-staffed and overwhelmed.

In response, Concern, working in collaboration with Burundi’s Ministry of Health, has implemented a community-based child survival pilot program to identify and treat malaria in Mabayi District. Called Malaria Community Case Management, or Malaria CCM, this program involves training and equipping community health workers to test cases of suspected malaria in children under five and either treat them at home or refer them to a health center.

Jeanne Irambona, a mother of four children from Buhoro in Mabayi commune, Cibitoke Province, is one of the first to benefit from this new approach. One day after working in the fields, she came back home to find her three-year-old son, Billia Niyibizi, with a high fever. “The care group volunteer who visits me every month had explained the signs of malaria, “ Jeanne said, “and had told me that the community health worker could help me.” In the past, Jeanne would have had to travel with her sick child to a health center. Jeanne instead contacted her community health worker, Charlotte Rehema, who agreed to see Billia immediately. “She did the blood test, which was positive for malaria,” Jeanne said. “She explained that the treatment was for three days and gave me the drugs I needed to give my son.”

Charlotte and other community health workers have not only been trained to provide first care but also to follow up with patients and make certain that their treatment has worked. This follow-up care is crucial to ensure that children for whom the treatment has not worked are rapidly referred to a health center for more specialized care. Jeanne was very pleased by the attentiveness shown to her son. “After three days,” she said, “the community health worker came to visit the child and said he was recovering well.”

In 2013, Concern will continue to work with the Ministry of Health to address the challenges that arose during the pilot phase of the program, with the goal of setting up effective and sustainable Malaria CCM countrywide. The pilot in Mabayi will also contribute to the development of national guidelines for managing childhood illnesses. In addition, at the beginning of 2013, Concern will begin piloting a Diarrhea CCM in Mabayi, building on lessons learned from the Malaria CCM program.
In 2012, Cambodia assumed chairmanship of ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and played host to the group’s Leaders’ Meeting, attended by the Chinese, Indian, and U.S. heads of state, marking the first ever visit of a sitting U.S. president to the country. Despite marked progress, corruption is still deep-rooted, as evidenced by the increasingly frequent land disputes between poor farmer communities and large agribusiness companies. Though increasingly recognized as a development success story, Cambodia is still one of the world’s poorest countries, with around one-third of its people living on less than one dollar per day.

Active in Cambodia since 1990, Concern continues its focus on empowering local communities in the country’s poorest provinces. Concern will begin phasing out its operations in the country in 2013, continuing its work with local partners to ensure a smooth and sustainable transition.

EMERGENCY
Coming to the aid of families affected and displaced by natural disaster
The aftermath of the 2011 floods, the worst the country had seen in a decade, continued well into the first quarter of 2012. Concern continued its response to the impact of flooding in Pursat and Siem Reap by providing food to a total of 5,870 households; cleaning 528 wells and rehabilitating 12 others in Pursat and Siam Reap, which benefited 4,860 households; and providing cash assistance to 2,700 households.

HEALTH
Providing year-round access to safe water for 24 of the poorest communities in Pursat
Concern’s water and sanitation program provided 24 villages in Pursat with access to clean and safe water while also encouraging positive behavior changes. Time spent collecting water is a useful indicator in measuring access to water. Based on a recent survey, 86 percent of households in Pursat spent less than 30 minutes collecting water during the wet season and 97 percent of households spent less than 30 minutes collecting water during the dry season. These figures mark a significant improvement in the amount of time spent collecting water compared to the start of the program.

Attitudes towards hygiene and sanitation have also improved, with 81 percent of households claiming to treat their water by boiling and filtering before use. Ninety-five percent of households also have soap for hand-washing in their homes. Additionally, communities are seeing the benefit of installing their own latrines, and in 2012, Concern and its local NGO partners helped 540 of the poorest households build their own pour-flush latrines.

LIVELIHOODS
Improving food production and food security for over 9,000 of the poorest households
Concern works with the poorest households in Pursat by increasing their capacity to produce more food and to provide livelihoods opportunities to better their income. For example, in 2012, Concern supported the rehabilitation of seven small-scale irrigation systems through cash-for-work activities, benefiting 240 households. The repair of these systems vastly improved the irrigation potential of agricultural lands, increasing rice production yields by up to five times. This protected 1,540 households, preventing them from sliding into food insecurity.

Concern and its local partners set up a total of 127 rice banks in 2012, providing an effective food safety net for the extreme poor during hunger gap months and benefiting 9,000 households. These rice banks also included social protection provisions for 228 of the most destitute people, who received a monthly food allowance.

Cambodia

Area: 181,000 sq km
Population: 14.5 million
GDP per capita: $2,080
Infant mortality (per thousand births): 43
Life expectancy: 63.6
Living with HIV and AIDS: 0.6 percent
Literacy rate: 77.6 percent
Without access to safe water: 36 percent
Global hunger rank/index: 56/19.6
Chad was at the center of the 2012 food crisis in Africa’s vast, arid Sahel region, which spans the continent from east to west at the southern edge of the Sahara Desert. A lack of food, health services, water, and sanitation resulted in high malnutrition rates in the region. Chad also saw the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees and internally displaced people as conflict and insecurity reigned across the region in nearby Libya, Mali, and parts of Chad itself. Despite these challenges as well as political uncertainty, Chad remained relatively stable throughout the year.

Concern began working in Chad in 2007, providing emergency relief to displaced populations near the Darfur border. In 2008, Concern launched an emergency program in southern Chad to assist refugees from the Central African Republic. Concern now has programs in the areas of emergency response, livelihoods, and health.

**EMERGENCY**
Delivering lifesaving assistance to 83,200 people
In response to the Sahel food crisis, Concern sought to improve food security, livelihoods, nutrition, and health for vulnerable populations in eastern Chad. Food was distributed to 64,000 people, and 11,000 children under two years of age and 2,200 breastfeeding women received supplementary food. Nearly 3,600 vulnerable households received staple cereal seeds and tools, preventing them from eating or selling their only productive assets, which would have increased their vulnerability. An additional 1,000 households were given garden seeds. A conditional cash transfer initiative was carried out as well for over 2,000 households to prevent them from selling their harvests too early for low prices. Two hundred pastoralist households were also given conditional cash transfers to assist them with purchasing more livestock and grain.

**LIVELIHOODS**
Helping 4,700 households meet their food needs and improve their incomes
To strengthen the food security of refugees from the Central African Republic as well as indigenous populations in southern Chad, Concern sought to improve their self-reliance through agriculture and income-generating activities. Activities included organizing agricultural supply fairs, supporting community seed banks, training local seed producers, providing animal-drawn plows, improving farmers’ technical capacity, and monitoring crop production during the year for increased yields and diversity for 4,200 households. Additionally, the construction of new markets, the rehabilitation of existing ones, and the analysis and monitoring of local and regional markets led to a sustainable increase in and diversification of commercial trade.

As part of Concern’s water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) initiative, Concern drilled five boreholes designed to provide four gallons of clean water per person per day to reduce waterborne disease and associated malnutrition. Two additional boreholes were constructed to provide water for pastoral and host communities. In addition to 25 previously established water committees, 11 new ones comprising both men and women were created to manage the boreholes sustainably. Two members in each of the 36 committees were trained in hygiene and sanitation promotion as well as community mobilization. Borehole repair technicians in the 11 new and 19 of the existing committees were also equipped with tools and trained on installing and maintaining the pumps. To increase access to better sanitation, more than 2,500 latrines were built for 3,100 households across 34 villages.

**HEALTH**
Providing nutrition, health care services, clean water, and sanitation
To increase the availability of nutrition and health services during the peak of the food crisis, Concern, along with a local health organization, supported two mobile clinics and recruited and trained teams comprised of a nurse, midwife, vaccination agent, and nutrition assistant to cover ten sites per week. The staff provided primary health care in addition to nutrition services. Nearly 700 children under five were treated for severe malnutrition, and nutrition education and screenings were conducted in 66 villages. Concern also supported Chad’s Ministry of Health in its efforts to provide routine immunization to children under one year old. To increase community engagement in health care, 120 community volunteers were mobilized to promote early childhood nutrition and to screen children for malnutrition.

Area: 1,280,000 sq km
Population: 11.8 million
GDP per capita: $1,343
Infant mortality (per thousand births): 99
Life expectancy: 49.9
Living with HIV and AIDS: 3.1 percent
Literacy rate: 34.5 percent
Without access to safe water: 49 percent
Human development rank: 184 (out of 187)
Global hunger rank/index: 75/28.3
Democratic Republic of Congo

In 2012, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) found itself tied with Niger at the bottom of the UN Human Development Index. Extreme suffering was widespread, but much attention focused on the east as rebels entered the provincial capital of Goma late in the year. Resulting violence caused the displacement of around 140,000 people as they fled their homes, joining nearly a million others displaced by violence across the region. Instability in areas of North Kivu and Katanga provinces caused further displacement and exacerbated ethnic divisions.

Concern has been working in DRC since 1994 with programs in emergency response, health, and livelihoods.

EMERGENCY
Meeting the survival needs of thousands of conflict-affected communities

Ongoing insecurity and conflict in Masisi Territory in North Kivu escalated during 2012, resulting in the continued displacement of over 246,000 people. A further 260,000 fled their homes as a result of M23 rebel activity in Goma. In response to the crisis, Concern provided plastic sheeting, jerry cans, blankets, matting, soap, kitchen sets, and undergarments to more than 1,100 new households across five camps. As part of Concern’s cash-for-work initiative, almost 2,000 people participated in infrastructural rehabilitation activities, leading to the repair of 17 miles of roads, three bridges, and five drainage pipes. This construction work not only provided income to beneficiaries, but also enabled access to remote areas in need of humanitarian assistance. To improve food security, Concern trained over 340 beneficiaries in agricultural techniques, including terracing, horticulture, and crop rotation, to help increase yields and reduce soil erosion. Additionally, cash vouchers were distributed to more than 2,800 vulnerable households to give them better access to markets for food and basic non-food items.

HEALTH
Providing clean water for 7,100 people

Through Concern’s water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) program, seven boreholes were drilled in two villages and a school in Katanga, giving more than 7,100 people access to potable water. To ensure the sustainability of these water points, seven water management committees were formed, with a total of 140 members, including 66 women, elected to be members. Concern provided training to these members on the collection and management of water user fees, borehole maintenance, and committee organization.

LIVELIHOODS
Improving the assets and income of the poorest in Katanga

Concern seeks to improve the assets held by poor households by increasing their production and income. In the areas of Shamwana and Dubie in Katanga, we targeted mainly those who lost assets and agricultural productivity due to chronic poverty and successive cycles of conflict. To support these conflict-affected communities, 4,400 people were given ground nuts and 2,900 received bean seed. Additionally, 3,600 vulnerable individuals were provided with hybrid rice and maize seed. Twenty fish ponds were also established, and 1700 fish were distributed, benefiting 167 people who were trained in fish production, processing, and marketing. In Dubie, more than 1,450 plants were distributed to over 300 people for two fruit tree nurseries. Through Concern’s cash-for-work initiative, 15 miles of road were repaired and 28 miles of road and 34 log bridges were maintained. The construction of a concrete bridge was nearly completed by year’s end. Altogether, nearly 2,300 vulnerable, poor households, including 360 women, directly benefited from this work by improving their income and purchasing power.
Despite the sudden death of Prime Minister Zenawi and the end of his 21-year rule, the political environment of Ethiopia continued to be relatively stable in 2012. The government’s ambitious Growth and Transformation Plan is making economic progress and there is renewed energy for its accomplishment following Zenawi’s death. However, poverty still affects the nation and erratic rainfall patterns during the year resulted in drought and widespread need for livelihoods and nutritional assistance.

Concern has been working in Ethiopia since 1973, with current programs in health, livelihoods, HIV and AIDS, and emergency response.

**EMERGENCY**

Meeting the nutritional needs and improving the food security of 93,300 people

Concern’s response to drought in 2012 was comprehensive. In order to address food shortages, vouchers were distributed to 1,400 households, allowing them to buy food in local markets. More than 10,700 people received nutritional support, with a focus on children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women, in an effort to reduce malnutrition. To mitigate the overall impact of the drought and prevent later food shortages, 16 disaster risk reduction committees were set up and their members trained in identifying hazards; seeds were distributed to 15,700 households; root and tuber crops were delivered to 7,000 households; and small animals were given to 900 households.

To build further resilience, 700 people helped construct hillside terraces, trenches, dams, and basins to reduce soil erosion and flooding. Tree and grass seeds were planted, including 600,000 seedlings of different species.

**HEALTH**

Improving access to clean water

As part of the effort to reduce people’s risk to waterborne diseases and improve their health status, several water projects were carried out, including the extension of a four-mile pipeline and the construction of a reservoir with a capacity of ten gallons of water. Three water supply points were also constructed to benefit 2,150 people, over half of whom were women. One shallow well that was dug provided clean water for 150 households. Additionally, two protected springs were developed to give nearly 70 percent of households in the community access to clean water. To ensure the sustainability of these projects, water committees were established and caretakers were trained to manage and maintain the water points properly.

To complement improved access to clean water, Concern has focused on creating awareness, engaging men, and building the capacity of partners in the area of nutrition. At the community level, peer support groups were created to provide health messages to pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers about appropriate feeding practices and the importance of a diverse diet. Concern also worked with Ethiopia’s Ministry of Health to provide supportive supervision at 244 health facilities and trained 200 health professionals.

**LIVELIHOODS**

Improving food and income security to reduce chronic poverty

In 2012, Concern supported people living with HIV and AIDS with various economic empowerment activities. Over 570 women living with HIV were engaged in various income-generating activities. Over 2,900 people received assistance with farm-related activities such as vegetable production, livestock and poultry rearing, and the cultivation of animal feed. Nearly 1,500 households received potato tubers and vegetable seeds as well as various farm tools to help them generate more income from the sale of produce and livestock offspring. Additionally, nearly 1,000 sheep were distributed to over 350 households. Seeds to grow animal feed and modern husbandry skills and 230 community leaders were trained on the cultivation of animal feed. Nearly 1,500 households received potato tubers and vegetable seeds as well as various farm tools to help them generate more income from the sale of produce and livestock offspring. Additionally, nearly 1,000 sheep were distributed to over 350 households. Seeds to grow animal feed and modern husbandry skills and 230 community leaders were trained on the cultivation of animal feed. Nearly 1,500 households received potato tubers and vegetable seeds as well as various farm tools to help them generate more income from the sale of produce and livestock offspring. Additionally, nearly 1,000 sheep were distributed to over 350 households. Seeds to grow animal feed and modern husbandry skills.

**HIV AND AIDS**

Improving the health and well-being of those impacted by HIV and AIDS

In 2012, Concern supported people living with HIV and AIDS with various economic empowerment activities. Over 570 women living with HIV were engaged in various income-generating activities that enabled them to raise sufficient income to cover their basic expenses, including food and rent, and most were able to send their children to school and purchase school uniforms and supplies. Concern has also increased access to quality health care by strengthening referral services and existing health care networks as well as by working to reduce stigma against those with HIV and AIDS.
In 2012, the situation for Haiti’s poorest remained dire as the public attention that accompanied the 2010 earthquake continued to recede and international donors turned their focus elsewhere. Once again, natural disasters struck in the form of August’s Tropical Storm Isaac, which destroyed crops on a large scale, and Hurricane Sandy in October, which caused extensive flooding and destruction. Relative political stability prevailed, but going forward, this will hinge on development gains, the prices of food and fuel, management of disaster risk, and a reversal in the recent rise in violence and gang-related activities.

**Concern has been working in Haiti since 1994, with current programs in Port-au-Prince, Saut d’Eau, and the island of La Gonâve in the areas of health, water, education, livelihods, and emergency response.**

**EMERGENCY**

Providing lifesaving assistance to earthquake survivors and those affected by Hurricane Sandy

In 2012, Concern oversaw the relocation of 2,700 earthquake-affected families from two camps in Port-au-Prince’s St. Martin slum, as part of the Return to Neighborhoods program. Through this initiative, Concern provided rent subsidies for permanent homes and rehabilitated houses. We also provided water, sanitation, food and nutrition support, essential survival items, cash-for-work projects, protection of women and children, and vital health services.

To mitigate the threat of an outbreak of cholera in rural Saut d’Eau, Concern ensured there was increased awareness of the disease through community education and campaigns during a local religious festival and also provided access to safe water and sanitation for 85,000 people.

When Hurricane Sandy struck La Gonâve in October, it damaged roads, crops, homes, and water sources. In the aftermath of the storm, Concern repaired water systems and shelters in addition to providing cash-for-work opportunities and farming supplies to offset losses incurred by damaged crops.

**HEALTH**

Improving access to health care services and safe water

As part of Concern’s goal to secure health care access and nutrition for poor women, children, and the vulnerable, we treated over 4,500 malnourished children and held educational sessions on child nutrition for 12,900 mothers. Concern also cared for more than 4,400 children suffering from early childhood illnesses, including pneumonia and diarrhea. With the help of canvassing efforts by 190 youth health volunteers, 7,500 people received information on identifying and treating diseases in children and pregnant women. Additionally, trained community volunteers and women’s group members disseminated information on hygiene, with messages focusing on hand-washing with soap, drinking treated water, and using latrines.

Through Concern’s water and environmental health program, we completed the construction of 14 boreholes on La Gonâve, creating access to clean water for 8,500 people. Water tariff systems were also established for 14 hand pumps on the island to provide funds for their maintenance. All construction projects incorporated earthquake and hurricane safety measures.

**EDUCATION**

Providing better educational opportunities for the poorest children of Saut d’Eau

In the Riviere Canot area of Saut d’Eau, Concern focused on the quality of literacy education in both French and Haitian’s native language of Creole in 12 primary schools by training and providing support to 94 teachers and school directors. Working with the Haitian government, Concern held training workshops for teachers to improve classroom instruction methods, lesson planning, and in-class materials. To ensure that teachers with limited fluency in French could access and benefit from these materials and modules, they were translated into Creole. Concern also provided important classroom supplies such as books and blackboards to help teachers improve the literacy of their students. Additionally, we facilitated workshops for school staff on the principles of human and child rights and worked with teachers and parents to develop a code of conduct.

**LIVELIHOODS**

Creating better opportunities for the poorest people in Saut d’Eau

To help increase food security in Saut d’Eau, 269 mango and avocado orchards and nurseries were established and local producers were trained in horticultural techniques and essential principles to maintain the plants for the long term. Concern also held training workshops in soil conservation to teach farmers how to mitigate natural risks that threaten their crops. Four mango and avocado associations and 46 small-scale groups of local producers were organized to ensure that the poorest people were included in these activities. Helping local producers develop business and entrepreneurial skills through workshops and providing them with access to markets were also key goals of these agricultural efforts, and in 2012, farmers exported more than 22,400 dozen mangoes and 600 dozen avocados at fair-trade prices.
India continues to have one of the fastest economic growth rates in the world, riding an upward trend that has seen many development gains, especially in the last decade. However, overall poverty reduction has not kept pace with economic gains—the World Bank estimates that 400 million Indians still live on less than $1.25 per day. Gender inequality is also pervasive, with India ranking 105th out of 135 countries on the World Economic Forum’s Global Gender Gap Report.

After 13 years, Concern is concluding its work in Odisha state and is focusing on building the capacity of our local partners to ensure that the gains we have achieved together will be sustainable long after we exit.

LIVELIHOODS
Helping 102,000 people living in rural India access income opportunities
In 2012, Concern’s livelihoods program reached poor households in 430 villages spread across five of Odisha’s least developed districts, including Gajapati, Koraput, Kalahandi, Sundargarh, and Keonjhar. To achieve this, Concern worked with local partners to ensure people understood how to access services through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), a government-funded jobs program that provides a legal guarantee for at least 100 days of employment every year for adults of rural households. Approximately 25,000 families across 140 villages are now aware of their rights under MGNREGS and nearly 40,000 people took advantage of their legal entitlement to 100 days of work.

Under the Forest Rights Act, tribal families living in highland regions are entitled to private land. However, much of the land lacks proper irrigation and other factors that would make it productive. To ensure farmers got the most out of their land, Concern worked with 40,000 people to secure their land entitlements and improve the land for farming through investments in irrigation, moisture conservation, and other practices. Concern also improved agricultural diversity by providing seeds to 500 households.

HEALTH
Reaching 47,300 at-risk people with health services
Concern responded to the HIV and AIDS epidemic in Odisha by preventing the spread of the virus among at-risk populations and ensuring that people living with HIV and AIDS have a higher quality of life. Through four local partners, the program reached 47,300 people, of whom nearly 26,000 were adolescents. Behavior change and education were central to the program, which included rigorous trainings about HIV prevention, transmission, and care services for adolescents as well as peer educators, who were then responsible for sharing the knowledge within their communities. Care and support was also provided to 1,600 people living with HIV and AIDS across eight districts. Additionally, Concern helped 205 particularly vulnerable people living with HIV and AIDS, many of whom were single women and mothers, through loans that supported a livelihood of their choosing.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
Working with coastal communities in the Bay of Bengal to prepare for and adapt to disasters
From cyclones to flooding, the Bay of Bengal is highly prone to natural disasters and Odisha’s poorest people are typically the most affected by these events. Concern worked directly with nearly 40,000 people across 84 coastal villages in two districts of Odisha to prepare for and adapt to impacts of natural disasters and climate change. To do this, Concern trained 580 village committee members on how to assess risk and vulnerabilities in their communities and create an appropriate community contingency plan. The program also created and trained 840 task forces—each with 50 percent female representation—and distributed 13 short films on natural disasters and climate change.

EMERGENCY
Responding to the immediate needs of 57,200 cyclone and flood-affected people
Two bouts of heavy monsoon rains in September 2011 triggered heavy flooding that affected nearly 8,500 villages across 21 districts, washing away thousands of homes and devastating crops. An estimated 3.4 million people were affected by the first wave of flooding and 2.5 million were impacted by the second wave. Concern launched an early recovery project in three of the worst affected areas that provided 1,150 households with access to cash as well as cash-for-work opportunities so that they could purchase food and other vital necessities.

At the end of 2011, Cyclone Thane crashed against coastal and inland villages in Tamil Nadu state and Puducherry territory, destroying as many as 350,000 homes and 50,000 hectares of crops, a loss that affected more than 20,000 farmers. Concern launched an early recovery initiative for nearly 1,000 people across ten villages in Tamil Nadu, providing quick access to cash for 21 to 50 days, depending on the family’s needs. A study following the response showed that 65 percent of the money provided was used to purchase food while 35 percent was spent on other household items like clothes and medicines. Concern also helped rebuild 372 houses and repair 609 houses that were partially damaged by the cyclone.
In the village of Banchakulia in Odisha, India, Sini lives with her husband, Kata. Married six years ago, they, like many couples, dreamt of having a happy, healthy family. However, Sini and her husband experienced the misfortune of losing three children when complications arose during delivery that could not be treated by a traditional birth attendant who did not have the necessary skills or training.

When Sini became pregnant for the fourth time, “Accredited Social Health Activists” (ASHAs), trained and certified community health workers, tried to convince her to deliver the baby in a hospital. Kata, however, did not understand the importance of hospital delivery or know about the health-related services provided by the Indian government and did not want his wife to give birth in a hospital.

Late in her pregnancy, Sini became anemic and felt very weak. Around this time, members of Sini’s community chose a man named Mangal as the “Male Health Activist” (MHA) for Banchakulia village as part of a program sponsored by Concern’s Innovations for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health program and its local partners. MHAs are central to an Innovations pilot program designed to train men to counsel other men in their own communities in order to break down culturally enforced barriers to medical treatment. After learning about Sini’s condition, Mangal visited her husband and counseled him about the importance of delivery in a health facility attended by a skilled birth attendant. Unfortunately, Kata was still reluctant to allow his wife to give birth in a hospital.

When Sini went into labor, community members informed the village ASHA as well as Mangal. While the ASHA stayed with Sini, Mangal immediately arranged for a vehicle to transport her to the nearest health clinic, where the doctor promptly referred her to the district hospital. Upon arrival at the hospital, Sini was desperately in need of a blood transfusion, and Mangal arranged for blood to be delivered from the nearest blood bank. Despite the ordeal Sini endured, she gave birth to a healthy baby girl the very next day. Sini and her baby were kept under observation at the hospital for four days while they recovered.

While his wife and new daughter were in the hospital, Kata came to understand the importance of skilled birth attendants and proper care during pregnancy and delivery. “I am a layman and never tried to understand the impact of neglecting the mother during pregnancy and delivery, for which we lost the babies,” Kata said. “Mangal gave a ray of hope for me and now I have a happy family and a healthy child.”

Innovations for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health

Improving Health for Mothers and Children through the Support of Male Health Activists

In the village of Banchakulia in Odisha, India, Sini lives with her husband, Kata. Married six years ago, they, like many couples, dreamt of having a happy, healthy family. However, Sini and her husband experienced the misfortune of losing three children when complications arose during delivery that could not be treated by a traditional birth attendant who did not have the necessary skills or training.

When Sini became pregnant for the fourth time, “Accredited Social Health Activists” (ASHAs), trained and certified community health workers, tried to convince her to deliver the baby in a hospital. Kata, however, did not understand the importance of hospital delivery or know about the health-related services provided by the Indian government and did not want his wife to give birth in a hospital.

Late in her pregnancy, Sini became anemic and felt very weak. Around this time, members of Sini’s community chose a man named Mangal as the “Male Health Activist” (MHA) for Banchakulia village as part of a program sponsored by Concern’s Innovations for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health program and its local partners. MHAs are central to an Innovations pilot program designed to train men to counsel other men in their own communities in order to break down culturally enforced barriers to medical treatment. After learning about Sini’s condition, Mangal visited her husband and counseled him about the importance of delivery in a health facility attended by a skilled birth attendant. Unfortunately, Kata was still reluctant to allow his wife to give birth in a hospital.

When Sini went into labor, community members informed the village ASHA as well as Mangal. While the ASHA stayed with Sini, Mangal immediately arranged for a vehicle to transport her to the nearest health clinic, where the doctor promptly referred her to the district hospital. Upon arrival at the hospital, Sini was desperately in need of a blood transfusion, and Mangal arranged for blood to be delivered from the nearest blood bank. Despite the ordeal Sini endured, she gave birth to a healthy baby girl the very next day. Sini and her baby were kept under observation at the hospital for four days while they recovered.

While his wife and new daughter were in the hospital, Kata came to understand the importance of skilled birth attendants and proper care during pregnancy and delivery. “I am a layman and never tried to understand the impact of neglecting the mother during pregnancy and delivery, for which we lost the babies,” Kata said. “Mangal gave a ray of hope for me and now I have a happy family and a healthy child.”
In 2012, Kenyan politics were dominated by the run-up to the general elections held in March 2013, resulting in the narrow victory of Uhuru Kenyatta and his running mate, William Ruto. It was a year of anxiety among many Kenyans who feared a repeat of the shocking post-election violence of 2008, which included an uncharacteristic outbreak of ethnic and political turmoil in their historically stable homeland. Tensions remain high, but this time, losing presidential candidate Raila Odinga took his dispute to the courts instead of the streets.

**EMERGENCY**

Providing recovery assistance to help 52,000 people affected by drought

Failed rains in 2010 and 2011 resulted in a massive food crisis in Kenya and across the Horn of Africa. Depleted water resources and the devastation of pastures and crops in arid and semi-arid lands led to a rise in food and fuel prices in urban areas in Kenya, which also absorbed a massive influx of Somalis fleeing south. Therefore, in 2012, much of Concern’s focus in its rural and urban program areas was on recovery from the 2011 Horn of Africa crisis.

In Marsabit county, a remote and extremely vulnerable region that was particularly hard-hit, Concern responded to the needs of 52,400 people through cash-for-work programs and the distribution of bulls as part of its recovery initiatives. This enabled households to meet their basic food needs without depleting the few assets that they had left. In the urban slums of Nairobi, 17,500 of the poorest people benefited from mobile cash transfers for six months, allowing them to purchase food and other basic needs.

**HEALTH**

Improving the health of 54,000 mothers and children living in Kenya’s poorest communities

In 2012, Concern targeted children under five, pregnant women, and mothers living in nine slum districts and four arid and semi-arid land districts, expanding its program from nutrition to maternal health and child survival. Nearly 54,000 women and children were screened, enabling early identification and treatment of malnutrition cases.

**EDUCATION**

Providing access to better quality primary education for 42,000 of the most vulnerable children

In 2012, Concern reached a total of 136 schools, 43 percent of which are now implementing child protection policies that ensure children’s safety against school-related gender-based violence. In Nairobi’s slum schools, 209 teachers were trained and mentored on child protection, positive discipline, and prevention of school-related gender-based violence. Concern also trained an additional 203 teachers working in the Nairobi slums and in Migori and Homa Bay counties in classroom management and curriculum delivery.

To improve school infrastructure, Concern built 18 new classrooms, 22 ventilated pit latrines, and eight water tanks in Migori Bay and Homa Bay counties, directly benefiting 10,600 boys and girls.

**LIVELIHOODS**

Reducing the vulnerability of the extreme poor living in arid and semi-arid lands and in informal urban settlements

In 2012, Concern launched its new livelihoods program, which aims to increase people’s resilience to environmental shocks and stresses that adversely impact Kenya’s poorest households. Initiatives of this program will include natural resource management, livelihoods diversification, conflict resolution, and the use of Community Conversations to help communities address their own vulnerabilities with appropriate action. 240,000 people will directly benefit from these activities.

As part of Concern’s existing livelihoods programs, vocational training was provided for 700 urban slum dwellers, who took courses such as driving, tailoring, baking, and candle-making to increase their capacity to earn a living. Business management and proposal development training was given to 1,500 beneficiaries in Nairobi and Kisumu, enabling 1,400 of them to access financing to build, expand, or grow their businesses.

**HIV AND AIDS**

Reducing stigma and discrimination against children affected by HIV and AIDS

Concern’s HIV and AIDS program aims to improve the quality of life for children affected by HIV and AIDS (CAHA), working in communities in five Nairobi slums and four districts in Nyanza province. In 2012, 98 targeted communities actively participated in Community Conversations, with 83 percent of the communities implementing and documenting plans to reduce the vulnerability of CAHA and taking concrete steps to reduce stigma and discrimination. Seventy percent of the communities have also mapped out health care and social services for vulnerable children to access. In 2012, the program directly benefited 7,100 people living with HIV and AIDS.
Responding to the Sahel Food Crisis

In 2012, the people of Niger, Chad, and other neighboring countries in the Sahel region of west Africa faced their third severe food crisis in a decade. The lethal combination of drought, poor harvest, and increased food prices pushed over 18.7 million people into a state of extreme hunger. Children particularly suffered, with an estimated one million diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition.

With over ten million people affected by the food crisis living in Niger and Chad, Concern launched an emergency response in these two countries and provided vital resources such as food, water, health care, and livelihoods support.

Concern has been operational in Niger since 2003 and in Chad since 2007. During the Sahel food crisis, Concern reached more than 415,000 of the most vulnerable people.
CONCERN in CHAD

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION:**
Screened 100,600 children and treated 20,800 children for severe and moderate malnutrition

**CASH TRANSFERS:**
Provided cash transfers to 6,350 people living in Tahoua district, allowing them to purchase food for their families

**LIVELIHOODS:**
Implemented cash-for-work programs for 3,000 poor families affected by increased food prices

**FOOD SECURITY:**
Distributed seeds and tools to 10,600 farmers, and rehabilitated land for 3,000 families to prepare them for the next harvest

CONCERN in NIGER

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION:**
Screened 100,600 children and treated 20,800 children for severe and moderate malnutrition

**CASH TRANSFERS:**
Provided cash transfers to 6,350 people living in Tahoua district, allowing them to purchase food for their families

**LIVELIHOODS:**
Implemented cash-for-work programs for 3,000 poor families affected by increased food prices

**FOOD SECURITY:**
Distributed seeds and tools to 10,600 farmers, and rehabilitated land for 3,000 families to prepare them for the next harvest

**FOOD:**
Distributed food to 64,000 people and implemented a program to prevent malnutrition for 13,000 children and breastfeeding mothers

**CASH TRANSFERS:**
Provided cash transfers to 3,700 poor households to purchase livestock and grain

**LIVELIHOODS:**
Launched two vaccination campaigns to keep 25,000 livestock animals alive for 1,300 nomadic and semi-nomadic households

**AGRICULTURE:**
Supplied cereal and garden seeds and tools to nearly 4,600 households to prevent them from depleting their supplies

**WATER:**
Drilled seven boreholes to provide clean water for 19,800 people

Khadidja Hassan from the village of Wandalou in eastern Chad.
PHOTO: CHAD, CHAD WANDELER
Concern first started working in Liberia in 1992, when the country was embroiled in civil war. Over the past 11 years, our work has transitioned from emergency response to development, with programs in education, health, livelihoods, and HIV and AIDS.

LIVELIHOODS
Increasing agricultural production and crop diversity among poor farmers
Concern is focusing on increasing and diversifying agricultural production among extremely poor families—an investment that will not only improve farmers’ livelihoods, but also the health and nutrition of their families. In 2012, Concern worked with 600 female-headed households to grow vegetables like cabbage and tomatoes as well as coffee and cocoa, which were abandoned during the war. Through 15 farmer field schools, we trained farmers how to use conservation agriculture techniques, such as the use of organic fertilizers and pesticides. Concern also provided 400 farmers with rice, corn, cassava, yam, and vegetable seeds and 500 farmers with roosters and chickens to jumpstart small poultry businesses. In addition to helping bolster agricultural production, Concern also built two culvert crossings, an investment that will allow farmers to access markets more easily to sell their excess produce.

HEALTH
Ensuring access to safe drinking water for thousands of people
Concern is providing safe drinking water and sanitation services to improve the health and livelihoods of extremely poor families. To date, the program has dug ten wells, drilled one borehole, and rehabilitated 47 wells, providing more than 20,000 people with clean, safe drinking water. Forty-four water and sanitation committees, each with six to ten members, half of whom were women, were established to ensure that the water systems are well-maintained. Together with our partners, we built 260 latrines in 30 communities, benefiting 5,200 people.

EDUCATION
Improving reading and math skills for children and adults
Concern is focusing on improving the quality of primary education by providing training opportunities for teachers as well as curriculum and teaching materials, an investment that is benefiting more than 2,200 children across 12 schools. In 2012, we conducted a formal assessment of students’ reading levels and found that their spelling, vocabulary, and pronunciation had improved. Sixty percent of the students who participated in the assessment scored 84 percent—a 24 percent increase from their 2011 scores. In addition to primary school children, Concern is also working to improve literacy and numeracy skills among nearly 1,200 adults.

Liberia
Ten years after Liberia’s devastating 14-year civil war ended, a still-fragile peace persists and slow, steady economic growth continues. 2012 marked the start of President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf’s second term, which was itself a sign of Liberia’s continuing stability, even as its neighbors suffered destabilizing events, such as cholera outbreaks in Sierra Leone and Guinea and the aftermath of civil conflict in Cote d’Ivoire. Despite Liberia’s progress, the yawning gap between rich and poor in the country is widening, with some 62 percent of the population living on less than $1.25 a day.
Malawi

2012 was a year of great change in Malawi, with the death of long-serving President Bingu wa Mutharika in April. His successor, former Vice President Joyce Banda, moved quickly to reverse controversial policy decisions and strained relationships with international donors. However, the challenges are great, with continued high inflation, rising costs, a rapidly growing population, and frequent environmental shocks including droughts and flooding.

Concern has worked in Malawi for ten years and current program activities focus on three sectors across four districts. In 2012, our work in health, education, and livelihoods directly supported 67,734 people.

EDUCATION
Improving equitable access to quality education, particularly for girls and vulnerable children, in 25 primary schools

Although Malawi has high rates of school enrollment in primary education, the quality of that education is poor and there is a high likelihood that girls will drop out early. Concern is working in Nsanje district at the very southern end of the country to improve service delivery, create a safer learning environment for girls, increase community participation in school management, and improve coordination among all involved. The focus of much of this work is on the training of school committees, mothers’ groups, child protection committees, and parent-teacher associations. The next step will be to ensure a change in attitudes and behavior, especially in relation to gender-based violence within schools. The program team has decided to prioritize teacher training, reading interventions, and classroom support visits as the best pathway to improving access to and quality of primary education.

HEALTH
Empowering communities and government to combat childhood diseases and malnutrition at the community level

There are two main aspects to Concern’s health programming in Malawi. The first is the training of community health workers in Nkhotakota and Dowa districts in the diagnosis and treatment of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia in children under five, with more than 19,000 children successfully treated to date. To build sustainability, Concern also works to train existing village development committees to plan and support maternal and child health activities. Eighty-two committees are now trained as a result of Concern’s efforts in 2012. We also scaled up our health education campaigns, with 22 drama groups staging 142 events throughout the year and a popular radio program on health and nutrition airing three times a week. The other focus of our health programming has been the effective transfer to the government of full management of our groundbreaking Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services. Seventeen out of 29 districts now provide CMAM in at least 80 percent of their health facilities, and nationally, 502 out of 617 health facilities use this approach developed by Concern to treat children with acute malnutrition at the community level rather than in central feeding centers.

LIVELIHOODS
Helping 78,000 people bolster food production and household income

The current phase of Concern’s livelihoods strategy will run for four years and aims to improve food security and resilience among the poorest farmers, with increased emphasis on helping women to gain greater decision-making power within farming households. Much of 2012 was focused on planning, collecting baseline information, developing strategic partnerships, and preparing activities with partners and stakeholders.

A total of 12,800 households were reached over the course of the year through initial project activities. More than 180 lead farmers were trained in turn to provide training in new agricultural methods on demonstration plots for their neighbors. In addition, nearly 1,300 farmers, 427 of them women, installed small-scale irrigation systems, and 550 farmers established kitchen gardens for vegetable production. Mobile technology was used in Lilongwe and Nkhotakota to assist 482 farmers to negotiate the best prices through the provision of up-to-date market information. Village savings and loans groups were introduced in Lilongwe and Nsanje districts and expanded in Nkhotakota in 2012, supporting 1,924 women. Lastly, Concern helped 6,300 poor, vulnerable households enhance their ability to cope in times of environmental and climactic hazard.

Area: 118,000 sq km
Population: 15.9 million
GDP per capita: $805
Infant mortality (per thousand births): 58
Life expectancy: 54.8
Living with HIV and AIDS: 10 percent
Literacy rate: 74.8 percent
Without access to safe water: 17 percent
Human development rank: 170 (out of 187)
Global hunger rank/index: 45/16.7
Agnes Thawale, who is a member of the Kathyothyo irrigation group in Malawi, with her son, Manuel.

PHOTO: MALAWI, PIETERNELLA PIETERSE
Concern has worked in Mozambique since 1984 during the country’s devastating civil war. We now focus on improving livelihoods for the poorest and responding to natural disasters.

**LIVELIHOODS**
**Improving food and economic security for 5,700 people**
Fifty-seven vulnerable households, or 1,400 people, received a variety of rice that matures 30 days faster than other varieties. Having rice that matures more quickly is particularly important for farmers in Mozambique, as rice crops are often destroyed by floods and cyclones. In previous trials, we found that the new variety of rice can increase yields by 250 percent—an increase that will not only boost families’ income, but also their food security. The program is in its early phases and will be expanded in 2013.

**HEALTH**
**Increasing access to safe drinking water for 2,500 people**
Five communities now have access to safe drinking water through five solar-powered water supply systems. To ensure these systems will work long into the future, each community has a water management committee that oversees the systems and manages their use. An estimated 2,500 people now receive clean water through the five systems. The water systems are also complemented by hygiene training that explains the link between hand-washing and sanitation with health.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
**Responding to cyclone-affected households in the Zambezi Delta**
In January 2012, a tropical storm hit the south of the country, while at the same time category-four Cyclone Funso hit the northern coast before making its way down through central and southern Mozambique. Heavy rains sparked flooding along the Meluli and Messalo Rivers. In Zambezia province, 17,100 families—67,000 people—were affected. Some 4,100 homes were completely destroyed and an estimated 56,000 hectares of farmland were ruined. Concern responded in the Chinde district of Zambezia, located in the flood-prone Zambezi Delta, where we distributed emergency kits containing plastic sheeting, rope, and jerry cans to 2,500 households. Together with the UN World Food Program (WFP), Concern also distributed emergency food rations to more than 5,100 people. Because crops were destroyed, Concern also distributed seeds to nearly 1,000 people so that they could begin planting. Concern also worked to rebuild 150 damaged or destroyed homes and ten classrooms.

2012 marked the 20th anniversary of the peace agreement that ended Mozambique’s 15-year civil war. Recovery is gradual, as an estimated one million people were killed and five million were displaced. Growth in the mining and natural gas industries would seem to signal greater development, but few new jobs are expected. Eighty-eight percent of Mozambicans rely on agriculture for their livelihoods but the World Bank reports a steady decline in productivity since 2002. It remains one of the world’s poorest countries, with half of its population living on less than $1.25 a day.

EMERGENCY
Delivering lifesaving relief to 332,100 people affected by food crisis
Food insecurity is chronic and widespread in Tahoua. In 2011, drought sparked massive crop failure while food prices for basic staples rose by 68 percent from October 2011 to April 2012, making what food was available out of reach to the poor. As a result, nearly a quarter of the population faced severe food insecurity. When the first signs emerged that a food crisis was on the horizon, Concern launched an emergency response that worked to decrease the vulnerability of households in Tahoua while also delivering treatment services for malnutrition.

In 2012, Concern screened 100,600 children under five and 22,700 pregnant and breastfeeding women for malnutrition. Of those screened, 20,800 people received lifesaving treatment for moderate and severe malnutrition through in- and out-patient care services as well as therapeutic feeding. To prevent malnutrition, Concern helped 450 people set up vegetable gardens and provided cash to nearly 6,500 people, an allowance that enabled them to purchase food without selling off what little assets they had or driving themselves deeper into poverty. With an eye on the next harvest, Concern distributed seeds, tools, and other resources to nearly 10,500 people and rehabilitated land for more than 3,000 people.

HEALTH
Providing access to high-quality health services to 139,400 people
Concern is implementing the Lahiya Yara (“Children’s Health”) child survival project in two districts of the Tahoua region. It aims to increase the coverage and quality of key child health and nutrition services to reduce child mortality. To do this, Concern uses the care group methodology, an approach that increases knowledge and promotes behavior change at both the household and community levels. Twenty-four care groups have been established, each of which meets two to four times per month with more than 80 percent attendance at each meeting. To expand their reach, the 270 mother leaders in these care groups conduct household visits among their neighbors to pass on health information, reaching nearly 10,800 people. Changes in people’s behavior can already be seen: as of 2012, 98 percent of parents or caregivers seeking health services for their sick child took him or her to a formal health facility, rather than a traditional healer, a 27 percent increase from when the program started in 2010.

EDUCATION
Ensuring children access their right to basic education
The drought and subsequent harvest failure were a major obstacle for children’s education in Tahoua district, as many families struggled to meet their basic needs and chose to withhold their children from school. Concern is working to break down the barriers that keep children from getting an education by providing parents with loans and income-generating opportunities, an investment that frees children from needing to contribute to their household’s income. Concern is also improving the quality of education by training teachers and enhancing the learning environment through solar electricity as well as latrines and sanitation systems. In total, our education programs helped 49,700 people in 2012.

For the third time in less than a decade, the Sahel region of Africa was hit by a food crisis in 2012 that put nearly 19 million people at risk of malnutrition. The barren Tahoua region of Niger was one of the most affected areas, with a quarter of its population facing food insecurity. The conflict in Mali also spilled into Niger in 2012 as approximately 60,000 refugees sought safety across its borders.
2012 marked the first full year that long-time leader Kim Jong-il’s youngest son, Kim Jong-un, was in power after being named head of state upon his father’s death in 2011. The last Stalinist country in the world, North Korea’s diplomatic relations with South Korea and the United States remain tense, while many of its people face chronic food insecurity and poverty.

**LIVELIHOODS**

**Increasing food production and income among 47,000 rural farmers**

Concern is improving food security and nutrition for more than 20,000 extremely poor people in North Korea by investing in agricultural production. The program trained farmers to use conservation agriculture techniques to increase crop yields, established communal solar-heated green houses, and rehabilitated small-scale food processing units. By helping farmers produce a wider variety of crops (from four to 12 crops), families have greater variety in their diets, an improvement on the prevalent starch-based diet.

In 2012, Concern also launched a livelihoods program that focused on promoting conservation agriculture techniques in two cooperative farms. With more fertile soil and less erosion, the amount of work required by 3,500 farmers was reduced by an estimated 60 percent. Concern also established processing units for goat milk and soybeans as well as four greenhouses, one organic composing unit, and one fish hatchery, benefiting 23,500 people.

**HEALTH**

**Protecting the health of 70,000 people through safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure**

Over the last five years, Concern’s water and sanitation program has directly improved the lives of more than 70,000 people. Working closely with the Ministry of City Management and the Ministry of Public Health, Concern is running three water and sanitation projects in North Korea. The first is almost completed, with one water-pumping station, 800 reservoirs and distribution networks, one solid waste management system, and more than 420 latrines that support more than 20,000 people. Concern is also delivering safe drinking water directly to the homes of 10,500 people living in remote areas, reducing the burden of collecting water on women and girls. In the third project, Concern is working with communities to build two rural drinking water systems on cooperative farms and will provide sanitation systems for 3,900 people.

Despite heavy restrictions on aid workers, Concern has worked in North Korea since 1997 and now provides livelihoods opportunities and water and sanitation in rural and urban areas.
Pakistan

2012 witnessed the enactment of progressive legislation in Pakistan, most significantly in the protection of women’s rights. The National Commission on the Status of Women Bill of 2012 was signed into law in March. Pakistan’s economic growth continued to stagnate due to the combined effect of the global financial crisis, recurrent natural disasters, and an uncertain political climate. Inflation remained high, severely affecting the poorest people. Security also continued to deteriorate, with militant and sectarian groups carrying out suicide bombings and targeted killings across the country.

Concern has worked in Pakistan since 2001, with programs in livelihoods, emergency response, and health. In 2010, 2011, and 2012, Concern provided emergency assistance to communities affected by conflict and natural disasters, especially annually recurrent floods.

EMERGENCY
Delivering lifesaving emergency assistance to over one million people affected by flooding and conflict

In 2012, Concern continued to provide early recovery and rehabilitation support to communities affected by the 2011 floods and, in October, initiated an emergency response to the 2012 floods in three districts in Sindh and Punjab provinces. In addition, Concern continued to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of communities impacted by conflict in Khyber Pakhtoonkwa (KP) province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

In total, Concern’s emergency response program supported more than one million beneficiaries in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab, KP, and FATA by providing shelter; non-food items such as hygiene and winterization kits, jerry cans, and bedding; water and sanitation initiatives; and livelihoods support, enabling disaster-affected communities to meet their immediate basic needs and to start rebuilding their lives.

LIVELIHOODS
Ensuring food and income security for over 181,000 people

In 2012, Concern’s livelihoods program supported the needs of 181,550 people by improving their access to food, diversifying their livelihoods opportunities, and increasing their household income. Some key activities included distribution of seeds, goats, and poultry; rehabilitation of irrigation canals, farm-to-market roads, culverts, and bridges; business and skills training; and training on crop diversification. Concern also provided vocational training in tailoring, embroidery, and electrical technology to 800 men and women in KP, enabling them to start their own income-generating activities. Since the training, 95 percent of them have set up their own micro-enterprises.

In Quetta, Concern’s working children’s protection program successfully supported 200 parents of working children and 180 older youth through vocational training, providing them with marketable skills to enhance their income-generation opportunities. Ninety-nine working children were enrolled in school and 3,000 working children between five and 18 years—including “garbage pickers” (children who collect recyclable materials from dump sites), street hawkers, daily wage laborers, and domestic servants—were supported in Concern’s drop-in and outreach protection centers.

In response to high levels of malnutrition, especially in flood-affected communities, Concern implemented a Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) project. In total, it successfully reached nearly 154,000 women and children, surpassing its original target by 2,000. More than 14,000 people with moderate malnutrition were admitted in the 21 supplementary feeding program sites, 96.7 percent of whom were discharged as cured. In addition, 4,900 cases of severe acute malnutrition were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) clinics, where 82 percent of the patients were also discharged as cured.

HEALTH
Tackling the clean water, sanitation, and nutrition deficiencies that severely impact the health and lives of Pakistan’s poorest

Concern’s health program largely focused on environmental health, specifically on increasing access to clean drinking water, improving sanitation infrastructure, and promoting hygiene awareness among Pakistan’s poorest communities. In 2012, Concern implemented two long-term water and sanitation projects in Balochistan and Pakhtoonkwa provinces. These projects supported 177,320 people through the construction or rehabilitation of 442 latrines, 19 wells, two windmills, and one solar-powered water pump. Concern also distributed 1,750 hygiene kits and implemented awareness-raising sessions to promote improved hygiene practices for 10,000 people.

In response to high levels of malnutrition, especially in flood-affected communities, Concern implemented a Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) project. In total, it successfully reached nearly 154,000 women and children, surpassing its original target by 2,000. More than 14,000 people with moderate malnutrition were admitted in the 21 supplementary feeding program sites, 96.7 percent of whom were discharged as cured. In addition, 4,900 cases of severe acute malnutrition were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) clinics, where 82 percent of the patients were also discharged as cured.

In Quetta, Concern’s working children’s protection program successfully supported 200 parents of working children and 180 older youth through vocational training, providing them with marketable skills to enhance their income-generation opportunities. Ninety-nine working children were enrolled in school and 3,000 working children between five and 18 years—including “garbage pickers” (children who collect recyclable materials from dump sites), street hawkers, daily wage laborers, and domestic servants—were supported in Concern’s drop-in and outreach protection centers.

Concern has worked in Pakistan since 2001, with programs in livelihoods, emergency response, and health. In 2010, 2011, and 2012, Concern provided emergency assistance to communities affected by conflict and natural disasters, especially annually recurrent floods.

EMERGENCY
Delivering lifesaving emergency assistance to over one million people affected by flooding and conflict

In 2012, Concern continued to provide early recovery and rehabilitation support to communities affected by the 2011 floods and, in October, initiated an emergency response to the 2012 floods in three districts in Sindh and Punjab provinces. In addition, Concern continued to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of communities impacted by conflict in Khyber Pakhtoonkwa (KP) province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

In total, Concern’s emergency response program supported more than one million beneficiaries in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab, KP, and FATA by providing shelter; non-food items such as hygiene and winterization kits, jerry cans, and bedding; water and sanitation initiatives; and livelihoods support, enabling disaster-affected communities to meet their immediate basic needs and to start rebuilding their lives.

LIVELIHOODS
Ensuring food and income security for over 181,000 people

In 2012, Concern’s livelihoods program supported the needs of 181,550 people by improving their access to food, diversifying their livelihoods opportunities, and increasing their household income. Some key activities included distribution of seeds, goats, and poultry; rehabilitation of irrigation canals, farm-to-market roads, culverts, and bridges; business and skills management training; and training on crop diversification. Concern also provided vocational skills training in tailoring, embroidery, and electrical technology to 800 men and women in KP, enabling them to start their own income-generating activities. Since the training, 95 percent of them have set up their own micro-enterprises.

In Quetta, Concern’s working children’s protection program successfully supported 200 parents of working children and 180 older youth through vocational training, providing them with marketable skills to enhance their income-generation opportunities. Ninety-nine working children were enrolled in school and 3,000 working children between five and 18 years—including “garbage pickers” (children who collect recyclable materials from dump sites), street hawkers, daily wage laborers, and domestic servants—were supported in Concern’s drop-in and outreach protection centers.

In response to high levels of malnutrition, especially in flood-affected communities, Concern implemented a Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) project. In total, it successfully reached nearly 154,000 women and children, surpassing its original target by 2,000. More than 14,000 people with moderate malnutrition were admitted in the 21 supplementary feeding program sites, 96.7 percent of whom were discharged as cured. In addition, 4,900 cases of severe acute malnutrition were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) clinics, where 82 percent of the patients were also discharged as cured.

HEALTH
Tackling the clean water, sanitation, and nutrition deficiencies that severely impact the health and lives of Pakistan’s poorest

Concern’s health program largely focused on environmental health, specifically on increasing access to clean drinking water, improving sanitation infrastructure, and promoting hygiene awareness among Pakistan’s poorest communities. In 2012, Concern implemented two long-term water and sanitation projects in Balochistan and Pakhtoonkwa provinces. These projects supported 177,320 people through the construction or rehabilitation of 442 latrines, 19 wells, two windmills, and one solar-powered water pump. Concern also distributed 1,750 hygiene kits and implemented awareness-raising sessions to promote improved hygiene practices for 10,000 people.

In response to high levels of malnutrition, especially in flood-affected communities, Concern implemented a Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) project. In total, it successfully reached nearly 154,000 women and children, surpassing its original target by 2,000. More than 14,000 people with moderate malnutrition were admitted in the 21 supplementary feeding program sites, 96.7 percent of whom were discharged as cured. In addition, 4,900 cases of severe acute malnutrition were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) clinics, where 82 percent of the patients were also discharged as cured.
Rwanda has been cited as a standout performer in Africa, especially in the last decade, when it comes to addressing issues of poverty, health, and education. There has been a marked increase in real GDP growth, mortality rates have fallen drastically, and the student-to-teacher ratio has improved. However, insecurity in the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which in the last year displaced more than 140,000 people, also threatens the relative peace and potential for development gains across the region.

Concern has been working in Rwanda since 1994, initially in response to the humanitarian emergency that accompanied the genocide, and has operated successful development programs in parallel to the nation’s progress. Over the past year, we have developed new programs in education, health, and livelihoods.

**EDUCATION**

**Improving literacy and math skills in all primary schools in Rwanda**

Concern is working in six test schools in Rwanda’s Southern Province to pilot a program that focuses on strengthening teaching and learning so that children leave primary school with strong literacy and mathematics skills. To do this, Concern is ensuring that teachers and students have high-quality teaching and learning materials, forming parent-teacher committees, and building the capacity of the Ministry of Education. Concern is also supporting schools with their transition to English, which is in line with the national education policy to make English the primary language in schools. The program is still in its infancy, but Concern plans to work with partners to refine this approach, with the ultimate goal of expanding its reach to all schools in Rwanda over five years.

**HEALTH**

**Providing maternal, newborn, and child health services for 128,235 people and supporting malnutrition screening for 1.15 million children under five**

Concern achieved impressive results in the widely recognized Expanded Impact Child Survival Program, which successfully concluded in 2011, and is building on that success by supporting further community health services provided through community health workers. Concern is working in Southern Province, which has fallen behind the national average in terms of coverage and access to health services, to support community-based neonatal care, reproductive counseling, environmental health promotion, and health education using mobile phones and other innovative technology. We also provided refresher training for community health workers, who in 2012 screened nearly 1.15 million children under five years old for acute malnutrition.

In an effort to support the reduction of chronic malnutrition among children, Concern was involved in the development of a model promoting the use of micronutrient fortification within the home. Trials have shown growing acceptance of these micronutrients and their effectiveness in improving a child’s appetite and activity. By the end of the year, more than 10,300 children ages six to 12 months were receiving 120 sachets of micronutrient powders to consume over the succeeding six to 10 months.

**LIVELIHOODS**

**Unleashing the productive capacity of 1,187 poor households in Southern Province**

An analysis of poverty levels showed that those who are without land and rely on wage labor are worse off in rural Rwandan society. The graduation program introduced in 2012 by Concern targeted 4,187 people in four districts, with the goal of enabling a sustainable improvement in household income and assets among the poorest. Beneficiaries received cash transfers along with other complementary services, assisting them to build basic assets and adopt activities that generated higher returns. The training and mentoring of 85 community development educators empowered them in turn to provide support to poor households. The progress achieved in the first year has been remarkable. Households purchasing health insurance went from a baseline of eight percent to 95 percent, all households have reported that they now eat two meals a day (compared to 43 percent at the baseline), and 45 percent of formerly homeless beneficiaries have acquired plots and constructed houses.

Concern has been working in Rwanda since 1994, initially in response to the humanitarian emergency that accompanied the genocide, and has operated successful development programs in parallel to the nation’s progress. Over the past year, we have developed new programs in education, health, and livelihoods.
Sierra Leone faced a massive public health emergency when cholera broke out in August of 2012. The country held national elections in November and though the opposition has contested the results, the government has remained stable. Sierra Leone’s economic growth is improving with gains in foreign investment. However, wealth distribution is extremely unequal and Sierra Leone remains near the bottom of the United Nations Human Development Index.

Working in Sierra Leone since 1996, Concern continues to focus on eliminating extreme poverty through programs that invest in education, health, and livelihoods.

EMERGENCY
Providing rapid response to prevent and treat cholera in Freetown and Tonkolili District
Concern responded to the cholera outbreak in both Freetown and rural Tonkolili District, which were among the worst-affected areas in the country. In an effort to reduce the rate of infection and fatality, Concern mobilized and trained nearly 1,200 community health volunteers and 42 community leaders to go door to door across ten Freetown city sections to raise awareness about cholera and promote proper hygiene practices. The volunteers also surveyed people for symptoms of the disease. In a seven-week period, the volunteers visited over 70,300 homes.

Concern distributed cholera sanitation kits to over 36,800 homes, and targeted 118 water sources to be treated with chlorine and monitored throughout the epidemic. In Tonkolili, 450 trained community health volunteers distributed 11,500 cholera prevention kits that included body and laundry soap, a wash cloth, water purification tablets, rehydration solution, and two five-gallon buckets. As a result of these efforts, Concern was able to reach more than 102,000 people rapidly, reducing both the infection and mortality rates.

HEALTH
Providing access to health care services, water, and sanitation
During 2012, Concern implemented a rural water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) project in 19 schools and five communities in Tonkolili District. The construction of four boreholes and 14 hand-dug wells increased access to water, benefiting over 7,400 people. To ensure sustainability, communities formed water management committees and Concern conducted training sessions in water management and hygiene promotion. Concern worked to increase access to sanitation as well by constructing 19 latrines in 13 schools, while raising awareness of the importance of using latrines in 15 communities through hygiene promotion.

Across several slums throughout Freetown, Concern drilled eight boreholes and installed hand pumps to serve a population of 4,000 people and also constructed 12 standing water taps to serve 6,000 people. Over the course of the year, more than 10,000 people also benefited from a newly drilled borehole at a clinic that serves a number of slum communities.

In 2012, Concern launched the Al Pikin fo Liv project, which seeks to reduce maternal and child mortality in Sierra Leone’s Western Area, which includes Freetown. In addition to gathering research to inform the project’s social and behavior change strategy and building local partnerships, Concern worked with Johns Hopkins University to develop tools and methods for effective data collection. The team also facilitated community orientation sessions in all ten project sites to foster local ownership of the project from its inception. The project played an integral role in Concern’s cholera response as well, with over 400 volunteers and 38 community leaders in the program reaching an average of 9,700 households per week.

LIVELIHOODS
Helping the poor improve their livelihoods through access to and sustainable use of natural resources
Through farmer field schools, participants learned new agricultural techniques and the importance of crop variety. Concern also focused on promoting income-generating activities and business development in the form of consumer groups and business associations. Forty-five young people, including 24 women, also received vocational training in tailoring, hair dressing, baking, and welding. Additionally, cassava and rice processing centers were constructed in Freetown and run by local farmers. These centers allowed producers to process and sell their own crops directly to consumers as well as to gain extra income by providing processing services to others.

Area: 72,000 sq km
Population: 6.1 million
GDP per capita: $769
Infant mortality (per thousand births): 114
Life expectancy: 48.1
Living with HIV and AIDS: 1.6 percent
Literacy rate: 42.1 percent
Without access to safe water: 45 percent
Human development rank: 177 (out of 187)
Global hunger rank/index: 71/24.7
In August 2012, the government of Sierra Leone declared a national cholera emergency. More than 7,500 cases were reported in six of the country’s 14 districts, with 130 confirmed deaths. By September 27, the epidemic had reached 13 of 14 districts, with over 19,800 reported cases and 278 confirmed deaths.

During a health emergency, communities can play an important role in the response through their knowledge of the environment, their understanding of the culture, their capacity to mobilize large numbers of volunteers and identify leaders quickly, and their deeply vested interest in improving their community.

In response to the cholera outbreak, Concern Worldwide’s USAID-supported child survival project in Freetown, Al Pikin fo Liv (“Let All Children Live”), engaged existing groups and local leaders to mobilize urban slum communities. It was an example of Concern’s professionalism, adaptability, and community reach as our maternal and child health team pivoted quickly into the management of the response to a massive health crisis that was affecting men, women, and children, both young and old.

As part of this initiative, 38 community leaders representing neighborhoods within the affected areas led 433 trained volunteers in a door-to-door cholera awareness campaign, visiting an average of 30,470 families each week. These volunteers also conducted household monitoring, identifying people with symptoms and assisting them in getting the care they needed.

Fatamata Mansaray helped lead the lifesaving efforts in the Dwarzac Farm neighborhood as a community team leader. “Concern Worldwide helped our community to know the dangers of cholera,” she said. “During the cholera response, they involved the community in house-to-house sensitization, visiting schools and the local markets. We were also involved in hand-washing demonstrations in schools and at water points in the community.” Thanks to this outreach by volunteers such as Fatamata, the number of weekly reported cholera cases and deaths rapidly declined, with only 184 cases and no deaths in Freetown in early October, down from 2,800 cases and 67 deaths in late August.

Due to the success of the cholera campaign, volunteers like Fatamata gained respect from their communities and developed increased self-confidence as well as solidarity with their fellow volunteers. Their achievements will benefit Freetown well beyond the cholera epidemic, as the skills they learned will provide an invaluable resource for Concern’s ongoing child survival activities in Sierra Leone.
EMERGENCY
Providing lifesaving food assistance to 14,200 vulnerable families
Concern’s emergency program in 2012 continued to provide support to internally displaced people in Mogadishu, who had no option of returning home due to continued conflict and insecurity in their rural home areas. Together with local partner Youthlink, Concern distributed food baskets to 14,200 families, exceeding the original target of 12,000.

Water shortage was an alarming issue in many parts of the country. To address this, Concern trucked water to 21 villages in the two districts of Elwak and Belethawa in Gedo region, benefiting 3,600 households. Concern also focused on sustainable activities such as repairing boreholes, de-silting water catchments, rehabilitating shallow wells, and constructing underground tanks. This provided water to more than 4,000 households. A total of 780 latrines were also constructed for more than 2,000 IDP households in Mogadishu and Gedo.

In Bay and Lower Shabelle regions, 20,000 farmers were given farming tools and seeds to restore the livelihoods they lost during the 2011 famine.

HEALTH
Improving water supply and promoting good hygiene practices for 16,700 people
Concern’s water and environmental sanitation program reached over 16,700 people through the construction of pipe water supply systems, rainwater catchments, and river water treatment systems. Community-led hygiene promotion was also a significant component of the program, and in 2012, Concern helped form and train 167 water, sanitation, and hygiene groups responsible for promoting good hygiene practices in schools, nutrition centers, and households.

EDUCATION
Improving access to quality education for 12,000 boys and girls
Concern is working with local partner Youthlink to improve access to education in rural villages and areas of Mogadishu inhabited mainly by poor and marginalized families. Our programs are helping to provide free and quality primary education to over 12,000 children whose families cannot afford to send them to private schools.

In the IDP camps of Mogadishu, Concern registered 600 children, half of whom were girls, in Alternative Basic Education centers, which are designed to address the needs of children who have been out of school for extended periods of time. Concern also supported the enrollment of 460 children who completed the Alternative Basic Education into formal primary schools. Through the program, 100 parents also received vocational skills training and cash grants amounting to $140 to help them set up their own small businesses so they could continue to send their children to school.

LIVELIHOODS
Building sustainable livelihoods for 97,000 people
Concern’s livelihoods program reached and helped improve the quality of life of 97,000 people from poor households and vulnerable groups. With the help of local partners, the program was able to provide technical and vocational training in subjects such as electrical installation, plumbing, tailoring, and carpentry; supplementary classes in literacy, math, and civic education for unskilled youth; business management training and equipment to help skilled workers start their own businesses; and facilitation of 16 self-help groups to assess progress in business and savings.

In the autonomous region of Somaaliland, Concern continued to provide support for extremely poor households through soil and water conservation and the distribution of tools and seeds to diversify and improve farming practices. In 2012, Concern worked with a group of watershed development associations to reduce gully erosion in the Gabley region, protecting soil that will enable poor famers to cultivate more land now and for many years to come.

Concern has been working in Somalia since 1986, responding to emergencies caused by drought, food shortages, and conflict. Our development work focuses on improving water facilities, primary education, and agriculture.
Concern has been working in Darfur since 2004, responding to the needs of those affected by hunger and conflict.

**EMERGENCY**
Delivering lifesaving assistance and basic survival resources to the most vulnerable people
Throughout 2011 and 2012, conflict in the South Kordofan and Blue Nile states forced tens of thousands to flee and leave behind their homes and livelihoods. Concern’s emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene program delivered clean water to over 240,000 people in the Kadugli, Nuba, and Muglad areas.

Concern also distributed essential non-food items to 9,300 displaced people to help them meet their basic needs. A further 3,000 displaced people, 3,900 poor host community farmers, and 900 displaced farmers were given agricultural tools and seeds to increase their food stocks during the hunger gap months.

A yellow fever outbreak also struck Darfur in late 2012, with 788 cases—including 166 deaths—reported throughout the region, the worst epidemic the world had seen in 20 years. This prompted an emergency vaccination campaign, targeting 1.2 million people in 2012. Concern provided support and assistance to the national Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization in West Darfur, providing 1,970 children against measles, polio, and rotavirus.

**NUTRITION**
Tackling malnutrition among children, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers
Concern’s nutrition program in Mornei and Umshalaya made some impressive progress towards reducing child malnutrition. In 2012, 57,900 children were screened for malnutrition, 20,950 were treated through a supplemental feeding program, 1,240 were treated through an outpatient therapeutic program, and 40,000 community members attended health education sessions carried out by Concern staff and trained community volunteers.

In West Darfur, Concern ran 15 nutrition centers in Kulbus, Seleia, and Geneina, providing screening and treatment for severe and moderate malnutrition among mothers and children. In 2012, the program screened 79,300 people and as a result, 6,800 infants and children were treated for severe and moderate acute malnutrition.

**LIVELIHOODS**
Increasing food and income security for marginalized farmers and households in West Darfur
Concern’s livelihoods program contributes towards building food and economic security for the extreme poor across the West Darfur region. In 2012, 840 farmers received agricultural training to increase the efficiency of their harvest yield and diversify their food production, allowing them to stock up on food during the hunger gap season. Concern also distributed 240 goats and 2,500 fruit seedlings, enabling people to provide better nutrition for their children while also helping them to make a profit by selling surplus milk and meat. Concern continued to support community animal health workers, providing 30 tool kits and veterinary medicines throughout Seleia and Kulbus. Over the year, 6,300 livestock, including cattle, donkeys, horses, goats, and sheep, were treated, ensuring that extremely poor families were able to keep their livestock alive. ❖
A year after gaining its independence, the Republic of South Sudan faced many challenges in 2012 as it embarked on the slow process of establishing itself as a new nation. The country faced insecurity driven by conflict and natural disasters such as flooding, which affected over 270,000 people. Tensions remained high between South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan, with ongoing disputes over oil. As a result, South Sudan's government was unable to provide essential basic services to its people on a meaningful scale, leaving them reliant on non-governmental organizations and international aid to fill these gaps.

Concern has been working in South Sudan for 27 years, where it is now supporting the new nation with programs in livelihoods, health, and emergency response.

**EMERGENCY**
Delivering humanitarian aid to 660 households
In 2012, violent conflicts between the Republic of Sudan’s armed forces and rebel groups resulted in massive displacements from Sudan’s southern border areas. Concern launched an emergency program in Aweil North and Aweil West counties, distributing essential items such as cookware and bedding to 640 households in Aweil West and to 22 households in Aweil North. Concern was also able to screen 700 children from displaced households for malnutrition and treated 165 children for severe and moderate acute malnutrition.

**HEALTH**
Providing primary and maternal health care for 107,000 people
Concern expanded its health and nutrition services in 2012, increasing the number of health facilities to 22 in Aweil West and seven in Aweil North. The number of nutrition therapeutic centers also increased from 32 to 38, covering outpatient therapeutic programs (OTP) and supplementary feeding programs (SFP) for both counties. Through these centers, Concern screened and treated children, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers for malnutrition. A total of 2,180 children were referred to OTP services, while more than 18,200 women and children benefited from the SFP.

With the help of a local partner, Concern established women’s vegetable groups with 950 members. They received agricultural training and a variety of crops and vegetables to plant throughout the year. This not only increased the food availability among the poorest households, but the women were also able to sell their surplus harvest to local markets and earn a profit.

Concern’s health facilities in Aweil West also provided other basic health services such as reproductive health care, primary health care, and immunization programs. In 2012, 22,800 women received prenatal care, vaccinations were given to almost 9,000 people, and 3,700 treated mosquito nets were distributed to pregnant mothers. An additional 95,000 people were also treated for malaria, acute respiratory throat infections, and diarrhea at the health facilities.

**LIVELIHOODS**
Protecting 6,400 people from food insecurity
In 2012, Concern’s livelihoods program focused on empowering poor households to improve their food security by introducing them to agricultural production techniques and other livelihoods activities. A total of 3,700 households that were given new tools, animal-drawn plows, sorghum, and groundnut seeds benefited from increased production yields. Concern also distributed small animals like goats and poultry to 1,080 households, helping to diversify their diets and increase their livestock assets.

With the help of a local partner, Concern established women’s vegetable groups with 950 members. They received agricultural training and a variety of crops and vegetables to plant throughout the year. This not only increased the food availability among the poorest households, but the women were also able to sell their surplus harvest to local markets and earn a profit.

Concern has been working in South Sudan for 27 years, where it is now supporting the new nation with programs in livelihoods, health, and emergency response.
Achok Deng Agok, who has lived nearly half of her life as a displaced person, has a story similar to an entire generation of South Sudanese. When she was growing up in Sikadit, it was a bustling village with fertile land, and back then life was reasonably comfortable. Local farmers produced enough food to feed their families with something left over to trade in the markets. But then came civil war, pitting south against north and leaving as many as two million people dead over two decades. In 1988, Achok’s husband was killed, and she and her children fled north where she worked as a domestic servant. “I cleaned house in return for food and a little money for the dry season. We were like slaves. It’s not safe there,” she says.

A ceasefire was announced in 2005, and six years later, on July 9, 2011, the Republic of South Sudan was born. Now a grandmother, Achok and her extended family joined as many as 800,000 others who made the journey back to South Sudan.

“We came back here with nothing but the clothes we were wearing,” says Achok. “We had no land, no home, and no money.”

Concern Worldwide has worked in South Sudan since 1985 and, today, we are helping returnees like Achok build a sustainable future for their families in South Sudan.

Concern and its local partner secured a minimum of two acres of land for each of the 500 extreme poor and vulnerable families living in the area, and gave the farmers quality-assured seeds. This investment gave the farmers—most of whom are women widowed by war and all of whom returned after the independence—the foundation they need to break the cycle of poverty and hunger in their family and community. With one acre of land, each family can grow eight or nine sacks of sorghum weighing 200 pounds each. This is enough to feed their family all year and it also gives them seeds to plant for next year’s harvest.

Women gather on the edge of this huge field to give thanks. Another woman farmer, Adut Atak Atak, leads the group in a haunting and powerful prayer, their collective voices reverberating beautifully across the sunlit landscape that was once a battlefield. It is now a symbol of rebirth.

“Until now, we have been surviving only with the help of others,” Adut says. “This year we will be able to feed ourselves. I know it.”

YOUR CONCERN WORKS IN SOUTH SUDAN

Starting Anew in South Sudan: This Year We Will Feed Ourselves
Tanzania

Despite rapid economic growth and a stable political climate, Tanzania remains one of the least developed countries in the world. Most of its population lives below the poverty line, and it is estimated that 42 percent of Tanzanians suffer from “stunting,” below-average physical and mental development caused by chronic malnutrition due to poor maternal nutrition, poor feeding practices, poor food quality, and frequent childhood infections that can slow growth. This is recognized as a significant barrier to socioeconomic development.

Concern has worked in Tanzania for 35 years and today is implementing programs in health and livelihoods in addition to researching the role natural botanicals could play in fighting potentially deadly diseases.

LIVELIHOODS
Increasing productivity and income among 79,000 poor farmers

In a country where agriculture supports more than half of the population, Concern is working with poor, rural farmers to increase their productivity and income. In 2012, Concern helped 5,200 poor farmers secure land titles, an asset that empowers them not only to expand their livelihoods, but also helps them to secure loans and credit to establish small businesses. Through its farmer field schools, Concern also educates farmers on improved agriculture practices, such as planting seeds in rows, improving soil fertility, and early planting. Farmers who are growing sunflower and cassava crops are already seeing nutritional and commercial benefits, with 17 percent of households in the program earning $277 per harvest, compared to only six percent at the start of the program.

HEALTH
Delivering clean water to 46,500 people and investing in groundbreaking research on how plants can prevent common diseases

Concern is providing rural communities in Ngara, one of Tanzania’s poorest and most remote regions, with safe drinking water by building sustainable community water systems and community latrines. In Muganza, one of these systems uses solar energy to pump water from a protected spring to five water taps that are accessed by as many as 3,000 people a day. By bringing clean water closer to people’s homes, Concern is not only protecting families from diarrhea and other waterborne illnesses, but it is also lessening the need for women to walk long distances every day to collect water. In addition to water systems and latrines, Concern also educates communities and school children about the importance of washing hands with soap and water.

Concern is also investigating how the seeds of the Moringa oleifera (Moringa) tree can purify drinking water. When ground into a powder and added to water, Moringa seeds cling to debris particles in the water, pulling dirt and bacteria like E. coli to the bottom. The study primarily focuses on measuring the water quality of Moringa-treated water, namely the presence of E. coli. Results on how effectively Moringa seeds reduce diarrheal diseases will be completed in 2013. However, various laboratory and field-based studies have already shown that they can reduce bacteria by as much as 99.9 percent.

Concern is working with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Durham University, and Tanzania-based Ifakara Health Institute, Concern is researching how natural botanicals can be used to prevent common and possibly fatal illnesses. The aim is to develop simple, low-cost, and sustainable solutions that will reduce diarrhea and malaria, two of the leading poverty-related diseases. The first plant, Lantana camara (Lantana), is a flowering bush that is a natural mosquito repellent. In the first phase of the research, Concern planted Lantana around 231 homes in Ngara and then measured the number of mosquitoes that made it into the households. The results were striking: malaria-carrying mosquitoes were reduced by as much as 83 percent in those households. Research is moving forward to understand the effect Lantana has on malaria infection rates.

Together with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Durham University, and Tanzania-based Ifakara Health Institute, Concern is researching how natural botanicals can be used to prevent common and possibly fatal illnesses. The aim is to develop simple, low-cost, and sustainable solutions that will reduce diarrhea and malaria, two of the leading poverty-related diseases. The first plant, Lantana camara (Lantana), is a flowering bush that is a natural mosquito repellent. In the first phase of the research, Concern planted Lantana around 231 homes in Ngara and then measured the number of mosquitoes that made it into the households. The results were striking: malaria-carrying mosquitoes were reduced by as much as 83 percent in those households. Research is moving forward to understand the effect Lantana has on malaria infection rates.

Concern is also investigating how the seeds of the Moringa oleifera (Moringa) tree can purify drinking water. When ground into a powder and added to water, Moringa seeds cling to debris particles in the water, pulling dirt and bacteria like E. coli to the bottom. The study primarily focuses on measuring the water quality of Moringa-treated water, namely the presence of E. coli. Results on how effectively Moringa seeds reduce diarrheal diseases will be completed in 2013. However, various laboratory and field-based studies have already shown that they can reduce bacteria by as much as 99.9 percent.

Concern is working with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Durham University, and Tanzania-based Ifakara Health Institute, Concern is researching how natural botanicals can be used to prevent common and possibly fatal illnesses. The aim is to develop simple, low-cost, and sustainable solutions that will reduce diarrhea and malaria, two of the leading poverty-related diseases. The first plant, Lantana camara (Lantana), is a flowering bush that is a natural mosquito repellent. In the first phase of the research, Concern planted Lantana around 231 homes in Ngara and then measured the number of mosquitoes that made it into the households. The results were striking: malaria-carrying mosquitoes were reduced by as much as 83 percent in those households. Research is moving forward to understand the effect Lantana has on malaria infection rates.

Concern is also investigating how the seeds of the Moringa oleifera (Moringa) tree can purify drinking water. When ground into a powder and added to water, Moringa seeds cling to debris particles in the water, pulling dirt and bacteria like E. coli to the bottom. The study primarily focuses on measuring the water quality of Moringa-treated water, namely the presence of E. coli. Results on how effectively Moringa seeds reduce diarrheal diseases will be completed in 2013. However, various laboratory and field-based studies have already shown that they can reduce bacteria by as much as 99.9 percent.

Concern is working with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Durham University, and Tanzania-based Ifakara Health Institute, Concern is researching how natural botanicals can be used to prevent common and possibly fatal illnesses. The aim is to develop simple, low-cost, and sustainable solutions that will reduce diarrhea and malaria, two of the leading poverty-related diseases. The first plant, Lantana camara (Lantana), is a flowering bush that is a natural mosquito repellent. In the first phase of the research, Concern planted Lantana around 231 homes in Ngara and then measured the number of mosquitoes that made it into the households. The results were striking: malaria-carrying mosquitoes were reduced by as much as 83 percent in those households. Research is moving forward to understand the effect Lantana has on malaria infection rates.

Concern is also investigating how the seeds of the Moringa oleifera (Moringa) tree can purify drinking water. When ground into a powder and added to water, Moringa seeds cling to debris particles in the water, pulling dirt and bacteria like E. coli to the bottom. The study primarily focuses on measuring the water quality of Moringa-treated water, namely the presence of E. coli. Results on how effectively Moringa seeds reduce diarrheal diseases will be completed in 2013. However, various laboratory and field-based studies have already shown that they can reduce bacteria by as much as 99.9 percent.

Concern is also investigating how the seeds of the Moringa oleifera (Moringa) tree can purify drinking water. When ground into a powder and added to water, Moringa seeds cling to debris particles in the water, pulling dirt and bacteria like E. coli to the bottom. The study primarily focuses on measuring the water quality of Moringa-treated water, namely the presence of E. coli. Results on how effectively Moringa seeds reduce diarrheal diseases will be completed in 2013. However, various laboratory and field-based studies have already shown that they can reduce bacteria by as much as 99.9 percent.
In Ngara, Tanzania, a deeply poor region near the Burundian and Rwandan borders, malaria is a constant threat to life and health, as it is across the developing world and in sub-Saharan Africa in particular. For the past five years, Concern Worldwide has researched how a flowery bush, *Lantana camara* (Lantana), can be used as a natural mosquito repellant in the fight against malaria.

Concern’s research team, led by Frank Mng’ong’o and Joseph Sambali, together with the Tanzania-based Ifakara Health Institute, planted Lantana around 231 houses and then measured the number of mosquitoes inside people’s homes. What they found was remarkable: those houses with Lantana had 56 percent fewer *Anopheles gambiae* and 83 percent fewer *Anopheles funestus*, the two most common malaria-carrying species in Africa, and 50 percent fewer mosquitoes of any kind.

Peruthi Eliasha, 52, a widow, grandmother, and mother of five, leads just one of the households that received Lantana during the pilot phase. Before she had it, she had to make regular trips to the hospital because her children were sick with malaria. “I love it,” she says, gesturing to the plants that encircle her home and are so tall that they graze the windowsills. “Since June of last year, no one has had malaria.”

Preparations for the next phase—investigating how Lantana lowers malaria infection rates, not just mosquito density—are underway. While Lantana will not be a silver bullet, the research team is optimistic that our next study will prove that it a powerful prevention tool—and one that is cheap, low-maintenance, and completely natural.

“You’ll still need to have the drugs,” says James Davey, Concern Worldwide’s Country Director in Tanzania. “You’ll still need to have the mosquito nets. But this is something that where there is a supply gap, where the mosquito nets haven’t come this year, or where the residual spraying hasn’t been available, communities can keep doing it themselves. It’s something that’s very sustainable and very, very low cost.”

**The Power of a Flowering Plant in the Fight against Malaria**

In Ngara, Tanzania, a deeply poor region near the Burundian and Rwandan borders, malaria is a constant threat to life and health, as it is across the developing world and in sub-Saharan Africa in particular. For the past five years, Concern Worldwide has researched how a flowery bush, *Lantana camara* (Lantana), can be used as a natural mosquito repellant in the fight against malaria.

Concern’s research team, led by Frank Mng’ong’o and Joseph Sambali, together with the Tanzania-based Ifakara Health Institute, planted Lantana around 231 houses and then measured the number of mosquitoes inside people’s homes. What they found was remarkable: those houses with Lantana had 56 percent fewer *Anopheles gambiae* and 83 percent fewer *Anopheles funestus*, the two most common malaria-carrying species in Africa, and 50 percent fewer mosquitoes of any kind.

Peruthi Eliasha, 52, a widow, grandmother, and mother of five, leads just one of the households that received Lantana during the pilot phase. Before she had it, she had to make regular trips to the hospital because her children were sick with malaria. “I love it,” she says, gesturing to the plants that encircle her home and are so tall that they graze the windowsills. “Since June of last year, no one has had malaria.”

Preparations for the next phase—investigating how Lantana lowers malaria infection rates, not just mosquito density—are underway. While Lantana will not be a silver bullet, the research team is optimistic that our next study will prove that it a powerful prevention tool—and one that is cheap, low-maintenance, and completely natural.

“You’ll still need to have the drugs,” says James Davey, Concern Worldwide’s Country Director in Tanzania. “You’ll still need to have the mosquito nets. But this is something that where there is a supply gap, where the mosquito nets haven’t come this year, or where the residual spraying hasn’t been available, communities can keep doing it themselves. It’s something that’s very sustainable and very, very low cost.”

John Elfast and his family planted Lantana around their house in 2008 and since then, they have seen a drastic reduction in the number of mosquitoes around their home. PHOTO: TANZANIA, CRYSTAL WELLS/CONCERN WORLDWIDE
In 2012, five international donor countries and the World Bank, alleging corruption, withdrew aid. The government subsequently committed to take corrective action, but donors remain cautious. Additional obstacles included slow economic growth, a constant stream of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, multiple outbreaks of Ebola, and the two-decade-old struggle against the Lord’s Resistance Army, an extremely violent guerrilla force. As a consequence, Uganda struggled to maintain the stability for which it had previously been known, leaving its poorest people in greater jeopardy.

Concern first worked in Uganda as part of a famine response in the 1980s. We returned in 1990, establishing programs in health, livelihoods, and emergency response.

EMERGENCY
Responding to the urgent nutrition needs of children five and under in rural Karamoja region
In May 2012, an unexpected severe seasonal food shortage led to a significant increase in malnutrition rates among children under five years of age. Concern launched an emergency response targeting these children and referred them to specialized health facilities. To ensure that these facilities could handle the influx of patients, Concern supported 55 such sites by providing them with essential supplies as well as on-the-job mentoring and supervision for health workers. Concern also established a mobile clinic in Amudat district, resulting in improved program coverage. By the end of the program, more than 3,400 children under the age of five were admitted into these facilities, which successfully maintained a cure rate well above the international standard of 75 percent.

HEALTH
Working to reduce malnutrition in Karamoja and help 106,200 people gain better access to water, hygiene, and sanitation services in Pader
In 2012, Concern operated two health programs within different regions of northwestern Uganda. The Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition project (IMAM) focused on reducing the cases of severe malnutrition among children ages five and under in the Karamoja region, and by October 2012, nearly 10,500 children were admitted into health facilities for treatment.

In the district of Pader, Concern’s water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) program aims to provide sustainable access to safe water by working with the local government to ensure that communities can eventually manage their own water supply. Concern also worked with community groups and health assistants to promote positive behaviors around hygiene. By cooperating with local officials, the project was able to construct and repair 21 boreholes, six protected springs, nine rainwater harvesting tanks, nine EcoSan latrine blocks, and three piped water systems.

LIVELIHOODS
Increasing food security and improving livelihoods for the poorest communities
Concern’s livelihoods program focuses on providing income and food security for formerly displaced people who have begun to return to their homes after fleeing from years of war with the Lord’s Resistance Army. In Amuria district, the project has focused on increasing food security by training and providing seeds to farmers, which helped to diversify their agricultural production and increase their yields. Concern also helped improve their access to markets by linking farmers to the private sector, enabling them to make a profit from their crops. In Pader district, Concern provided tools, seeds, and agricultural services, including training to 5,000 farmers, which resulted in an overall increase in crop production. Reports show that the annual household income increased from $80 to $202 in 2012.

A livelihoods project in Karamoja reached 1,880 young men and women, providing them with educational and vocational training and enabling them to build a better future for themselves and their families. Classes ranged from literacy courses and teaching mothers about child malnourishment to farming and how to use a fuel-saving stove. To date, the literacy classes alone have reached over 600 women, and the vocational classes helped over 500 men and women learn skills that they can use to find employment.

Area: 241,038 sq km
Population: 35.6 million
GDP per capita: $1,188
Infant mortality (per thousand births): 63
Life expectancy: 54.5
Living with HIV and AIDS: 7.2 percent
Literacy rate: 73.2 percent
Without access to safe water: 28 percent
Human development rank: 161 (out of 187)
Global hunger rank/index: 42/16.1
Concern began working in Zambia in 2003 in response to drought in the country’s Southern Province. Concern’s Zambia program is currently focusing on livelihoods, gender equality, and HIV and AIDS interventions.

**LIVELIHOODS**
Improving the well-being of the extreme poor through increased income, improved gender equality, and sustainable agriculture

Through the Realigning Agriculture to Improve Nutrition (RAIN) Program, Concern is working to reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition among young children and to improve the nutritional status of pregnant and breastfeeding women. Concern is achieving this objective by ensuring that women develop increased influence in decision-making regarding household-level agricultural production and money spent on food. The project works with poor women farmers to improve their nutritional status and that of their families as well as to raise awareness about nutrition and health.

Concern is implementing a conservation agriculture program that is working to diversify household livelihood options in a sustainable way. We are improving household nutrition by providing legume seeds such as beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts as well as oilseeds such as sunflower seeds. As a result of these contributions, combined with comprehensive training on conservation agriculture methods, poor farmers are benefiting from increased crop yields, enhanced access to markets, and cash crops to supplement subsistence farming. The program has also led to the diversification of the local diet, which is largely dependent on seasonal foods for protein. Through conservation agriculture training, farmers are beginning to incorporate practices such as early planting and soil improvement to increase their resiliency to erratic rainfall. Despite a rainfall deficit that was 33 percent below average during the 2011–2012 farming season, farmers managed to double district averages for staple food production.

**HIV AND AIDS**
Reducing the spread of HIV and AIDS and improving quality of life for those infected

Concern began working in Zambia in 2003 in response to drought in the country’s Southern Province. Concern’s Zambia program is currently focusing on livelihoods, gender equality, and HIV and AIDS interventions.

Concern works directly with extremely vulnerable children and their guardians, youth, and people living with HIV and AIDS to ensure that orphans and vulnerable children continue their education with initiatives that aim to reduce absenteeism and dropout rates. The program supports children by providing school fees and life skills training as well as psychosocial support. An evaluation of the program in October 2012 revealed that over 80 percent of the vulnerable children with whom Concern works would not be able to attend school without this support.

Infection with HIV or AIDS very often results in social stigma, discrimination, and a high risk of death as well as increased numbers of child-headed and elderly-headed households. Children living in these households face additional burdens that significantly diminish their chances of accessing education.

Concern works to ensure that orphans and vulnerable children continue their education with initiatives that aim to reduce absenteeism and dropout rates. The program supports children by providing school fees and life skills training as well as psychosocial support. An evaluation of the program in October 2012 revealed that over 80 percent of the vulnerable children with whom Concern works would not be able to attend school without this support.

Infection with HIV or AIDS very often results in social stigma, discrimination, and a high risk of death as well as increased numbers of child-headed and elderly-headed households. Children living in these households face additional burdens that significantly diminish their chances of accessing education.

Concern is implementing a conservation agriculture program that is working to diversify household livelihood options in a sustainable way. We are improving household nutrition by providing legume seeds such as beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts as well as oilseeds such as sunflower seeds. As a result of these contributions, combined with comprehensive training on conservation agriculture methods, poor farmers are benefiting from increased crop yields, enhanced access to markets, and cash crops to supplement subsistence farming. The program has also led to the diversification of the local diet, which is largely dependent on seasonal foods for protein. Through conservation agriculture training, farmers are beginning to incorporate practices such as early planting and soil improvement to increase their resiliency to erratic rainfall. Despite a rainfall deficit that was 33 percent below average during the 2011–2012 farming season, farmers managed to double district averages for staple food production.

Concern is implementing a conservation agriculture program that is working to diversify household livelihood options in a sustainable way. We are improving household nutrition by providing legume seeds such as beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts as well as oilseeds such as sunflower seeds. As a result of these contributions, combined with comprehensive training on conservation agriculture methods, poor farmers are benefiting from increased crop yields, enhanced access to markets, and cash crops to supplement subsistence farming. The program has also led to the diversification of the local diet, which is largely dependent on seasonal foods for protein. Through conservation agriculture training, farmers are beginning to incorporate practices such as early planting and soil improvement to increase their resiliency to erratic rainfall. Despite a rainfall deficit that was 33 percent below average during the 2011–2012 farming season, farmers managed to double district averages for staple food production.

Concern is implementing a conservation agriculture program that is working to diversify household livelihood options in a sustainable way. We are improving household nutrition by providing legume seeds such as beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts as well as oilseeds such as sunflower seeds. As a result of these contributions, combined with comprehensive training on conservation agriculture methods, poor farmers are benefiting from increased crop yields, enhanced access to markets, and cash crops to supplement subsistence farming. The program has also led to the diversification of the local diet, which is largely dependent on seasonal foods for protein. Through conservation agriculture training, farmers are beginning to incorporate practices such as early planting and soil improvement to increase their resiliency to erratic rainfall. Despite a rainfall deficit that was 33 percent below average during the 2011–2012 farming season, farmers managed to double district averages for staple food production.

Concern is implementing a conservation agriculture program that is working to diversify household livelihood options in a sustainable way. We are improving household nutrition by providing legume seeds such as beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts as well as oilseeds such as sunflower seeds. As a result of these contributions, combined with comprehensive training on conservation agriculture methods, poor farmers are benefiting from increased crop yields, enhanced access to markets, and cash crops to supplement subsistence farming. The program has also led to the diversification of the local diet, which is largely dependent on seasonal foods for protein. Through conservation agriculture training, farmers are beginning to incorporate practices such as early planting and soil improvement to increase their resiliency to erratic rainfall. Despite a rainfall deficit that was 33 percent below average during the 2011–2012 farming season, farmers managed to double district averages for staple food production.

Concern is implementing a conservation agriculture program that is working to diversify household livelihood options in a sustainable way. We are improving household nutrition by providing legume seeds such as beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts as well as oilseeds such as sunflower seeds. As a result of these contributions, combined with comprehensive training on conservation agriculture methods, poor farmers are benefiting from increased crop yields, enhanced access to markets, and cash crops to supplement subsistence farming. The program has also led to the diversification of the local diet, which is largely dependent on seasonal foods for protein. Through conservation agriculture training, farmers are beginning to incorporate practices such as early planting and soil improvement to increase their resiliency to erratic rainfall. Despite a rainfall deficit that was 33 percent below average during the 2011–2012 farming season, farmers managed to double district averages for staple food production.

Concern is implementing a conservation agriculture program that is working to diversify household livelihood options in a sustainable way. We are improving household nutrition by providing legume seeds such as beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts as well as oilseeds such as sunflower seeds. As a result of these contributions, combined with comprehensive training on conservation agriculture methods, poor farmers are benefiting from increased crop yields, enhanced access to markets, and cash crops to supplement subsistence farming. The program has also led to the diversification of the local diet, which is largely dependent on seasonal foods for protein. Through conservation agriculture training, farmers are beginning to incorporate practices such as early planting and soil improvement to increase their resiliency to erratic rainfall. Despite a rainfall deficit that was 33 percent below average during the 2011–2012 farming season, farmers managed to double district averages for staple food production.

Concern is implementing a conservation agriculture program that is working to diversify household livelihood options in a sustainable way. We are improving household nutrition by providing legume seeds such as beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts as well as oilseeds such as sunflower seeds. As a result of these contributions, combined with comprehensive training on conservation agriculture methods, poor farmers are benefiting from increased crop yields, enhanced access to markets, and cash crops to supplement subsistence farming. The program has also led to the diversification of the local diet, which is largely dependent on seasonal foods for protein. Through conservation agriculture training, farmers are beginning to incorporate practices such as early planting and soil improvement to increase their resiliency to erratic rainfall. Despite a rainfall deficit that was 33 percent below average during the 2011–2012 farming season, farmers managed to double district averages for staple food production.

Concern is implementing a conservation agriculture program that is working to diversify household livelihood options in a sustainable way. We are improving household nutrition by providing legume seeds such as beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts as well as oilseeds such as sunflower seeds. As a result of these contributions, combined with comprehensive training on conservation agriculture methods, poor farmers are benefiting from increased crop yields, enhanced access to markets, and cash crops to supplement subsistence farming. The program has also led to the diversification of the local diet, which is largely dependent on seasonal foods for protein. Through conservation agriculture training, farmers are beginning to incorporate practices such as early planting and soil improvement to increase their resiliency to erratic rainfall. Despite a rainfall deficit that was 33 percent below average during the 2011–2012 farming season, farmers managed to double district averages for staple food production.

Zambia has a reputation for political stability and for having a relatively healthy economy compared with the rest of the southern Africa region. In September 2011, Zambia held a peaceful presidential election, but despite the country’s relative stability, poverty levels remained high in 2012, particularly in rural areas. Meanwhile, urban communities faced pressure from increased costs of living, particularly for food.
USAID Partnership

In 2012, Concern Worldwide U.S. received more than $16 million from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provided approximately $14 million to support emergency programs in eight countries. We also received over $2 million from USAID for child survival, health, and education programs in five countries.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

DRC: Concern is currently responding to the immediate humanitarian needs left in the wake of the deteriorating ethnic violence that affected Masisi Territory in late 2012. This violence was linked to increased activities by the M23 rebels and their temporary occupation of the provincial capital of Goma on November 20, 2012. Although a number of villages and areas remained uninhabited after the violence, Concern is dedicated to helping the 46,600 vulnerable individuals it committed to reach under this grant with essential relief supplies and livelihoods assistance.

Ethiopia: In 2012, Concern continued to support Ethiopia’s Ministry of Health through a capacity-building approach to develop services for the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). A standard nutrition and mortality assessment conducted in June 2012 revealed that people’s nutrition status had markedly improved compared to April 2011, indicating that the approach is working.

Kenya: In 2012, Concern continued its research on poverty and coping strategies in urban slums to benefit 61,000 slum dwellers. By the end of March 2012, Concern’s nutrition program treated over 28,000 malnourished children under the age of five and provided care to pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. We also reached 27,700 people with nutrition and health education initiatives, and close to 50,000 people benefited from asset protection activities, economic support to community groups, and improved food security through food vouchers.

Pakistan: From 2011 to the end of 2012, Concern’s Disaster Risk Management project reached more than 44,500 people. Activities included mobilizing communities, carrying out awareness-raising sessions on disasters and associated risks, establishing local-level disaster management institutions, and building preparedness among communities. Concern also phased out of the OFDA-funded nutrition program that ended in June 2012 after successfully handing over community-based management services to the Pakistan Public Health Initiative facilities.

Pakistan RAPID Fund Program: In 2012, Concern supported 2,208,000 flood-affected beneficiaries, including more than 1,164,200 women. This was achieved through the RAPID fund, an umbrella grant that Concern administers through local partners. To date, Concern has secured partnerships and built capacity with 85 national partners and 25 international partners.

Darfur, Sudan: Despite a yellow fever outbreak, ongoing conflict in several areas, and pest infestations in West Darfur, Concern moved forward with its multi-sector program in 2012. It reached over 2,500 households through agricultural training, provided health and nutrition education sessions to 17,500 mothers, and treated 1,200 people for malnutrition.

Nuba Mountains, Sudan: The intensification of fighting in April 2012 left the displaced in dire need of assistance. Concern responded by distributing 1,750 non-food item kits to families and providing some 3,000 conflict-affected farming households (around 16,500 people) with access to land, assorted crop and vegetable seeds, and a set of hand tools.

South Kordofan, Sudan: Concern established an office in Kadugli in May 2012 to respond more effectively to the needs of those in South Kordofan, which has been greatly affected by conflict since 2011. Despite the deteriorating security situation, we have initiated health and nutrition projects to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health, organized agricultural best practice trainings, and distributed seeds. In late 2012, 556 farmers, both male and female, attended agricultural trainings in Muglad.

South Sudan: In 2012, Concern directly reached over 6,500 households, of which 52 percent were returnees and 57 percent were female beneficiaries, across 45 villages in Aweil West County, South Sudan. This was achieved by providing poultry, seeds, goats, goat vaccinations, and communal donkey-drawn plows as well as by enhancing agricultural best practices.

Zambia: Through Concern’s Disaster Management Program in Zambia, 158,500 people benefited from increased disaster risk management capacities. A further 31,600 people received additional support to diversify their food security base.

Building a Better Response: The Building a Better Response project aims to enable national and international NGO personnel to engage more effectively with humanitarian systems and to improve coordination during emergencies. This project is overseen by a consortium comprised of Concern Worldwide, International Medical Corps (IMC), and the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative. Over the past year, the consortium has held workshops and consultations throughout the humanitarian world. In total, more than 500 people representing over 100 organizations were consulted and their input has informed the development of an e-learning tool that is currently in technical development. Additionally, Concern and IMC are implementing face-to-face workshops that will increase the capacity of key personnel in the humanitarian community to respond to emergencies more effectively. In all, the Building a Better Response project will directly reach 5,500 humanitarian workers.

DEVELOPMENT

Rwanda—Education: As part of the Language, Literacy, and Learning program, Concern, in partnership with the Education Development Center, has been working with Parent-Teacher Committees (PTCs) to improve community involvement in literacy, educational equity for girls, and teacher motivation. The program reached nearly 5,800 students during its pilot phase, and it will be expanded to include all schools in Rwanda by 2016.

Uganda: The Resilience through Wealth, Agriculture, and Nutrition (RWANU) program in Uganda is a Development Food Aid Program that Concern is implementing in northern Uganda’s Karamoja district. RWANU is currently setting up program activities and will reach 37,770 households during its five-year span. This will include distributing food rations to 39,700 children between the ages of six and 23 months and to 31,400 pregnant and breastfeeding women. The program will also provide messages about nutritious food, healthy infant and young child feeding practices, and the importance of seeing a doctor when needed.

Burundi—Child Survival: Concern’s community-based approach to child survival in Burundi works to prevent malnutrition; reduce the prevalence of malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea; and improve household-level health knowledge and practices among 94,500 women and children in Mabayi District. This year, in addition to identifying and treating malaria, community health workers were trained to provide treatment to children with diarrhea.
Kenya—Child Survival: As part of a four-year project, Concern is targeting nearly 54,900 women of reproductive age and children under five in Marsabit Central and Moyale Districts, bringing lifesaving interventions to address maternal and newborn health, prevent chronic malnutrition, and prevent and treat diarrhea and pneumonia. In collaboration with Johns Hopkins University, the project is also conducting research to identify a culturally appropriate space for pastoralist women to deliver their babies as an alternative to giving birth at home, where they risk complications that can endanger both the mother and child.

Malawi—Child Survival: Concern was one of the first organizations to implement Community Therapeutic Care (CTC), a community-level treatment approach to help malnourished children recover, in response to Malawi’s food crisis in 2002. Utilizing lessons learned from the emergency response, Concern, in collaboration with the Malawian Ministry of Health, scaled up nutrition services to the national level by integrating Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), a program that brings health services to the community level, into the country’s health system. As a result, every district in Malawi now has the capacity to manage CMAM fully and effectively. This project treats over 37,000 malnourished children each year and over 500 health service providers have been trained in treating malnutrition in children and in basic medical care.

Niger—Child Survival: The Lahiya Yara (“Child Health”) child survival project targets over 310,100 women of reproductive age and children under five in two districts in the Tahoua Region. The project focuses on nutrition and the prevention and treatment of diarrhea, malaria, and pneumonia. A total of 24 care groups have been established with over 270 mother leaders trained to disseminate health messages and promote behavior change. Through their efforts, 8,200 household visits have been conducted, reaching over 10,770 people. As a result, improvements have been seen in families’ health behaviors, such as seeking immediate care for a sick child and following better nutritional practices.

Sierra Leone—Child Survival: The Al Pikin fo Liv (“Life for All Children”) child survival project targets 71,700 women of reproductive age and children under five in ten urban slum communities of Freetown. The project seeks to improve the quality of maternal and newborn health services and to prevent and treat malaria, diarrhea, pneumonia, and malnutrition. In July 2012, the project responded to a massive cholera outbreak that was declared a national health emergency. Under the leadership and coordination of the project team and key community leaders, over 430 volunteers, supervised by 38 zone leaders, visited an average of 9,700 households per week to promote hygiene messages, conduct demonstrations on effective water treatment, and collect community surveillance information on cholera.
January 2012
As failed crops and rising food prices signaled that a major food crisis was closing in on the Sahel region of Africa, Concern rolls out an early response in Niger and Chad that provided the most vulnerable people with quick access to cash, income opportunities, and nutrition services.

January 12, 2012
In solidarity with its team in Haiti, Concern marks the second anniversary of the Haitian earthquake in the midst of a wide range of recovery programs, including “Return to Neighborhoods,” which helped thousands move out of camps and back into homes.

February 2012
Concern commemorates its 40th year working in Bangladesh. The mission started in response to the displacement crisis that followed the civil war, first providing medical care to Bangladeshi refugees living in Calcutta (1971) and then delivering emergency health care, food, clothing, and shelter inside Bangladesh in 1972.

May 21, 2012
Concern, Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel, and several domestic and international organizations host an event at the Chicago History Museum that brings together leaders from the business, foundation, academic, government, and non-profit communities to harness international support to make malnutrition history.

June 13, 2012
Ireland’s Ambassador to the U.S., Michael Collins, hosts a reception to launch Concern’s report “Reaching the Most Vulnerable: New Frontiers in Child Survival,” which details specific lessons and recommendations from Concern’s 14 years of experience implementing child survival programming.

June 28, 2012
Concern honors Dr. Anita Sands, Head of Change Leadership at UBS Wealth Management Americas, at the Tenth Annual Women of Concern Awards Luncheon in New York City.

October 23, 2012
Concern CEO Tom Arnold is appointed as Chair of the Constitutional Convention, a group established to ensure Ireland’s constitution is equipped to handle the challenges of the 21st century.

November 28, 2012
Actress Toni Collette launches her second campaign with Concern in support of Concern Gifts, an online catalog that aims to make a profound difference in the world’s poorest through holiday shopping. “If each of us replaces just one item on our holiday shopping list with a Concern Gift, we can change the future for people, families, and communities trapped in the cycle of extreme poverty,” says Ms. Collette.

December 4, 2012
Concern recognizes Page Thompson, CEO of Omnicom Media Group North America, at the annual Seeds of Hope Dinner for his outstanding dedication to improving the lives of the world’s poorest people.
February 24, 2012
Concern honors Diane Geraghty, Professor, Loyola University Chicago School of Law, and Jacqueline Novogratz, Founder and CEO of the Acumen Fund, at the Women of Concern Awards Luncheon in Chicago.

May 17, 2012
Concern and other NGOs host a high-level briefing, “Scaling Up Nutrition: Calling All Champions,” at the U.S. Senate that connects senior representatives from the U.S. government, United Nations, and NGOs to build support for scaling up nutrition, particularly during the 1,000 days from pregnancy to a child’s second birthday.

May 18, 2012
On the eve of the G8 summit, Concern CEO Tom Arnold is the only NGO representative to speak on a panel at the Chicago Council on Global Affairs Third Annual Symposium on Global Agriculture and Food Security, where President Barack Obama, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, and musician and activist Bono were all speakers.

August 16, 2012
Sierra Leone declares a national cholera emergency. Concern responds by working with 38 community leaders and 433 trained health volunteers in a door-to-door cholera awareness campaign that reached an average of 30,470 families each week. The number of reported cholera cases and deaths quickly declined, with only 184 cases and zero deaths in October, down from 2,800 cases and 67 deaths in late August.

September 26, 2012
Emmy- and Golden Globe-winning actress Toni Collette launches a campaign with Concern to help make hunger history. “So often hunger feels like a problem that is so far away and you can’t have an effect, but you can,” says Ms. Collette.

October 16, 2012
New York City’s food trucks donate five percent of their sales on World Food Day to help Concern fight extreme hunger and malnutrition.

December 2012
Concern Worldwide U.S. marks the departure of executive director and guiding force Siobhan Walsh after a remarkable tenure in which the organization grew from a small three-person operation into a team of more than 50 employees and in excess of $30 million in annual income.

December 7, 2012
U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton accepts the inaugural Fr. Aengus Finucane Award for Services to Humanity, which recognizes outstanding humanitarian leadership in memory of the life and work of one of Concern's founders and former CEO's, Fr. Aengus Finucane.

December 12, 2012
Concern Worldwide U.S. announces that it has appointed board member, long-time Xerox Corporation executive, and president of the Xerox Foundation, Joseph Cahalan, Ph.D., as its first Chief Executive Officer. The creation of the position of CEO by the board of directors is in recognition of the organization’s sustained growth.
Activities in the U.S.

CHICAGO WOMEN OF CONCERN AWARDS LUNCHEON
Chicago, February 24, 2012
Celebrating the Lives of Women Worldwide

The Women of Concern Awards Luncheon was held on February 24th at the Fairmont Chicago, Millennium Park and raised more than $300,000 for Concern Worldwide’s education programs in Kenya, Malawi, Niger, and Pakistan.

More than 550 guests joined Concern to honor two exceptional women. The Concern Leadership Award was given to Diane Geraghty, Professor, Loyola University Chicago School of Law, and the Concern Humanitarian Award was given to Jacqueline Novogratz, Founder and CEO of Acumen Fund. Both women have accomplished much in their careers of service to others.

The event was a true success thanks to event chairs Carol Deely and Susan Flynn and all members of the Women of Concern Committee.

SPrING rUn
New York, April 14, 2012
Supporting Concern’s Education Programs in Haiti

Over 1,600 people poured into Central Park on April 14th to participate in the 14th Annual Concern Spring Run. What began as a grassroots fundraising event in 1998 raised over $220,000 in 2012, providing key support to our education programs in Haiti. Huge thanks to all of our supporters and volunteers whose contributions made this year our most successful yet.

NEW YORK WOMEN OF CONCERN AWARDS LUNCHEON
New York, June 28, 2012
Celebrating the Lives of Women Worldwide

Each year, Concern is proud to recognize the achievements of a woman who is breaking barriers in business or entertainment and using her visibility to draw attention to the suffering of those less fortunate. This year’s luncheon took place on June 28th at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in New York and raised more than $255,000. We were proud to present the Women of Concern Leadership Award to Dr. Anita Sands, Head of Change Leadership, UBS Wealth Management Americas.

Guerda Debrosse, Program Manager for Maternal and Child Health Program in Haiti, was the guest speaker and delivered an impassioned portrayal of life in Haiti. “To be a woman in Haiti was already hard. But it became a lot harder when the earthquake hit in 2010, and even harder when cholera hit later that year.”
Activities in the U.S.

CHICAGO GOLF TOURNAMENT
Chicago, June 27, 2012
Supporting Concern’s Most-Needed Programs

The Concern Chicago Golf Tournament was held on June 27th at Harborside International Golf Center. The sun was shining brightly as 174 golfers enjoyed a day of competitive golf on the challenging links of the Starboard and Port courses. More than $168,000 was raised for Concern’s programs.

This year's honorary chairperson was Robert M. Fitzgerald, who was instrumental in starting the Chicago event ten years ago. Event chairs Rich McMenamin and Steve Fitzgerald presented the Fr. Aengus Finucane Memorial Trophy to Mr. Fitzgerald. The trophy is awarded annually to the honorary chair who best demonstrates the qualities of tolerance, perseverance, and commitment to helping others. A special thank you to our presenting sponsors, The McShane Companies and Collins Engineers, Inc.

NEW YORK GOLF TOURNAMENT
Darien, Connecticut, July 16, 2012
Supporting Concern’s Education Programs in Kenya, Malawi, and Niger

The Second Annual Aengus Finucane Golf Tournament took place at the spectacular fairways at Woodway Country Club in Darien, Connecticut. Over 100 golfers participated in the tournament and raised over $289,000 to support our education programs in Kenya, Malawi, and Niger.

Special thanks to our hard-working committee; our generous sponsor, Mutual of America; our event sponsors, including Aer Lingus, The McShane Companies, JetBlue, Tait, Weller & Baker, Mercedes-Benz Manhattan, Fitzpatrick Hotel Group, ICON International Inc., MCS Advertising Company, and Classics of Golf; and all of our supportive and generous golfers.

L-R: Steve Fitzgerald, Golf Committee Co-Chair; Bob Fitzgerald, Honorary Chairperson; and Rich McMenamin, Golf Committee Co-Chair

MARATHON MADNESS
New York, November 4, 2012
Supporting Concern’s Health Programs in Haiti

Unfortunately, the 2012 NYC Marathon was cancelled due to a natural disaster on our own shores, Hurricane Sandy. Despite the storm, runners were able to do something to celebrate their achievement in training for their marathon, whether it was running the impromptu “mini-marathon” in Central Park or running out to Staten Island to volunteer. The 2012 Concern marathon team raised over $17,000.

THANKS-FOR-GIVING BALL
Chicago, November 10, 2012
Supporting Concern’s Most-Needed Programs

More than 200 guests joined Concern at the second annual Thanks-for-Giving Ball on November 10th at the Hard Rock Hotel Chicago. Hosted by the Concern Leadership Network, a group of service-minded young professionals who support Concern’s mission through outreach and event-based fundraising, the event raised more than $54,000 for Concern’s programs.

L-R: Ed Kenney, Concern Worldwide U.S. Board Member and Golf Committee Member; Frank Wall, Golf Committee Member; Noel Kilkenny, Irish Consul General; Tom Moran, Concern Worldwide U.S. Chairman; Ed McCarrick, Concern Worldwide U.S. Board Member and Golf Committee Co-Chairman; Rick Anderson, Golf Committee Member; and George Pappas, Concern Worldwide U.S. Board Member and Golf Committee Co-Chairman

L-R: Steve Fitzgerald, Golf Committee Co-Chair; Bob Fitzgerald, Honorary Chairperson; and Rich McMenamin, Golf Committee Co-Chair
Activities in the U.S.

**ANNUAL SEEDS OF HOPE AWARD DINNER**
New York, December 4, 2012
Supporting Concern’s Most-Needed Programs

On December 4th, Concern honored Page Thompson, Chief Executive Officer of Omnicom Media Group, North America and longtime board member of Concern Worldwide U.S., at the 16th Annual Seeds of Hope Award Dinner in New York City. Concern recognized Mr. Thompson not only for being a media visionary but also for being a true humanitarian who is genuinely committed to making a difference in the lives of the most vulnerable.

The Concern Worldwide U.S. Seeds of Hope Award celebrates and recognizes the best and brightest business leaders, innovators, and influencers who have distinguished themselves through their dedicated support of philanthropic causes and humanitarian work. The event also raises awareness and vital funds to support Concern’s emergency and long-term development programs in 25 of the world’s poorest countries. The event raised more than $1.2 million.

At the sold-out event, Mr. Thompson expressed his sincere gratitude for receiving the award and, recalling the adage “where hope grows, miracles blossom,” he remarked, “This quote reminds me of Concern and the work they do.”

---

**CONCERN WINTER BALL**
New York, December 14, 2012
Supporting Concern’s Most-Needed Programs

On December 14th, Concern held its 12th Annual Winter Ball. After generously being hosted in the ballroom of Mutual of America for 11 years, the ball was expanded and held at a larger space at the Loeb Boathouse in Central Park, where we welcomed 250 guests and raised more than $125,000.

Concern Worldwide U.S. Chairman and Mutual of America Chairman, President, and CEO Tom Moran kicked off the festivities. John Murphy, co-chair of the event, led the proceedings and helped Concern raise key funds through a raffle and an auction. Shane Naughton, also a co-chair, introduced videos featuring and promoting the Concern Gifts program. We are so grateful to our all our supporters and raffle sponsors: Amity Hall, Ben Asen Photography, Bill’s Flower Market, Bua, Central Bar, Central Park Tours, Classic Photo Booth, LLC, Cock & Bull, Consolidated Scaffold Company, Ted & Jeanne Francavilla, Glass House Tavern, Grant Thornton, Inundata Ventures, Irish Arts Center, Irish Network-NYC, Irish Repertory Theatre, JetBlue, Lot 18, Millesime Restaurant, Mutual of America, OmaTech Quality Construction, Origin Theatre Company, Sports Illustrated, Stout NYC, SoulCycle, Sweet Afton, The Carlton Hotel, “The Daily Show,” The Half Pint, The Hilton Hotel, The Malt House, The Penrose, The Wren, Viacom, Whole Foods Market, and Wilfie & Nell.

---

L–r: Siobhan Walsh, Concern Worldwide U.S. Executive Director; Tom Arnold, Concern Worldwide CEO; Page Thompson, Seeds of Hope Honoree; and Jack Haire, Concern Worldwide U.S. Board Member

L–r: Kat Rees, Casey Scherck, Michelle Edwards, Christy Kavanaugh, and Alison Boyle
Global Concerns Classroom (GCC) is an innovative and dynamic global education program of Concern Worldwide U.S. that empowers youth to explore global issues, speak out, and take action against poverty and hunger. GCC works in collaboration with teachers and students in U.S. secondary schools to provide resources and hands-on support to foster critical thinking and to find creative solutions to some of the global challenges facing the poorest people: child labor, climate change, displacement, education, health, HIV and AIDS, hunger, water, women’s rights, and more.

At the heart of the program, GCC aims to inspire youth to become active global citizens and leaders for a better future. To achieve this, GCC provides a wide range of resources and services free of charge to schools seeking ways to educate youth about global issues:

- Quality classroom resources such as global issue guides, student-narrated videos, thought-provoking posters, and theme-based teaching toolkits
- Engaging school presentations from Concern’s staff
- Personalized and practical curriculum support
- Educator workshops and global education training
- Interactive student workshops and after-school program activities

GCC works directly with educators to tailor and implement program delivery in schools within the New York area and to provide hands-on, personalized support for schools nationally. In 2012, GCC directly worked with over 30 schools in the New York City and Chicago area and impacted more than 3,200 students and 600 educators, and indirectly reached an additional 520 educators and 45,000 students nationally.

Through GCC’s “Voices from the Field” speaker series, Concern’s U.S. and overseas staff shared over 40 presentations, both in person and through video conferencing, with schools across the U.S. GCC developed and implemented a Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) curriculum for after-school clubs and in-classroom use to engage students on a wide range of development issues.

As New York City public school teacher Julie Mann comments, “Working with GCC’s MDG curriculum was transformative for my students and myself. Each week, my students were challenged to research topics related to the MDGs and human rights, synthesize the information, and create real-world solutions to very serious problems of global poverty. This curriculum is not only perfectly aligned with the new Core Curriculum standards, but offers students a chance to develop empathy for human rights crises going on today. And what’s even better, it gives them a chance to see how they can make a change.”

The Global Concerns Annual Student Workshop is GCC’s flagship event that brings high school students together to explore and find solutions to a global crisis in a dynamic, student-centered conference. In 2012, over 75 students from six different high schools in the New York City and Chicago areas gathered together to think critically and work practically towards finding solutions to the Horn of Africa drought crisis. GCC also facilitated a multi-school global summit workshop in Chicago for the second time with over 80 students in attendance.

Ultimately, GCC instills the belief in participating students that it is possible to make a positive difference in their broader community, whether that community is in New York or halfway around the world. GCC participant Natasha Malik summarizes, “Education is the key to the future. If people knew what was going on in the world, I think they would do something. GCC provides the inspiration and the outlet for young people to turn awareness into action.”

“Global Concerns Classroom has changed my life and helped me discover who I am. Through GCC, I’ve realized that I aspire to work for a non-profit organization and study political science. I have learned that it only takes one person to change the world and it does not matter how big or small you are—you can make a difference.” —Stachel, GCC Student Leader
Supporting Concern

There are many ways to support the efforts of Concern Worldwide U.S. to eliminate extreme poverty. By supporting our projects, you will be making a difference in the lives of the poorest people in the world.

WAYS TO DONATE

Corporate Partnerships
If your workplace has a Corporate Social Responsibility or Corporate Giving program, please let us know. We can introduce Concern and identify possible project sponsorship or cause-related marketing opportunities associated with our special events, online giving campaigns, or other special projects.

United Way
If your employer promotes charitable giving through United Way, you can designate a set amount to benefit Concern Worldwide U.S. on a monthly basis through payroll deductions. Simply write in “Concern Worldwide U.S.” as your charity of choice on the United Way registration form.

Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) #1319
Concern Worldwide is listed in CFC's official listing of national organizations. If you wish to donate to Concern through the CFC, simply check #1319 and your contribution will be forwarded to us.

Gifts of Stock
If you donate gifts of appreciated stock to Concern Worldwide U.S., you can deduct the total value of the stock from your taxes and avoid capital gains taxes on the appreciation.

Matching Gifts—Double Your Gift
Ask your employer about matching gift programs, and your gift to Concern Worldwide U.S. could be doubled. Please attach a copy of your company's matching gift form along with your donation.

In Honor/In Memory
Make a donation in the name of a family member, friend, or business associate you wish to honor or remember.

Making a Bequest
You can make a lasting contribution to Concern Worldwide U.S. by including us in your will. If you have a will, or are planning to write one, you can bequeath a dollar amount, a specific property, or a percentage of your estate to Concern Worldwide U.S. Suggested wording would be: I give, devise, and bequeath (amount, percentage, or property) to: Concern Worldwide U.S., Inc. 355 Lexington Avenue, 19th Floor New York, NY 10017

For further information visit www.concernusa.org/waystodonate

Volunteering
Concern has been fortunate to have many dedicated volunteers to provide their skills and services to raise awareness of our work. Volunteering for Concern can range from organizing a fundraising event in your workplace, school, or neighborhood to joining one of the organizing committees for Concern’s events. Camera crews, film editors, designers, and writers have also volunteered their time and talents to tell stories for Concern from some of the most deprived areas of the world. All our volunteers’ contributions are as valuable as monetary donations.

BY MAIL

You can send your tax-deductible donation to:
Concern Worldwide U.S., Inc.
355 Lexington Avenue, 19th Floor
New York, NY 10017
or:
Concern Worldwide U.S., Inc.
332 South Michigan Avenue, Suite 630
Chicago, IL 60604

ON OUR WEBSITE

You can visit our website at www.concernusa.org to make an online donation.

You can also become a monthly supporter by visiting www.concernusa.org/monthlygiving

BY TELEPHONE

New York: 212-587-8000
(or 1-800-59-CONCERN)
Chicago: 312-431-8400

Thank you.
Theresa Demba and her daughter, Edith, at a Concern health clinic in Koakar village in Sierra Leone’s Kono District. PHOTO: SIERRA LEONE, KIERAN MCCONVILLE/CONCERN WORLDWIDE
Concern Worldwide U.S.  
Statement of Activities  
Year Ended December 31, 2012  
(with summarized amounts for 2011)

Financial Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support and Revenue</th>
<th>2012 Total ($)</th>
<th>2011 Total ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions and non-government grants</td>
<td>10,139,575</td>
<td>11,260,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support from Concern Worldwide</td>
<td>1,378,630</td>
<td>1,373,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government grants</td>
<td>16,655,023</td>
<td>21,907,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special events—net</td>
<td>2,186,478</td>
<td>2,022,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>13,074</td>
<td>11,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue and Support</strong></td>
<td>30,372,780</td>
<td>36,575,280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program activities</td>
<td>26,779,778</td>
<td>29,646,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and administrative</td>
<td>1,212,726</td>
<td>1,184,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>975,541</td>
<td>596,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>28,968,045</td>
<td>31,427,434</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in Net Assets</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1,404,735</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,147,846</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net Assets at Beginning of Year</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6,953,429</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,805,583</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net Assets at End of Year</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>8,358,164</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,953,429</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis of Expenditure for 2012**

- Program Activities: 92.4%
- Management and Administration: 4.2%
- Fundraising: 3.4%
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Board of Directors
Concern Worldwide (U.S.), Inc.
New York, New York

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Concern Worldwide (U.S.), Inc., which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2012 and the related statements of activities and changes in net assets and of cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the organization’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization’s internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Concern Worldwide (U.S.), Inc. as of December 31, 2012, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information
We have previously audited Concern Worldwide (U.S.), Inc.’s 2011 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated April 23, 2012. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
April 17, 2013

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP
### International Co-Funders of Concern’s Operations Worldwide in 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funder</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irish Government</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Aid Program Funding (IAPF)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Grants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Government</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Agencies</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 2015</td>
<td>Czech Republic, Slovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Government</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish Government</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian Government</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey Overseas Aid</td>
<td>Jersey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Donations in Kind

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donations in Kind</th>
<th>Donated Goods and Services</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Food Program (WFP)</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Humanitarian Response Fund</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Contre la Faim</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Relief Services</td>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Aid</td>
<td>Tents, blankets, mosquito nets, and staff</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
<td>Seeds and medicine</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Agro Action</td>
<td>Distribution kits, plastic sheets, and jerry cans</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Donors</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A vision of a world without poverty & injustice