



ANNUAL REPORT 2012

Handicap International

**HANDICAP
INTERNATIONAL**

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL AN INCREASED CAPACITY FOR ACTION

PRESENTATION

A FEDERAL NETWORK

The Handicap International network is made up of a Federation, created in 2009, and eight national associations: the French association – which founded the network in 1982 and has since been officially recognised as a public utility organisation – and the associations that have formed subsequently in Belgium (1986), Switzerland (1996), Luxembourg (1997), Germany (1998), the United Kingdom (1999), Canada (2003) and the United States (2006). The Handicap International Federation is entrusted by its members with implementing programmes on behalf of the entire Handicap International federal network.

A MANDATE TO DELIVER INTERNATIONAL AID

Handicap International is an independent and impartial international aid organisation operating in situations of poverty and exclusion, conflict and disaster. It works alongside people with disabilities and vulnerable populations, taking action and bearing witness in order to respond to their essential needs, improve their living conditions and promote respect for their dignity and their fundamental rights.

Handicap International was co-laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997 for its role in the International Campaign to Ban Landmines. In 1999, the organisation obtained special consultative status with the United Nations.

In 2008, the Nansen prize was awarded to the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre for South Lebanon in recognition of the work carried out by its deminers. These deminers included three Handicap International teams.

In 2011, our organisation received the Conrad H. Hilton humanitarian prize for our actions in support of people with disabilities coping with situations of poverty, exclusion, conflict and natural disaster.

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 Printing: **Two Print Saint-Étienne**
 Cover photo: DR Congo / Inclusive education
 © J. de Tessières / Handicap International
 ISBN: 978-2-909064-86-4



© C. Fohlen / Handicap International — Haiti / Christella, 14 years old,



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Jacques Tassi,
Chairman of
the Handicap
International
Federation.

A GLOBAL ORGANISATION GEARED UP FOR ACTION

The new Handicap International Federation was completed in 2012 and we now have a global organisation sharing a single managerial approach. This is good news indeed in a world so harsh for vulnerable populations.

As the result of much hard work and concerted efforts, we have increased our capacity to take action, to respond to emergencies and to repair lives.

But why have issues of organisation been so important to us? Why did we want this new structure? Because good governance is crucial for an NGO of our size and international vocation. At this level of complexity, the stumbling blocks are numerous. We could have decided to remain the sum of our national associations, each focusing on our own priorities. But now local issues take a back seat to the needs of the Federation and we work together. We are able to draw on the vision and effectiveness of a global organisation, which makes all the difference.



fit with a prosthesis by Handicap International after the 2010 earthquake

A major advantage of this policy is apparent from the way our federal Board of Trustees functions. All its members are independent and do not champion a particular country, strategy or national association, so their priority is to the Federation. And the result is a multitude of individual, high-calibre and complementary competencies.

But our main objective remains the development of our actions. In 2012 we streamlined our social missions by redistributing our geographical intervention zones between the Belgian and French operational platforms. We also strengthened our existing policy of focusing on countries with the lowest human development indicators (HDI), the lowest life expectancy and education levels and the poor

rest living conditions – the countries where the people need us most. We also improved our capacity to respond to emergencies, and have now become a key operator in the humanitarian aid arena. In phase with our vision for development, our programmes in Haiti were transferred to a local association in 2012; the best possible ending to what had been a major operation for our organisation since the 2010 earthquake. We also took concrete action in 2012 in an area that we have been studying for a number of years: light weapons, a scourge responsible for 400,000 indirect conflict deaths each year.

Now that the Federation is fully operational, we are a step ahead of other international NGOs – and indeed, our development has

NUMBER OF **PEOPLE TO HAVE BENEFITED** DIRECTLY FROM THE ACTIONS OF HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL AND ITS PARTNERS IN 2012

2,990,405 Sensitization and risk education

468,920 Demining

404,341 Health and prevention

317,168 Management / distribution of humanitarian aid

155,205 Rehabilitation

NB: Data not exhaustive. People may be counted more than once if they have directly benefited from more than one service or activity.

Source: Handicap International.

PERSONNEL

3,646 people, including **3,037** national staff⁽¹⁾, **279** expatriate staff⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ and **330** staff working at the Federation's head office and in the national associations⁽²⁾

1. Direct and indirect posts as of December 31st 2012.
2. Expressed as annual equivalent full-time posts.
3. Expatriate staff and salaried personnel assigned to programme France and to programmes run from head office (landmine and cluster bomb ban advocacy, development education and awareness-raising of disability rights).

sparked the interest of some of them. But it is not just about brand image; the real challenge is financial – and, in other words, vital to our future! At a time when the major financial institutions are seeking to reduce the number of their partners worldwide, institutional funding depends on being sufficiently visible, recognised and credible. We must also preserve our independence and establish strategic alliances to enhance our ability to assume the type of large-scale mission only entrusted to international-level organisations.

At the end of 2012, we now have a structure that will enable us to continue delivering assistance to our beneficiaries for the ten years to come. ■

THE HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL NETWORK STRENGTHENING OUR INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE



© B. Blondel / Handicap International — Nepal / Rehabilitation



© E. Pineros / Handicap International — Thailand / Rehabilitation

SUPPORT

More than **2 million** signatures have been collected in support of Handicap International's campaigns to ban landmines and cluster munitions.

In 2012, the newly-reorganised Handicap International network once more demonstrated its ability to mobilise human and financial resources to provide assistance to vulnerable populations in increasingly sensitive settings. Our work with international bodies to drive change in the law on major issues such as the regulation of conventional weapons, access to essential services for people with disabilities and the emergency humanitarian response has made us a frontline player.

EIGHT NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS WORKING TOWARDS THE SAME GOAL

Handicap International is constantly adapting to an ever-changing world in order to maintain peak efficiency and achieve ever-greater impact through its actions. With the integration of the Belgian association at the start of 2012, Handicap International has now completed the creation of a federal network that is the first of its kind among humanitarian organisations.

Roles between the Federation and the national associations are clearly distributed. The network's international cohesion, the coherence of its actions and its global strategy are now ensured by the Federation through centralised programme steering. As for the national associations, they develop awareness-raising and advocacy actions in order to promote our causes with the general public, peer organisations and other institutions. They are also responsible for raising the funds we need to pursue our common goal.

Handicap International's current organisation has put us in a prime position to extend our reach worldwide and increase the impact of our actions against injustice and in support of vulnerable populations.

RAISING FUNDS TO SUPPORT OUR ACTIONS

Investing in private fundraising despite the economic crisis

To preserve its independence and ensure the sustainability of its actions, Handicap International endeavours to ensure that most of the revenue for financing its programmes comes from private sources, and, more particularly, donations from the general public. This strategy allows us to launch operations in emergency situations without having to wait

for funding from institutional donors.

In 2012, in order to weather the economic crisis and maintain a financial balance, Handicap International adjusted its budget and scaled down the proactive fundraising investment policy it had adopted in 2011. These efforts, along with a surge in public generosity in a number of countries at the end of the year, produced growth in revenue in 2012.

Handicap International also received large amounts of windfall revenue in 2012. In addition to a big donation in Switzerland and a large subsidy from a company in Belgium, the organisation received a very generous bequest from private donor Arthur Levinson in the United States.

An increase in institutional funding

In 2012, institutional funding was up 17% on the previous year. This was mainly due to Handicap International Belgium's integration into the Handicap International Federation, bringing with it almost €10 million in funding for activities managed in Brussels.

The year's good results are also due to new activities launched by our Mines Division which received considerable financial support from institutional donors, including a contract for almost €10 million signed with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2012 did see a reduction in funding for emergency operations after the very large-scale interventions run by Handicap International in 2010 and 2011 in response to the earthquake in Haiti, the floods in Pakistan and the humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa, for example.

The majority of our institutional funding still comes from public sources. In 2012 there was a drop in private institutional funding, reflecting the reduction in our emergency projects. But we benefited from a very significant increase in public funding from the European Commission, the German Ministry of Foreign

Affairs and from some United Nations agencies, UNICEF in particular.

WIDE-RANGING EXPERTISE

Reinforcing our advocacy

Handicap International consolidated its advocacy strategy over 2012. Our advocacy actions are intended to influence the policies, laws and rules of institutions and governments with a view to improving aid effectiveness and the living conditions of the vulnerable groups that are our very *raison d'être*.

Our advocacy focuses on three main areas. **Weapons** (mines, cluster munitions and other conventional weapons) remain at the heart of our advocacy action. Recent conflicts have revealed the scale of armed violence in post-conflict situations, with large numbers of light weapons in circulation among civilian populations claiming a victim somewhere in the world every minute. We have extended our advocacy to include humanitarian law and development: **humanitarian law** to ensure access to aid for populations in sensitive emergency situations, the current Syrian crisis for example, and obtain respect for humanitarian principles; **development** to guarantee access for people with disabilities to essential services such as rehabilitation, education, health and employment by promoting respect for their fundamental rights in the countries where we work.

Acknowledged and structured technical expertise

Handicap International Belgium's integration into the network at the beginning of 2012 brought the Federation substantial expertise in areas such as road safety.

We also clearly illustrated our capacity to produce and share information and knowledge in 2012 through the wealth and quality of the documents published. Eight policy papers were published, including *Inclusive and integrated HIV and AIDS planning*; four practical guides, such as *The sustainability analysis process: the case of physical rehabilitation*; five lessons-learned documents, including a video entitled *A feeling of belonging: the example of a community mental health project in Rwanda*; five publications in our "Research and Studies" collection, including *Access to services for*

people with disabilities in seven West African countries; and lastly, three publications in our "Wide Angle collection", including *Disability and development: concepts, strategies and tools for disability-inclusive development*. This CD-Rom, published at the end of 2012 with the support of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), is a baseline document for understanding and improving internal and external practices.

We are also working in partnership with the AFD in West Africa where we are running a major regional inclusive education project with a large knowledge-capitalisation component. Handicap International has been involved in inclusive education activities in the region since 2002. This new project includes a study assessing two different approaches to inclusion: itinerant teachers and transition classes.

In the rehabilitation field, Handicap International is committed to providing quality and sustainable access to services, as illustrated in our comparative study of these services in Albania, Kosovo and Mozambique.

There has also been a growing focus on the protection of persons over the last few years, especially the prevention and management of violence against women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly. Handicap International is currently running projects in Ethiopia,

Kenya and Rwanda. We presented the Rwandan project at the AFD's headquarters in 2012 with an exhibition, a debate and a showing of the movingly-entitled documentary film, *A feeling of belonging: the example of a community mental health project in Rwanda*.

Managing quality and accountability

Quality management at Handicap International is based on a series of processes, procedures and tools developed and implemented since the organisation's inception 30 years ago. These tools shape administrative and financial elements and the organisational capacity and quality of our projects.

Our procedures and systems are not only used to manage our activity and ensure it conforms to our own rules, but they are also a means of making Handicap International accountable to its administrative authorities, private donors and institutional funding agencies.

At the operational level, specific tools have been developed for monitoring the implementation and outcomes of our projects. In line with our specific Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation policy, we apply a standardised process for assessing the results and impact of our activities.



© G. Dubourthoumiu / Handicap International — Syria emergency / In Lebanon, identification of needs with Syrian refugees

EMERGENCIES AND CHRONIC CRISES

RAPID INTERVENTIONS AND MAXIMUM COVERAGE



© H. Maesen / Handicap International

South Sudan

30% of the children identified also suffer from respiratory infections and are receiving respiratory physiotherapy to clear their airways and allow more oxygen to reach their bodies.



© C. Fohlen / Handicap International — Haiti / Distribution of hygiene kits

Handicap International is maintaining its activities in long-term crisis situations and consolidating its financial and material resources. The aim is to affirm our status as a key humanitarian emergency assistance operator with institutional donors and partners so as to be in a position to respond as rapidly as possible to new crises and natural disasters. Our goal is to address the basic needs of as many people as possible, while paying special attention to people with disabilities.

POLITICAL AND CHRONIC CRISES

Jordan, Lebanon and Syria

Since the summer of 2012, Handicap International has been seeking out the most vulnerable people, including those with disabilities, in order to assess their needs and provide them with a direct response. We have set up fixed and mobile "Disability and Vulnerability Focal Points" in North Lebanon (5 teams), the Bekaa valley (6 teams) and along Jordan's north-west border (7 teams). Activities to date have included the distribution of mobility and technical aids such as wheelchairs, crutches, hygiene kits, mattresses, etc., the supply of locally-manufactured orthotic and prosthetic devices, rehabilitation care, and psychosocial support services for vulnerable people and their families to help reduce psychological distress.

Since mid-December 2012, Handicap International has been working inside Syria providing rehabilitation and specialised care and mobility aids.

▲ **Outcomes** 2,500 direct beneficiaries in Jordan and 2,700 in Lebanon.

Mali

Mali has been suffering from an unprecedented crisis since the beginning of 2012, the consequence of political unrest in the North that has triggered major population displacements within the country and throughout the region. Handicap International has been working in the country since 1996, and in June 2012 began addressing the needs of people with no means of subsistence. Our actions over the course of the year focused primarily on food security, agriculture, nutrition, hygiene, the distribution of walking aids, raising awareness to the dangers caused by the presence of conventional weapons and explosive remnants of war and the protection of vulnerable people.

▲ **Outcomes** distribution of 2,070 tonnes of food, 115,800 tonnes of rice grain and 63,000 litres of diesel oil; prevention of malnutrition for more than 9,000 children under the age of 5 and 1,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women

South Sudan

Handicap International began working with refugees and people displaced by the region's political conflicts in 2006. Since October 2012 we have been focusing more specifically on children living in refugee camps to prevent disabilities caused by malnutrition.

Information sessions are also being organised to help parents detect development problems.

▲ **Outcomes** 2,500 beneficiaries.

Democratic Republic of Congo

In 2012 there was a resurgence of unrest in the DRC. At the end of November, after several months of tension, fighters from M23 (the March 23 movement formed in 2009 after the war in Kivu by ex-rebels who turned against the government in April 2012) took the city of Goma and advanced to the province of North Kivu. This triggered large-scale population displacements, and aid organisations were forced to suspend their activities and, in some cases, evacuate the zone.

Handicap International's teams based in Walikale in North Kivu (management of a logistics platform for aid organisations), Rubaya (mobile emergency platform) and Goma (rapid response to population movements and coordination) put in place a multitude of security measures and has managed to keep the Walikale platforms' storage and transport services going. The mobile emergency platform has also continued to transport kits containing essential items for NGO partners.

▲ **Outcomes** the mobile emergency platform distributed 1,620 kits containing essential items for 30 beneficiary NGOs.



© L. Aerts / Handicap International — Lebanon / A physiotherapist with a young Syrian refugee

Côte d'Ivoire

In the wake of a succession of crises in Côte d'Ivoire, Handicap International set up a psychosocial and social cohesion project in February 2012. The aim is to prevent and address psychological distress using traditional resources and a community approach designed to reactivate social ties.

Social workers working in pairs visit villages to try and set up discussion groups and involve the village community in developing action plans to attenuate psychosocial distress. For example, a dozen or so widows from the village of Toulepleu isolated since the death of their husbands gradually returned to community life, thanks to the activities organised by a group of women with the support of Handicap International.

Community mediators are also helping the population to set up inclusive activities that promote social cohesion, notably through staging plays. Awareness-raising and training are being offered to teachers and parents to help them identify and assist children in psychological distress.

▲ **Outcomes** 24,000 beneficiaries.

NATURAL DISASTERS

Haiti

Present in Haiti since 2008 (post-cyclone logistics platform, and emergency intervention after the earthquake in 2010), Handicap International's teams launched a response within

24 hours of Sandy, the devastating tropical storm that hit the country on October 24th 2012. In the worst-affected zones, the teams distributed emergency kits (hygiene items, cooking sets, jerry cans, blankets, etc.) and essential items such as soap and chlorine tablets for treating water in order to help tackle and prevent the spread of the cholera epidemic. We were able to take such immediate action thanks to the rapid response mechanism set up in August 2011 with the support of UNICEF.

In the highly vulnerable communes in the South-East, West and Nippes departments (often affected by natural disasters, hard to reach when it rains and overlooked by aid agencies and), local partners were given training on what to do in the event of a disaster: distribute necessary items, put up tents, maintain decent hygiene conditions, ensure the most vulnerable groups (people with disabilities, women and children) are not overlooked... An alert network has also been put in place.

▲ **Outcomes** Almost 2,800 families were provided with emergency kits.

Philippines

At the start of December 2012, typhoon Bopha hit the south of the Philippines hard, killing many and destroying homes. More than 6 million people were affected by this violent storm and almost 960,000 were forced to seek refuge in hangars, schools and temporary emergency camps. Handicap International was already on site and took immediate action: a series of mobile teams identified

the most urgent needs and began distributing emergency kits. Assessment operations were launched within 48 hours of the disaster in the very seriously-affected region of Davao, and distributions of temporary shelter kits (plastic sheeting, mattresses, blankets, etc.) and hygiene kits (soap, buckets, nappies, etc.) were rapidly organised for vulnerable families and people with disabilities.

▲ **Outcomes** 1,882 direct beneficiaries, 313 families assisted in 5 municipalities: 179 families were provided with temporary shelters and hygiene kits, and 134 families also received mobility aids, such as crutches, wheelchairs and walking sticks.

Pakistan

Carrying on from the actions we carried out in response to the historic flooding in 2010-2011, we are now implementing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities. A new project was launched in October 2012 and is due to last until November 2013. Our teams are currently working in 50 communities, the aim being to increase the involvement of these communities so that they take ownership of the sanitary facilities handed over to them and assume responsibility for their maintenance via specially-created "water committees". This will ensure the sustainability of the project and improve the population's living conditions.

Hygiene promotion is one of the activities. Puppets, role-play, cards, improvisation, songs and competitions are used as aids.

▲ **Outcomes** 6,300 beneficiaries

DEVELOPMENT PROVIDING LONG-TERM SUPPORT



© C. Fohlen / Handicap International

Haiti

Two young apprentices learn how to produce prostheses and orthoses in the orthopaedic and rehabilitation centre adapted by Handicap International in Carrefour.



© E. Pineros / Handicap International — Thailand / Rehabilitation

Handicap International's development actions grew significantly in 2012, with more than 260 projects in 52 countries. Our increased presence has allowed us to diversify our activities and provide a better response to beneficiaries' needs, testifying to our long-term commitment to working with vulnerable populations in sensitive contexts and in situations of extreme poverty.

REHABILITATION

Afghanistan

Handicap International has been present in Afghanistan since 1996 and manages the Kandahar functional rehabilitation centre at Mirwais hospital - one of our biggest centres. This historic facility is the only one providing quality services in the south of the country and covers the Zabol, Helmand, Uruzghan and Kandahar regions. Physiotherapy and orthopaedic care are delivered free of charge and technical aids such as wheelchairs or walking aids are distributed.

▲ **Outcomes 4,649 beneficiaries; 6,987 technical aids distributed, such as wheelchairs, and prosthetic and orthotic devices; 10,802 physiotherapy sessions.**

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Handicap International is working alongside the Korean Federation for the Protection of Disabled People providing support to a number of health facilities. This support includes rehabilitation care and the supply of equipment for improving the living conditions and treatment of the disabled people attending the facilities. Training in geriatric care and the early detection of disability is also provided for medical personnel. The orthopaedic technician at the Hamhung Centre has been trained to make assistive devices and accessories using polypropylene.

Mobile units also identify people with disabilities, provide them with technical aids and, when necessary, refer them to the appropriate health facilities.

▲ **Outcomes 830 beneficiaries of the mobile units camps: 100 assistive devices and accessories distributed (walking sticks, crutches, hearing aids, etc.); 316 orthotic and prosthetic devices; 414 other accessories such as socks and shoes.**

Haiti

After the earthquake on January 12th 2010,

Handicap International set up a rehabilitation centre for victims. Haiti is suffering from a shortage of rehabilitation professionals, especially physiotherapists and occupational therapists. Handicap International introduced training in February 2012 for both rehabilitation technicians (shorter than physiotherapy training, but allowing rehabilitation services to be developed rapidly) and ortho-prosthetic technicians. Some sixty Haitian students are currently receiving training. Around ten local and international organisations are contributing, either as partners (identifying and teaching students) or by offering training placements in the field.

Once they have completed their training, these students in rehabilitation and orthopaedics will be respectively capable of implementing a rehabilitation care plan and producing orthotic and prosthetic devices for upper and lower limbs. The courses, run in partnership with Don Bosco du Salvador University, are to be accredited by a state diploma and will facilitate the development of sustainable rehabilitation services in Haiti.

▲ **Outcomes 30 students trained in orthopaedics and 36 in rehabilitation.**

ECONOMIC INCLUSION

China, Laos and Vietnam

Launched in January 2011, the regional "Decent work and social protection for people with disabilities" project runs pilot activities in the field of access to employment in these three countries. In order to meet professional objectives that are adapted to each individual and each setting, Handicap International works hand-in-hand with local partners and develops personalised support. The project calls on actors in all three of the countries to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities in the world of work which helps create synergies between them.



© C.Meynier / Handicap International — Tajikistan / The "Quality of life" project is based on the community for a more inclusive society

▲ **Outcomes** 160 people have launched an income-generating activity; 220 have received technical training.

SOCIAL INCLUSION

Tajikistan

The "Quality of life" project launched in the region of Khatlon in May 2011 gives children with disabilities and their parents access to social and care services. In partnership with

local and international organisations, the project draws on the community to ensure that these services contribute towards a more inclusive society. This community-based approach is a new concept in a region where knowledge and awareness of disability, inclusion and rehabilitation are lacking at all levels of society.

▲ **Outcomes** 796 children with disabilities and their parents benefited from support.

ROAD SAFETY

Vietnam

We are currently conducting a study examining the behaviour of moped/motorbike and car drivers aged between 15 and 25, with particular focus on alcohol consumption.

Handicap International has been working on road safety awareness for the past nine years in Vietnam and we are regularly approached to share our expertise, support emergency services for road accident casualties and promote safer behaviour. Many other Handicap International programmes throughout the world have expressed their interest in the issue and exploratory missions are planned in Bangladesh, Haiti, Democratic Republic of Congo and India.

▲ **Outcomes** 2,021,600 people sensitised via TV and radio programmes, press articles, etc.

Benin

2012 was largely devoted to road safety awareness activities in Benin. During the different nationwide events, more than 4,000 road-users were reached by messages on wearing motorbike helmets and seat-belts, courtesy at the wheel and drinking and driving. Quantitative and qualitative data has also been gathered to improve the information system and facilitate the development of a national road safety strategy.

▲ **Outcomes** 4,000 people sensitised on road safety.

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Democratic Republic of Congo

The inclusive education project underway in the Democratic Republic of Congo aims to prevent discrimination within communities, provide support to teachers and train Ministry of Education engineers in accessibility norms. In 2012, training in psychology, differentiated



© N. Axelrod / Handicap International — Laos / Socio-economic inclusion



© E. Pineros / Handicap International

Thailand

Aye Aye Naing is a landmine victim. In the Umpiem camp for Burmese refugees, she is a beneficiary of Handicap International's socioeconomic inclusion project. Here, in front of her small grocery business.



© J. de Tessières / Handicap International — Democratic Republic of the Congo / Inclusive education

pedagogy, psycho-motricity and sign language was provided to school teachers. Advocacy activities were also carried out to encourage the integration of inclusive education into the legal framework governing the delivery of education.

▲ **Outcomes** airing of a TV series to sensitise communities; 299 children with disabilities attending 12 schools in 4 districts of Kinshasa; 156 teachers and 60 engineers received training.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Rwanda

In five districts of Rwanda, and with the help of partner organisations, Handicap International is currently running prevention and psychosocial support projects for women and young girls who are victims of gender-based violence. These projects also factor in disability issues.

In the course of 2012, community work with couples and families in difficulty was developed, coordination between field actors strengthened, awareness-raising activities carried out with the communities and technical support provided to security, justice and education authorities.

This large-scale activity is a priority for Handicap International in Rwanda. Our expertise in the field is acknowledged and promotes our visibility in the country.

▲ **Outcomes** Management of more than 3,000 vulnerable people at risk or in psychosocial distress (victims or perpetrators of violence).

Ethiopia

Handicap International has been running rehabilitation activities in Ethiopia since 1986. In 2012, we began working in Addis-Ababa and Dire Dawa with disabled women and child victims of sexual violence, facilitating their access to psychosocial, legal, information and health services. In collaboration with 25 disabled people's organisations in six regions across the country, we disseminated awareness-raising messages via TV and radio and put in place a door-to-door information service. We also produced a guidance manual (200 copies in Amharic and 50 in Braille).

Drawing on experience gained in other countries, Handicap International aims to

influence national policies in this field.

▲ **Outcomes** 933 people with disabilities and their families (3,800 people) were direct beneficiaries; 16,478 people were reached by the TV and radio campaigns.

REFUGEES

Thailand

Handicap International has been working with Burmese refugees in camps in Thailand for the last 15 years. As part of a mother and child health project, we are currently providing care, supplying assistive devices, running disability-prevention activities and promoting socio-economic and educational inclusion to help people with disabilities become more self-reliant. A rehabilitation centre delivers care and distributes devices manufactured on site. Teachers are being trained in how to welcome children with disabilities into their classrooms and public places are being adapted to make them accessible to everybody.

Furthermore, a new mine-risk education project was opened in 2012 to prepare refugees for their return to Myanmar along roads contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war.

▲ **Outcomes** 5,732 direct beneficiaries.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Mali

Present in Mali since 1996, Handicap International continued its development activities in the south of the country in 2012, despite the conflict in the north. These activities included a project for the early detection of impairments in children (at birth) at health centres in Bamako and Sikasso. All the children with impairments detected in 2012 are now benefiting from specialised services thanks to financial support provided to their families. 83 more nurses were trained in the early detection of impairments in children.

Screening for hearing and visual impairments in schools led to 4,328 students receiving an ENT (ear, nose and throat) examination and an eye test in 2012. Some 7.3% of the children examined were found to have a hea-



© B. Depoorter / Handicap International — Mali / Mother and child health

ring and/or visual impairment. Eight disabled people's organisations and associations of parents with disabled children also ran psychosocial support activities for a hundred or so parents.

▲ **Outcomes** 304 children detected and provided with care.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Colombia

Handicap International has been working in Colombia since 1998. In 2005 we launched a programme against landmines, which illegal armed groups have used extensively by illegal armed groups for many years.

Financed by the Canadian International

Development Agency (CIDA), the project is based in the 10 most mine-contaminated departments. It aims to strengthen the capacities of mine survivors, especially children and young people, to access care and reintegrate their community. So far this has involved identifying victims and their needs, creating a special fund for transport, food, etc., putting in place a follow-up system for care and rehabilitation and enabling them to take part in social and economic activities (sport, training and funding for starting up an activity, etc.).

Handicap International is also helping stakeholders engaged in mine victim assistance to better their knowledge of Colombian legislation and work together more effectively.

▲ **Outcomes** 1,898 beneficiaries; 54 training sessions.

MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS AND OTHER CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

PROTECTING CIVILIANS AT THE HEART OF OUR ACTIONS



© G. Dubourthoumieu / Handicap International

Lebanon

In 2012, Handicap International consolidated its presence in the North of Lebanon (land clearance) and looks set to stay in the country for the foreseeable future. In 2012, 61,500 m² were demined.



© Handicap International — Congo-Brazzaville / Clearing

While land clearance remains at the heart of our action against mines and explosive remnants of war, we are pursuing our fight against other conventional weapons – notably light weapons – which are a continuing threat once a conflict is over. The challenge is huge: raising awareness to risks, preventing accidents and bringing about a behaviour change in civilians.

DEMINING AND UXO CLEARANCE

Libya

More than a year since Libya was liberated, there are still abundant quantities of unexploded ordnance (UXO) strewn across the ground in the coastal towns and villages that saw the most violent fighting. Handicap International's teams have been working in the country since April 2011. So far they have cleared 21km² of land and removed approximately 35,000 UXO in the north of the country.

We are now recognised as a key player in Libya and will continue our actions until at least 2014.

▲ **Outcomes** 21,238,989 m² of land cleared.

Laos

In 1996, Handicap International conducted a national study covering two-thirds of the country on the socioeconomic impact of UXOs. This study, the first of its kind, was carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Today, in accordance with the conclusions of the study, we are running clearance and risk education actions in the three worst-affected districts of Savannakhet province. These represent 50% of the activities currently implemented by Handicap International in Laos. The needs are huge, so our action in Laos looks set to continue for quite some time.

▲ **Outcomes** 2 million m² of land cleared since 2006; 50,000 people sensitised to the dangers of unexploded remnants of war.

Mozambique

In accordance with the provisions of the Ottawa treaty, Mozambique is on track to be fully demined by 2014. The first demining operator to work in Mozambique, Handicap International far exceeded its targets in 2012 by clearing 3.7 million m² of land, rather than the 2.4 million initially planned.

▲ **Outcomes** 3.7 million m² of land cleared.

Senegal

Following the peace treaty signed between the Casamance rebels and the government of Senegal in 2004, Handicap International launched a mines impact study in the Casamance region and began demining operations in 2007. We achieved our objective of demining 400,000m² of land in 2012, largely thanks to a demining machine that yields ten times more than the manual technique.

By helping to foster a return to calm, ensure security and create the conditions necessary for development, demining operations have played a crucial role in the peace-building process in Casamance.

▲ **Outcomes** 400,000 m² demined.

Congo-Brazzaville

On March 4th 2012, a munitions depot exploded in Brazzaville, devastating the city and scattering unexploded ordnance and other munitions over a radius of six kilometres. Some 220 people were killed in the explosion and 2,300 injured. Within just a few minutes, land and homes became dangerous and unusable. On March 10th, Handicap International sent out an emergency team to provide assistance to the victims, neutralise UXOs and inform the population of the risks posed by these munitions. This project came to an end in December 2012. Thanks to an innovative approach involving simultaneous rubble removal and UXO clearance, large areas of land were cleared. We deployed 4 experts and trained 160 rubble-removal workers recruited from the contaminated areas and, as a result, the worst-affected zones are now ready for reconstruction.

Handicap International is recognised in Congo-Brazzaville for its crucial role in securing and destroying uncontrolled weapons.

▲ **Outcomes** 685,000 m² of land cleared; 14,400 UXOs destroyed.

Bosnia-Herzegovina

Handicap International closed its programme in Bosnia-Herzegovina at the end of



© T.Mayer / Handicap International — Libya / Mines and other explosive remnants of war risk education

2012, after 20 years of demining operations and risk education activity. Good practices have been passed on to national operators. Eleven civil society organisations have joined forces to set up an NGO called LMAD to pursue mine action in liaison with development activities.

▲ **Outcomes** 31,479m² demined; 3 training cycles for 110 local demining professionals.

PREVENTING AND REDUCING ARMED VIOLENCE

Mali

Since the fall of the Kaddafi regime, a large quantity of weapons from Libyan stocks have fallen into the hands of armed groups in Mali, adding to those obtained through illegal arms trafficking or ill-secured national stocks easily accessible to civilians. In 2012, small weapons, mines or explosive remnants of war (grenades, missiles, etc.), injured 52 people, including 31 children.

In partnership with UNICEF, Handicap International held awareness campaigns in Mopti, a major transit zone for displaced people travelling between the north and south of the country. The campaign, which focused on schools and transit points, addressed the dangers of mines, explosive remnants of war, light weapons and small arms.

Our teams also worked on identifying zones where weapons, artillery and munitions are stored. They collected information to locate at-risk zones, identify casualties and determine the cause of their injuries, and then rapidly put

a response in place (prevention, securing of stocks, destruction of munitions, etc.).

In April 2012, security messages were disseminated and leaflets distributed informing people about the dangers of explosive remnants of war. Handicap International was the only operator in the country to implement prevention actions of this type in 2012.

▲ **Outcomes** 10,000 children and adults sensitised.

Libya

In 2012, Handicap International worked in Libyan schools to raise the awareness of teenagers, who are particularly concerned by the misuse of weapons and explosive remnants. Over 1,000 awareness-raising/prevention sessions were carried out in schools, mosques and public places between March and December. In partnership with the Ministry of Education, we also developed a national education curriculum for teachers on the risks related to conventional weapons, and trained almost 200 of them.

At the same time, our teams identified and marked dangerous contaminated zones and stocks of weapons, artillery and munitions, and rapidly put in place responses, such as prevention, securing of stocks, destruction of munitions, etc.

They also trained networks of volunteers from the affected communities, including journalists, civil society organisations, doctors and nurses, on how to collect information on weapons casualties and the circumstances of weapon-related accidents, and on how to relay security messages.

Since these operations were first launched,

Handicap International has trained more than 93,000 Libyans in methods for sensitising populations at risk from mines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants.

We began our activities in the east of the country and are currently working in Tripoli, Misrata and Syrte.

▲ **Outcomes** 36,000 leaflets and 3,000 posters distributed in schools.

Syrian crisis

In 2012, Handicap International supported a Jordanian demining operator, the NCDR (National Committee for Demining & Rehabilitation) with running risk education activities on mines and explosive remnants of war to help prepare refugees for returning home.

▲ **Outcomes** 6,300 refugees sensitised.

Iraq

A mines and ERW risk education project has been underway since December 2011 in the north and south of the country in support of the national authorities. The aim is to mobilise and train a network of volunteers in each community to identify mine risks and develop their own plans for managing these risks.

The project uses an innovative approach in which the communities themselves identify solutions for reducing at-risk behaviour and establish their own clear set of priorities. As a result, children in a community surrounded by mines on the border with Iran are no longer tempted to go and play in the mine fields as they now have a secure playing field built specially for them outside their school.

▲ **Outcomes** 88,500 beneficiaries.

WORLDWIDE PRESENCE IN 2012: 327 PROJECTS IN 61 COUNTRIES

-  Emergency response
-  Mine action
-  Inclusion
-  Rehabilitation
-  Prevention and health
-  Disability rights and policy

-  Handicap International network
Germany, Belgium, Canada, United States, France, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Switzerland.






- ▲ Countries where activities were started in 2012:
Congo-Brazzaville, Syria, East Timor.
- ▲ Countries where activities closed down in 2012:
Congo-Brazzaville, Russian Federation.

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

CANADA
UNITED STATES

- Central and South America**
- 01 / Bolivia  
 - 02 / Brazil 
 - 03 / Colombia    
 - 04 / Cuba   
 - 05 / Haiti   
 - 06 / Nicaragua 

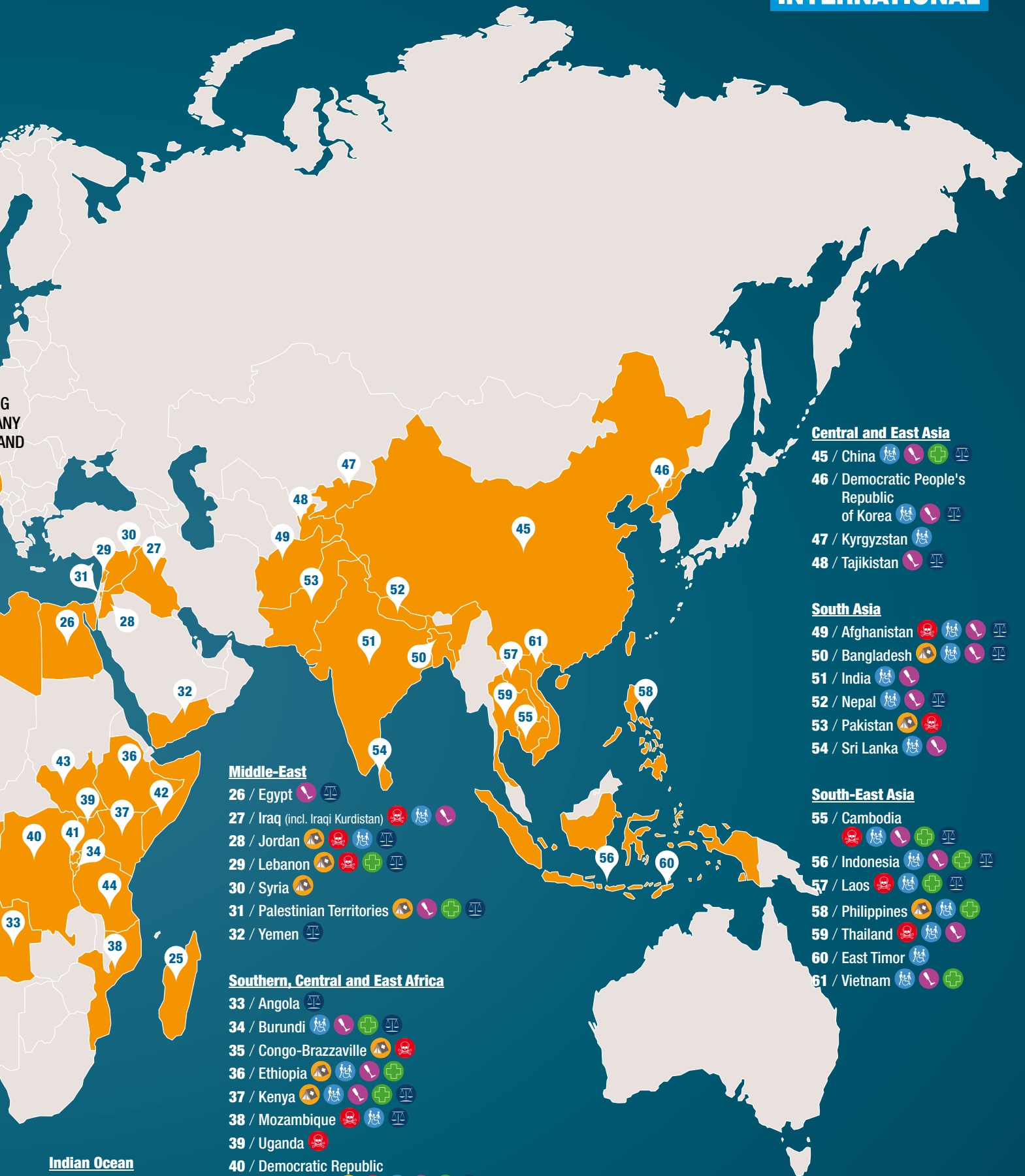
- Europe**
- 07 / Germany   
 - 08 / Bosnia and Herzegovina 
 - 09 / France  

- North Africa**
- 10 / Algeria    
 - 11 / Libya 
 - 12 / Morocco    
 - 13 / Tunisia  

- West Africa**
- 14 / Benin  
 - 15 / Burkina Faso    
 - 16 / Cape Verde  
 - 17 / Côte d'Ivoire 
 - 18 / Liberia  
 - 19 / Mali     
 - 20 / Mauritania 
 - 21 / Niger    
 - 22 / Senegal    
 - 23 / Sierra Leone   
 - 24 / Togo    

UNITED KINGDOM
BELGIUM
LUXEMBOURG
GERMANY
SWITZERLAND

12
13
10
11
20
19
21
15
14
22
18
17
24
16
35



Central and East Asia

- 45 / China 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 46 / Democratic People's Republic of Korea 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 47 / Kyrgyzstan 🧠 🦏 🦏
- 48 / Tajikistan 🦏 🦏 🦏

South Asia

- 49 / Afghanistan 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 50 / Bangladesh 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 51 / India 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 52 / Nepal 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 53 / Pakistan 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 54 / Sri Lanka 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏

South-East Asia

- 55 / Cambodia 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 56 / Indonesia 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 57 / Laos 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 58 / Philippines 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 59 / Thailand 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 60 / East Timor 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 61 / Vietnam 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏

Middle-East

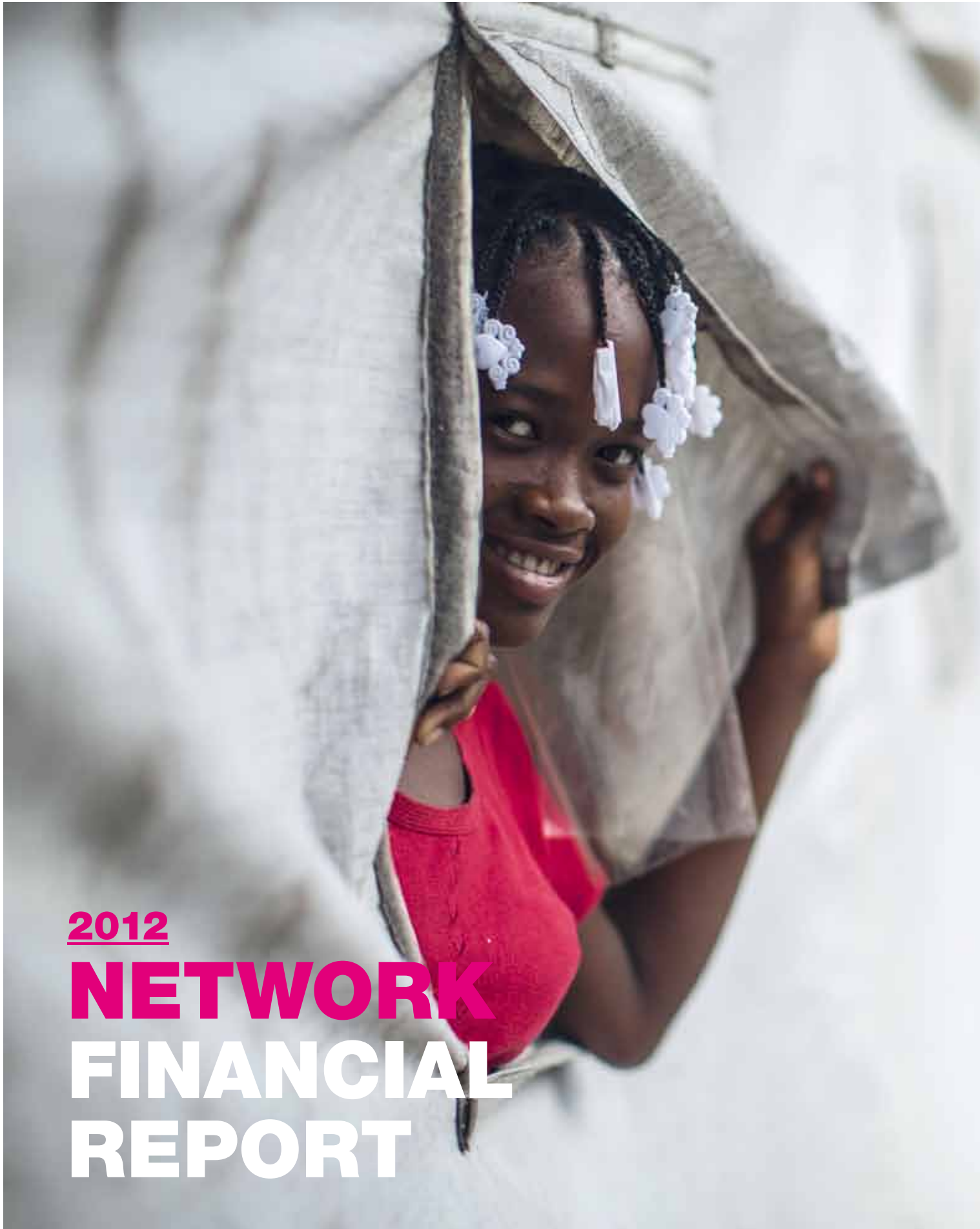
- 26 / Egypt 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 27 / Iraq (incl. Iraqi Kurdistan) 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 28 / Jordan 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 29 / Lebanon 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 30 / Syria 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 31 / Palestinian Territories 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 32 / Yemen 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏

Southern, Central and East Africa

- 33 / Angola 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 34 / Burundi 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 35 / Congo-Brazzaville 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 36 / Ethiopia 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 37 / Kenya 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 38 / Mozambique 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 39 / Uganda 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 40 / Democratic Republic of the Congo 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 41 / Rwanda 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 42 / Somalia (incl. Somaliland and Puntland) 🦏 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 43 / South Sudan 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏
- 44 / Tanzania 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏

Indian Ocean

- 25 / Madagascar 🧠 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏 🦏



2012

**NETWORK
FINANCIAL
REPORT**

A WORD FROM OUR TREASURER

A SATISFACTORY YEAR, DESPITE THE DIFFICULTIES



John Lancaster,
treasurer
of the Handicap
International
Federation.

© J.-J. Bernard / Handicap International

The worrying economic context in the last quarter of 2011 prompted us to take a series of measures to get through 2012 with less difficulty than anticipated. We ended the year with only a slight deficit of €227,600, which was excellent news. Not only did we stay within our financial security threshold, we also managed to maintain our investment capacity.

The volume of our activity in 2012 was satisfactory, if down somewhat from 2011, with a total programme budget of €91.7 million. This slight reduction was due to an anticipated reduction in our emergency actions after the major humanitarian crises in Haiti and Pakistan in 2010 and 2011. Our programmes - which are our *raison d'être* - accounted for 80.1% of our total spending - a sign of good management.

In order to react promptly to any downturn in revenues, we maintained very tight monitoring throughout 2012. This monitoring accounted for our good financial performance. It enabled us to control administrative costs, postpone to 2013 certain projects and reduce fundraising investments.

Annual fundraising was satisfactory, up €1.3 million, despite the economic crisis in Europe and in the presidential elections in the United States which attracted the lion's share of donations to the detriment of NGOs. These satisfactory results were due to an energetic policy of diversifying our fundraising sources

and spreading the geographic distribution of solicitations. France still contributed the largest proportion of private funds. We developed all possible channels in every country: corporate partnerships, major donors, bequests, etc. This policy proved particularly successful in the USA, Belgium and Switzerland, where exceptional donations from close relationships maintained with our donors, increased our fundraising results. Private fundraising is essential for obtaining higher levels of institutional funding and ensures the sustainability of our programmes.

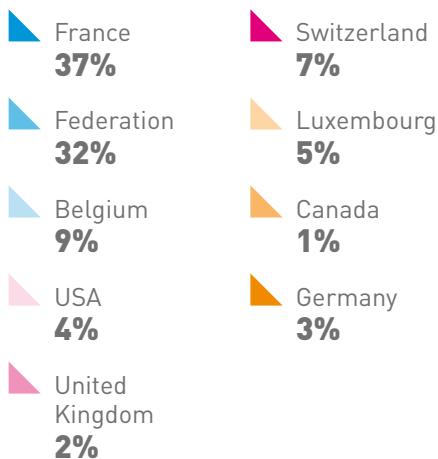
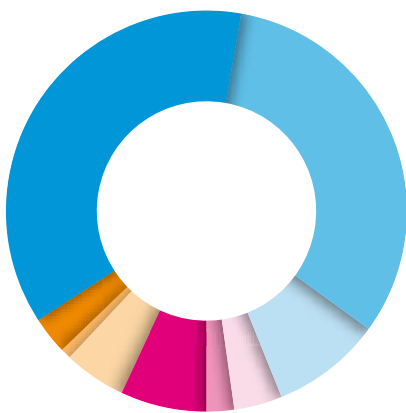
With regard to public funds, we continued strengthening our relations with international bodies in 2012 to improve our chances of obtaining funding from them. We also signed funding contracts with new institutional donors.

In spite of all this good news and a situation that is better than expected, the budget for 2013 is a prudent one in anticipation of predicted difficulties with state-based financial aid and a probable reduction in institutional funding. In order to diversify our fundraising sources still further, we are learning to use new internet fundraising tools. The fast-moving technological developments in this field will call for considerable adaptations on our part. We continue looking into this revolution in fundraising techniques that we know will be crucial to our future.

RAPPORT FINANCIER 2012

A REQUIREMENT FOR STRINGENT MANAGEMENT

CONTRIBUTIONS OF FEDERATION AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK'S RESOURCES



The federal network enables Handicap International to develop and diversify:

- ▲ its financial, institutional and private resources;
- ▲ its human resources, through the recruitment of volunteers and expatriate staff;
- ▲ its technical skills, through the acquisition of additional know-how.

Financial transparency

Handicap International has made financial transparency a fundamental management principle. The organisation's objective is to be able to account for the utilisation of the funds entrusted to it at all times. In addition to its own system of internal control, it undergoes numerous external audits. The accounts are certified by a statutory auditor in each country, and the combined financial statements are certified by the Association's auditor, Ernst & Young. Moreover, financial reports are drawn up on the utilisation of the funds granted by institutional donors, and these are often subject to external audit.

Numerous financial controls

External controls, whether regulatory, contractual or ethical, have become increasingly frequent over recent years. They are used to verify that actions are conducted in accordance with the organisation's mandate and that funding is being used appropriately and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the funding contract. The auditors therefore verify the correct application of norms, the accuracy of the accounts, the use of resources and the information provided. In 2012, 116 audits were carried out at Handicap International by institutional and private funding agencies. These audits are seen by the organisation as a means of maintaining the trust of both institutional donors and the general public.

Pooling donations for greater equity

Handicap International's approach has always been not to restrict donations to any given programme (except for private solidarity sponsorship), but to pool donations for use on any of its programmes. This makes it possible to provide funds immediately, when and where the need is greatest or most urgent.

A policy of accumulating reserves to ensure our financial security

To ensure the organisation's financial security and that of its activities, Handicap

International builds up reserves of Association funds and cash. These reserves enable it to cope with any fluctuations in its resources. They also serve to finance the working capital requirement that arises from the time lag between the work being carried out and the receipt of funding from institutional donors. Finally, they give Handicap International the freedom of action it needs to launch its aid missions. In 2012, Association funds represented 2.9 months of budget (excluding restricted funds).

Funding principles

To preserve its independence and the sustainability of its action, the organisation has chosen to rely on two sources of funding in the countries where the Handicap International network has a base:

- for the most part, funding raised from the general public in the form of donations, private solidarity sponsorship, legacies and sales of craft, fair-trade and co-branded products;
- but also grants from public bodies (European Union, United Nations) or private bodies (foundations, associations, companies).

Because it has chosen a mixed funding structure (funds from the general public and from private and public institutional donors), and because its operations are international, Handicap International's financial statements are not comparable to those of other types of association.

Funding from the general public – a vital resource

Funds raised from the general public not only finance programmes directly, they also leverage additional funds that enable larger scale operations to be implemented. Institutional donors usually only fund programmes if the organisation is already able to part-fund them with non-institutional funding. The funds raised from the general public are thus the key to the funding of Handicap International's activities.

ORIGIN OF FUNDS

At 31st December 2012 in thousands EUR

INCOME	Total income 2012	Monitoring of funds raised from the general public
Non-designated, unused resources raised from the public in previous periods brought forward at the start of the period ¹		12,913
Resources raised from the public ²	50,814	50,814
Other private funds ³	8,652	
Total resources raised from the public	59,466	
Grants and other public subsidies	55,712	
Other income	1,305	
Total income this financial year	116,483	
Provisions write-back	910	
Unutilised prior period designated resources brought forward	1,429	
Variation des fonds dédiés collectés auprès du public		1,102
Total income	118,822	64,829
Total uses financed by resources raised from the public		-51,918
Balance of resources raised from the public not used and not designated at the period end ⁴		12,911

This table is based directly on Handicap International's annual financial statements. As such, the figures have been rounded up.

¹

NON-DESIGNATED, UNUSED RESOURCES RAISED FROM THE PUBLIC IN PREVIOUS PERIODS BROUGHT FORWARD AT THE START OF THE PERIOD: constitute the 'initial stock of donations'. It corresponds to the part of the associative funds resulting from the raising with the public and not used during the previous exercises.

²

RESOURCES RAISED FROM THE PUBLIC: ponctual donations, bydirect debi, sponsoring, legacies, etc. raised in the year.

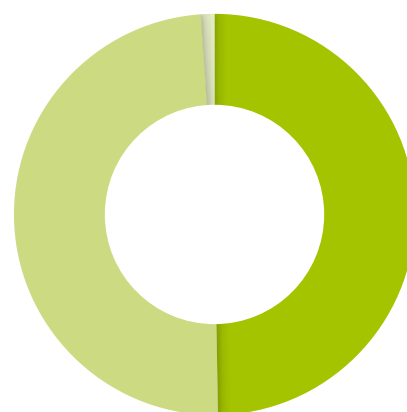
³

OTHER PRIVATE FUNDS: institutional financing resulting from foundations, associations, and sponsors.

⁴

BALANCE OF RESOURCES RAISED FROM THE PUBLIC NOT USED AND NOT DESIGNATED AT THE PERIOD END: constitute the 'final stock of donations' not used at the end of the year. This stock, integrated into associative funds, contributes to the financial safety indispensable to the perpetuity of the social missions.

WHERE OUR RESOURCES COME FROM

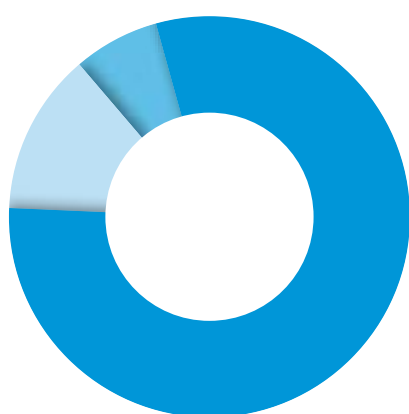


Public resources
49%

Private resources
49.9%

Other resources
1.1%

FOR EACH €100 SPENT IN 2012
BY THE HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL
NETWORK*



- ▀ Social missions
€80.10
- ▀ Fundraising expenses
€13
- ▀ Administrative costs
€6.90

NB: In this table, commercial activities net margin only is included (co-branding products, crafts, mail-order sellings).

* The Handicap International network includes the Federation and the 8 national associations: Germany, Belgium, Canada, United States, France, Luxembourg, United Kingdom and Switzerland.

USES OF FUNDS

At 31st December 2012 in thousands EUR

EXPENDITURE	Uses of funds from resources raised from the public	Uses of funds from other resources	Total 2012
Social missions ¹	32,028	59,753	91,781
Fundraising expenses ²	16,908	510	17,418
Administrative costs ³	3,126	4,916	8,042
Total expenditures for the financial year	52,063	65,178	117,241
Charges to provisions		1,482	1,482
Funds allocated and carried forward to the next financial year		327	327
Total expenditure	52,063	66,987	119,050
Proportion of gross fixed assets for the period financed from resources raised from the public	447		
Reversal of amortisation charges on fixed assets financed from resources raised from the public	-591		
Total uses financed from resources raised from the public	51,918	66,987	

This table is based directly on Handicap International's annual financial statements. As such, the figures have been rounded up.

1 **SOCIAL MISSIONS:** implementation of Handicap International programs throughout the world. A program includes more than one project. Ratio between total of social missions and total of fundraising expenses is 5.27. That means for each €1.00 spent on initial fundraising, €5.27 are finally utilised in social missions.

2 **FUNDRAISING EXPENSES:** include fundraising expenses – general public (campaigns), and other fundraising expenses (other private funds, application for grants and other public subsidies).

3 **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS:** includes the general services expenses as well as the information and awareness expenses, the internet website for example.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAMMES COSTS

Africa and the Indian Ocean €41.6 million	
East Africa / Tanzania	0.80%
Ethiopia	5.14%
Kenya / Somaliland	12.35%
Sudan	4.29%
West Africa	1.97%
Mauritania	0.08%
Côte d'Ivoire	3.50%
Burkina Faso / Niger	5.01%
Mali	5.51%
Senegal / Cape Verde	4.30%
Sierra Leone / Liberia	4.18%
Togo-Benin	4.42%
Mozambique	8.97%
Uganda	4.04%
Burundi	7.27%
DR Congo	10.96%
Rwanda	3.53%
Libya	7.23%
Angola	0.62%
Congo-Brazzaville	2.54%
Madagascar	3.29%

Asia €27.1 million	
Cambodia	13.61%
Vietnam	5.39%
Philippines	4.65%
Laos	8.26%
South East Asia regional projects	2.26%
Sri Lanka	8.52%
Indonesia	3.95%
Pakistan	22.10%
Afghanistan	8.76%
India	5.57%
Nepal	6.46%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2.53%
China	5.30%
Bangladesh	2.64%

Latin America and the Caribbean €6.5 million	
Haiti	70.16%
Bolivia	4.06%
Colombia	13.94%
Cuba	8.52%
Nicaragua	3.32%

North Africa and the Middle-East €9.2 million	
Morocco / Tunisia / Algeria	33.87%
Jordan / Egypt / Palestinian territories / Yemen / Iraq / Lebanon / Syria	66.13%

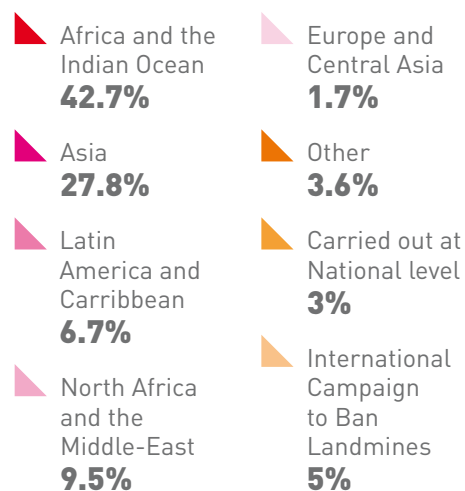
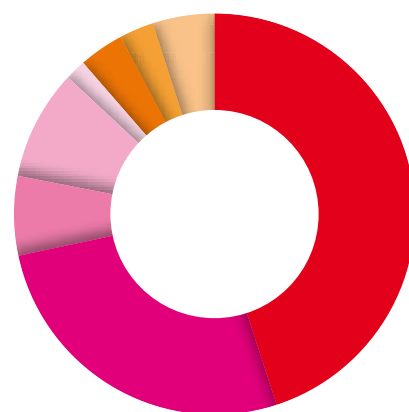
Europe and Central Asia €1.6 million	
Russia / Uzbekistan / Kyrgyzstan / Tajikistan	76.22%
Bosnia-Herzegovia	23.78%

Other €3.6 million	

Carried out at National level €2.9 million	
Publications	22.60%
Other programmes activities	31.79%
Campaigning to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities	45.61%

International Campaign to Ban Landmines €4.9 million	

PROGRAMMES TOTAL: €97.4 MILLION



NB: The program accounts are expressed in full costs, that is, after distribution of administrative costs on programs, analytically calculated according to a calculation rule validated by Handicap International's auditor.

FRENCH REGULATIONS ON FUND UTILISATION REPORTING

To increase transparency for donors, the French Order of 11th December 2008 laid down new accounting regulations requiring the establishment of a statement of utilisation of funds (CER — compte d'emploi des ressources), starting in financial year 2009. Since then, the organisation's combined financial statements have been prepared in accordance with these rules of presentation.

HOW THE UTILISATION OF FUNDS STATEMENT IS PREPARED

The utilisation of funds statement is drawn from the cost accounts of each Handicap International network entity and is prepared using ordinary accountancy principles and in accordance with regulations in effect.

▲ Each utilisation line includes the direct costs and the management costs of the activities concerned.

▲ The costs of expatriate and national staff are charged directly to the programme concerned.

▲ Costs incurred on development education work relate to the social mission, so are classified under that heading. This is the case for costs related to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and cluster munitions.

▲ Costs relating to information to the general public are included under "Administrative costs".

▲ Exceptional income and expenditure for 2012 is incorporated into each heading of the utilisation of funds statement. Provisions and write-backs, together with restricted funds, are shown after the total of uses and sources of funds, in accordance with the new regulations.

▲ Finally, the heading "Uses of funds raised from the general public" is calculated as the difference between the cost of each utilisation heading and the other funding allocated to them (mainly institutional funds).

The utilisation of funds statement is certified by the Association's statutory auditor, Ernst & Young.

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK'S COMBINED BALANCE SHEET

At 31st December 2012 in thousands EUR

ASSETS	2012	2011
Fixed assets ¹	5,151	5,391
Current assets ²	18,436	19,316
Cash disposal ³	25,067	29,229
Total assets	48,654	53,936
LIABILITIES	2012	2011
Associative funds ⁴	28,947	29,629
Provisions for risks and charges ⁵	1,961	1,889
Allocated funds ⁶	327	1,429
Current liabilities ⁷	17,419	20,989
Total liabilities	48,654	53,936

This table is based directly on Handicap International's annual financial statements. As such, the figures have been rounded up.

¹ **FIXED ASSETS:** buildings, vehicles, computer hardware, and so on, as well at head-office as on the field.

² **CURRENT ASSETS:** inventories of raw materials / client receivables and related accounts, and funding organisations.

³ **CASH DISPOSAL:** cash at bank and in hand. Part of this disposal is placed in SICAV, without-risk financial investments.

⁴ **ASSOCIATIVE FUNDS:** security funds created at the creation of the Association. They are inte-

grated in the treasury and allow to finance the actions while waiting for the institutional donors funds.

⁵ **PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES:** provisions to cover current disputes or possible risks on funding contracts.

⁶ **ALLOCATED FUNDS:** allocated funds to specific projects and not used during the period.

⁷ **CURRENT LIABILITIES:** include suppliers and other liabilities like tax and social liabilities, as well as funds received from funding organisations but not used during the period.

ACTIONS IN HAITI

International network at 31st December 2012, in thousands EUR

FUNDRAISING	10,138	ALLOCATION	10,138
From France	3,855	To Haiti (Excluding charges: 6 916)	7,746
Fondation de France	2,059		
National Associations (excl. France)	4,224	Pooled funds for the benefit of all social missions	2,392

FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS	29,496	SOURCES OF FUNDING	29,496
Expenses at end of 2012	29,193	Financing from public sources (subsidies)	14,349
Inclusion of persons with disabilities and vulnerable persons	6,754		
Logistic platform and construction	11,988	Private institutional financing	8,188
Health and protection	8,205		
Training and capacity building	2,020	Other income	43
Global DVFP (antennas, psychosocial support, assistance to SCI persons)	226		
Designated funds brought forward to the next period	303	Allocated funds	6,916

This table is based directly on Handicap International's annual financial statements. As such, the figures have been rounded up.



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Haiti

Rénane, 12 (centre), was orthopaedically-fitted by Handicap International after losing her leg in the earthquake of 2010. She is now happy to be back at school with her friends.



© C. Fohlen / Handicap International

Haiti

Handicap International supplied Marie with the resources to set up a small business. She can now meet her family's needs. The association also helps her to learn how to invest, manage her stock and save.



2012

FEDERATION FINANCIAL REPORT

THE FEDERATION'S MISSION

The eight national associations that form the federal network entrust the Federation with exclusive responsibility for the implementation of international aid projects, advocacy and political initiatives at the international level, the preparation of the medium-term strategy and the development of common policies and operating procedures.

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION'S BALANCE SHEET

At 31st December 2012 in thousands EUR

ASSETS	2012	2011
Fixed assets ¹	4,112	4,204
Current assets ²	18,092	16,090
Cash disposal ³	13,823	12,513
Total assets	36,028	32,808
LIABILITIES	2012	2011
Associative funds ⁴	21,010	18,131
Provisions for risks and charges ⁵	1,921	1,427
Allocated funds ⁶	327	1,193
Current liabilities ⁷	12,770	12,057
Total liabilities	36,028	32,808

This table is based directly on Handicap International's annual financial statements. As such, the figures have been rounded up.

¹

FIXED ASSETS: buildings, vehicles, computer hardware, and so on, as well at head-office as on the field.

²

CURRENT ASSETS: inventories of raw materials / client receivables and related accounts, and funding organisations.

³

CASH DISPOSAL: cash at bank and in hand. Part of this disposal is placed in SICAV, without-risk financial investments.

⁴

ASSOCIATIVE FUNDS: security funds created at the creation of the Association. They are inte-

grated in the treasury and allow to finance the actions while waiting for the institutional donors funds.

⁵

PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES: provisions to cover current disputes or possible risks on funding contracts.

⁶

ALLOCATED FUNDS: allocated funds to specific projects and not used during the period.

⁷

CURRENT LIABILITIES: include suppliers and other liabilities like tax and social liabilities, as well as funds received from funding organisations but not used during the period.

TRANSFER OF ASSETS AS CAPITAL AT 1ST JANUARY 2012 BETWEEN HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL BELGIUM AND THE FEDERATION

In 2011, Handicap International Belgium's General Assembly voted in favour of membership of the federal network at its meeting on 24 June. This membership came into effect in June 2012 when the Belgian association's General Assembly approved the assets contribution agreement, which constituted the final stage in its integration into the Federation.

The Handicap International Federation has thus received from Handicap International Belgium all assets and liabilities relative to the programmes. A secondary establishment of Belgian nationality (COB: Brussels Operations Centre), created on 22 December 2011, manages these assets and liabilities.

The net value of the assets transferred was €3,565,151. These net assets were transferred to the Federation's accounts on 1 July 2012 with retroactive effect to 1 January 2012 and on the basis of the Belgian association's accounts as they stood at 31 December 2011. The COB's accounts were integrated into the Federation's 2012 year-end accounts. Consequently, these accounts cannot be compared with those of the previous financial year.

These tables are based directly on Handicap International's annual financial statements. As such, the figures have been rounded up.

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION'S STATEMENT

At 31st December 2012 in thousands EUR

USES OF FUNDS	Current Year uses = income statement	Allocation by use of resources raised from the public in the current year
SOCIAL MISSIONS	86,083	27,438
▲ Carried out in France	1,673	392
▲ Carried out abroad	84,410	27,046
FUNDRAISING EXPENSES	2,572	2,572
▲ Fundraising expenses – general public	1,851	
▲ Fundraising expenses – other private funds	721	
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	6,326	1,838
Total uses for the period recognised through the income statement	94,981	31,848
Charges to provisions	1,357	
Commitments to be fulfilled from designated resources	327	
Resources surplus for the period	0	
OVERALL TOTAL	96,665	
Proportion of gross fixed assets for the period financed from resources raised from the general public		447
Reversal of amortisation charges on fixed assets financed from resources raised from the general public since adoption of the new regulations		-591
Total uses financed from resources raised from the general public		31,704

VALUATION OF DONATIONS IN KIND

Social missions work	248	
Fundraising expenses	0	
Administrative costs and other expenses	1	
TOTAL	249	

OF UTILISATION OF FUNDS

RESOURCES OF FUNDS	Resources raised in the current year = income statement	Record of resources raised from the public and used in the current year
Non-designated, unused resources raised from the public in previous periods brought forward at the start of the period		6,652
RESOURCES RAISED FROM THE GENERAL PUBLIC	30,928	30,928
▲ Donations and legacies received	17	17
▲ Other income raised by public appeal	30,911	30,911
OTHER PRIVATE FUNDS	7,687	
GRANTS AND OTHER PUBLIC SUBSIDIES	54,664	
OTHER INCOME	1,270	
Total current period incoming resources recorded through the income statement	94,549	
Provisions written back	726	
Unutilised prior period designated resources brought forward	1,193	
Change in dedicated funds raised from the public		866
Resources deficit for the period	197	
OVERALL TOTAL	96,665	38,445
Total uses financed by resources raised from the general public		-31,704
Balance of resources raised from the general public not used and not designated at the period end		6,741
Voluntary work	38	
Services gifted	72	
Goods gifted	139	
TOTAL	249	



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Cambodia

Mut Samorn has a mental disability. With the help of a specialist teacher, she now attends mainstream classes.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL'S PARTNERS FOR THE YEAR 2012

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION'S BOARD OF TRUSTEES

BUREAU

Chairman – Jacques TASSI – director –
member of Handicap International France's
board of trustees

General Secretary – Colin NEWHOUSE – director

Treasurer – John LANCASTER – retired

Relations with national associations –

Philippe CHABASSE – consultant

MEMBERS

Lucie BOURGEOIS – director

Anne CAPELLE – physiotherapist

François FOUINAT – retired

Pascal GRANIER – doctor

Dominique GRANJON – director of a sheltered

work centre and residential facility

Joyce MCNEILL – assessment advisor

Eric VAN DE KERKHOVE – auditor

Pierre-Jean VIGNAND – director

International public bodies

- ▲ European Union: DG DevCo, DG ECHO.
- ▲ United Nations: UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMA, UNOPS, FAO, WFP, WHO.
- ▲ Other: World Bank, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF).

National public bodies

- ▲ Ministries, embassies and local authorities:
Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Cambodia, Colombia, Spain, United States, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mozambique, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland.

Private organisations

- ▲ Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
- ▲ Aktion Deutschland Hilft
- ▲ American Red Cross
- ▲ Arcante
- ▲ Association Française contre les Myopathies
- ▲ Big Lottery Fund
- ▲ Canadian Auto Workers
- ▲ Canadian Landmine Foundation
- ▲ Caritas Allemagne
- ▲ Chaîne du Bonheur
- ▲ Children for a Better World
- ▲ Christian Blind Mission
- ▲ CP Trust
- ▲ Disasters Emergency Committee
- ▲ Eden Social Welfare Fondation
- ▲ Family Health International
- ▲ Fédération Internationale de la Croix-Rouge
- ▲ FIRA

- ▲ Fondation Abilis
- ▲ Fondation Air France
- ▲ Fondation Anesvad
- ▲ Fondation Argidius
- ▲ Fondation de France
- ▲ Fondation Drosos
- ▲ Fondation Helping Hand
- ▲ Fondation Hirtzel
- ▲ Fondation Kraussanum
- ▲ Fondation Medicor Suisse
- ▲ Fondation Michelham
- ▲ Fondation Migros
- ▲ Fondation Open Society Institut
- ▲ Fondation Roi Baudouin
- ▲ Fondation Sanofi Espoir
- ▲ GlaxoSmithKline
- ▲ URD Group
- ▲ Help Age International
- ▲ Italian Association Amici di Raoul Follereau
- ▲ Johanniter
- ▲ John Hopkins University
- ▲ Kadoorie Charitable Foundation
- ▲ Loterie Nationale Belge
- ▲ Maitri Trust
- ▲ Mectizan Donation Program
- ▲ Medico
- ▲ Misereor
- ▲ Netz
- ▲ Partnership for Community Development
- ▲ PAU Education
- ▲ Population Services International
- ▲ Sanofi Pasteur
- ▲ Smart Pharma Consulting
- ▲ Solidaritätsdienst
- ▲ Soros
- ▲ Welt Hunger Hilfe
- ▲ World Learning

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