



Annual report 2008

**HANDICAP
INTERNATIONAL**

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Handicap International is cofounder of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997.



EDITORIAL

Dignity: a universal challenge



For Handicap International, one of the highest points of 2008 was undoubtedly the international conference we organised in Lyon to mark our twenty-fifth anniversary. This conference gave us an opportunity to reflect with our key partners on the role NGOs are now playing in the new world governance. And it is through the prism

of this role that we should view the recent victory against cluster munitions, a victory marked by the opening for signature on 3rd December 2008 of the Oslo Treaty. When this treaty comes into force, hopefully in 2009, the use of cluster munitions will become illegal and assistance to victims of these weapons a stringent obligation.

Another important event of 2008 was the coming into force of the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, a major breakthrough for the world's 650 million disabled people.

This convention, which now has the support of most of world's governments*, offers an inclusive and realistic vision of citizenship – a kind of vision Handicap International has been promoting since our programmes were first launched. If it is to have a positive impact, this convention and the principles it enshrines must now be translated into tangible and rapid improvements in the day-to-day existence of people with disabilities – many of whom are living in utter poverty – and that of their families and communities.

Our idea of international solidarity is to help achieve this goal by means of concrete actions.

These actions, such as taking the needs of disabled people into account in emergency relief operations, involving them in reconstruction and development programmes, supporting local initiatives and reminding governments of their responsibilities, form the very essence of our mandate. And despite the unfavourable economic context for international aid and development organisations, we will continue along this path, fighting for dignity.

Jacques Tassi

Chairman of Handicap International France

* On 13th July 2009, 144 countries had signed the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Handicap International

■ Status

Created in 1982 under the French law on associations of 1901, Handicap International became a NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation) with public benefit status in 1997. That same year the organisation was jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize as cofounder of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines. In 1999, Handicap International obtained special consultative status with the United Nations (ECOSOC).

■ Objectives, mandate and beneficiaries

Since its inception, Handicap International has developed and implemented solutions adapted to the needs and expectations of people with disabilities, their families and communities. Today the association works throughout the world with disabled people, vulnerable groups and populations affected by poverty, conflicts or natural disasters. It intervenes both in emergency contexts requiring the immediate mobilisation of resources, and in longer term development and reconstruction contexts, aiming to ensure access to healthcare, education, employment, leisure activities and a role in the community for all, without discrimination.

■ Network of regional branches

Voluntary workers in Handicap International's regional branches represent the association across France. The work they carry out helps us to develop the association's brand image and financial resources. This mainly consists in organising events such as the Shoe Pyramid and taking part in actions to raise awareness among the general public, especially in schools. The association provides its voluntary workers with training and specific tools to help them carry out their missions. In 2008, Handicap International had 400 voluntary workers in its 27 regional branches.

■ Sections network

In order to make the best use of its human, financial and technical resources and also to reach a bigger international audience, Handicap International has set up sections in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. See page 27.

Key figures for 2008

■ Personnel



2,723 staff members working on social missions, including **2,521** national staff in the countries in where we work⁽¹⁾ and **202** expatriate staff or staff working on programmes run from head office⁽²⁾⁽³⁾.

223 head office staff⁽²⁾.

(1). Direct and indirect posts as on 31st December 2008.

(2). Expressed as annual equivalent full-time posts.

(3). Expatriate staff and salaried employees working on the France programme and programmes run from head office (landmine and cluster bomb ban advocacy, development education and disability rights).

■ In figures

Budget

Handicap International's total budget in 2008 was **US\$ 110** million (before allocated funds brought forward). **61.3%** of its income came from private funding sources. For every **US\$ 100** spent by Handicap International, **US\$ 75.62** went to the association's social missions.

Presence in the world

Operations in **59** countries.

266 projects.

8 international sections in the Handicap International network.

Support in France

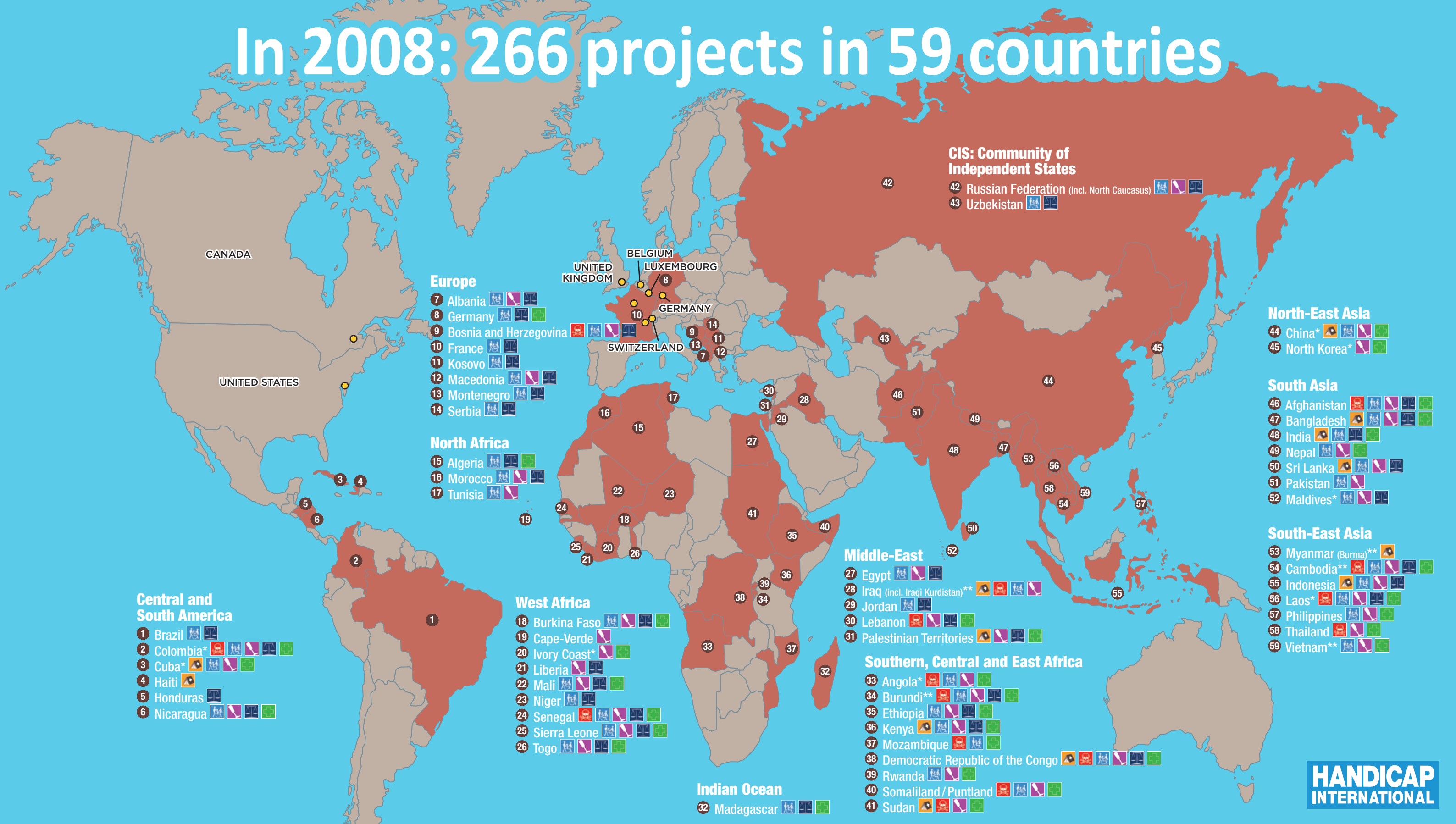
382,500 donors.

84,680 give by direct debit, including **21,060** Solidarity Sponsors and **63,620** regular donors.

400 voluntary workers in **27** regional branches.

Over **700,000** signatures to the petition to ban cluster munitions.

In 2008: 266 projects in 59 countries



HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL

NB: (*) Programmes implemented solely by the Belgian section of Handicap International. They are shown on this map to provide a true picture of the extent of the action undertaken by Handicap International.

(**) Programmes where the Belgian section works with us.

- Countries where activities were started in 2008: Burma, Haiti.
- Countries where activities closed down in 2008: none.

The borders and country names shown in this map do not imply an opinion by Handicap International as to the status of these territories.

Help to all those in need

Whenever a population is hit by a natural disaster or conflict, Handicap International adapts its humanitarian response to the scale of the crisis and the number of potential beneficiaries. The type of action it takes will depend on the context of the emergency, but from the very beginning, and whatever projects are in view, Handicap International's objective is to ensure that the aid provided is accessible to all, especially the most vulnerable.

In the midst of a crisis, the victims often lose all possible means of subsistence and are unable to meet even their most elementary needs. In exceptional situations such as this, the whole population becomes vulnerable and in need of relief. The first stage of our emergency response is therefore to ensure that the basic needs of all victims or refugees are met, whilst at the same time paying special attention to the specific needs of the most vulnerable groups, which include the injured or disabled. Over time, actions designed to meet basic needs are gradually phased out and the only those specifically targeting people with disabilities go on to the reconstruction or development phase, should they prove necessary.

■ Areas of activity

Distribution of humanitarian aid

Wars, populations fleeing from the fighting or driven from their homes, chronic crises resulting in famine, devastating epidemics that paralyse a region's economy, natural disasters that destroy people's homes or make them uninhabitable for months on end... these are just some of the situations that can deprive people of their usual means of subsistence. Emergency relief must therefore provide for what has been destroyed or abandoned. If the distribution of humanitarian aid is to be effective, basic needs must be correctly identified, and particular attention paid to the most vulnerable. The storage, supply and distribution of aid should be organised according to the nature and extent of the needs of the population concerned, using secure systems.

Countries: Haiti | Democratic Republic of Congo (Katanga and North Kivu).

Management of refugee camps

These camps come into being during wars or periods of great political instability, or when a natural disaster and its consequences cause people to flee their homes. Refugees and displaced persons then assemble in places that were never intended to accommodate such large numbers and, as a result, often find themselves with nothing: without shelter, food, clothing or sanitation. The emergency response involves identifying sites capable of accommodating several thousands of people, then setting up camps on these sites and organising the running of them (providing sanitary facilities, drinking water, distribution areas, etc.). It is crucial in situations like these for the assistance provided to be properly coordinated and the specific needs of the most vulnerable, including people with disabilities, taken into account.

Countries: India | Sudan.

Repatriation of populations

When a conflict ends or the fighting becomes less intense, displaced or refugee populations often want to return home, especially if a national reconciliation initiative is afoot. These return movements of populations can cause the same problems as the initial flight if not properly prepared. Are the houses of those wanting to return still standing? Can the region's economy cope with the influx of people returning often after a long absence? Are those who remained willing to welcome back those who had to flee? Repatriation also means adapting the transport conditions to the state of health, age and possible disabilities of the displaced population.

Countries: Sudan.

Disability prevention and care

Humanitarian crises often result in high numbers of dead or injured. Healthcare personnel need quick access to the injured as in this type of situation even the most minor injuries can worsen rapidly. The immediate treatment of injuries and the prevention of disabling complications are at the heart of the association's mandate and finding solutions to problems such as geographical inaccessibility, distance, a lack of transport and poor security conditions is a top priority to prevent the medical teams from being cut off from the victims of the crisis.

Countries: Iraq | Sudan.

Disability and Vulnerability Focal Points

At the height of a crisis, it is often extremely difficult for the most vulnerable groups (children, the elderly, people with disabilities, etc) to gain access to humanitarian aid. The Disability and Vulnerability Focal Points set up by the association help to establish a clearer picture of their needs in terms of healthcare and distribution of aid. Established in liaison with community stakeholders, another role of these focal points is to provide beneficiaries with guidance and refer them to whichever aid organisation can provide them with the specific help they need. The very existence of these focal points encourages other stakeholders to take the needs of the most vulnerable into account by building accessible sanitary and drinking water facilities, for example.

Countries: Burma | Haiti | India.

Rehabilitating infrastructure

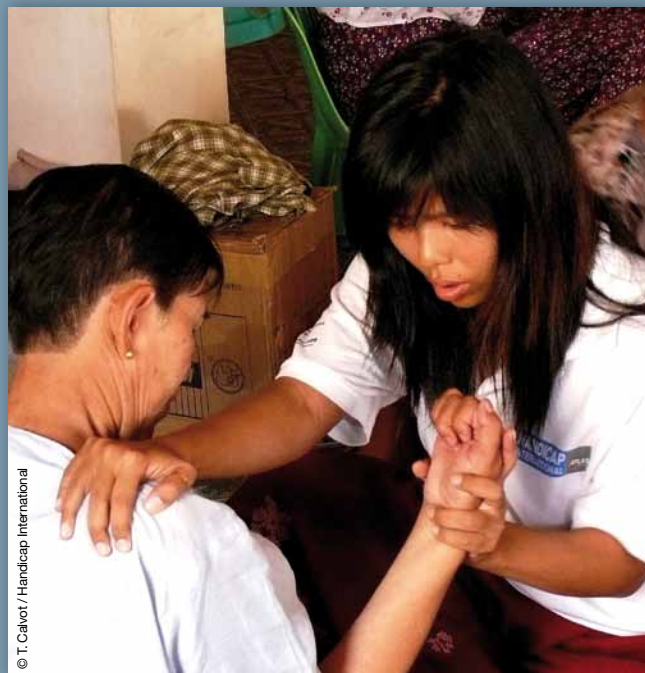
In areas devastated by natural disasters, violent conflicts or bombings there are physical obstacles that are difficult to overcome, both for the people trying to get out of the area and the emergency teams trying to get in to deliver aid. Therefore, re-opening roads and building temporary bridges is often a top priority.

Countries: Democratic Republic of Congo (South Kivu).

Rebuilding housing

Humanitarian crises or the signing of peace agreements often result in large-scale movements of populations who must be provided with adequate shelter. Humanitarian aid operators must therefore find rapid solutions for the many people concerned, providing them with safe and sanitary housing adapted to their environment. It is also vital to rapidly identify beneficiaries with priority needs to ensure the most vulnerable are not overlooked. The accessibility of any new constructions to people with disabilities is essential to the long-term success of this type of action.

Countries: Bangladesh | Indonesia.



© T. Calvet / Handicap International

Burma

In the wake of cyclone Nargis, a victim attends a physiotherapy session in Labutta.

In 2008, **6,400** Burmese refugees were fitted with a prosthesis or orthosis, or underwent physiotherapy in the camps in Thailand.

India

Flood victims in Bihar waiting outside one of the Disability and Vulnerability Focal Points.



© B. Darneux / Handicap International

■ Key events in 2008

Burma – Cyclone Nargis

Staff numbers in 2008: 32 national staff and one expatriate.
Funding body: Aktion Deutschland Hilft (German development cooperation agency).

On 2nd May 2008, cyclone Nargis wrought widespread devastation along the south coast of Burma, leaving 140,000 people dead and destroying 800,000 homes. A total of 2.5 million people were victims of the cyclone and providing them with assistance was hampered by the damage caused to 75% of the country's health facilities, including those specifically for people with disabilities. Handicap International was not working in Burma at the time, but its emergency response was immediate. Two Disability and Vulnerability Focal Points were set up to identify and meet both the basic and specific needs of people with disabilities. Via these focal points the teams were able to provide mobility aids, hold physical rehabilitation sessions and, where necessary, refer patients to those specialist services that were still operational. They also ensured that people with disabilities were able to take full advantage of the services provided by the humanitarian operators on site (access to water, food, sanitary facilities etc.).

India – Flooding in Bihar

Staff numbers in 2008: 15 national staff and 3 expatriates.
Funding body: ECHO.

In the summer of 2008, torrential rains hit the state of Bihar in the north of India along the border with Nepal, rapidly causing massive movements of populations as people fled the floods. At the start of September, figures released by the Indian authorities indicated that as many as 4 million people had been affected and over 800,000 of them were living in some 284 temporary camps. Handicap International was already working in India, although not in this region. A needs assessment was carried out in the month of August confirming that a large-scale response was called for that would cover both the basic needs of the inhabitants and the specific needs of people with disabilities. The action therefore focused on improving the living conditions of the displaced populations by setting up, organising and running temporary camps for around 200,000 flood victims, with a particular focus on the needs of the most vulnerable.

Haiti – Hurricane Ike

Staff numbers in 2008: 70 national staff and 8 expatriates.
Funding bodies: World Food Programme, Luxemburg Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the second half of 2008, Haiti was hit by four cyclones; the last and the most destructive was Ike. Handicap International was not working in Haiti at the time, but the needs in this extremely poor country were so great that an

immediate decision was taken to intervene. With the help of its fleet of six-wheel drive vehicles, the association organised aid distribution across the island from its bases in Cap-Haitien, Gonaives, Jacmel and Port-au-Prince. Handicap International also set up a Disability and Vulnerability Focal Point at Gonaives to meet the special needs of hurricane victims, including the provision of psycho-social support.

DRC – Conflict in North Kivu

Staff numbers in 2008: 32 national staff and 5 expatriates.
Funding bodies: United Nations Development Programme, Pooled Fund.

The security situation and humanitarian context in the area of North Kivu to the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo has gradually worsened over the last decade. In the summer of 2007 the situation became extremely serious when fighting flared up again between government forces and the militia led by Tutsi chief, Laurent Nkunda. In November, as the front line shifted, around 250,000 people were forced to flee. Most of them took to the road between Kanyabayonga and Beni and the extreme vulnerability of these displaced persons weighed heavily on the inhabitants of the towns that had to take them in.

In spite of the large numbers of humanitarian aid organisations operating in North Kivu, the widespread instability and lack of security, as well as the huge distances covered by the displaced populations, made the aid effort extremely difficult. Handicap International lent its expertise in identifying and recording displaced persons and finding host families. The association also set up a logistics platform to provide assistance to other NGOs distributing humanitarian aid. Trucks were then able to transport the aid parcels from a warehouse in Beni to the displaced populations and their host families.

Kenya – Post-electoral violence

Staff numbers in 2008: 10 national staff.
Funding bodies: ACDI (Canadian government), CRS / USAID, Zivik (German government), Australian government.

The violence which broke out in Kenya after the elections of 27th December 2007 left 1,000 people dead and forced 70,000 people from their homes. The association, which has been working in Kenya for the last sixteen years, took action to help the populations gathered in transit camps. This involved providing those who had lost everything they owned with the means to find work and start picking up the pieces of their lives. Depending on individual circumstances, priority was given to providing cattle, tools or cooking utensils. Handicap International also helped with the setting up of discussion groups for women who had been traumatised by the violence and therapeutic drawing workshops for children.

Alongside refugees and displaced people

Burundi

Staff numbers in 2008: 21 national staff and one expatriate.

Funding bodies: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR), the André and Cyprien Foundation.

At the end of 2007, in response to a request from the HCR, Handicap International launched a programme to provide assistance to 12,000 urban refugees, mainly Congolese, in Bujumbura. The association set up a system for distributing food parcels and hygiene kits to the most vulnerable among them, whilst involving the Burundians, notably people with disabilities, in social inclusion projects. It also covered medical costs for the most deprived. To facilitate the inclusion of refugees, Handicap International also covered the cost of school fees and boarding facilities for around forty teenagers living in the camps, thereby enabling them to continue their studies in Bujumbura.

Lebanon

Staff numbers in 2008: 4 national staff.

Funding bodies: ECHO, Luxemburg Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Violence is the main problem facing children living in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and in 2008 a mass poster campaign was launched to raise families' awareness to this. Handicap International also provided financial and technical support to activity centres providing extra-curricular activities in the camps, and health centres providing psychiatric and psychological care. The association also trained social workers and teachers to recognise the signs of psychological disorders in children. This enabled 178 young people to be referred to specialists.

Sri Lanka

Staff numbers in 2008: 128 national staff and 10 expatriates.

Funding bodies: ECHO, UMCOR (OFDA funds), AmeriCares, Caritas Germany, Chaîne du Bonheur, and Serendib.

Fighting in the north-east of the island forced the civilian population to seek shelter, however inadequate, in displaced persons camps. The number of injured was considerable and in order to prevent these injuries – notably those caused by landmines or bullets – from developing disabling complications, a disability prevention programme was set up in three hospitals within the camp itself.

Handicap International also helped refugees and displaced persons in Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan.



Haiti

In the wake of the series of natural disasters (hurricanes, tropical storms) that hit the country in 2008, the association carried out an evaluation mission.

In the refugee camps on the Somali border, Handicap International identified **6,500** people with disabilities who then received mobility aids and rehabilitation care.

DRC

Aid parcels were delivered to displaced populations and their host families in the wake of fighting in North Kivu.



A comprehensive approach and a renewed refocus on Africa

In 2008 Handicap International outlined its development strategy for the next few years: priority to action in poor countries in or recovering from crises. In line with the association's principles and commitment to a comprehensive approach to disability, the association has also further broadened and diversified its target public.

In 2008 the decision was taken to concentrate our development activity on the world's poorest countries and in Sub-Saharan Africa in particular. Whether in devastated countries like the Sudan or countries in severe difficulty such as the Democratic Republic of Congo or Chad, the needs here are huge.

The high growth in development activity in 2008 – around 15% – primarily concerned health projects (accounting for half of this increase), followed by inclusion and civil society support projects. In Eastern and Southern Africa, the focus was on disabling diseases projects and mainstreaming disability issues into AIDS-control programmes. In Asia where the economic context was more favourable, many of the association's projects centred on inclusion.

The comprehensive approach to disability promoted by Handicap International is becoming increasingly visible in the field: disability prevention and inclusion projects now represent the same volume of activity as rehabilitation work. The trend towards a diversification of the association's beneficiaries is also continuing. While the association's beneficiaries are still primarily people with motor impairments, there are now an increasing number of projects targeting people with mental, sensory or communication disabilities. In these new areas of activity, our teams mainly work in support of local associations and try to ensure that disabled people are included in all existing private or public sector-led projects. Throughout 2008 Handicap International's expertise was regularly sought by general development stakeholders.

■ Areas of activity

Rehabilitation

In the rehabilitation field, Handicap International runs community projects and works with the authorities to improve healthcare services. The association has always provided access to orthopaedic devices and wheelchairs, but

in 2008 the focus shifted to a multi-disciplinary approach and to adapting services to patients' needs by means, for example, of early stimulation for children and adapted prostheses and orthoses for people with diabetes. There has also been a considerable amount of innovation in the training offered to professionals. In Albania, for example, the association worked with a partner specialised in e-learning to offer distance learning modules for orthoprosthesis technicians.

Countries: Almost all the countries in which the association works ran a rehabilitation project in 2008.

Health

A comprehensive approach (covering prevention through to patient support) is particularly effective in diabetes control and the prevention of the disease's disabling complications. This approach is used in the eight countries in which the association is actively working to fight this disease. Specific projects concerning disabling diseases such as lymphatic filariasis, Buruli ulcer or epilepsy have also been set up to raise awareness amongst the general public and improve access to healthcare and care-management of these diseases, both in the community and within healthcare facilities. There are also several projects underway to support people with disabilities excluded from AIDS care programmes. In 2008, our regional projects focused on experience-sharing and cooperation (between Burundi, Mali and Senegal, for example) and provided assistance for mobile cross-border populations (mainly between Vietnam and Laos). In terms of mental health, the programmes mainly targeted people affected by conflicts, particularly children and adolescents, and also women who had been victims of sexual violence.

Countries: Algeria | Burkina Faso | Burundi | Cambodia | Ethiopia | India | Kenya | Lebanon | Madagascar | Mali | Mozambique | Nicaragua | Philippines | Rwanda | Senegal | Somaliland | Tanzania | Thailand | Togo | Vietnam.

Inclusion

In 2008 Handicap International produced a series of inclusion aids for use by healthcare professionals, sports trainers, teachers or social workers. The team in Bangladesh drew up a good practice guide (published in Bengali and English) to help education workers include children with disabilities in their activities and provide suggestions for adapted games. Training sessions for social workers were held in Algeria and Morocco. The association also provided teachers with practical tools for including children with disabilities in their classes, as is the case in Rwanda, for example. In terms of economic inclusion, in 2008 Handicap International joined the European Microfinance Platform. The objective is to raise awareness of disability amongst the hundred or so member organizations and establish local partnerships to improve access to credit for people with disabilities.

Countries: Afghanistan | Algeria | Bangladesh | Burkina Faso | Cambodia | Madagascar | Mali | Morocco | Mozambique | Nepal | Niger | Rwanda | Senegal | Sri Lanka | Tunisia.

Civil society support

In 2008, the association made the most of the dynamics created by the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to promote the mainstreaming of disability issues into all the development work undertaken by international development cooperation bodies (Agence Française de Développement, DFID, European Commission etc.). In both urban and rural areas, Handicap International's projects raise awareness amongst local stakeholders and provide them with training. They also implement new services and promote improved accessibility to the environment, as well as effective dialogue between local authorities and associations. In order to increase the participation of people with disabilities in public life, Handicap International also provides disabled people's organisations with technical, logistical and financial support. The association trains the managers of these organisations and helps them promote awareness-raising messages among the public they aim to address.

Whether for roads and pavements, transport or public buildings, accessibility is a key issue in any building or renovation project. In 2008 Handicap International lent its expertise to the rebuilding projects undertaken in areas hit by the tsunami in December 2004.

Countries: Algeria | Bangladesh | Brazil | Burkina Faso | Ethiopia | South East Europe | Indonesia | Madagascar | Mali | Morocco | Middle East | Mozambique | Nepal | Nicaragua | Niger | Pakistan | Rwanda | Senegal | Sierra Leone | Sri Lanka | Togo.

* See the www.make-development-inclusive.org website (in French and English).



Cambodia



Ros Sokhom, 49 years old, beneficiary of a socio-economic inclusion project. His small grocery store enables him to provide for his family.

8,414 people received rehabilitation care at centres and mobile units in Bangladesh.

West Africa

The Decisiph project aims to strengthen links between Disabled People's Organisations with the aim of empowering people with disabilities to assert their rights.



■ Key events in 2008

West Africa

Staff numbers in 2008: 20 national staff and one expatriate.
Funding bodies: French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Irish Aid (for Sierra Leone).

A study carried out in Niamey in Niger revealed that disabled children were being refused a birth certificate. The Decisiph project (rights, equality, citizenship, solidarity and inclusion of people with disabilities) was launched in 2008 in six West African countries - Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo - in order to fight this type of discrimination. As well as carrying out local surveys into the situation of people with disabilities, this project will implement training for local associations and fund small projects across twenty-six districts. Holding sporting or cultural events and preparing guidelines, for example, are all good ways of encouraging local authorities to adopt more inclusive development plans.

Cambodia

Staff numbers in 2008: 6 national staff and one expatriate.
Funding body: European Union

Whether because of a lack of capital or a lack of training, people with disabilities in Cambodia do not have access to the resources they need to get an economic activity off the ground. In the region of Battambang, still heavily contaminated by landmines, a programme was launched in the spring of 2008 to improve access to employment for people with disabilities (70% of whom are victims of landmines). In collaboration with a local partner, 128 people were identified, given help with training and then support in creating a micro-business. At the same time, a number of awareness-raising sessions were organised for actors from the economic and micro-finance fields to encourage them to take disability more into account.

Ethiopia and Somaliland

Staff numbers in 2008: 4 national staff and 5 expatriates.
Funding body: Agence française de développement.

The prevalence of HIV is very high throughout the entire border region. In 2006 Handicap International set up a project to improve disease control and the care-management of people with HIV between the towns of Dire Dawa in Ethiopia and Hargeisa in Somaliland. In 2008, information messages were relayed in Somali and Amharic using a variety of methods (posters, circus shows, home visits) in order to raise awareness among those most at risk - teenagers, truck drivers, shopkeepers, prostitutes - and offer screening. The programme also carried out training for 150 doctors, nurses and laboratory technicians in Ethiopia and Somaliland and encouraged dialogue between professionals.

Madagascar

Staff numbers in 2008: 22 national staff and one expatriate.
Funding bodies: European Union, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Luxemburg Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A project entitled «Towns and Disability», underway since 2006 in four parts of the island and in the capital Antananarivo, aims to improve accessibility in towns for people with reduced mobility, elderly people and young children, mainly by raising the awareness of elected officials and public service managers on the issue. In 2008, 45 awareness-raising sessions were organised by local associations, and 55 technicians, architects and engineers were also trained to take disability into account in construction projects. 73 facilities and infrastructures, including administrative buildings, health centres, toilets, communal washing facilities, markets, and public transport, were scrutinised to assess their accessibility. In 16 cases, the improvement recommendations made by the project were implemented. In Antananarivo, it has contributed towards the regeneration of a very poor neighbourhood in which alleys and walkways were renovated and made secure, making the environment more pleasant for the whole population.

Morocco

Staff numbers in 2008: 2 national staff and one expatriate.
Funding body: European Union

In Morocco, the care-management of people with disabilities is mainly confined to specialised centres. The project launched in the first half of 2007 in the region of Souss-Massa-Drâa (south of Agadir and north-east of Ouarzazate) encourages a more inclusive approach in collaboration with local Disabled People's Organisations. In 2008, Handicap International focused on reinforcing the technical and structural skills of these organisations and created two personal social guidance services and a mobile socio-medical service. It also created a forum for discussion between local stakeholders and DPOs, known as the "Provincial Disability Committee".

Rwanda

Staff numbers in 2008: 5 national staff and one expatriate.
Funding bodies: European Union, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

There are an estimated 93,000 children with disabilities in Rwanda, only a few hundred of whom go to school. Although long thought impossible, even by the families concerned, inclusive education is today taking hold. In 2008, the programme, which is being run in eight districts, carried out awareness raising activities with almost 1,700 parents of disabled children. It also provided 35 educators in specialised centres and 42 school teachers with tools for improving the inclusion of pupils with special educational needs. At the same time, Handicap International helped or-

ganise meetings with the Ministry of Education with a view to drawing up a national plan for inclusive education.

Sri Lanka

Staff numbers in 2008: 20 national staff and one expatriate.

Funding body: Chaîne du Bonheur.

Now that the emergency caused by the tsunami in December 2004 is over, Handicap International is pursuing its work on behalf of people with disabilities in the east of Sri Lanka. Four specialist centres (CAMID - Centers for Accessibility, Monitoring and Information on Disability) help people with disabilities to develop and implement a career plan. These centres also provide information and guidance on the construction of accessible buildings.

Togo

Staff numbers in 2008: 2 national staff and one expatriate.

Funding body: Sanofi Aventis

Buruli ulcer, caused by the same family of bacteria as tuberculosis and leprosy, is still a little-known disease. If diagnosed too late, it can result in severely debilitating deformities and disabilities. In Togo, it affects populations living in the swamp regions and two-thirds of sufferers are children or young people under 24. In January 2008, Handicap International set up a programme to help the country implement an effective control strategy that includes screening, care management and social support. Around one hundred community representatives, association managers and traditional healers in the four worst-affected districts have now been taught to recognise the early signs of Buruli ulcer and this has led to 194 people being screened. 95 of them have since received hospital care from physiotherapists trained by Handicap international in preventing tissue and joint retraction as the wounds heal.



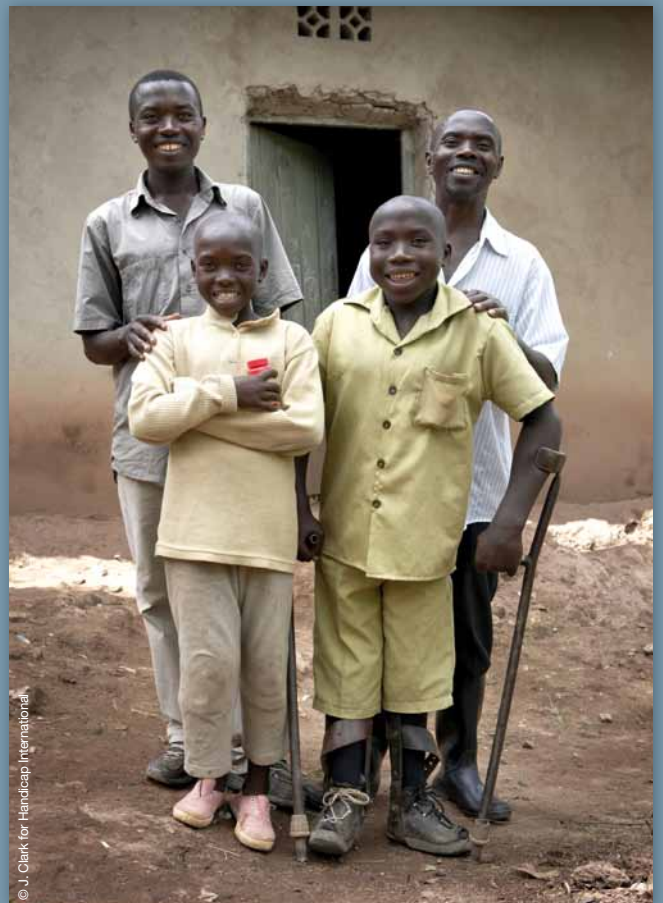
Ethiopia

During an event organized by Handicap International at Dire Dawa, people are offered HIV / AIDS awareness-raising and screening.

5,013 people benefited from 24,162 physiotherapy sessions held in the 5 physical rehabilitation centres and mobile care units in Nepal.

Rwanda

Claude, 12 years old, one of hundreds of children with disabilities now in school thanks to the inclusive education project.



Winning the battle

Signed in December 2008, the Oslo Treaty marks the end of the use, sale, and stockpiling of cluster munitions. It also marks a step change in international opinion. A large number of States have since speeded up their mine clearance activities and sought help from NGOs and private-sector specialists. In 2008 Handicap International continued its activities, never losing sight of the direct beneficiaries of its mine clearance work: people who want to recover their land and get back to a normal life.

Mines and cluster munitions action is unusual in the humanitarian sector in that it is carried out in a highly competitive and strictly regulated environment. The quality requirements in terms of results are also extremely high and sometimes conflict with the demands of funding bodies that are looking for quick results for a minimum investment. The trend towards growing competition in a sector increasingly marked by commercial strategies and becoming generally less well-funded has been evident for several years now, but was nevertheless particularly strong in 2008. In 2005 Handicap International adapted its approach to enable it to react more quickly to calls for tender while still ensuring that international standards for humanitarian mine clearance are met. In 2008 the benefits of this strategy were clearly felt.

This was also a year in which the association felt the benefits of the Oslo Treaty, with a large number of States re-launching their mine and cluster munitions clearance programmes and deciding to help the NGOs working in the sector. Furthermore, many contaminated countries which had not yet met their undertakings under the Ottawa Mine Ban Treaty (1997) were reminded of their commitments and offered an extension on the initial ten-year implementation period.

At Handicap International, the lessons learned in 2008 have led us to make certain changes in the way we run joint mine clearance and development operations. Demining is certainly a prerequisite for carrying out development work in contaminated areas, but linking these two actions is neither simple, nor is it always fully effective. According to Handicap International's specialist teams, the decision to associate these two activities should always be taken on a case-by-case basis and take into account each activity's intervention timeframe, funding body requirements and the interests of the local populations.

■ Areas of activity

Mine clearance

Technically, the best method for decontaminating a mined area is the combined use – in variable configurations – of deminers, dogs and machines. Handicap International's past investment in machines has proved worthwhile as they have significantly speeded up the clearance process. Major efforts are currently being made by all mine clearance operators to ensure that these costly means are only deployed in areas where the presence of mines has been confirmed. Surveying techniques are therefore being developed to better identify which of the suspected areas are actually contaminated.

Countries: [Bosnia-Herzegovina](#) | [Lebanon](#) | [Mozambique](#) | [Senegal \(Casamance region\)](#).

Mine Risk Education (MRE)

In 2008, 70 states and 6 territories were contaminated by anti-personnel landmines and explosive remnants of war. It is estimated that there are still several thousands of square kilometres of contaminated land. Therefore, alongside humanitarian mine clearance operations, it is also essential to run awareness-raising action to alert people to the risks. In addition to mass campaigns, Handicap International focuses on direct contact with key members of the community (village leaders, religious leaders, teachers, association managers) who have influence over the population and those most at risk, such as hunters, farmers, women and children etc. Some programmes, like in the Burmese camps in Thailand, also offer home visits. The awareness-raising tools used are adapted to suit the audience and include brochures with easily understandable drawings for those who cannot read, radio broadcasts, theatre performances,

LANDMINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS 2008

games and activities for school children, etc. These activities enable people to recognise different types of explosive ordnance know what to do if they come across them and thereby reduce the risks.

Countries: Afghanistan | Algeria | Mozambique | Senegal | Somalia (Puntland region) | Somaliland | Sudan | Thailand.

Landmine and cluster bomb advocacy

The year 2008 was marked by victory in the association's five-year battle as part of the Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC) to ban cluster bombs. Handicap International attended all the international and regional conferences that were held as part of the Oslo negotiation process, and lobbied for a watertight ban treaty that would recognise the rights of victims (the injured, their families and affected communities). The final text included stringent obligations in terms of victim assistance under international humanitarian law, including the obligation for State parties to mobilise human and financial resources in order to uphold the rights of all victims, without discrimination. On 3rd December 2008, 94 States signed the treaty in Oslo. This represents a real breakthrough: from now on, no country will be able to use cluster munitions with impunity and the rights of victims will at last be recognised. Advocacy work against anti-personnel landmines is continuing in the lead up to the Ottawa Treaty review conference to be held at the end of 2009.

Victim assistance

Although the 2008 Landmine Monitor report confirms the downwards trend in the number of victims, there were still 5,426 people killed or injured by the explosion of these deadly devices in 2007, and 71% of them were civilians. In addition to claiming direct victims, mines and explosive remnants of war threaten whole communities, restricting their freedom of movement and putting them in danger whenever they go out to work in their fields or fetch water. For the last twenty-seven years Handicap International has worked with the victims of conflicts providing medical care, rehabilitation services and psychological support, as well as collecting data and promoting social and economic inclusion and the need for legislation and public policy. The association's campaign for the recognition and respect of victims' rights is based on this experience in the field. In 2008, Handicap International helped civil society organisations from countries affected by cluster bombs to take part in the conferences held in Wellington and Dublin in preparation for the Oslo Treaty.

Countries: Afghanistan | Albania | Algeria | Bosnia-Herzegovina | Cambodia | Ethiopia | Iraq | Jordan | Mozambique | Nepal | Nicaragua | Senegal | Serbia | Sudan | Sri Lanka | Thailand.



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Bosnia-Herzegovina

The community of Poplat takes part in preparations for mine clearance interventions in contaminated areas.

Thanks to the mine clearance operations, **1 million** square metres of land were recovered by the populations of **8** districts of Mozambique.

France

During the 14th annual Shoe Pyramid organised by Handicap International in 37 towns and cities across France, 60,000 people signed the petition to ban cluster bombs.



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■ Key events of 2008

Afghanistan

Staff numbers in 2008: 200 national staff and 7 expatriates.

Funding bodies: European Union, Canadian Development Agency, UNMACA (UNOPS), Fondation Meko, and MSH.

Despite the extremely difficult context, the association's teams in Kandahar, Kabul and Herat have managed to keep working, mainly providing assistance to mines victims. In Herat and Kandahar, 10,000 patients were provided with rehabilitation care in 2008. In Herat and Kabul, 300 mine victims benefited from an inclusive programme enabling them to follow a training course or find a job. Handicap International also trained community workers to relay its mine-risk awareness messages to the population. A total of 200,000 Afghans have now been reached by awareness-raising messages.

Bosnia-Herzegovina

Staff numbers in 2008: 30 national staff and 4 expatriates.

Funding bodies: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, private funding body.

What is the best way of associating humanitarian mine clearance and development actions? This question is at the heart of the «Mines and Development» project in the Mostar region where 12,000 people live with the threat of unexploded ordnance. Until now local communities had not been consulted on mine clearance operations, but Handicap International has opted for a participatory approach. This means involving the population in the decision-making process and in the identification of the priorities for their economic development. In 2008, for example, priority was given to clearing areas that provide access to water, thereby freeing the inhabitants from their dependence on deliveries brought in by water tankers.

France

Ten weeks before the opening for signature of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the 14th annual Shoe Pyramid, held on 27th September 2008, provided the perfect opportunity to galvanise public opinion against these weapons which maim and kill and whose victims are essentially civilians. During the event, organised in 37 towns across France, 60,000 new signatures were collected for the petition. France held the revolving presidency of the European Union at the time, and the pyramids prompted the French government to play a leading role in promoting the Oslo treaty. At the behest of Handicap International, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs mobilised its diplomatic network and participated in the official meetings we organised to promote the treaty. In total 700,000 people worldwide signed the petition to ban cluster munitions, these weapons that violate international humanitarian law.

Iraq

Staff numbers in 2008: 18 national staff and one expatriate.

Funding body: Unicef.

In the summer of 2008, a survey was carried out in the north of Iraq to measure the impact of the mine risk education programmes implemented over the last ten years. Over 1,000 interviews were held with representative figures such as village leaders and teachers, as well as with children, adults and nomadic groups. The feedback was analysed by an expert and revealed that the Iraqi population is aware of the danger of mines but does not always behave in the appropriate manner. Following this survey Handicap International published a series of recommendations to be incorporated into future programmes and mine risk strategy at local and national level.

Lebanon

Staff numbers in 2008: 44 national staff and 5 expatriates.

Funding body: UNRWA.

2008 saw the completion of work begun in south Lebanon after the war in 2006, and the start of operations to clear explosive remnants in Nahr el-Bared, a former Palestinian refugee camp in the north of the country. The camp was completely destroyed by bombing, forcing 35,000 people to seek shelter elsewhere in the area. Before launching reconstruction work, UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) began clearing the site and asked Handicap International to ensure that the debris removed was free of unexploded ordnance such as bombs, grenades, mortar shells and munitions. In the space of one month, over 1,200 devices and 30 booby-traps were found and destroyed. By the end of 2008, almost 25% of the three square kilometres covered by the camp had already been checked and neutralised. The association also carried out awareness-raising actions on the risks of explosive remnants of war with the hundreds of international and national staff working on the site.

Mozambique

Staff numbers in 2008: 85 national staff with expatriates providing technical support.

Funding bodies: Adopt-a-Minefield, Canadian Auto Workers / Canadian International Development Agency, Italian Development Cooperation, Austrian Development Cooperation.

In line with the provisions of the Ottawa Treaty, mine clearance for the whole of Mozambique was scheduled to be completed in 2009. However, the government is unable to meet this deadline and in 2008 it requested an extension. Indeed, after twenty-five years of conflict the country will remain contaminated for years to come: today there are still 12 million square metres of land polluted by antipersonnel landmines or unexploded ordnance.

In addition to its mine clearance operations, Handicap International launched a survey amongst local populations in 2008 to improve the efficiency of its mine clearance operations.

rations by identifying contaminated areas more accurately. Thanks to information drawn from this survey, one million square metres have been recovered by the population on a total of 210 sites in eight districts of the country, after the removal of 1,700 mines, munitions and unexploded remnants. We were also able to confirm that areas previously thought to be affected were not in fact contaminated, further increasing the amount of land returned to the community.

Senegal

Staff numbers in 2008: 25 national staff and 4 expatriates.

Funding bodies: Belgium via UNDP, French Development Cooperation (SCAC), and German Development Cooperation (GTZ).

After training a team of ten deminers, including two women, in 2008 Handicap International launched mine clearance operations in the west of Casamance. Thanks to this pilot project, implemented in close collaboration with the national and regional authorities and institutions, almost 5,300 people have now regained access to their land. The project is currently seeking funding in order to extend its operations.

South Sudan

Staff numbers in 2008: 23 national staff and 2 expatriates for awareness-raising activities; 22 national staff and 3 expatriates for the mine survey.

Funding bodies: Unicef, Stichting Vluchteling, and Survey Action Centre.

After more than twenty years of exile in Kenya, Uganda or Ethiopia, almost 33,000 refugees returned to South Sudan in 2008. However, the presence of thousands of mines and unexploded ordnance has prevented them from resuming a normal life. To prevent accidents, Handicap International is now carrying out awareness-raising actions among the refugees and local populations. Using mobile theatre productions, brochures, information kits and T-shirts, the message is relayed in a variety of ways to maximise its impact. At the end of 2008, a survey on the social and economic consequences of mines and other explosive devices was launched in the Upper Nile region.

Thailand

Staff numbers in 2008: 38 national staff (for MRE and rehabilitation activities) and one expatriate.

Funding bodies: European Union, UNHCR, and Australian Care.

Almost 150,000 Karen and Karenni refugees live in the nine camps along the Burmese border. As the population is mobile – many young men regularly cross the border, and students come from Burma to go to school in the camps – people must be made aware of the risks they are exposed to in a region infested with mines. Exercises and games are used to get the message across in the primary schools and home visits are also made. Training has also been offered to those most at risk in the surrounding camps and villages.



Lebanon

Deminers working in the former Palestinian refugee camp of Nahr el-Bared, destroyed by bombing.

In Thailand, **8,000** home visits raised the awareness of **22,000** people to mine risks.

Oslo

A historic victory: on 3rd December 2008, the Convention on Cluster Munitions was signed by 94 States.



Financial report

2008



A message from the Treasurer

The year 2008 was marked by two key events:

- the conclusion of a project started in 2007 to rethink the association's structural organisation;
- a deficit of US\$5.2 million, significantly higher than that budgeted for at the beginning of the financial year and approved at the last annual general assembly.

The difficult world economic climate has meant we had to find a quick response to this situation, but it is not the main reason for our current difficulties. In fact, the association was largely spared the effects of the economic crisis in 2008. Donations to Handicap International remained steady and this excellent news shows that we can count on our donors staying loyal despite their own worries and concerns.

The cause of the deficit is far simpler in some respects, but it is much more difficult to tackle. It is in fact a structural problem, as the trend in our results before exceptional items over the last four financial years shows. Despite constant efforts to keep our costs down, the association continued to overspend in 2008 and was forced to tap into its reserves. When annual receipts do not cover needs, simply asking everyone to try and cut costs is not enough. It therefore became clear in 2008 that a restructuring project was needed to restore our financial equilibrium and improve overall efficiency, this being the only way to guarantee the association's sustainability and continued development.

The structural analysis undertaken by top management thus concluded that certain activities, mainly in France, should be closed and that the association's head office in France, as well as some of the sections in Handicap International's network, downsized. An Employment Safeguard Plan was put in place with the aim of shedding 46 posts, although all possible efforts were made to limit the consequences for individuals. As this report on the association's finances goes to press we can in fact confirm that we were able to limit the number of compulsory redundancies to 15.

The overall objective, of course, is to assure the association's future by enabling it to cope, in 2009 and beyond, with the possible deferred impact of the current economic situation. The reorganisation currently underway will result in a more efficient use of human, organisational and material resources that will enable us to continue our actions with and on behalf of people with disabilities and victims of conflicts and natural disasters.

Olivier Scalbert, Treasurer.

■ Key trends in 2008

US\$5.2 million deficit, but the financial safety margin remains intact

The association made a deficit of US\$5.2 million in 2008. However, despite this deficit the financial safety margin has been preserved. The association's reserves are equal to 2.6 months of the total expenditure, excluding allocated funds brought forward. The cash position is healthy and sufficient to fund operations. Furthermore, the increased deficit incurred in 2008 sped up the finalisation of the restructuring process begun in 2007. This process is not a result of the global economic crisis but is intended to improve the association's operating and overall efficiency.

A significant increase in development activities

2008 was marked by a growth in Handicap International's social missions, especially our field programmes. The budget for the association's social missions stood at US\$78.8 million for 2008, against US\$74.3 million in 2007. The number of co-financing arrangements also increased.

More regular giving, despite the economic crisis

The uncertainty of the global economic context did not adversely affect donations in 2008. The association's donors have been encouraged over the last few years to opt for long-term commitments (by direct debit) to help preserve its financial stability. Funds from donations, sponsorship and corporate sponsorship increased by US\$2.4 million, and the percentage of direct debits increased from 40% to 44%.

■ Financial transparency

Handicap International has made financial transparency a management principle with the aim of being able to account for the use made of its funds at all times. In addition to its own internal control procedures, the association undergoes a variety of external audits.

Statutory Audit

The annual accounts for the accounting period ending 31st December 2008 were audited and approved without qualification by the association's auditor, Ernst & Young Audit. They were prepared using standard French accounting principles and methods, in line with the French chart of accounts and accounting rules applicable to associations and foundations.

"Comité de la Charte", French member of the International Committee of Fund-raising Organisations

Handicap International has been a signatory to the organisation's Code of Best Practice since 1998 and is compliant with the standards of this inspection and accreditation body, i.e. conformity to the principles of good governance, rigorous accounting, irreproachable practices in terms of provision of information and fund-raising, and financial transparency with regard to donors. The association is therefore accredited to display the logo "Give with confidence" on the information it communicates to the public.

The French Court of Accounts

This administrative body can at any time inspect charitable associations that have been recognised as public benefit bodies by the State and appeal for donations from the general public. It also carries out one-off audits as was the case in 2006 in the organisations that had collected funds for actions concerning the tsunami in south-east Asia, and again in 2009 with the subsequent follow-up inspections. Handicap International underwent these inspections with no particular difficulties.

Internal financial strength indicators

In order to ensure its financial security and that of the projects it implements, Handicap International has adopted the principle of accumulating reserves.

- Associative funds must equal at least one and a half months' operational budget for emergency response activities and three months' budget for other activities. Emergency activities generally attract good funding and do not usually require us to draw on income from fund-raising.
- Available cash flow for the year must cover at least one month's expenditure.

These reserves mean the association can handle the inevitable fluctuations in inflows of funds (donations, funding bodies etc.) They also allow us to fund the working capital requirement resulting from the time lag between the imple-

mentation of activities and the receipt of funding for these activities. Finally, they offer Handicap International the freedom of decision and independence it needs to implement its development strategy.

The inclusion of the Funds Flow Statement into the annual accounts

Since the application of order n° 2005-856 dated 28th July 2005, amending the law dated 7th August 1991 on the governance of bodies soliciting donations from the public, a funds flow statement (FFS) must now be included in the annual accounts.

This document therefore now forms an integral part of the accounts prepared by the association.

Regulation n° 2008-12 dated 7th May 2008 pertaining to the preparation of an annual funds flow statement for associations and foundations has amended the Comité de la réglementation comptable (CRC) [French accounting standards board] regulation n° 99-01 and is applicable as of 1st January 2009. These changes have not therefore affected the presentation or preparation of the FFS for the year ending 31st December 2008.

■ Basis of preparation of the Funds Flow Statement (FFS)

- The total amount of each heading includes all directly attributable costs, as well as the remuneration of employees involved in implementing the corresponding actions.
- Expatriate staff costs are directly allocated to the social missions on the basis of the time spent on the mission in the field.
- Costs incurred on development education work, a key part of the association's mandate, are included under "Social Missions". This is the case, for example, for costs relating to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and Cluster Munitions, as well as those relating to our disability rights campaigning.
- Funds raised for use on specific programmes (referred to in this report as "allocated funds") and not spent during the financial year in question are excluded from the calculation of our year-end results in compliance with the association's obligation to use these funds as agreed with their donors.
- The total for donations in kind and the work of voluntary workers for Handicap International 2008 is shown at valuation after the calculation of fund flow balance in the FFS.

Balance sheet at 31st December 2008

Financial security maintained despite erosion of associative funds

At 31st December 2008, associative funds stood at US\$24.1 million, a reduction of US\$5.3 million on 2007. However, the level of these funds, needed to safeguard the association's financial security, is still sufficient. They represent 2.6 months of total income, excluding allocated funds brought forward.

Associative funds were used to finance:

– **US\$7.6 million net fixed assets**, compared to US\$6.7 million in 2007. This increase of US\$963 thousand is almost entirely due to the continued rollout of the association's new Financial Information System (FIS) for which the fixed assets for 2008 stand at US\$804 thousand;

– **US\$3.4 million working capital requirement**, as opposed to US\$2.6 million in 2007. This is the minimum amount of cash flow required to finance the time lag between the encashment of funds receivable and payment of liabilities. This increase is mainly due to the transfer of large sums to our missions abroad which took place earlier in the year than usual. This increase in working capital requirement was only partly offset by a reduction in supplier liabilities;

– **US\$13.0 million available cash-flow**, compared to US\$20.2 million in 2007. This reduction is due to both the deficit made and the increase in working capital requirement, as well as the funding of fixed assets for 2008, in particular those concerning the FIS project.

Allocated funds

At the end of 2008 total allocated funds stood at US\$1,005 thousand, as opposed to US\$657 thousand at the end of 2007. These are mainly made up of funds allocated to the following programmes: Cambodia (US\$657 thousand), Philippines (US\$51 thousand), Indian Ocean (US\$45 thousand) and Diabetes Prevention (US\$189 thousand).

Please note

The annual accounts and the notes to the accounts, as well as the auditor's report are available on request from Head Office. These documents are also available on our website: www.handicap-international.fr

(in thousands US\$) Rate: 1.3917

ASSETS	2008	2007
Intangible fixed assets	1,742	879
Tangible fixed assets	4,792	4,711
Financial fixed assets	1,105	1,085
Fixed assets	7,638	6,676
Inventories and work-in-progress	263	220
Payments on accounts	0	424
Client receivables and related accounts	2,218	1,795
Funding organisations	4,465	4,897
Missions advances	5,321	2,890
Other receivables	7,549	9,024
Marketable securities	12,253	17,726
Cash disposal	784	2,452
Current assets	32,853	39,426
Prepayments	1,666	1,819
Unrealised exchange losses	666	114
Total assets	42,823	48,035

LIABILITIES	2008	2007
Association funds and reserves	25,188	24,688
Profit and loss during period	-5,187	593
Programmes subsidies	4,098	4,153
Associative funds	24,099	29,433
Provisions for risks	1,265	1,082
Provisions for charges	1,502	329
Provisions for risks and charges	2,768	1,411
Allocated funds to social missions	1,005	657
Loans and debts with banks	29	29
Suppliers and trade payables	3,995	5,524
Fiscal and social debts	3,829	3,700
Funding organisations	4,707	4,652
Other liabilities	1,759	2,180
Current liabilities	14,319	16,085
Accruals and deferred income	297	425
Unrealised exchange gains	336	23
Total liabilities	42,823	48,035

Income statement at 31st December 2008

(in thousands US\$) Rate: 1.3917

EXPENSES	2008	2007	INCOMES	2008	2007
Purchase of raw materials and other supplies	4,882	4,972	Donations, legacies and sponsoring	49,529	48,475
Other purchases and external expenses	45,217	43,744	Financing from international organisations	18,248	19,684
Taxes and similar expenses	1,597	1,371	Financing from national organisations	15,528	10,113
Wages, salaries and social charges	37,783	36,734	Financing from private organisations	7,300	8,476
Provisions on current assets	2,813	2,826	Other operating incomes	8,278	7,640
Other operating expenses	11,803	8,847	Operating income	98,883	94,389
Operating expenses	104,095	98,493	Financial income	3,047	791
Financial expenses	3,424	626	Exceptional income	3,323	3,054
Exceptional expenses	2,399	1,546	Incomes total for the financial year	105,254	98,234
Expenses total for the financial year	109,918	100,665	Carry over of funds not used from previous year	657	4,033
Commitments up to the amount allocated funds	1,005	657	Incomes total	105,912	102,267
Taxes on business activities	176	352	Valuation of free contributions	2,186	2,653
Expenses total	111,099	101,674	General total	108,097	104,919
Net income	- 5,187	593			
Valuation of contributions in kind	2,186	2,653			
General total	108,097	104,919			

Table comparing the income statement and 2008 FFS

(in thousands US\$) Rate: 1.3917

EXPENSES	2008	2007	INCOMES	2008	2007
Total uses in management accounts¹	111,099	101,674	Total revenues in management accounts¹	105,912	102,267
<i>Plus, costs not chargeable in general accounts:</i>			<i>Plus, revenues not chargeable in general accounts:</i>		
Investments for programmes	2,544	2,616	Allocations fixed assets subsidy for programmes	2,544	2,611
<i>Minus, costs not chargeable in management accounts:</i>			<i>Minus, revenues not chargeable in management accounts:</i>		
Net value of disposed assets for programmes	-361	-181	Share on investment subsidy transferred to unallocated management	- 2,597	- 2,299
Annual depreciation of fixed assets for programmes	-2,236	-2,122	Total incomes in management accounts¹	105,859	102,579
Total expenses in management accounts¹	111,046	101,987			

1. Before valuation of free contributions.

The income statement shows a deficit of US\$5.2 million, equal to the deficit shown on the funds flow statement (FFS). The difference between the total expenses in the income statement and the total uses of funds in the FFS is equal to the difference between the income and the sources of funds. This is due to the different accounting treatment for capital expenditure allocated to social missions and its funding by institutional funding bodies. Uses of funds in the FFS therefore include all purchases of fixed assets made

over the year (i.e. US\$2,544 thousand), whereas the expenses in the income statement only include the amortisation (US\$2,236 thousand), and the net book value of assets sold (US\$361 thousand). Nevertheless, the two statements match each other, with the difference between expenses and outflows of funds (i.e. US\$53 thousand) being offset by an equal and opposite investment allowance for social missions fixed assets.

Funds Flow Statement 2008

(in thousands US\$) Rate: 1.3917

EXPENDITURE	2008	2007
Social missions	78,788	74,309
Operational spending	70,578	66,156
Fixed assets	2,595	2,541
Purchase of raw materials and other supplies	9,507	7,732
Other purchases and external expenses	15,427	15,587
Taxes and similar expenses	359	276
Wages, salaries and social charges	24,237	23,673
Partnership and other operating expenses	7,355	6,505
Miscellaneous	72	110
Contribution to Handicap International		
Belgium Programmes	300	238
<i>Décllic</i> Magazine	974	948
International Campaign to Ban Landmines	6,189	5,887
Development Education and Disability		
Awareness	1,380	882
Other Head Office activities programmes	536	212
Other programmes expenses	1,649	1,566
Management of social missions	8,210	8,153
Social missions monitoring	2,218	2,293
Management of human international resources	1,464	1,382
Technical and logistical resources coordination	4,528	4,479
Awareness and fund-raising	15,781	15,815
Costs of appeals to the general public	11,442	11,282
Canvassing and loyalty retention costs	8,888	8,859
Solidarity sponsorship & regular donors management	2,554	2,423
Costs incurred by other types of appeal	3,283	3,378
Sales of craft work and shared products	3,038	2,988
Other types of appeal	245	390
Information and communication costs	1,057	1,154
Operating costs	7,245	6,898
General services staff	3,363	3,160
General and other expenses	3,883	3,738
Other expenses and exceptional costs	8,226	4,308
Development of Handicap International network	3,818	3,103
FIS investment project	1,053	570
Dissolution of «Familles & handicaps SARL»	1,972	0
Miscellaneous	1,383	635
Total expenditures for the financial year	110,041	101,329
Allocated funds brought forward to the next financial year	1,005	657
Total expenditure	111,046	101,987
Profit/loss	-5,187	593
Total	105,859	102,579
Valuation of contribution in kind	2,186	2,653
Analytical total	108,045	105,232

INCOME	2008	2007
Collected private income	64,235	64,341
Income from general public	55,543	54,452
Donations	45,894	43,480
Sponsorship	8,475	8,345
Donations	36,324	34,209
Corporate sponsorship	1,095	926
Legacies	820	2,416
Contribution in kind	79	0
Donations transferred by sections	2,821	2,582
Revenues from sales and shared products	5,823	5,876
Other income from general public	107	99
Financing from private sources	7,749	9,074
European private organisations	2,527	4,417
Private organisations - sections	4,757	4,373
Other private organisations	464	284
Other private income	943	815
Subsides and other public aid	35,886	31,897
International organisations	19,319	21,032
European Union	14,968	15,775
United Nations	3,693	4,812
Other international funding	659	445
National organisations	16,495	10,775
French public organisations	4,454	2,634
Public organisations - sections	4,843	4,409
Foreign public organisations	7,198	3,733
Operating subsidies	72	87
Financing in kind	0	3
Other resources	1,269	1,150
Financial income	903	672
Other operational income	365	478
Exceptional income	3,812	1,159
Financing from previous year	153	17
Write back of provisions for risks on social missions	805	298
Write back of provisions for «Familles & handicaps SARL»	1,972	0
Other write back of provisions and other exceptional income	882	844
Total income this financial year	105,202	98,546
Amount carried forward from allocated funds not used	657	4,033
Total income	105,859	102,579
Valuation of contribution in kind	2,186	2,653
Analytical total	108,045	105,232

Changes in expenditure

The year 2008 saw a growth in field activities and a significant increase in Development Department's budget. There was, however, a reduction in Emergency Response Department's budget, which had fewer major humanitarian crises to respond to. Anti-mines action remained stable. At head office, work on the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and Cluster Munitions continued and Development Education actions were reinforced.

According to the FFS, Handicap International's overall budget, which continues to increase, stood at US\$110 million in 2008 before allocated funds brought forward, compared to US\$101.3 million in 2007. This increase (US\$8.7 million) is due on the one hand from the growth in social missions, representing US\$4.5 million, and on the other from a significant increase in "Other expenses and exceptional costs" (US\$3.9 million).

The budget for social missions was US\$78.8 million at the end of 2008, compared to US\$74.3 million in the previous year. This increase of US\$4.5 million was mainly allocated to programmes abroad (accounting for US\$3.1 million). The remainder was allocated to head office social missions, notably the anti-mine campaign.

Rapid expansion of field activities

The activities of the Development Department increased significantly in 2008 with direct costs for projects in the field increasing by US\$6.9 million. The activities of the Mines Department remained stable in relation to 2007, with a budget increase of US\$0.3 million.

For the second year running, Emergency Response Department saw its activities decrease sharply with direct expenditure down by US\$4.0 million (-39%). This reduction is due to the closure of the Indonesia mission. None of the actions undertaken in 2008 represented a volume of activity on a similar scale, but the launching of new actions in Haiti at the end of 2008 should result in a budget increase for 2009.

The presentation of the budgets for the association's three operational departments does not accurately reflect the split of activities by type. Some emergency or mine clearance operations, for example, are automatically transferred to Development Department upon completion. Furthermore, when the countries in which Development Department is operational experience crisis situations, the management of emergency interventions may well be coordinated by Development Department with technical backup from Emergency Response Department as required.

Due to changes in the chart of accounts as a result of the new Financial Information System (FIS), expenditure for programmes abroad in 2008 is not presented in the same way as in 2007. The information for the previous financial year

(in million US\$) Rate: 1.3917

CHANGES IN EXPENDITURE	2008	2007
Social missions	78.8	74.3
Awareness and fund-raising	12.7	12.8
<i>incl.</i>		
Costs of appeals to the general public	11.4	11.3
Costs incurred by other types of appeal	0.2	0.4
Information and communication costs	1.1	1.2
Operating costs	7.0	6.6
Support of international sections	3.8	3.1
Other expenses and exceptional costs	1.9	0.9
<small>(excluding write-backs of provisions in kind, entered under exceptional provisions)</small>		
Subtotal of expenditure	104.2	97.7
Cost of commercial activities	3.3	3.3
Write-backs of exceptional provisions	2.5	0.3
Total expenditure for the financial year	110.0	101.3
Funds allocated and carried forward to the next financial year	1.0	0.7
Total expenditure, before contributions in kind	111.0	102.0

Compared to the funds flow statement, this table shows a subtotal for expenditure before the "cost of commercial activities" and after offsetting "exceptional costs relating to write-backs of provisions in kind, entered under exceptional provisions". The main ratios presented on page 25 are calculated on the basis of this subtotal.

has therefore been restated to ensure consistency and to make the two periods comparable.

The purchase of raw materials and other supplies logically increased in line with the development of the programmes' activities in the field. Contributions from partners in the countries in which Handicap International works also increased in 2008 as a result of the growth in development activities. Personnel costs also increased by US\$565 thousand in 2008 for the same reasons (general growth in activity and, more specifically, support to local associations).

Growth in head office social missions thanks to co-financing from the European Union

Social missions run from head office have developed significantly.

As a key player in the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and cluster bombs, Handicap International participated in the Government conference for the implementation of the Ottawa Mine Ban Treaty. The budget for this activity increased slightly (US\$302 thousand, + 5 %) in 2008 and was co-financed by the European Union within the framework of a three-year project.

The development education budget grew for the second year running. It increased by US\$498 thousand in 2008 (from US\$882 thousand to US\$1,380 thousand, + 56%) thanks to continuing European Union co-financing begun in 2007, and will total US\$1.7 million over three years. This has mainly been used to introduce an awareness-raising programme in schools.

Amongst the other head office programme activities, our diabetes and lymphatic filariasis projects are being continued. Fully funded by corporate sponsorship, the Diabetes Project will receive a total budget of US\$1,197 thousand over three and a half years.

Fund-raising optimised

The cost of our fund-raising campaigns remained stable in 2008 at US\$12.7 million (after restating the cost of commercial activities). Efforts were continued to increase the number of donations made by direct debit and these totalled 44% of donations and sponsorship in 2008, as opposed to 40% in 2007. Increasing the number and amount of donations by direct debit is essential to preserve the association’s financial stability. They are obtained by means of street fund-raising operations and also by encouraging existing Handicap International donors to commit to long-term giving.

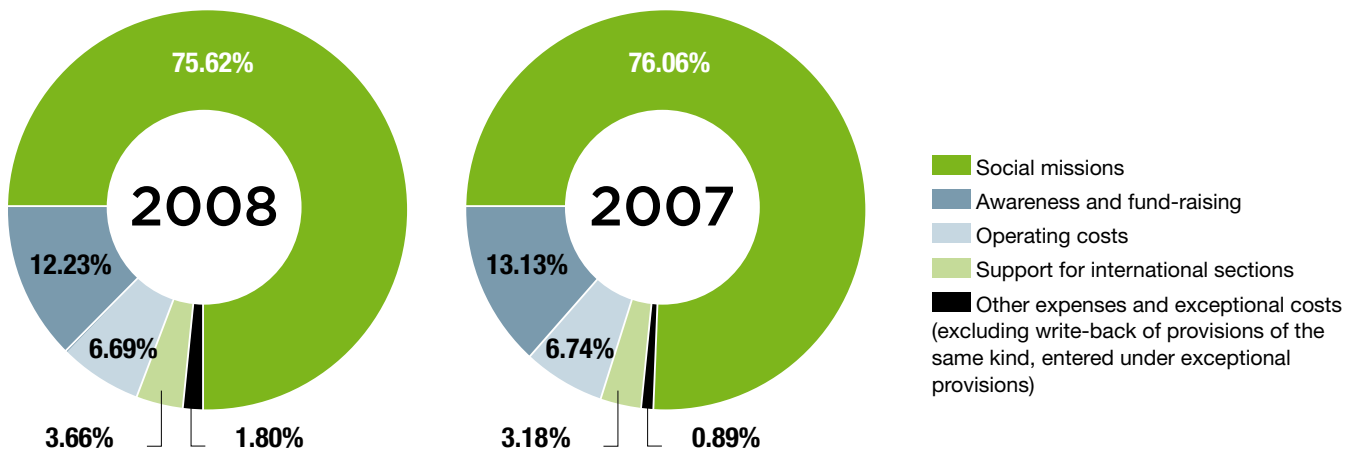
For the third year running the return rate on private fund-raising, i.e. the ratio between income from public donations and the cost of fund-raising, has improved. For every US\$1 spent on fund-raising the association obtains US\$4.55 in return, compared to US\$4.45 in 2007.

High levels of exceptional costs

Exceptional costs increased sharply in 2008 by US\$3.9 million. The total, after offsetting exceptional expenses and income of the same type, stands at 1.9 million, composed primarily of the US\$489 thousand net investment in the financial information system (FIS), US\$535 thousand for the negative financial impact of currency fluctuations – in particular the dollar – on transactions between the French section and other sections in the network, US\$481 thousand for the employment safeguard plan implemented by the association and finally US\$85 thousand in stock write down. The company Familles et Handicaps whose business was transferred to Handicap International in 1997 could not be wound down at that time because of a longstanding dispute with a supplier. The liquidation was finalised in November 2008, resulting in an expense in the accounts of US\$1,972 thousand under “Other expenses and exceptional costs” relating to the funding of this activity up to 1997. This is offset by an equivalent write back of provisions shown under income. This accounting transaction has no impact on the final deficit for the accounting period.

Finally the association sold its shares in the consultancy firm STEPS Consulting Social at the end of the accounting period.

Distribution of expenditure



Changes in income

Private income from fund-raising remained stable in 2008 despite the economic crisis, and grants from the public sector increased in line with the growth in development actions in the field. Even so, the vast majority of income still came from the private sector (61.3%, compared to 36.1% of income from public-sector sources). Handicap International's total income stood at US\$105.2 million (excluding allocated funds brought forward from 2007), almost 7% up on the previous year.

Collected private income: a large increase in donations but a decrease in funding

Although collected private income for the association remained stable at US\$64.2 million, income from the general public in the form of donations, sponsorship and corporate sponsorship increased by US\$2.4 million, whilst income from private-sector funding, notably from European foundations, decreased by US\$1.9 million. The drop in these funds is mainly due to the closure of the Indonesia programme (run by the Emergency Response Department) whose main source of funding was the Fondation Lafarge. This has not been entirely offset by the increase in private-sector funding for actions in Afghanistan and contributions made by the Fondation de France for Handicap International's activities in North Africa.

Efforts made to increase the number of donors giving by direct debit, or sponsors making long-term commitments continued to bear fruit in 2008. Donations by direct debit now represent 44% of income from the general public as opposed to 40% in 2007. Handicap International can also count on the support of consumers for its solidarity trading products such as the Kit Plio, currently gaining momentum, and the Christmas tree disposal bag (Sac à Sapin), sales of which have stabilised at a good level. These commercial activities now generate a total of US\$5.8 million of income. The stated profit margin, guaranteed to consumers (US\$1.39 per Kit Plio, US\$1.81 per Christmas tree disposal bag), was maintained. Corporate sponsorship also increased in 2008 by 18% thanks to the development of existing partnerships and the creation of new ones such as Solidaime, based on items for mass consumption launched this year.

Public income: an increase in funding from governments, a decrease in funding from international organisations

With an increase of US\$4.0 million, the association's funding from the public sector rose to US\$35.9 million. This increase is due to a significant increase in funding from national organisations which reached US\$16.5 million, up 53% on 2007, whilst the income from international organisations (United Nations and European Union) decreased by US\$1.9 million. Emergency actions were directly affected by the reduction

(in million US\$) Rate: 1.3917

ORIGIN OF FUNDS	2008	2007
Subsides and other public aid	35.9	31.9
Collected private income	60.9	61.0
Donations and legacies, <i>incl.:</i>	46.7	45.9
Donations and sponsoring	37.4	35.1
Solidarity sponsorship	8.5	8.3
Legacies	0.8	2.4
Donations foreign countries	2.8	2.6
Revenues from sales and other products	2.5	2.6
Other income from general public	0.2	0.1
Financing from private organisations	7.7	9.1
Other private income	0.9	0.8
Other resources	1.3	1.1
Exceptional income <small>(excluding write-backs of provisions, corresponding to exceptional costs)</small>	1.3	0.8
Subtotal of resources	99.3	94.9
Commercial activities	3.3	3.3
Write-backs of exceptional provisions	2.5	0.3
Total income for the financial year	105.2	98.5
Allocated funds carried forward from the previous financial year	0.7	4.0
Total income, before contributions in kind	105.9	102.6

in funding from international institutions, as were mine action projects, although to a lesser extent. ECHO reduced its contribution by US\$3.8 million, primarily due to the completion of emergency programmes in Lebanon (– US\$3.1 million) and Indonesia. Funding from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees also dropped by US\$1.7 million, notably in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and UNDP funding by US\$0.8 million. These reductions have been partly offset by the increase in other income from the United Nations totalling US\$1.4 million, as well as funds from lines of co-financing with the European Union which increased its contribution by US\$2.9 million. Funds from national public organisations increased by US\$5.7 million, including US\$1.8 million from French public organisations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs increased its contribution by US\$1.5 million, allocated primarily to programmes in West Africa: Senegal, Mali and Burundi. The Rhône-Alpes region also made an additional contribution of US\$0.4 million. Of the other countries financing Handicap International in 2008 the most active have been Spain, Ireland, Norway and the United States.

Sections: synthesis at year ending

(in thousands US\$) Rate: 1.3917

Sections	Funds allocated to social missions				Support from Handicap International France	Net contribution sections 2008
	Donations	Private funding	Public funding	Total		Total
Switzerland	581	3,412	1,225	5,218	504	4,713
Germany	488	306	492	1,286	607	679
Luxembourg	683	0	2,621	3,305	0	3,305
United-Kingdom	28	384	0	412	770	-357
Canada	54	262	468	785	653	132
Belgium	825	0	0	825	0	825
United States	162	392	36	590	930	-339
2008	2,821	4,757	4,843	12,421	3,464	8,957
2007	2,582	4,373	4,409	11,364	2,844	8,520

Handicap International France is supported by a network of seven sections which help increase the organisation's resources and influence worldwide. In 2008, the income collected by these sections for the association's social missions stood at US\$12.4 million, 12% of the association's total income.

Public and private-sector institutional funding was up 9.3% on 2007.

Luxembourg's contribution increased significantly following the signature mid-2007 of a new framework agreement with the Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the impact of which was felt in 2008. In contrast, funding from British institutions was particularly low in 2008 which explains the marked difference in the net contribution received from Great Britain compared to 2007. The donations transferred by sections were also up on 2007, notably those from Switzerland and Luxembourg, with an increase of 9.3%.

Allocation of funds raised by the sections

As in 2007, the sections' contribution mainly went to programmes in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa (75% of the total). Funding from the sections for Sub-Saharan Africa reached US\$4.7 million, or 38% of their total contribution. Asia received US\$4.6 million, representing a similar percentage (37%). Two programmes in particular benefited from this funding: Mozambique, with US\$1.9 million, and Indonesia, with US\$1.6 million.

In line with the association's strategy, more resources were directed to Africa than in 2007 when 48% of funds went to Asia as opposed to 30% for Africa. In descending order, the programmes in Europe (9.7%), North Africa and the

Middle East (8.5%) and Latin America (6.2%) shared the remaining funding.

Continuing the strategy adopted in 2007, the sections received increased support from the French section in 2008 (US\$3.5 million, compared to US\$2.8 million in 2007). This increase was mainly allocated to improving fund-raising amongst the general public in Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada.

2008, a federation on the horizon

In 2008, the principle of creating a federation of the Handicap International sections was established. Each section will decide whether to join the federation in 2009, the aim being to set up the new federal structure before the end of the year. The structure should be up and running by the start of 2010.

Since the creation of the French association in 1982, seven other sections have been created, first in Belgium (1986), then in Switzerland (1996), Luxembourg (1997), Germany (1998), the United Kingdom (1999), Canada (2003) and the United States (2006). This network has allowed Handicap International to increase and diversify:

- its financial, institutional and private resources;
- its human resources by recruiting expatriate volunteers and salaried staff;
- its technical competence, through the contribution of new know-how.

Of the seven international sections, only the Belgian structure independently implements social missions in developing countries.

Social missions and allocated resources

(in thousands US\$) Rate: 1.3917

Social missions	Full cost	Public funding	Private funds allocated	Pooled funds	Surplus carried over 2009
Thailand	1,232	743	318	171	
Cambodia	1,801	846	1,613		657
Vietnam	463	133	113	216	
Philippines	1,033	187	641	256	51
Burma	94		62	32	
SOUTH-EAST ASIA	4,622	1,909	2,747	675	709
Sri Lanka	2,662	674	1,298	690	
Indonesia	2,556	219	1,953	384	
Pakistan	745	387	41	317	
Afghanistan	2,831	990	918	922	
India	1,099	505	297	297	
Nepal	2,046	1,115	336	595	
Bangladesh	2,801	838	1,408	555	
South Asia Coordination	618		61	558	
SOUTH ASIA	15,358	4,727	6,313	4,318	
Brazil	410	270	152		12
Nicaragua – El Salvador	1,600	624	776	201	
Haiti	264	155		108	
SOUTH AMERICA	2,274	1,049	928	309	12
Ethiopia	764	395	297	72	
Somaliland	1,412	672	260	479	
Kenya	3,549	2,142	294	1,113	
Sudan	2,152	1,324	263	590	25
Burundi	1,266	480	354	432	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,150	2,532	102	517	
Rwanda	2,724	1,586	703	435	
East Africa Coordination	420	39	71	310	
HORN OF AFRICA AND GREAT LAKES	15,438	9,170	2,345	3,948	25
Burkina Faso	2,850	1,565	427	857	
Mali	2,234	1,116	457	661	
Senegal – Cape-Verde	2,476	1,378	328	769	
Sierra Leone	1,839	591	666	582	
Togo	1,634	694	521	419	
Liberia	281			281	
West Africa Coordination	894	243	6	644	
WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	12,207	5,588	2,406	4,213	
Mozambique	3,936	1,373	1,859	704	
Madagascar	1,660	966	739		45
SOUTHERN AFRICA AND INDIAN OCEAN	5,596	2,339	2,598	704	45
Morocco – Tunisia	2,499	908	715	876	
Algeria	1,748	631	487	630	
Iran			24		24
Jordan – Egypt – Palestinian Territories – Lebanon	6,680	4,615	529	1,536	
Iraq	355	121		234	
MAGHREB AND MIDDLE-EAST	11,282	6,275	1,755	3,277	24
Russia – Uzbekistan	1,673	785	40	848	
Balkans	3,157	1,654	596	908	
France	747	125	166	456	
EUROPE	5,578	2,564	803	2,212	
Déclic Magazine	1,011		675	336	
Development Education and Disability Awareness	1,564	632	10	922	
International Campaign to Ban Landmines and Cluster Bombs	6,579	1,038	23	5,518	
Other programmes activities	601		464	326	189
Contribution to Handicap International Belgium programmes	300	164	136		
GENERAL INTEREST MISSIONS	10,054	1,834	1,308	7,102	189
Miscellaneous non-allocated by area	330	359	197	-226	
TOTAL SOCIAL MISSIONS	82,740	35,814	21,399	26,531	1,005

The programmes implemented abroad are managed from Handicap International's head office through one of the three operational departments: Emergency Response Department (ERD), Mines Department (MAD) and Development Department (DD), with back up to Development Department being provided by the Technical Resources Division (TRD).

The association also runs awareness-raising and prevention programmes focusing on the issues facing people with disabilities in developing countries, and plays an active role in the international campaigns to ban landmines and cluster bombs. The total full cost of social missions in 2008 was US\$82.7 million, as opposed to US\$78.5 million in 2007, an increase of US\$4.2 million financed almost entirely by public funds. The use of private-sector funding therefore remained constant.

Emergency Response Department (ERD)

In 2008, the budget for Emergency Response Department stood at US\$7.6 million, US\$5.0 million less than in 2007. This reduction can be explained largely by the fact that there were no major crises affecting a large number of victims to which Handicap International was needed to contribute its expertise in 2008. Furthermore in 2007 and 2008, the United Nations introduced a humanitarian reform making procedures for allocating emergency funding more complex. In response to this situation, the ERD has begun launching activities using Handicap International's income from fund-raising pending the receipt of institutional funding. Handicap International intervened in five emergency situations in 2008 (see p.8) and the ERD was able to adapt its response to the specific needs of each crisis. The management and distribution of humanitarian aid, which represented 29% of the department's activities in 2007, was halved in 2008, while assistance for refugees or displaced persons and repatriation dropped from 25% to 10%. These developments automatically reduce requirements for personnel recruited in the field. Two areas saw an increase in activity in 2008: rehabilitation and construction (which increased from 40 % to 52%) and assistance and support for people with disabilities and vulnerable groups (from 6% to 18%). Health, care and physical rehabilitation activities, of which there were none in 2007, represented 5% of the ERD's activities in 2008.

Mines Department (MD)

Mines Department's budget was US\$4.9 million in 2008, comparable to 2007 (US\$4.6 million).

Generally speaking, improved institutional funding covered spending commitments in the field. The three programmes managed directly by the department (Senegal, Lebanon and Bosnia-Herzegovina) remained stable in 2008. It should be noted, however, that the MD also lends its expertise in the field to projects managed by other departments. It has notably provided technical support to the KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) project in the north of Iraq which studies and measures the impact of awareness-raising

actions on the population with the aim of making improvements. It is also overseeing a major mine clearance and decontamination project in Mozambique. The department submitted a series of bids for tenders in 2008, a procedure which now constitutes the main source of funding for developing this activity and has resulted in a new project in Lebanon.

Development Department (DD)

The budget for Development Department stood at US\$59.9 million in 2008, an increase of US\$7.4 million (14%) against 2007. US\$4.5 million of this growth was funded by additional public institutional funding, and the remainder from private income. The sharp increase in the budget mainly concerned Sub-Saharan Africa (+ US\$5.6 million) and the Middle East (+ US\$2.4 million), whilst the budget for activities in Asia, Europe and America was down slightly (-US\$0.56 million). Activities developed in Africa focused essentially on inclusive education, disabling diseases, AIDS control and support for initiatives undertaken by Disabled People's Organisations (DPOs). The marked increase in activity in North Africa is the result of increased support for civil society within the framework of a partnership with the Fondation de France. In Asia the post-emergency activities carried out in Nepal (civil war), Indonesia (tsunami and earthquake) and Pakistan (earthquake) have continued to develop towards more long-term actions, with a significant reduction in the budgets for these programmes (- US\$1.53 million) corresponding to a reduction in the purchases of equipment and supplies and an increase in training activity or actions directed at local partners. In Sri Lanka the volume of tsunami-related activity continued to decrease, but the response to the emergencies generated by the war in the north of the country translated into a general increase for the programme. It should also be noted that the full impact of the transfer of activities in Laos to the Belgian section at the end of 2007 was seen in the DD's 2008 budget.

Missions expressed in terms of full costs

The table opposite presents the full costs of the social missions, i.e. after allocation of operating expenses to the programmes. It shows the amount of funding from public institutions and the private funds allocated to each programme, as well as the surplus funds raised to be carried over to 2009. The operating expenses are divided between "social missions" and "awareness-raising and fund-raising", and take into account human resources and the direct costs attributable to each activity. This rule has been validated by Handicap International's statutory auditor. In 2008, operating expenses represented US\$3.9 million of total administrative costs of US\$7.2 million. After this allocation of operating expense the volume of activity for the programmes stood at US\$82.7 million, made up of US\$78.8 million for social missions and US\$3.9 million of administrative costs allocated to these missions.

Acknowledgements

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL'S PARTNERS FOR THE YEAR 2008

International public bodies

- European Union: EuropAid, ECHO
- United Nations: Unicef, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNDESA, OCHA, UNMACA, UNRWA
- Other: World Bank, International Trust Fund

National public bodies

French public bodies

- Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
- French Ministry for Foreign Affairs: support mission for the international work of NGOs, humanitarian action department, embassies and development agencies.
- Other French ministries: Ministry of Health and Sport, Social and Sanitary Affairs Department, FNPEIS – CPAM
- French regions, departments, towns and préfectures: the General Councils of Ain, Alpes-Maritimes, Bouches-du-Rhône, Rhône, the Rhône-Alpes region, the towns of Lyon, Grand Lyon, Lille, Paris, and other towns and general councils.

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Association française contre les myopathies

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